REPORT

ON

CANADIAN ARCHIVES

BY

DOUGLAS BRYMNER, LL.D., F.R.S.C.

ARCHIVIST

1896

(Being an Appendix to Report of the Minister of Agriculture.)

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REPORT ON CANADIAN ARCHIVES.

DOUGLAS BRYMNER, LL.D., F.R.S.C., ARCHIVIST.

The Hon. SYDNEY A. FISHER,
Minister of Agriculture,
&c., &c.,&c.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the report on Archives for 1896.

The transcription of the documents in the Public Record Office, London, is going on with regularity, the utmost care being taken both in London and here to secure absolute correctness. The last of those received up to this date include for Lower Canada part of the administration of Lord Aylmer and for Upper Canada part of the administration of Sir John Colborne In the documents respecting both provinces details are given of the proceedings connected with land and land companies. The calendars for this year are brought down to 1818 for Lower and Upper Canada; these include the war of 1812 from an early date to its close.

Of the documents copied in Paris, 61 volumes have been received; that marked volume 1 is largely taken up with information respecting the proceedings of Jacques Cartier and of the establishment of the Compagnie de la Nouvelle-France; the others relate to subsequent affairs in New France. The work of transcription continues.

In consequence of the necessary absence of the Archivist in London to prosecute additional investigations, the usual preliminary report was not made in the year 1893. Many of the documents calendared in that year give informations on the differences with the United States during the presidency of Mr. Jefferson. In Note B of this year's report a selection of these is published in full, remarks on which will be found in a subsequent part of this report. An examination of the calendar for the two Canadas, contained in the report for 1893, will show the beginning of the war of 1812, which, as already stated, is continued in the papers calendared in the report for this year (1896), which show also that during the discussions with the United States there was a steady acquisition of lands by new settlers. The reports for the years 1894 and 1895 are occupied with the affairs of the maritime provinces and in part with the early affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The effect of the collection of Archives has been to modify greatly in many cases the histories of Canada and the United States and their relations to the mother country. The requests for the reports continue to increase more and more, and applications for them are received from the most divergent points as may be judged from the list of works presented; very many requests are also sent for information which are in all cases promptly attended to. As previously reported, the utmost economy is exercised in the expenditure of the amount granted by Parliament for the Archive service.

The documents published in Note A, furnish a contribution to the settlement of the question as to the extent of the grant to the Six Nations of Indians in 1784, of the lands on the Ouse or Grand River. Shortly after entering upon the lands a question arose as to the effect of the deed given by General Haldimand to the Six Nations. It was held by Brant and other chiefs that on the face of it (see enclosure No. 1, page 3 of Note A), the grant was made of land of six miles wide on each side of the Grand River from its mouth to its source; on the other hand it was contended that that grant was limited by the purchase made from the Mississaugas, who at the Council held with them on the 22nd May, 1784 (Note A, p. 22), stated explicitly that they did not possess all the lands lying between the three lakes—Ontario, Huron and Erie—but were willing to transfer to the King all that they had there, which they believed would be "sufficient for the King's people and our brethren the Six Nations." The latter was the view taken by Lieutenant-Governor Maitland in his letter of 22nd February, 1821, addressed to Earl Bathurst in anticipation of the demand to be made by the delegates sent by the Six Nations to urge their claim to the full extent of the lands on the Grand River from its mouth to its source. Lieutenant-Governor Maitland pointed out in the letter referred to (Note A, No. 1), that the description in the letter by General Haldimand respecting the lands arose from a misconception, the lands never having been surveyed and the course and extent of the river being unknown.

In the documents contained in volume 283 of the series Q. of the Archives, will be found an account of the transactions between Mr. Russell, President of the Council of Upper Canada, then administering the government of the province, described by Sir Peregrine Maitland as being conducted under the operation of terror or delusion. These may be referred to with advantage as bearing directly on the questions at issue between the Six Nation Indians and government.

It is altogether out of the scope of a report of this nature to express an opinion on legal points that may be under discussion, the duty being evidently only to supply such documents as may be useful to those entrusted with the management of such interests to help them to arrive at a fair decision of the questions involved. Both sides have, therefore, been given so far as documents are available. The decision come to by Earl Bathurst in his letter addressed to the delegates after consideration of their statements, which are not among the papers here, was decidedly opposed to the claims of the Grand River Indians. The arguments in support of this decision and those in Sir Peregrine Maitland's letter of the previous month of February (1821) are of course dependent for their strength on the documents relating to the original grant by Governor Haldimand, on the transfer by the Mississaugas of the lands and their extent before the Six (or Five) Nations obtained the title under which they claim and the subsequent proceedings in regard to the lands.

Joseph Brant, the principal chief and the leading man among the Six Nations died on the 27th of November, 1807, and John Norton, always spoken of as a Mohawk chief, appears to have assumed the position of principal chief held by Brant, who when in London during Governor Haldimand's residence there had, largely through his intervention, been received with great cordiality by the higher officials and others. In 1804, Norton brought a letter from Brant introducing him to Lord Moira, who sent him to Lord Camden, stating that all he knew of him was his intro-

duction by Brant. He had also a memorial from the Six Nations in which he is described as an "adopted chief." (Q. 299 p. 218.) The memorial asked for the whole twelve miles on the Grand River from its mouth to its source and relied on the transaction with Mr. President Russell in support of this claim. Several memorials and letters from Norton, all to the same effect were sent during 1804 (Q. 299, various pages, see also Q. 303, pp. 95, 102-104, &c.).

In 1808 Norton was back on the Grand River, whence he sent a long memorandum recommending measures to unite all the Indians in event of hostilities with the United States; to change the tenure of the land and to adopt means to civilize the Six Nations. In a letter containing a running commentary on Norton's proceedings, Lieutenant-Governor Gore, charges both Brant and Norton with attempts so to dispose of the land on the Grand River as to turn them to account for their own private advantage. According to his statement Norton made use of Brant's introduction to impose upon what Gore calls "high and respectable characters" as an Indian and a chief, he being on the contrary a Scotsman, who had been a private in the 65th regiment, and obtained his discharge in 1788, by the influence of Mr. Coffin, with whom Norton's mother was a servant. His employments are described by Gore until he settled down on the Grand River and assumed all the appearance, habits and manners of the Indians. (Q. 312—1. p. 126.) In this letter are serious charges against Brant and objections to a change in the tenure of the Indian lands.

Till 1812, the documents are silent as to Norton's movements. On the 6th of November of that year he was at a "Council of condolence," held at Fort George, on the occasion of the deaths of general Brock and others, and on the 22nd of December, Robert Dickson, Indian agent asked for his services, if he could be spared at Niagara. In both documents he is called "Captain Norton." (Series C, vol. 256, pp. 194–228.) He acknowledged on 1st of June, 1813, the thanks of Sir George Prevost to himself and friends for their services against the enemy (series C, vol. 257, p. 81), but those marks of favour apparently gave him a feeling of self importance not conducive to discipline. His relations with Claus, deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, were apparently as a consequence, anything but friendly as appears, among other evidence, from a letter written by Norton to Major Fulton, A.D.C., to Sir George Prevost, dated the 26th June, 1813, which begins: "As the Five Nations "themselves appointed me a leading chief many years ago and the late General "Brock when he nominated me captain also added and Commander of the warriors "of the Five Nations." Hence he refused to pay obedience to Claus and denied his right to interfere with the people he (Norton) was appointed to lead.

On the 31st of July, 1813, General de Rottenburg acknowledged receipt of a letter from the military secretary, intimating Sir George Prevost's pleasure that "the Indian Chief Norton, may be allowed to be borne on the pay-list of the Indian Department with the rank and pay of a captain," but General de Rottenburg says that that order was unnecessary, as Norton had been on the pay-list in that capacity since the 2nd of June, 1812, but that the additional power to distribute presents to the Indians serving with him would be granted according to Sir George Prevost's orders. Evidently, General de Rottenburg had no very high opinion of Norton as a man. He wrote on the 15th August, 1813, (Series C, vol. 257, p. 116,) that he had vainly tried to reconcile Claus and Norton, "the latter", he says, "is certainly a great intriguer, but is a fighting man and may do a great deal of mischief if not supported.'

In a memorandum dated the 24th of February, 1814, Norton made demands for the complete control of the Confederate Indians and to have the power to issue presents to the tribes and chiefs. The decision of Sir George Provost on each point and the demand are given in parallel columns, the first two of which show the character of the whole.

Norton's demands.	*Sir George Prevost's decision.*
"That in order to act with propriety "according to my appointment at the "Head of the Five Nations or Confede- "rates, I find it necessary to intreat that "no interference be allowed from the "Indian Department between these tribes "and myself.	"Captain Norton is to be furnished "with a commission as captain or Leader "of the five nations or Confederates, and "no interference will be allowed between "the officers of the Indian Department "and these tribes, but through the me- "dium of Captain Norton.
"That I may have it in my power to "reward the faithful services of the "warriors and know to what extent I "may promise on this head and also to "countenance the leading war chiefs, who "assist in preserving good order."	"Captain Norton will have it in his "power, by the means of presents, of "rewarding the faithful services of the "warriors serving under him."

There are nine clauses in these demands to all of which Sir George Prevost gave his assent.

The report made to Sir Gordon Drummond by Major General Riall, after attending a Council of Indians at the head of the Lake (Ontario) and transmitted by Sir Gordon to Sir George Prevost on the 19th April, showed that dissatisfaction existed amongst part of the Indians in regard to the appointment of Norton. Sir Gordon says (series C, vol. 257, p. 234): "I am much concerned to communicate to "Your Excellency that the Major General [Riall] states, that three of the Six "Nations, speaking through their principal chief have requested the Major General "to represent to Your Excellency their dissatisfaction at the appointment of Captain "Norton to be their Leader. They say they will not acknowledge him as such, "will pay him no respect or obedience, nor look to him for anything they want, "that they know him not except as a Disturber of the Peace and Harmony that "ought to exist amongst them; they have a Head man whom The King has "appointed and they want no other (Colonel Claus); the representation made to "Colonel Drummond was the contrivance of a few, who had no authority to do so "and it was not the opinion of the Nations. The Major General enquired if such "was the general opinion. The Chiefs of three, viz: the Mohawks, Oneidas and "Tuscaroras said it was theirs decidedly; the others, viz: the Cayugas, Onondagas "and Senecas refused to answer."

It has been thought necessary to give the above statement in full, so that the extract from the proceedings of a Council held at the Grand River early in the following June may be understood. The account of this Council was sent by Norton in a letter dated at Barton, 13th June; the concluding paragraph of the speech (series C, vol. 257, p. 293), addressed to Norton on behalf of the Council is in these words:

"Brother,

"We conclude in assuring you that we shall shut our ears to the chattering of "evil birds and request that you will do the same, so that nothing in future may "disturb our united friendship."

It was, however, alleged by Col. Claus that the popularity of Norton arose from his profuse expenditure and, according to Col. Caldwell, acting deputy Superintendent General, he was lavishing goods on the other tribes to win them over to be under his own control, and Col. Caldwell adds: "It appears to be his wish to gain "over the Western Indians at any rate and make Government pay any price, his "ambition will impose."

Neywash, one of the chiefs of the Western Indians, confirmed this and said: "As to the Snipe (Captain Norton) having got some of our young men to join him, "I only say, he speaks loud and has strong milk and big breasts, which yield plenti- "fully. You know, Father, your children are fond of milk and he gives when they "go to him and promises them provisions as they want and goods at discretion. If "you will do so, Father, they will not go to him, but we cannot keep our young "men in our hands. Now, Father, I have told you the cause of their going to the "Snipe."

The differences between Claus and Norton continued unabated, greatly, as Sir Gordon Drummond reports, to the detriment of the service, Norton issuing orders to Claus in an imperious style (see series C, vol. 257, pp. 373, &c.) In the Spring of 1815 the situation was not improved and Sir Gordon Drummond recommended that Norton should be allowed to retire with a pension during pleasure. The object of this, Sir Gordon stated, was to secure Norton's influence with the Indians, as otherwise he might exert it perniciously. A letter addressed to Lt. Col. Foster, Sir Gordon Drummond's Secretary, about a fortnight after (24th March, 1815), showed that Norton considered himself as principal chief of the Grand River Indians (series C, vol. 258, p. 47), and on the 18th of the following May he wrote again to Lt. Col. Foster, thanking Sir Gordon Drummond for liberating him from the disputes, and intricacies of the Indian department and offering to transfer his services to the seat of war in Flanders.

On the 26th of July, 1815, Sir Gordon Drummond gave Norton a letter of introduction to Lord Bathurst, as he was going to London, taking with him his wife and son, described by Sir Gordon as a lad. Sir Gordon spoke in high terms of Norton's knowledge of the Indian nations and added: "This man is of the coolest and most "undaunted courage and has led the Indians with the greatest gallantry and much "effect on many occasions against the enemy, particularly at Queenston under the "late Major General Sir Isaac Brock."

Whatever might be the opinion entertained of his fighting qualities, his other characteristics, were not held in much esteem and Lieut.-Governor Gore interposed obstacles to the payment of the pension granted by General Drummond on the ground of Norton's unworthiness, alleging that authority must first be given by the King before the pension could be paid. The result of the confidence reposed in him by Sir George Prevost was, according to Lieut.-Governor Gore, to make him insolent and insubordinate to such a degree that Sir Gordon Drummond found it necessary that he should be allowed to retire from the Indian department with a

pension to himself and his wife. He further said that he had witnessed "the evil effect of the policy of rewarding acknowledged misconduct" so that he was anxious it should not take place in this instance.

A letter from Sir Gordon Drummond to Earl Bathurst, dated 21st January, 1816, marked confidential, confirms Lieut.-Governor Gore's account of Sir Gordon's motives for recommending the pension to Norton. In this letter Sir Gordon says that he had recommended that Norton should be allowed to retire with a pension, "in consequence of the constant disagreements and disputes which took place in the "Indian department from the insubordinate disposition and intriguing conduct of "Captain Norton of that establishment and from the jealousy excited from his having "been appointed by Sir George Prevost, Leader of the Six Nation Tribes." But owing to his services and his influence with the Indians, Sir Gordon urged in the strongest terms that the pension should be confirmed as a matter of sound policy, the pension to be £200 to himself and £100 to his wife on his death. The pension was confirmed during the course of 1816.

In November, 1815, Norton was in Edinburgh, where he had gone to place his wife and son until he should be ready to return to Canada and in January 1816, he informed Mr. Goulburn, under secretary, that he had been in London for six weeks waiting to have an interview with Lord Bathurst. During these six weeks he had not been idle for in the month of December, few days passed without a letter from Norton to Mr. Goulburn on the subject of claims (series Q, vol. 135-2, pp. 375 to 386). In January he sent an account of his services at and immediately before the battle of Queenston, which may be of use for comparison with other accounts, (series Q, vol. 140-2, p. 349).

Norton had gone to Dunfermline in Scotland for some time before leaving, which to some extent corroborates Gore's statement that he was a native of Scotland. He arrived in Quebec in September, 1816, and on the 30th of that month applied to the Governor General through Lieutnant Colonel Harvey, for a confirmation of the grant to the Indians of 1784; for a division of the land among the families; for additional land for the use of other tribes and a new demand of importance, namely, for an allotment of land for a seminary for the education of Indian youth of both sexes in reading, writing and agriculture. "Such an institution," he wrote, "might be formed "either to the North West of Oxford or to the North of the settlement between the Grand River and York on lands yet held by the Chippawas and Missisagues." (Series C, vol. 260, p. 422). From the end of 1816 to the beginning of 1819, Norton's letters are chiefly taken up with complaints about the improper distribution by Claus of presents to the tribes, his ill feeling towards Claus not having apparently lessened. There are, however, two letters which may be of service, one dated the 1st of February, 1817, containing "A list of the chiefs and principal warriors whose "conduct through the war has deserved approbation" (series C, vol. 261, pp. 27 &c.). The other dated 8th May, gives a statement of the distribution of the different tribes, their numbers, &c. (Series Q, vol. 144, p. 40). This account was apparently given because of the term "Five or Six Nations having become so indefinite in significa- "tion since these people have been scattered in various detached settlements" (Series C, vol. 262, p. 270). When, where and under what circumstances Norton died is not shown in the documents here. The last letter in the collection C, written by Norton's

own hand is dated "Grand River, February 20, 1819" and is firm and plain, showing no sign of weakness (Series C, vol. 262. p. 288). In a letter addressed by Colonel Claus to Major Bowles, military secretary, dated at York, 3rd March, 1819, Norton is referred to as still alive, but after that date no mention of him appears in the collection of correspondence in the series C, until 1851, when application was made by Mr. T. Gladwin Hunt, of Toronto, in September of that year, on behalf of Norton's heirs for arrears of his pension. A certificate signed "R. Airey, acting military secretary", but without date, stated that the last payment of the pension was made on the 24th of February, 1826, but that nothing was known of Norton in the military secretary's department. Mr. Hunt said that he was ready to prove that Norton's death took place in October, 1831. (Series C, vol. 271, p. 107). In July, 1823, G. Martin, an interpreter, wrote to Colonel Claus that Norton had shot and killed Big Arrow, but whether in a duel or otherwise it is impossible to make out, the letter is so obscure, but Norton's life was in danger in consequence of the death of Big Arrow, for John Bearfoot sent a warning (Martin's peculiar spelling and composition are retained) "that the Majer [Norton] had best to not come near them. If he dose he find Trouble they think he murter him for that reason he will be kilt." (Series M, vol. 115, pp. 185-6).

In relation to the other dealings with the Indians reference may be made to the calendars for Lower and Upper Canada in the reports for 1893 and for this year, to the series C, vols. 247 to 271 and to the series M, vols. 104 to 115, for original information.

In the report on Archives for 1890, were published documents concerning the "Relations with the United States after the peace of 1783," and preceding Jay's treaty of 1794, by which questions at issue were settled amicably although the treaty was very unpopular in the United States and detested by President Jefferson, who was elected to that office in 1800, and began his first administration in 1801. War was declared by France against Great Britain on the 1st February, 1793, and General Bowyer's letter (No. 1 of note B) will show the effect it had on the Indians in the Maritime Provinces, who did not appear to have given up their adherence to French interests. The intrigues of French emissaries have been noticed in the report for 1891, and the action of the Indians as reported by General Bowyer, is no doubt significant as to their intentions had any collision with France occurred in Canada. To discuss in full the questions involvolved in note B would require volumes instead of the limited space available in a preliminary report, so that reference must be made to the general histories of the times, in which are to be found accounts of the war with France, from 1793, the short peace of Amiens, the renewal of war, military and commercial, the decrees on the part of Bonaparte, the orders-in-Council by the British Government, the embargo by the United States, all of which, it is represented, did more harm to the powers whe were their authors, than to those against whose interests they were directed, neutral trade being entirely destroyed. It may be well to state as briefly as possible the nature of Bonaparte's decrees, the best known being those of Berlin and Milan and that of the orders-in-Council, little being generally known of them except the names.

The Berlin decree was dated at the Imperial Camp at Berlin, 21st of November, 1806, by "Napoleon, Emperor of the French and King of Italy." After stating the

reasons for declaring the British Islands in a state of blockade, the decree proceeds. I translate:

Article 1. The British Islands are declared in a state of blockade.

2. All trade and correspondence with the British Islands are prohibited.

In consequence all letters or packages addressed either in Britain or to a British subject, or written in the English language, shall not be allowed to go by post and shall be seized.

3. Every British subject, whatever his state or condition who shall be found in the countries occupied by our troops or by those of our allies, shall be made prisoner of war.

4. Every warehouse, all merchandise, all property, whatever its nature, belonging to a British subject shall be declared a good prize.

5. Trade in British merchandise is forbidden; and all merchandise belonging to Great Britain, or proceeding from its factories and colonies is declared a good prize.

6. The half of the produce of the confiscation of merchandise and properties declared good prizes by the preceding articles shall be employed to indemnify the merchants for the losses they have sustained by the taking of their vessels, which have been captured by British cruisers.

7. No vessel coming direct from Great Britain or from British colonies, or having been there since the publication of the present decree, shall be received into any port.

8. Every vessel which, by means of a false declaration shall contravene the above provisions shall be seized and the ship and cargo shall be confiscated as if they were British property.

Articles 9, 10 and 11, prescribe how the decree is to be published and enforced. (Recueuil de décrets, etc., vol. 2, p. 946).

The decree begins at page 945, Talleyrand's report is at pages 942-5.

The Milan decree was dated at the palace of Milan, 23rd November, 1807. The title of Napoleon now reads "Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine." It is only necessary to give the first article, the others are regulations how the decree is to be carried into effect.

Article 1. All vessels which, after having touched at Great Britain, from whatever motive, shall enter into the ports of France, shall be seized and confiscated as well as their cargoes, without distinction of wares and merchandise. (Recueil, vol. 3, p. 190.)

On the 17th of December, an additional decree was issued at Milan, the following is a translation of two articles, all that is necessary to give, the others being regulations for the enforcement of the decree.

Article 1. Every vessel, of whatever nation which shall have suffered the visit of a British vessel, or which shall have submitted to make a voyage to Great Britain, or shall have paid any impost whatever to the British government, is by that alone declared denationalized, has lost the protection of its flag and has become British property.

2. Whether the said vesels, thus denationalized by the arbitrary measures of the British government enter into our ports or into those of our allies or fall into the power of our ships of war or privateers, they are declared to be good and valid prizes. (Recueil, vol. 3, p. 192).

From the beginning of the war with France various orders-in-Council were passed by the British government in restraint of trade, but it seems only necessary for the present purpose to give that of 1807, in answer to the first Milan decree. The second Milan decree was a rejoinder to this order-in-Council. The French decrees are so symmetrical and condensed that their republication does not require much space. The orders-in-Council are diffuse, but although those in question might be summarized, it has been thought better to publish them in full, that no doubt might be entertained of the exact terms of the order.

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, the 11th of November, 1807, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas certain orders, establishing an unprecedented system of warfare against this Kingdom, and aimed especially at the destruction of its commerce and ressources, were some time since issued by the government of France, by which, "the British Islands were declared to be in a state of blockade," thereby subjecting to capture and condemnation all vessels, with their cargoes, which should continue to trade with his Majesty's dominions:

And whereas by the same order, "all trading in English merchandise is prohibited, and every article of merchandise belonging to England, or coming from her colonies, or of her manufacture, is declared lawful prize":

And whereas the nations in alliance with France, and under her control, were required to give, and have given, and do give, effect to such orders:

And whereas his Majesty's order of the 7th of January last has not answered the desired purpose, either of compelling the enemy to recall these orders, or of inducing neutral nations to interpose, with effect, to obtain their revocation; but, on the contrary, the same have been recently enforced with increased vigour:

And whereas his Majesty, under these circumstances, finds himself compelled to take further measures for asserting and vindicating his just rights and for supporting that maritime power which the exertions and valour of his people have under the blessing of Providence, enabled him to establish and maintain; and the maintenance of which is not more essential to the safety and prosperity of his Majesty's dominions, than it is to the protection of such states as still retain their independence, and to the general intercourse and happiness of mankind:

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all the ports and places of France and her allies, or of any other country at war with his Majesty, and all other ports and places in Europe, from which, although not at war with his Majesty, the British flag is excluded, and all ports and places in the colonies belonging to his Majesty's enemies, shall, from henceforth, be subject to the same restrictions in point of trade and navigation, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, as if the same were actually blockaded by his Majesty's naval forces, in the most strict and rigorous manner:—And it is hereby further ordered and declared, that all trade in articles which are of the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies, shall be deemed and considered to be unlawful; and that every vessel trading from or to the said countries or colonies, together with all goods and merchandize on board, and all articles of the produce or manufactures of the said countries or colonies, shall be captured and condemned as prize to the captors.

But although his Majesty would be fully justified, by the circumstances and considerations above recited, in establishing such system of restrictions with respect to all the countries and colonies of his enemies, without exception or qualification; yet his Majesty being nevertheless desirous not to subject neutrals to any greater inconvenience than is absolutely inseparable from the carrying into effect his Majesty's just determination to counteract the designs of his enemies, and to retort upon his enemies themselves the consequences of their own violence and injustice; and being yet willing to hope that it may be possible (consistentley with that object) still to allow to neutrals the opportunity of furnishing themselves with colonial produce for their own consumption and supply; and even to leave open, for the present, such trade with his Majesty's enemies as shall be carried on directly with the ports of his Majesty's dominions, or of his allies, in the manner hereinafter mentioned:

His Majesty is therefore pleased further to order, and it is hereby ordered, that nothing herein contained shall extend to subject to capture or condemnation any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not declared by this order to be subjected to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, which shall have cleared out with such cargo from some port or place of the country to which she belongs, either in Europe or America, or from some free port in his Majesty's colonies, under circumstances in which such trade, from such free ports is permitted, direct to some port or place in the colonies of his Majesty's enemies, or from these colonies direct to the country to which such vessel belongs, or to some free port in his Majesty's colonies, in such cases, and with such articles, as it may be lawful to import into such free port:—nor to any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not at war with his Majesty, which shall have cleared out under such regulations as his Majesty may think fit to prescribe, and shall be proceeding direct from some port or place in this Kingdom, or from Gilbraltar or Malta, or from any port belonging to his Majesty's allies, to the port specified in her clearance:—nor to any vessel or to the cargo of any vessel belonging to any country not at war with his Majesty, which shall be coming from any port or place in Europe which is declared by this order to be subject to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, destined to some port or place in Europe belonging to his Majesty, and which shall be on her voyage direct thereto; but these exceptions are not to be understood as

exempting from capture or confiscation any vessel or goods which shall be liable thereto in respect of having entered or departed from any port or place actually blockaded by his Majesty's squadrons or ships of war, or for being enemies' property, or for any other cause than the contravention of this present order.

And the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war and privateers, and other vessels acting under his Majesty's commission, shall be, and are hereby instructed to warn every vessel which shall have commenced her voyage prior to any notice of this order, and shall be destined to any port of France, or of her allies, or of any other country at war with his Majesty, or to any port or place from which the British flag as aforesaid is excluded, or to any colony belonging to his Majesty's enemies, and which shall not have cleared out as is here before allowed, to discontinue her voyage and to proceed to some port or place in this Kingdom, or to Gibraltar or Malta; and any vessel, which after a reasonable time shall have been afforded for the arrival of informations of this, his Majesty's order at any port or place from which she sailed, or which, after having notice of this order, shall be found in the prosecution of any voyage, contrary to the restrictions contained in this order, shall be captured and, together with her cargo, condemned as lawful prize to the captors.

And whereas countries, not engaged in the war, have acquiesced in these orders of France, prohibiting all trade in any articles the product or manufacture of his Majesty's dominions; and the merchants of those countries have given countenance and effect to those prohibitions by accepting from persons styling themselves commercial agents of the enemy, resident at neutral ports, certain documents, termed "certificates of origin," being certificates obtained at the ports of shipment, declaring that the articles of the cargo are not of the produce or manufacture of his Majesty's dominions, or to that effect.

And whereas this expedient has been directed by France, and submitted to by such merchants, as part of the new system of warfare directed against the trade of this Kingdom, and as the most effectual instrument of accomplishing the same, and it is therefore essentially necessary to resist it.

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that if any vessel, after reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving notice of this, his Majesty's order at the port or place from which such vessel shall have cleared out, shall be found to carry any such certificate or document as aforesaid, or any document referring to, or authenticating the same, such vessel shall be adjudged lawful prize to the captor, together with the goods laden therein, belonging to the person or persons by whom, or on whose behalf, any such document was put on board.

And the right honourable the lords commissioners, &c., are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

On the same day an additional order was passed in the following terms.

At the Court, &c., 11th November, 1807.

Whereas articles of the growth and manufacture of foreign countries cannot by law be imported into this country, except in British ships, or in ships belonging to the countries of which such articles are the growth and manufacture, without an order-in-council especially authorising the same.

His Majesty, taking into consideration the order of this day's date respecting the trade to be carried on to and from the ports of the enemy, and deeming it expedient that any vessel belonging to any country in alliance, or amity with his Majesty, may be permitted to import into this country articles of the produce or manufacture of countries at war with his Majesty.

His Majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, is therefore pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all goods, wares, or merchandizes, specified and included in the schedule of an act, passed in the forty third year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled "an act to repeal the duties of customs payable in Great Britain, and to grant other duties in lieu thereof" may be imported from any port or place belonging to any state not in amity with his Majesty, in ships belonging to any state at amity with his Majesty, subject to the payment of such duties, and liable to such drawbacks as are now established by law upon the importations of the said goods, wares, er merchandize, in ships navigated according to law; and with respect to such of the said goods, wares, or merchandize, as are authorised to be warehoused under the provisions of an act, passed in the forty third year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, "an act for permitting certain goods imported into Great Britain, to be secured in warehouses without payment of duty," subject to all the regulations of the said last mentioned act; and with respect to all articles which are prohibited by law from being imported in this country, it is ordered that the same shall be reported for exportation to any country in amity or alliance with his Majesty.

And his Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all vessels which shall arrive in any port of the United Kingdom, or at the port of Gibraltar or Malta, in consequence of having been warned pursuant to the aforesaid order, or in consequence of receiving information, in any other manner of the said order subsequent to their having taken on board any part of their cargoes, whether previous or subsequent to their sailing, shall be permitted to report their cargoes for exportation, and shall be allowed to proceed upon their voyages to their original ports of destination (if not unlawful before the issuing of the said order) or to any port at amity with his Majesty, upon receiving a certificate from the collector or comptroller of the customs at the port at which they shall so enter (which certificate, the said collectors and comptrollers of the customs are hereby authorised and required to give) setting forth that such vessels came into such port in consequence of being warned, or of receiving such information as aforesaid; and that they were permitted to sail from such port under the regulations which his Majesty has been pleased to establish in respect to such vessels. But in case any vessel so arriving shall prefer to import her cargo, then such vessel shall be allowed to enter and import the same, upon such terms and

conditions as the said cargo might have been imported upon, according to law, in case the said vessels had sailed after having received notice of the said order, and in conformity thereto.

And it is further ordered that all vessels which shall arrive at any port of the United Kingdom, or at Gibraltar or Malta, in conformity and obedience to the said order, shall be allowed, in respect to all articles which may be on board the same, except sugar, coffee, wine, brandy, snuff, and tobacco, to clear out to any port whatever, to be specified in such clearance; and, with respect to the last mentioned articles, to export the same to such ports, and under such conditions, and regulations only as his Majesty, by any licence to be granted for that purpose, may direct.

And the right honourable, &c., &c.

Another order of the same date (11th November) prohibited transfers, or pretended transfers of the shipping of France and her allies to neutral flags to guard against capture, following in this, the order states, the example of France towards Great Britain. An order of the 25th defines what would be considered a reasonable time for notice to be received in various parts of the world of the orders of the 11th November. Every vessel, it was provided, "sailing on or after these days, from "those places respectively, shall be deemed and taken to have received notice." Other orders of the same date (25th November) were issued, but it seems unnecessary to give them.

To meet those measures of France and Great Britain, Mr. Jefferson, President of the United States, proposed to establish an embargo, by which all vessels belonging to the United States and goods of whatever description should not be allowed to leave the country. Madison, then Secretary of State, wrote the message to the Senate. The only member of Jefferson's cabinet who opposed the measure was Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, who held that if an embargo was imposed, it should only be for a limited period. "War", he wrote to Jefferson, "with all its "privations, with all the suffering, with all the loss of revenue it would bring, was better than a lasting embargo". (Gallatin to Jefferson, quoted by Mr. McMaster, "History of the People of the United States" vol. III., p. 277). The Act was passed and came into effect on the 22nd December, 1807.

The orders-in-Council were warmly discussed in Great Britain and in Parliament. The Opposition maintained that "the orders-in-Council were the real executors of "the Berlin decree. Under them", they held, "we employ our own shipping to "stop our own trade on the sea; we make prisons of our own ports to terrify the "neutral seamen, who otherwise would carey on our traffic and find a vent for our "manufactures, and play the very game of France, by throwing neutral powers into "her arms instead of our own". (Alison's "History of Europe", ed. 1854, vol. vii, pp. 177, 178).

Dissatisfaction with the Embargo law was not confined to words. It took the form of armed resistance amounting almost to rebellion; the Eastern States threatened secession from the Union; what Henry describes as taking place in Vermont was but a part of what was the case along the whole border, where the law was openly defied and violence, law breaking and even bloodshed were frequent.

Where the law was enforced the effect was disastrous; the condition of New York is described by Lambert in his "Travels". He had visited New York in November, 1807, when be found every thing in "motion, life, bustle and activity". He returned in the following April and found that every thing wore a dismal aspect. The embargo had lasted for upwards of three months "already", Lambert says, "had 120 "failures taken place among the merchants and traders, to the amount of more than "5,000,000 dollars and there were above 500 vessels in the harbour, which were "lying up useless and rotting for want of employment. Thousands of sailors, were "either destitute of bread, wandering about the country, or had entered into the "British service". (Lambert, ed: 1810, vol. III., p. 77, also ed. 1814 vol. II., p. 64). He gives a vivid picture of the effect of such measures but the account is too long to quote.

The effect on the people of the United States of the decrees and orders-in-Council was an oscillation of feeling towards France and Great Britain, inclining at one time towards an alliance with the one or the other power, as their respective war measures affected injuriously the trade and shipping of the United States, or as some fresh cause of offence was given or imagined.

Much of the estrangement between the two countries arose from questions respecting the desertion of British seamen, their immediate employment on board United States ships of war and their at once obtaining naturalization papers, so as to protect them from impressment, the fraudulent papers being made the pretext for claiming them as citizens of the United States. The view taken by the Federalists who were opposed to Jefferson was that the state of the naturalization law was the root of all the misunderstandings and they argued that war was threatened for the protection of British deserters. In respect to the prevalence of desertions, Mr. Henry Adams ("History of the United States") says: "The desertion of British "seamen and the systematic encouragement offered to deserters in every seaport of "the Union were serious annoyances, which the American government were unable "to excuse or correct.....At Norfolk the crew of a British ship deserted to an "American sloop of war, whose commander, while admitting the fact, refused to "restore the men, alleging his construction of official orders in his excuse. (Vol. II., p. "333.) If the captain of a British frigate went ashore, he was likely to meet on his "return to the wharf some of his boat's crew strolling about the town, every man "supplied with papers of American citizenship..... ....no pretence was made "of concealing the fraud, but they [the papers] were issued in any required quantity "and were transferred for a few dollars from hand to hand." (p. 335.) The State of Virginia went the length of enacting a law to prevent deserters from being given up, in spite of the terms of Jay's treaty of 1794.

Apparently President Madison, who succeeded Jefferson, believed that it was this state of affairs which led to, if it did not justify impressment from vessels of the United States, for Mr. Monroe, his Secretary of State, replying to Admiral Warren's propositions for an armistice, after the declaration of war in June, 1812, proposed that if the British government was willing to suspend the practice of impressment from American vessels, on consideration that the United States would exclude British seamen from their vessels, the regulation to carry these conditions into effect would be solely the object of the negotiation. The practice of impressment

was not found fault with, except in so far as regarded vessels belonging to the public service of the United States, possibly because it was regarded as a question affecting the internal management of another country. The brutality of impressment cannot now be denied, but the practice had been the growth of many years, was regarded as essential to the existence of the navy and especially so at a time when Great Britain was contending almost alone for freedom to the world. During the peace between 1815 and 1854, the first year of the Crimean war, the practice ceased and was not in use during that war. The evidence is clear that naturalization papers could be procured in the United States, without difficulty by any one and this was considered as so usual, that no blame attached to those obtaining fraudulent papers, John Jacob Astor having ordered the French Canadian voyageurs, whom he had engaged to act as pioneers of his fur trade, to take the oaths of naturalization to prevent them from being impressed (Washington Irving's Astoria). Franchere who was one of the pioneers in his "Relation d'un voyage," says from the time the voyageurs arrived in New York from Canada till they sailed was about five weeks, so that they were not entitled to certificates of naturalization.

The affair of the "Leopard" and the "Chesapeake" naturally caused an intense feeling of indignation in the United States, but through the exertions of the executive peace was preserved, and on the 13th November, 1811, Mr. Madison, the President, informed Congress that the "subject of difference between the two countries "is terminated by an offer of reparation which has been acceded to." The affair of the United States ship "President" and the British sloop "Little Belt," appears to have led to this adjustment. The terms of reparations are contained in Mr. Foster's note to Mr. Monroe of 1st November, 1811, who first states that Admiral Berkeley's act had been disavowed and he had been recalled as an act of the King's disapprobation. He then proceeded to offer, as authorised, the restoration of the men taken from the "Chesapeake" and a suitable pecuniary provision for the sufferers and their families. Peace was thus restored for the time being.

There were other circumstances apparently remote from Canadian interests, which yet had an important bearing on our relations with the United States. The purchase of Louisiana and the seizure of Florida threw that country into the arms of France and into hostile relations with Spain. Mr. Jefferson, the President, and the Senate were charged with passing an act respecting the trade with Hayti, in subservience to Napoleon, who gave orders, according to McMaster (History of the people of the United States, vol. III., p. 219), that the trade must stop. McMaster says: "Having thus received the orders of Napoleon, Congress in turn made haste "to obey, and on the last day of February, 1806, Jefferson signed another San "Domingo bill. This stopped all trade for one year with every port in the island "over which the French flag did not fly. Never since the United States had a "President and a Congress had she been so disgraced. But there was no insult "which Jefferson would not brook, no degradation to which he would not descend "in order to please Napoleon and secure the Floridas." Henry Adams in his "History of the United States," vol. III., p. 141, whilst admitting the fact that the law was passed in accordance with Napoleon's desire, ("in consequence of Napoleon's positive order" are his words), puts another interpretation on the action of Congress. He says: "Nevertheless, this measure, which bore on its face the birth

"mark of Napoleonic features, did in fact owe its existence chiefly to a different "parentage. In truth the Southern States dreaded the rebel negroes of Hayti more "than they feared Napoleon. Fear often made them blind to their own attitudes; "in this instance it made them indifferent to the charge of servility to France. The "opportunity to declare the negroes of Hayti enemies of the human race was too "tempting to be rejected and not only did the Southern Republicans eagerly seize "it, but they persuaded their Northern allies to support them." Instead of condensing and giving a summary of the statements of these authors, it has been thought best to give them in their own language.

Other effects springing from the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida not improbably prevented hostilities with Great Britain for a time, in addition it may be assumed to Jefferson's repugnance to war. These were the machinations of Aaron Burr and General Wilkinson to form a separate republic out of the newly acquired territories and the increased hostility of the Federalists to Jefferson, arising in part from general political considerations and in part from their dread of growing French influence with the Executive, but for these and other internal conditions reference must be made to the general histories of the United States, as to enter into any details on these subjects would be beyond the scope of this report.

In the papers and discussions preceding the declaration of war in 1812, in addition to the general charges against the British government in respect to impressment, orders-in-Council, &c., there are two points on which great stress is laid. One is the charge that the Indians were stirred up by the Indian officers, under the direction of the Governors of Canada, to levy war on the United States. An examination of the State papers from the date of the treaty of 1783, will show how unfounded is the charge. They are so numerous that only a general reference is possible, but the burden of all the orders and instructions is to restrain the Indians from attacking the United States; indeed, so far was this carried as to involve the risk of the Indians throwing off their alliance with Great Britain. It is true that among the uninformed a belief prevailed that the agents were stirring up the Indians and supplying them with arms and ammunition, but the evidence is clear that all these reports and this belief arose from misapprehension of the facts. No serious author writing now, when the correspondence is easily available, could be excused for repeating such a stale charge.

The other point to which attention was directed by Mr. Madison, was the improper employment by the "public minister", that is the British Secretary of state, at the time he was holding the language of friendship, of "a secret agent of his "government in intrigues, having for their object a subversion of our government "and a dismemberment of our happy Union".

John Henry, the person referred to, whose letters are given in full in note B., at the time the letters were written was in business in Montreal, and in consequence of the failure of an agent was obliged to go to the United States to protect his interests and whilst there wrote to Mr. Ryland, then secretary for Sir James Craig. The letters were shown to Sir James, and in consequence he employed him to ascertain the state of feeling in the New England States and report.

In 1807, Henry had applied through merchants in Montreal for the office of puisné judge in Upper Canada, vacant by the dismissal of Thorpe. In a letter to Mr. Edward

Cooke, an under Secretary of State, Lieutenant Governor Gore speaks in most unfavourable terms of Henry as an adventurer, not even called to the bar, but who had obtained the favour of the merchants of Montreal by defending their conduct in a party newspaper. Edward Ellice, on the other hand, spoke of him in the highest terms. In Note B. will be found his letters, the instructions by Sir James Craig, &c. Relying upon the services he had, or supposed he had, rendered to government he applied for a large reward, which was refused him and out of revenge he resolved to sell copies of the correspondence to Mr. Madison, the President, who believing he could make political capital from them against the Federalists bought the copies for $50,000.

The so called copies, when sent to the Senate, were found to be worthless, not being copies but rather paraphrases, every thing of a compromising nature being omitted. An examination of the letters in note B, will show their nature, but the engagement of Henry, was not sanctioned by the Colonial Secretary, being entirely the action of Sir James Craig. Lord Liverpool, writing to Sir George Provost on the 15th May, 1812, remarks that whatever impression may have been produced by the publication of Henry's letters, he trusted that no hostile measures would be adopted before an explanation was given, which should have been required before Henry's assertions were credited. It was to some extent through the mediation of a *soi disant* Count Crillon, that Henry obtained the $50,000, his first demand being for $125,000; immediately on receipt of the money Henry sailed and shortly after it was discovered that Count Crillon was a spy of the French police. Both disappeared and no further trace of them can be found among the documents. Of the war itself, so much has been written, that it would be idle to attempt a summary, even were there room for it. Those who are anxious for fuller details than are in printed works, may find valuable materials among the original documents in series C and M and in the transcripts marked series Q. Those in the latter series are calendared; the volumes in series C are numbered from 673 to 695; those in series M begin at number 104; the accounts relating to Army Bills are in series C from 320 onward.

In note C, "the Roman Catholic Church in Upper Canada," the correspondence relates chiefly to the establishment of that Church in the district of Glengarry, under the Rev. Alexander McDonell, who accompanied the settlers there as chaplain.

Whilst there is ample information respecting the early missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church in the western part of the province of Quebec, which included Ontario and a part of the United States, very little can be found respecting that work subsequent to the conquest until a comparatively recent period. The Rev. Alexander McDonell, subsequently the first Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in Upper Canada, arrived in 1804, and from the first had great influence among his co-religionists. In note C will be found some correspondence dated from 1784, which shows that the disbanded men of Sir John Johnson's corps asked to be settled separately, the Protestants and Roman Catholics in distinct bodies. Authority was sent on the 6th May, to grant these respective requests. In the following year the Rev. Roderick Macdonell, in a memorial, prayed to be allowed to join his Roman Catholic countrymen as their chaplain, a request which was granted, as appears by a letter dated 24th June, 1785, from Lord Sydney, to Lieut.-Governor Hamilton,

then administering the government of the province of Quebec, and in that year Mr. Roderick McDonell, was appointed to the Iroquois mission of St. Regis, where, according to a memorial by Bishop Hubert to Lord Dorchester, dated 20th May, 1790, Monsieur Roderique McDonell, as he is called in the memorial, fulfilled the duties for nearly five years, " with much success and edification " (Mandements, &c., des Eveques de Quebec, Vol. II, p. 428). This corroborates the statement that he was appointed missionary in 1785. In the report on Archives for 1889, is a r urn dated in 1790, entitled " Ecclesiastical State of Canada, Catholic and Protestant." It gives the names of Roderick and Alexander Macdonell, as serving in the district of Lunenburg, Roderick at St. Regis, Alexander at Oswegatchie (Prescott ?). (Archives series Q., vol. 49, p. 350). In a report sent to Rome in 1794, giving an account of the diocese of Quebec, the Bishop states that as a consequence of the French Revolution he had obtained a supply (*renfort*) of clergy, which brought the number in the diocese up to 160, of whom 9 were in Nova Scotia, and vicinity (*lieux d'allentour*) under the superintendance of a superior, established in 1784, and 4 were in Upper Canada, of whom one was the Bishop's Grand Vicar; no names were given. In this report the Bishop spoke in very hopeful terms of the rapid growth of the new lands, that is Upper Canada, which he reported would soon require a greater number of workers (*Mandements, vol. II., p.* 483).

In the summer of 1801, Bishop Denaut, made a visitation to Kingston and Detroit, and in February, 1802, he returned to visit the remote parishes (*paroisses eloignées*) of St. André and St. Raphael. In these two visits he reported that he had confirmed upwards of 2,000 persons, but no statement is given of the numbers in the different localities. (*Mandements, vol. II, p.* 505). On the 25th of April following (1802) the Bishop addressed a pastoral letter "*aux habitants du Haut Canada,*" the full address (translated) is :—"To all the inhabitants of the county of Glengarry and other places in the Province of Upper Canada, administered to (*desservis*) by Mr. Alexander McDonell, missionary," (*Mandements, vol. II., p.* 525). In this letter the Bishop referred to his previous visit in February, and now sent regulations for the proper organisation of the mission.

In 1806, Bishop Plessis reported to the " Cardinal Préfet de la Propagande " that he proposed in accordance with a plan suggested by the late Bishop Hubert, to have three coadjutors instead of one, the first to be in Montreal, the second in Upper Canada, and the third in the Maritime Provinces, the first appointment to be that for Upper Canada. (*Mandements, vol. III., p.* 18). As a reference will show, the Bishop reported in 1794, that he had a Grand Vicar in Upper Canada at that time, whether his proposal for a coadjutor in Upper Canada was granted or not does not appear, but the almost certain inference is that the proposal was rejected.

Until 1816, Upper Canada is not directly spoken of in the mandements, although it scarcely admits of a doubt that amidst the number of circular letters given in the volumes, some were addressed to Upper Canada. In that year (1816) Bishop Plessis, according to the biographical notice prefixed to his mandements, etc., went to Upper Canada, to give confirmation in the settlements formed at St. Raphel at Glengarry, at Kingston and at Sandwich, as far as the River La Tranche (Thames) on the borders of civilization.

Some confusion has arisen as to the individualities of the priests from the similarity of names, and this confusion has crept into the meagre accounts that are accessible. A careful comparison of dates will, however, leave no uncertainty on the subject. Reference may be made to note C, for information to 1817. A memorial by Mr. Macdonell, dated in London, 15th June, 1817, show that he was then vicar-general, but when he became so is not ascertainable from the documents here. In the report by the bishop in 1794, already referred to, it is stated that of the four priests then in Upper Canada, one was a vicar-General. In a memorial by Mr. Macdonell dated in 1817, a circumstance is stated which shows how far the "No Popery Cry" raised by Lord George Gordon in 1780 had extended. Mr. Macdonell in 1791, according to the memorial, had gone to Glasgow to assist and encourage his fellow countrymen who had been obliged to leave their homes in the Highlands "although" as the memorial says, "with considerable danger to his personal safety, as no clergymen of his persuasion had hardly ventured to stay one night in that town since the mobs of 1780." In 'Barnaby Rudge" one of the novels written by Dickens, a striking account is given of the scenes that took place in London during the progress of the Lord George Gordon riots, which is as vivid a picture in the garb of fiction as Defoe's account of the great plague in London, which is entirely a fiction in the garb of history.

On the 21st December, 1814, continued to the 28th January, 1815, Major General Procter was placed on trial for his conduct in the retreat consequent on the loss of the fleet on Lake Erie on the 10th September, 1813. In the report of the Court Martial there are five counts or charges, substantially that he did not act with sufficient judgment or energy in conducting his retreat. The general summing up is in these words: "Upon the whole the court is of opinion that the prisoner, Major "General Procter, has in many instances during the retreat and in the disposition "of the force under his command, been erroneous in judgment, and in some deficient "in those energetic and active exertions, which the extraordinary difficulties of his "situation so particularly required.

"The Court doth therefore adjudge him, the said Major General Procter, to be "publicly reprimanded and to be suspended from rank and pay for the period of six "calendar months.

"But as to any defect or reproach, with regard to the personal conduct of Major "General Procter, during the action on the 5th of October, the Court most fully and "honorably acquits the said Major General Procter". (Archives, series C., vol. 166, p. 186.)

Whilst awaiting the decision of the Prince Regent on the findings of the Court Martial, General Procter endeavoured in the months of May and June to have them revised and should the subject be brought before Parliament he transmitted most voluminous documents in support of his case. These will be found in the volume 135-2 of series Q, those enclosed in the May letter begin, with the letter itself, at page 406 and continue to page 415, and the others for June are in the same volume pp. 417 to 547. It was not till the 9th of September, 1815, that a decision was come to by the Prince Regent. Some effect appears to have been produced by the appeal by Procter, through Lord Bathurst, for the Prince

Regent, whilst disapproving of part of the proceedings, acquiesced in and confirmed so much of the sentence as adjudged the prisoner to be publicly reprimanded, but said nothing of the suspension of rank and pay. The decision seems not to have been satisfactory to the Prince Regent, as the opening words of the paragraph confirming the sentence would seem to show. It sets out: "Under all the circum-"stances of the case, however, and particularly those which render it impossible to "have recourse to the otherwise expedient measure of reassembling the Court for "the revisal of their proceedings, the Prince Regent has been pleased to acquiesce "in, &c. (Series C vol. 116, p. 186.)

Owing to the death of Sir George Prevost, the Court Martial which was to have been held on his conduct at Plattsburg never took place. On the 5th of March, 1815, he complained that the only notice he had received of disapprobation of his conduct was by a letter sent by a junior officer, and that although it was stated that the revocation of his commission as Governor General was not meant as a mark of the Prince Regent's displeasure, it bore every indication that such was the reason. On the 1st of March Sir George had received from Mr. Baker, ambassador at Washington, an official notification of the ratification of peace (the treaty of Ghent signed there on the 24th of December, the ratifications having been exchanged at Washington on the 17th of February). He had, he says, lost no time in promulgating the intelligence and in causing an immediate cessation of hostilities. As some balm to his wounded feelings the House of Assembly passed a resolution of confidence in his administration expressed in the strongest terms and voted a service of plate not exceeding £5,000 sterling in value "as a testimonial of the high sense this House "entertains of His Excellency's distinguished talents, wisdom and abilities". (Series Q., vol. 131, p. 131). The Legislative Council not concurring in the grant, the intention of the Legislative Assembly failed of effect.

On the 23rd of May, Mr. Croker, the Secretary of the Admiralty, wrote to Mr. Goulburn, Under Secretary of State, that it would be necessary on account of the charges brought against Prevost that he should be directed to return for his justification and that the commodore should be on the spot during the inquiry (series Q, vol. 134-1, p. 10).

On the 6th June the Duke of York informed Lord Bathurst that a Court Martial would be assembled whenever he should be furnished with the specific charges, (series Q, 134–1, p. 57). The delay evidently irritated Sir George Prevost, as on the 11th August, he wrote a very emphatic letter on the subject to the Duke of York, the commander in chief, (series Q, vol. 134–1, p. 65).

Sir James Lucas Yeo, the commodore of the Lake fleet, the principal accuser of Prevost, wrote on the 19th August, 1815, that he would forward the charges with all possible dispatch, and indignantly denied that he had been searching for information in the United States to colour the allegations against Prevost, which were contained in his dispatches to the Lords of the Admiralty. (Series Q. vol. 134–1, p. 25).

On the 5th September, Sir James Yeo's charges were presented (Q., vol. 134–1, p. 42). These had previously been submitted to the Judge Advocate General (p. 39). These documents had not, however, been forwarded till the 9th of September and Sir George Prevost continued to urge the commander-in-chief to prevent further

delay in assembling the Court Martial, a demand which His Royal Highness evidently regarded as justifiable, as he calls the attention of Lord Bathurst to the delay, which was the more unfortunate as the publication of the decision of the Naval Court Martial had the effect of prejudging the case of Sir George Prevost. (Series Q. 134–1, p. 69, see also 171). The proceedings of the Naval Court Martial referred to, with correspondence are in the same volume, beginning at p. 32. On the 9th of October, the Judge Advocate-General intimated to Lord Bathurst that the Prince Regent had issued a warrant for the trial of Sir George Prevost; but no date was fixed as appears by a notice sent to Captain Freer, by the Deputy Judge Advocate-General, dated the 20th October, which states that the Court Martial was to be held *as soon as conveniently may be.* Although dated the 20th of October it could not have been dispatched very expeditiously, as it did not reach Captain Freer till the 14th of November, as appears by his letter of the 15th of that month, dated at Lower Brook Street, (series M, vol. 144, pp. 9, 10).

The date for holding the Court Martial was postponed from time to time, but was finally fixed for the 5th of February, the reason for this latter date being chosen was stated in a letter from the Judge Advocate-General to be "on account of Sir George being much indisposed." (Series M., vol. 144, p. 14). Before the trial was held Sir George died and on the 9th the Deputy-Advocate-General informed the witnesses that in consequence of the death their attendance would not be required but the date of death is not given there. (Series M., vol. 144, p. 22). That is supplied by an application from Lady Prevost to the Secretary at War in which she states that the death took place on the 5th of January, up till which time she asks for the balance of his staff pay which was refused but by another application. Lady Prevost urged the reconsideration of the decision, pleading that in event of his acquital, of which she expressed no doubt, he was to be immediately replaced. Another memorial, undated, was forwarded by the Duke of York to Lord Bathurst on the 27th of March, 1816, in which Lady Prevost prayed for some mark of the royal favour to vindicate the character of her late husband. Other documents accompany the memorial, which is followed by a long account of the occurrences at Plattsburg, unsigned and undated. (Series Q., vol. 138, pp. 132 to 162). The account of the military operations begins at p. 144. It is unnecessary to enumerate all the memorials sent by Lady Prevost to have her husband's reputation cleared of the charges brought against him. In a letter dated 28th May, 1816, Lady Prevost says: "Your Lordship cannot be surprised at my declaring explicitly that I "feel not only justified but imperiously called upon by every tie of duty to my late "husband and his family, to resort to every means I possess, of obtaining that "justice to his memory which is denied me by Your Lordship." (Series Q., vol. 140–2, p. 399). Following up this resolution, she on the 17th June, made a demand for a peerage but without any pecuniary assistance, her sole object, she said: "being to exhibit my husband's unspotted fame, a good soldier's best possession and "most valuable legacy. To attain this most important object of my solicitation, I "must request that a General Order may emanate from His Royal Highness the "Commander-in-Chief expressive of the Prince Regent's entire approbation of my "husband's eminent and meritorious services which should be separately stated and "include his last command.

"Secondly, My Lord, I claim that our family escutcheon should have the "addition of appropriate supporters which several baronets are permitted to display

" and that a new motto should be adopted in the following sense—*Le Canada est* " *encore à l'Angleterre*—These royal favours would of course appear in the *Gazette* in " such terms as being previously made known to me, I shall acknowledge to be, in " your Lordship's words, *consonant to my feelings.*"

To these proposals she adds: "These My Lord are my most moderate claims", but she winds up with a threat that if her husband's character is not justified she would withdraw the veil which clouded the judgment of the country in this singular case, a threat apparently aimed at Sir James Yeo. (Series Q. vol. 140–2, pp. 408,409). No peerage was bestowed, but in 1817, new supporters and motto were granted, which are thus described in Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage".

" *Supporters.*—Two grenadiers of the 16th (or Bedfordshire) regt. of infantry, " each supporting with the exterior hand a flag, gu.; that on the dexter flowing " towards the sinister inscribed WEST INDIES and that on the sinister flowing " towards the dexter inscribed CANADA.

" *Motto—Servatum cineri.*"

The issue of Army Bills during the war of 1812 was found to be a great convenience. On the 1st of August, 1812, a Board appointed to consider the establishment necessary to carry into effect the proposed plan for the issue of Army Bills reported the proper method for the establishment of an office to be called the Army Bill Office, entering into details of the manner of carrying on the work, the officers, &c. (Series C. vol. 329, p. 48). The want of small bills appears to have been felt before long, as on the 24th January, 1814, the Board recommended that Army Bills should be issued of one, two, three, five and ten dollars, redeemable by government bills of exchange on London. The bills had not been long in circulation till counterfeits began to appear, and Mr Neilson, of Quebec, was called on by Mr. Green, director of the Army bills office, to make a report on the method of detecting counterfeits which he did on the 29th October, 1814 (Series C., Vol. 330, p. 166). Apparently these counterfeits were increasing in number, and Mr. Green points out the difficulty of detection added to by the necessity of immediately meeting demands on the part of the vessels which at that season (November) were constantly departing (p. 187). A report dated 1st December, 1814, stated that at that time a sum of £475,131 currency in bills of ten dollars and under had been circulated, that so large a sum was no longer necessary and that it was expedient to cease all reissues of such bills on account of the number of forgeries. (Series C., Vol. 330, p. 192). Regulations recommended and remarks follow.

In Upper Canada, these bills became the medium of payments and took the place of gold and silver, but in April, 1816, the commissariat through which the bills had been introduced, refused to take them in exchange for bills on Quebec to the great inconvenience of the people of Upper Canada, holders of these bills, who complained of the refusal of the commissariat. In consequence of this complaint an order was sent by the Treasury, dated 4th September, that the Commissary general was to afford every facility in his power. On the first of May, 1818 a proclamation ordered all holders of army bills to present them for redemption before the 31st of October when the office would be finally closed; if not so presented, the holders could not receive or claim the payment. By a subsequent proclamation, however, the time was extended to the 1st of April, 1819, (Series C., vol. 336, p. 118). A recommendation by Sir John C. Sherbrooke to the legislature to continue the establishment to the 1st August, 1819, was not acted on, so that Sir John wrote to the Treasury to be furnished with the necessary power to make the required extension of time. (Series Q., vol.

148–1., pp. 173 to 177). In May of 1819, Mr. Green, director of the Army Bills Office, represented that owing to the great extent of clerical work, it was imposible to close the office, and asked for another year, to the first of August, 1820. (Series C., vol. 337, p. 22). An extension of six months was granted by the Treasury, bringing the time down to February, 1820. (p. 24,) but the time was ultimately fixed for the end of 1820, and on the 24th of December of that year the clerks were discharged and on the 3rd of May, 1821, Mr. Green reported that he had transfered the balances and books to the commissariat, (Series C., vol. 338, p. 64), the receipt for which was dated 28th April, (pp. 65 to 74).

It may be of some interest to give the following undated table, but as near as can possibly be determined, prepared in October, 1819. It is called a *Memo:* with the title:

Grand total of the number of Army Bills, issued, viz.:

Bills of	$400 each	$ 5,500	£ 550,000.	
"	100 "	34,606	865,150.	
"	50 "	63,914	798,925.	
"	25 "	92,726	579,537.10	
				£ 2,793,612.10.0
Bills at	10 "	127,600	£ 319,000	
"	5 "	72,000	90,000	
"	3 "	64,000	48,000	
"	2 "	106,500	53,250	
"	1 "	165,000	41,250	
				£ 551,500
Bills redemed with specie only	$4 "	52,131	52,131	
	1 "	179,000	44,750	
				£ 96,881
				£ 3,441,993.10.0

It will be observed that the sums are in currency, each dollar being counted as five shillings, equal to four dollars to each pound currency.

In series Q., vol. 138, beginning at page 330 is a correspondence in relation to confining to a limited number on the lakes, the armed vessels of Great Britain and the United States, on a proposal by Mr. Adams, the United States minister at London on behalf of the President, it being his wish as stated in Sir Charles Bagot's letter to Mr. Monroe, " that some understanding should be had, or agreement entered into between the two countries, in regard to their naval armaments upon the Lakes, which while it tended to diminish the expenses of each country, might diminish also the chances of collision and prevent any feelings of jealousy." (Q. 138, p. 341). It appears to be unnecessary to give all the diplomatic correspondence.

It was originally suggested by Sir Charles Bagot that instead of a formal convention, it would be an easier course, if the two governments were left to take their respective measures in a spirit of mutual confidence, a suggestion in which Mr.

Monroe did not concur. On the 4th of February, 1817, Sir Charles Bagot was informed that the British Government was ready to confirm by a formal stipulation between the two countries, the naval force to be maintained on the Lakes on either side between the narrowest limits compatible with the immediate necessities of the public service. (Q. 146, p. 80). On the 5th of May, 1817, an agreement was reached, the terms of which are contained in a proclamation signed by Mr. Monroe, United States Secretary of State.

These are that

"The Naval Force to be maintained upon the American Lakes, by His Majesty and the Government of the United States shall henceforth be confined to the following vessels on each side; that is—

"On Lake Ontario, to 1 vessel not exceeding 100 tons burden, and armed with 1 eighteen pound cannon.

"On the Upper Lakes, to 2 vessels, not exceeding like burden each, and armed with like force.

"On the waters of Lake Champlain, to 1 vessel not exceeding like burden and armed with like force.

"All other armed vessels on these Lakes shall be forthwith dismantled, and no other vessels of War shall be then built or armed.

"If either party should hereafter be desirous of annulling this stipulation and should give notice to that effect to the other party, it shall cease to be binding after the expiration of 6 months from the date of such notice.

"The Naval Force so to be limited shall be restricted to such services as will in no respect, interfere with the proper duties of the armed vessels of the other party."

This proclamation is dated 28th April, 1818. (Series P. F., vol. 61).

Previous to and even during the war of 1812, emigration to some extent had been carried on, but apparently no systematic effort had been made till the beginning of 1815, when Mr. Campbell, of Edinburgh, was appointed to act as Government Agent, to forward emigration from the highlands of Scotland to Canada. At the same time, according to a report by Mr. Fitzgerald, agents from the United States were in Ireland offering very advantageous terms to men who would engage to go there, although nominally they were to be engaged to go to Newfoundland. The condition laid on those to be accepted by Mr. Campbell that a deposit should be paid by each intending emigrant acted as an obstacle, a great number being unable to obtain the amount necessary for the deposit. A memorial to that effect was drawn up, signed by discharged soldiers and others and sent to Mr. Campbell to be forwarded to Earl Bathurst. Besides the deposit, the time fixed for embarkation (April) was represented as being too short a period for preparation and the memorial prayed that the time might be extended to the 16th June. At the same time Captain McCaskill, of the 53rd Regiment proposed to collect in Ross shire from five hundred to a thousand families to be sent to Canada in the course of a year, whom he undertook to drill and fit for the defence of the frontier. It would occupy too much space to enter into details and proposals, made for settlements of people from Ireland, Germany, the Netherlands, etc. The same remark applies to the military settlements on the Rideau and St. Francis, details of which will be found in the papers calendared in this report. It will be found that the Island of Anticosti was an object of desire in 1815, an application having been made for a grant of the

Island by Donald McEachern on the 26th April of that year, (Q. 135-2, p. 364) with the object of settling it, the claim for the salary of £100 a year paid to two families placed there for the purpose of caring for the shipwrecked being abandoned.

Besides subjects of general interest, such as the trade with the United States, the fishery treaty, etc., there are others of a purely local nature, such as the acquisition of St. Helen's Island, the proposal of establish iron works at Gananoque, the establishment of McGill College, etc., which can be ascertained by an investigation of the calendar and need not be more minutely dealt with in this preliminary report.

The whole respectfully submitted.

DOUGLAS BRYMNER,
Archivist.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1896.

List of Books, &c., presented, with Names of Givers.

Names.	Residences.	Works.
Bain, James	Toronto	12th Annual Report of Toronto Public Library.
"	"	Index to U. S. Gov. publications 1889-93.
"	"	Pamphlets.
Bate, Llewellyn N	Ottawa	A Merchant Prince.
Bethune, Rev. C. J. S.	Port Hope	Manuscript.
Buffalo Historical Society	Buffalo	Annual Report.
Buffalo Library	Buffalo	Finding list of books and pamphlets.
Burton, C. M.	Detroit	Cadillac's Village, 1 Volume.
Campbell, Henry C.	Milwaukee	Exploration of Lake Superior.
Campbell, Henry Colin	Madison, Wis.	Radisson's Journal, pamphlets.
Coffin, Victor	Madison, Wis.	The Province of Quebec and the early American Revolution.
Geological Survey	Ottawa	Annual Report 1895 and Maps.
Girouard, Judge	Ottawa	Deed of Sale Zachary MacAuley, 1768.
Greenwood, I. J.	Washington	Pamphlets.
House of Assembly	Toronto	Publications.
Hallam, John	Toronto	Pamphlets.
Harbour Commissioners	Montreal	Report 1895.
Hind, H. Y.	Windsor, N. S.	Historical Gleanings.
Lambe, W. B.	Montreal	Pamphlets.
Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society	Winnipeg	Reports 1894, and 1895, Worthies of Old Red River.
Missouri Historical Society	Missouri	Report, 1896.
Murphy, J. J.	Toronto	Forestry Report.
Ontario Land Surveyors	Toronto	Pamphlets.
Parkman Club	Milwaukee	Publications 1-9.
Pennington, Wm.	Ottawa	Pamphlet.
Perry Right Rev. Bishop	Davenport Iowa	Pamphlets.
Porter, P. A.	Niagara	History of Old Niagara.
Record Commissioners	Providence, R. I.	Early Records of the Town of Providence, Vol. X.
Remington, Cyrus K.	Buffalo	Buffalo Historical Society Report.
		Annual Report of the commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara.
Shortt, Adam M. A.	Kingston	Early History of Canadian Banking.
Stickney, P. Gardner	Madison	Pamphlets.
Todd, A. H.	Ottawa	Memo. of General Winfield Scott on the death of Sir Isaac Brock.
		Parliamentry Government in England and the Colonies by Alpheus Todd, 2 Vols.
Toner, J. M. J.	Washington	Pamphlets.
Winsor, Justin	Cambridge, Mass.	Cabot Controversies.
Wisconsin State Historical S.	Madison	Collections Vol. XIII.
Witton, H. B. jr.	Hamilton	Indian Papers.
Wood, Judge	Chatham	Pamphlets.

NOTE A.

INDIAN LANDS ON THE GRAND RIVER.

No. 1.—Sir Peregrine Maitland to Earl Bathurst.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 329, *p.* 47.)

Upper Canada, York, 22nd February, 1821.

My Lord,—Being informed that a delegation from the five nations of Indians on the Grand River is about to proceed to Europe in order to prefer to your Lordship a complaint that the promise held out to them by General Haldimand has not been fulfilled, but that part of the land designed for their use has been subtracted and applied to settlement of white people, I have the honour to present to your Lordship a concise relation which may apprise Your Lordship of the merits of this complaint.

The several tribes of Indians inhabiting the province of New York took different sides in the revolutionary war and such of them as joined the King's colonies came to Canada at the peace of 1783.

As lands were granted to other loyal adherents, a purchase was made from the natives for the accommodation of these Indian refugees and notice of this purchase was given to them in a letter from Sir Frederick Haldimand, commander of the forces in 1784, describing it as a tract of six miles on each side of the Grand River from its mouth to its source, and stated by the General to have been then recently bought from the Chippawas.

This description, however, was vague and indiscriminate for the source of the river was unknown and its course was winding. In fact, the purchase from the Chippawas did not extend to the source of the river, which turned out to be much further removed from its mouth than was first supposed and reported. The land, however, six miles on each side of the Grand River was by this document devoted to the use of the nations or tribes of Indians and their posterity.

Such a dedicaton was sufficient, for their habits required no further formality; they were incapable of taking a regular grant; they had no capacity to sell or lease or to circumscribe the possession allotted by Government to them or their posterity.

Some, however, of each of these tribes remained on their own lands in the United States and treated with that Government or licensed individuals for the sale of those lands in the produce of which sale that part of the tribes removed to Canada participated and the sum received may form some estimate of what they pretended to have lost.

This permission to sell land belonging to themselves in the United States suggested to Joseph Brant, and some few white adherents, the idea of disposing of the territory in this province which they were only permitted to occupy. Its boundaries had been settled and adjusted by a formal act of the tribes with commissioners in behalf of the Crown and the neighbouring district of Nassau and were simplified by a line drawn from one point to another in the Grand River and an extent of six miles on each side of that line.

The record of this Act, with a diagram explanatory, was lodged in the office of the Surveyor General and might appear conclusive on this subject, yet His Majesty's servants have been induced to sanction the pretension of these tribes to the full extent of the course of the Grand River.

A draft of a patent designed by Lord Dorchester gives to the Indians the full extent of six miles on each side ef the Grand River from its mouth to its source.

A patent under seal of the province of Upper Canada was signed by Lieut.-Governor Simcoe, limiting the six miles on each side of the river to the extent of the purchase from the Chippawas.

It imports the present administration to show that there exists no more formal title in favour of the Five Nations than the letter from Sir Frederick Haldimand. That the description of the tract in the letter was a misconception is evinced from the fact, that the purchase from the Nations therein referred to did not extend to the source of the Grand River, and more than was bought could not be given.

The lands towards the source of the Grand River remaining unconceded, have recently been purchased from the natives and laid out in townships for the accommodation of the provincial Militia and European emigrants, who are already settled in large numbers upon the ground now claimed by the Five Nations as a gift from the Crown.

The copy of a supposed grant limited only by the source of the river may be referred to by the delegates, but is only the project of a patent never completed.

There is indeed an apparent grant under the seal of this province, signed by Lieut.-Governor Simcoe, but it was never registered, never audited. It is evident from these deficiencies that it was proposed for some event which never took place, was never delivered but kept as an Escrew of a private conveyance supposed to be useless and invalid until sanctioned by the fiat of the Attorney General, Registration, Audit and Delivery.

That this patent was unknown to the Attorney General is obvious from the case subsequently stated by him for an opinion on the legality of any grant to the Indians with power of alienation.

It may be also shown by the Delegates, that this Government did not consider the extent of the Six Nations territory as bounded by the act of the chiefs conjointly with the commissioner of the Nassau District, since it accepted from these Nations a surrender of territory beyond that demarcation, as part of the Royal Bounty bestowed upon them, in order to be regranted to the individuals named by them as purchasers for valuable considerations.

It is not only true that such a form of surrender does exist, but also that in conformity to its object, grants of the tracts so surrendered were made by the provincial Government to the individuals named in express defiance of His Majesty's commands signified by His Secretary of State on the particular occasion.

A transaction effected under the operation of terror or delusion, or from any less excusable motive, can never be cited as favourable to the parties immediately concerned, however it may be sustained in regard of strangers acquiring supposed Rights under the apparent sanction of a legal act of the Government.

Such irregularities speak volumes as to the influence acquired by these Tribes over the Councils of His Majesty's provincial Government, yet the actual administration entered not into useless investigation of the past. It was willing to admit that the tract designed for the use of the five nations should be deemed to extend to the most northern point of the purchase declared by Sir Frederick Haldimand to have been made for their use, but when it is ascertained by the Records of the Indian department and all other documents respecting the purchase that it did not extend to the whole course of the River and that the land within the limit of that course, required for the accommodation of settlers, was still to be purchased, there was no further hesitation as to the error in Sir Frederick Haldimand's communication. It was obvious that he supposed the purchase from the Indians extended to the source of the Grand River and that this source was south of the line tracing upon the map the limits of the purchase and which did not show the course of the River.

If the instrument had been more formal and clothed with all legal solemnities it could not have given more than there was to give.

So much is offered as to the actual claim of Right by the five Nations. The equity of their pretension to further indulgence remains to be considered. Each of

these Tribes possessed in the old provinces considerable extent of hunting ground and village seats in which they resided with their families when not engaged in the hunt. So much they forfeited by expatriation, supposing them to have retained no interest in the lands abandoned.

Their fellow sufferers amongst the white people were grateful for the land assigned to them in Canada and the aid afforded to re-establish themselves.

The grant of land to each family was from one to three hundred acres, increasing with their Military Rank to three thousand.

One year's provisions and some tools of husbandry were added, and the liberality of the Crown was lauded by these people as without example. They have become a thriving and loyal colony.

The tract of land assigned to the five Nations of Indians, who to the amount of eight hundred families emigrated to Canada was in block, the manner best adapted to their capacity for enjoying it as hunters—subdivided it would have afforded to each family nine hundred and seventy acres.

Arms, ammunition and clothing were and still are supplied to them, to procure provision with these means is to them a source of health and enjoyment.

If the Indians have restricted their hunting ground by sales to the white people which they have done to the extent of Three hundred and fifty-six thousand acres, is it reasonable to listen to their pretension for a more extensive grant?

I have, &c.,

P. MAITLAND.

The Earl BATHURST, K.G.

ENCLOSURES.

No. 1, EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF COUNCIL, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1798.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 329, *p.* 60.)

Frederick Haldimand, Captain General and Governor in chief of Quebec and Territories depending thereon, &c., &c., &c., General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the said Province and the Territories thereof &c., &c., &c.

Whereas His Majesty having been pleased to direct in consideration of the early attachment to his cause manifested by the Mohawk Indians, and of the loss of their settlement which they thereby sustained, that a convenient tract of land under His protection should be chosen as a safe and comfortable retreat for them and others of the six nations who have either lost their settlements within the territory of the American States, or wish to retire from them to the British; I have at the desire of many of these His Majesty's faithful allies, purchased a tract of land from the Indians situated between the Lakes Ontario, Huron and Erie, and I do hereby in His Majesty's name, authorise and permit the said Mohawk Nation, and such other of the Six Nation Indians as wish to settle in that quarter to take possession of and settle upon the banks of the river commonly called Ouse or Grand River, running into Lake Erie, alloting them for that purpose six miles deep from each side of the River, beginning at Lake Erie and extending in that proportion to the head of the said River, which them and their posterity are to enjoy for ever.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at the Castle of Saint Lewis at Quebec the 25th day of October 1784 and in the 25th year of His Majesty's Reign.

FREDERICK HALDIMAND,

Countersigned by H. E. command,
R. MATHEWS,

No. 2.—Copy of Treaty between the State of New York and Mohawk Indians, 12th February, 1805.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 329, *p.* 62.)

The people of the State of New York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent: To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye that we having inspected the Records remaining in the Secretary's office do find there on file a certain original document in the words following, to wit:

At a treaty held under the authority of the United States with the Mohawk Nation of Indians residing in the province of Upper Canada within the Dominions of the King of Great Britain—Present, the Honourable Isaac Smith, commissioner appointed by the United States to hold this treaty, Abraham Ten Broeck, Egbert Benson and Ezra L'Hommedieu, agents for the State of New York. Captain Joseph Brant and Captain John Desorontyon, two of the said Indians and Deputies to represent the said Nation at this Treaty. The said agents having in the presence and with the approbation of the said Commissioners proposed to and adjusted with the said Deputies the compensation as hereinafter mentioned, to be made to the said Nation for their claim to be extinguished by this Treaty to all Lands within the said State.. It is thereupon finally agreed and done between the said agents and the said Deputies as follows that is to say. The said Agents do agree to pay to the said Deputies the sum of one thousand dollars, for the use of the said Nation to be by the said Deputies paid over to and distributed among the persons and families of the said Nation according to their usages, the sum of five hundred dollars for the expenses of the said Deputies during the time they have attended this Treaty and the sum of one hundred dollars for their expenses returning and for conveying the said sum of one thousand Dollars to where the said Nation resides. And the said agents do accordingly for and in the name of the people of the State of New York pay the said three several sums to the said Deputies in the presence of the said Commissioner. And the said Deputies do agree to cede and release and these presents witness that they accordingly do for and in the name of the said Nation in consideration of the said compensation cede and release to the people of the State of New York for ever all the Right or Title of the said Nation to Lands within the said State and the claim of the said Nation to Lands within the said State is hereby wholly and finally extinguished.

In Testimony whereof the said Commissioner, the said Agents and the said Deputies have hereunto and to two other Acts of the same tenor and date one to remain with the United States, one to remain with the said State and one delivered to the said Deputies to remain with the said Nation, set their hands and seals at the City of Albany in the said State the Twenty-ninth day of March in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

Isaac Smith (L.S.) Abm. Ten Broeck (L.S.) Egb. Benson (L.S.) Ezra L'Hommedieu (L.S.) Jos. Brant (L.S.) John De Serontyon (L.S.) Witnesses Robert Yates, John Taylor, Charles Williamson, Thomas Morris, the mark x of John Abel alias the Corn Planter, a chief of the Senekas. All which we have exemplified by these presents.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made patent and the Great Seal of our said State to be hereunto affixed: Witness our trusty and well beloved Morgan Lewis, Esquire, Governor of our said State, General and Commander in Chief of all the Militia, Admiral of the Navy of the same, at our City of Albany the twelfth day ef February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five and in the Twenty-ninth year of our Independence.

MORN. LEWIS.

No. 3.—Committee of Council to Alured Clarke, Lieut. Governor.

(*Archives, Series Q. vol.* 329, *p.* 66.)

To His Excellency Alured Clarke, Lieut.-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency,

The Committee consisting of John Collins, Adam Mabane, George Pownall, Wm. Grant and Fran Baby, Esquires, appointed by His Excellency The Right Honourable Lord Dorchester, on the 4th January, 1791, to report on the claims of certain Indians to Lands assigned them on the Grand River and Bay of Quinté; pray Your Excellency to receive as their report thereon, the annexed journal of their proceedings—Humbly submitting the same to Your Excellency's great wisdom.

Signed by order of the Committee.

JOHN COLLINS, *Chairman.*

Council Chambers, Quebec, 24th December, 1791.

JOURNAL.

Council Chamber, 31st January, 1791.

The committee appointed by His Lordship in Council on the 4th instant to acquire information and report upon claims of certain Indians of the Six Nations to a tract of land at the Grand River north of Lake Erie.

Met at the call of the chair:

Mr. Collins, Chairman,
Mr. Pownall,
Mr. Grant,
Mr. Baby,
Mr. Mabane, absent on the circuit.

His Lordship informed the Board that certain Indians of the Six Nations claimed a tract of land at the Grand River on the north shore of Lake Erie, stated to have been promised to them by Sir Frederick Haldimand in the year 1784. That some claimants actually resided there, and there was another settlement of Indians of the six nations in the Bay of Quinté. His Lordship pointed out the expediency of ascertaining the nature and extent of these claims to give full effect to any promises and to gratify any reasonable expectations in which the faith of government might be concerned in such a way as would best answer the end of making a permanent provision for the persons and their descendants and securing their comfort and tranquillity.

Ordered that Messrs. Collins, Mabane, Pownall, Grant and Baby be a committee to acquire the necessary information by correspondence with the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and otherwise, and to report the result of their enquiries with their opinion of the proper course to be taken and the draft of a Bill if they shall conceive the Legislative Interposition necessary.

Resolved that the chairman enclose a copy thereof by this day's post to Sir John Johnson, Baronet, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and request his information on the business referred with all convenient speed.

Adjourned to the next call of the Chair.

March 10th, 1791.

The Committee met on the call of the chair at the Council Chamber. Present:

Messrs. Collins,
" Mabane,
" Baby.

Mr. Grant being absent on other public business.

The Chairman laid before the Committee a letter from Sir John Johnson, dated Montreal the 3rd February last, with two enclosures, as follows:

Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 30th January by order of the Committee of which you are chairman enclosing His Lordship's order of Council of the 4th of same month, and the Committee's Resolve thereon, I have the honour to transmit herewith for their information the substance of Capt. Brant's wishes respecting forming a settlement of the Mohawks and others of the Six Nations Indians on the Grand River, &c., together with extracts of two letters from General Haldimand upon the subject of the two Grants under consideration, all which I think I transmitted to His Lordship.

The purchase on the Grand River was made in consequence of the orders I received from the Commander in Chief and the Deed I think is lodged in His Lordship's office at Quebec; as no survey has yet been made of the tract it is uncertain whether the Course described in the Deed, commencing at a certain point at the entrance of the little Lake at the head of Lake Ontario, will intersect the Grand or Oswego River, so high up as the River La Tranche.

When at Niagara I proposed to the Land Board to employ Mr. Kotte to determine that point and the boundaries of the intended Grant, but the Commanding Officer objected to the proposal. I am not without hopes that Brant and all concerned will relinquish a small Township in depth from the mouth of the River upwards, so as to preserve a continuation of the settlements forming on the Lake side and in hopes the River may prove a harbour for small vessels. The original demand of the Mohawks was from the centre of the River Appenine to another River or Creek, the name of which I do not recollect. But you have their boundaries as last agreed on. I imagine they expect to extend in rear as far as the country was purchased from the Missisagues.

I have the honour, &c.

JOHN COLLINS, ESQUIRE. JOHN JOHNSON.

Extract of a letter from General Haldimand.

QUEBEC, 23rd March, 1784.

SIR,—Enclosed I transmit for your information the substance of Joseph Brant's requisitions with my answer thereto. Since my letter to you of the 13th instant, I have had frequent conversations with Joseph on the subject of it, which have confirmed me in the opinion therein expressed respecting the settlement proposed upon the Grand River for such of the Mohawks and others of the Six Nations who shall chuse to retire to it. The enclosed will show you that Joseph is so sanguine in this business as to expect it may be immediately carried into execution. Desirous to gratify the wishes of these deserving people, no time should be lost in that part of it which falls to our share. You will please therefore to give Lieutenant Colonel Butler the necessary directions for purchasing without loss of time the tract of country as described in the enclosed, viz.: the Lands situated between Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron. Satisfied that you will be very particular in your instructions to Colonel Butler respecting the terms of this purchase, I shall only observe that the utmost attention to economy must be paid in this and all future expenses in a department which has had so great share in exhausting the public Treasury.

SIR JOHN JOHNSON.

Substance of Captain Brant's wishes respecting forming a settlement of the Mohawks and others of the Six Nation Indians upon the Grand River, &c.

That His Excellency the Commander in Chief should give the Superintendent and Inspector General of Indian Affairs instructions and empower Lieutenant Colonel Butler to purchase from the Missisagues or proprietors a tract of Land consisting of about six miles on each side of the Grand River, called Oswego, running from the River La Tranche into Lake Erie for the use of the Mohawks and such of the Six Nations as are inclined to join them in that settlement.

Colonel Butler is fully acquainted with the views and inclinations of Captain Brant and the Mohawks respecting the settlement and only waits the General's approbation to make the purchase; the sooner this can be done the better, as they would remove time enough in the Spring to plant corn, &c., and Captain Brant would propose that some of his party be sent off upon this business to Colonel Butler, as soon as he returns to Montreal. The above mentioned limits are only meant for Indians of the Six Nations who may settle there but a more considerable tract of Land may at the same time be purchased on very reasonable terms whereon to settle Loyalists or for any future purpose.

N. B.—Sir John Johnson will be instructed to purchase the tract of country between the three lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron, out of which the tract required by the Mohawks for the Six Nations will be granted to them by a Deed. The rest will be reserved for loyalists or any future purpose.

The Chairman read to the committee an Entry in the Council Book of the 9th March, 1785, in the following words, it appearing to concern the object in Reference.

Extract from the Minutes of Council on Monday, the 7th of March, 1785.

At the Council Chamber in the Chateau Saint Lewis, present:

The Hon. Henry Hamilton, Esq., Lieut.-Governor and Commander in Chief.

Esquires. { Hugh Finlay, François Levesque, Edward Harrison, John Collins, George Pownall, J. G. C. De Lery, Picotte Du Belestre, Henry Caldwell, Francis Baby, Joseph DeLongueuil, and Samuel Holland.

His Honour the Lieut.-Governor laid before the Council a copy of His Excellency General Haldimand's speech to Captain John, the chief of the Mohawk Nation and his friends with Captain John's answer thereto, addressed to Major Potts, commanding at Cataraqui, dated Cataraqui, 12th January, 1785, also a letter from Joseph Brant of the 21st February last, concerning a writing given to him by His Excellency General Haldimand, as a Deed of Grant of Lands for him and the five nations on the Grand River and requesting a grant of Lands near his house at Cataraqui. These being read in English and French, His Honour informed the Council that he had written for a copy of said Grant which he expected to be able soon to lay before them for their consideration and advice.

The Council were of opinion that a lot of land for a garden should be granted to said Joseph Brant near his house and a portion of two hundred acres at some convenient place for firewood and pasturage.

Resolved that the chairman request the clerk of the Council to procure the speech of His Excellency General Haldimand to Captain John and his friends and Captain John's answer thereto mentioned in the above entry.

Mr. Williams called in, observed to the Committee that the Minute in the Council Book, mentioning a copy of a speech of His Excellency General Haldimand to Captain John, the chief of the Mohawk Nation and his friends with Captain John's answer thereto addressed to Major Potts at Cataraqui, 12th January, 1785, and a letter from Joseph Brant of the 21st February, 1785, is of the 7th March, 1785, when Mr. Williams was absent in England with leave, the duties of the Council Office being performed during his absence by Alexander Gray, Esquire, that he (Mr. Williams) has never seen either of the three papers above mentioned and therefore apprehends they were not lodged as official papers with Mr. Gray and for the ground of this idea he acquaints the Committee that on his return to this province and resuming his office, Mr. Gray delivered up various papers relating to Detroit affairs, among which is a Deed of Concession by the Indians of a tract of land bet-

ween Lake Erie and Lake Ontario to the King, and a Deed of Sale of the Island of Michilimakinac from Indians to His Majesty, that he found with these papers a list of them and in which list no such papers as are specified in the above minute are mentioned.

COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 30th April, 1791.

The Committee met on the call of the Chair.

Present: Mr. Collins, chairman; Mr. Pownall, Mr. Grant, Mr. Baby.

The chairman laid before the Board the following letter from Sir John Johnson and its enclosures.

MONTREAL, 25th March, 1791.

DEAR SIR,—I received your letter by post and now send you a copy of the Deed and purchase of the Land on the Grand River, &c., with the best description of the purchase near Toronto and up to the Rice Lake that I am able at present to furnish you with, as I never received any Deed from Crawford of the purchase he made about Kingston and the Bay of Quinté and the Deed I had drawn up at the head of the Bay was left in your hands to fill up the courses, since which I have never seen it.

I have, &c.,

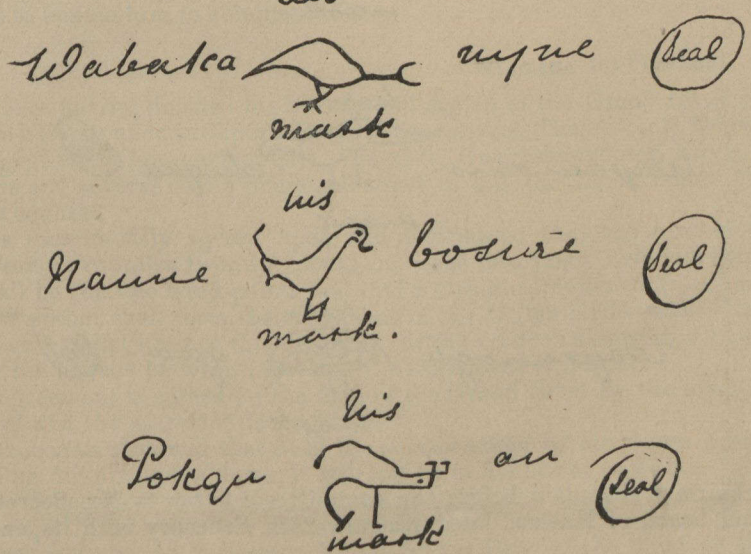
JOHN JOHNSON.

JOHN COLLINS, Esq.

N.B.—The Indians have no other claim than those of John's and Brant's tracts. If I recollect right the course running from the head of Lake Ontario to the River La Tranche is wrongly expressed in the Deed as by running a north-west course it is thought it will not intersect any part of that river and the intention was that it should.

This indenture made at Niagara the twenty second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, between Wabakauyue, Namisbocure, Pokquan, Nanaghkaweskam, Pacpaman, Tabendam, Jawarninik, Peasanish, Wapamouissehisqua, Wapeanghqua, Sachems, war chiefs and principal women of the Missisagas Indian Nation on the one part and Our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c., on the other part witnesseth that the said Wabakauyue the above mentioned Sachems, war chiefs and principal women for and in consideration of Eleven hundred and Eighty pounds seven shillings and four pence lawful money of Great Britain, to them the said Wabakauyue the Sachems, war chiefs and principal women in hand well and truly paid at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof the said Wabakauyue, the Sachems, war chiefs and principal women doth hereby acknowledge and thereof and therefrom and from every part or parcel thereof doth acquit, release, exonerate and for ever discharge His Britannic Majesty, His Heirs and Successors and every of them by these presents, hath granted, bargained, aliened, released and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, release and confirm unto His Britannic Majesty and to His Heirs and Successors, all that parcel or tract of Land lying and being between the Lakes Ontario and Erie, beginning at Lake Ontario, four miles south-westerly from the point opposite to Niagara fort, known by the name of Mississaga point and running from thence along said lake to the creek that falls from a small Lake into the said Lake Ontario known by the name of Waghquata, from thence a north-west course until it strikes the River La Tranche or New River, then down the stream of said river to that part or place where a due south course will lead to the mouth of Catfish Creek emptying into Lake Erie, and from the above mentioned part or place of the aforesaid River La Tranche following the south course to the mouth of said Catfish Creek, thence down Lake Erie to the lands heretofore purchased from the Nation of Mississagas Indians and from thence along the said purchase to Lake Ontario at the place of beginning as above mentioned, together with the woods, ways, paths, waters, water courses, advantages, emoluments and hereditaments whatsoever to the said tract or parcel of land situated as

above mentioned, belonging or in any wise appertaining or which to and with the same now are and at any time hereafter have been held, used, occupied accepted, reputed, taken, or known as part, parcel, or member thereof or any part thereof and the issues and profits thereof of all and singular the said premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances and also all the estate Right, title Interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever of them the said Wabakauyue, the Sachems, war chiefs and principal women of in and to all and singular the said premises above mentioned and of in and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances To have and to hold all and singular the said Tract or parcel of Land, Hereditaments and premises in and by these presents released and confirmed and in every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances unto His Britannic Majesty, his heirs and successors for ever and to and for no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever—and the said Wabakauyue, the Sachems, war chiefs and principal women for themselves, their Heirs and Successors doth covenant, grant, promise and agree to and with His Britannic Majesty, his heirs and successors, that they the said Wabakauyue, the Sachems, war chiefs and principal women now are the true Lawful and Rightful owners of all and singular the said Tract or parcel of Lands, hereditaments and premises above mentioned and every part or parcel thereof with the appurtenances and also that they the said Wabakauyue, the Sachems, &c., at the time of sealing and Delivery of these presents is lawfully and Rightfully seized in their own Right, of a good, secure, perfect, absolute and indefeasible state of inheritance in fee simple of and in all and singular the said premises above mentioned with the appurtenances without any manner of condition, limitation of use or uses, or matter, cause or thing whatsoever to alter change, charge or determine the same and also that His Majesty, his heirs and successors shall and may at all times for ever hereafter peaceably and quietly have, hold, occupy, possess and enjoy all and singular the said tract or parcel of Land, hereditaments and premises aforesaid with the appurtenances and every part and parcel thereof without trouble, hindrance, molestation, interruption or disturbance of them the said Wabakauyue, the Sachems, &c., their heirs and successors or any other person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim by, from, or under them or any of them and that freed, discharged and kept harmless and indemnified of from and against all former and other Gifts or Grants whatsoever. In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and date above mentioned.



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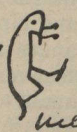
Uanaghkag  wiskaus (Seal)
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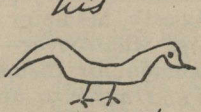
Peapeau  aus (Seal)
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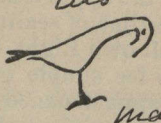
Tabund  aus (Seal)
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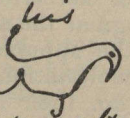
Sawaus his  week (Seal)
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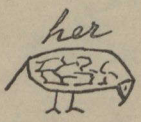
Wapeausogh  qua (Seal)
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The chairman then laid before the committee a letter to Mr. Secretary Motz for the land board of Nassau, dated Niagara 26th February with its enclosure as follows.

NIAGARA, 26th February, 1791.

SIR,—We beg leave through you to lay before His Excellency the Commander in Chief the transactions of the Land Board in a matter we think of material consequence to the future peace and quiet of this settlement.

The Grant of Land to the Indians on the Grand River extends to six miles on each side of that river from its mouth till a line running north-west from the mouth of the little Lake at the west end of Lake Ontario shall traverse it. The division lines between our settlement and their lands had never been ascertained; lest encroachments should imperceptibly be made we formed the Resolution found in the Minutes of the 20th December last. Fortunately at the meeting of the Board on the first February, Captain Brant, with several of the Chiefs of the Grand River happened to be at Niagara and we thought it highly essential to procure their opinion and concurrence in this business; this was done in the manner mentioned in the minutes of the 1st February and we have now sent Mr. Jones with a party provided as before to run the lines on each side of the river; as the plan of the river is rather bulky and as it cannot be complete till both these lines are included, we delay sending it down till the opening of the Navigation; by the same opportunity we trust to transmit a schedule of all the certificates granted by us through the settlement with the corresponding maps which we hope will then be finished.

That these measures may meet his Lordship's approbation is our most anxious wish. We are, &c., &c.

A. GORDON, Lieut. Colonel.
JOHN BUTLER,
R. HAMILTON.

HENRY MOTZ Esq.

Extract from the minutes of the Land Board for the District of Nassau, Niagara 20th Dec., 1790.

Representations having been made to the Board that the extension of the settlement to the westward approached the lands assigned to the Indian settlement on the Grand River and might soon without due care encroach on these, they thought it a matter of much consequence to ascertain the limits of this settlement and accordingly directed Mr. Jones acting as deputy surveyor to take the course of the Grand River from its mouth to the extent of the Indian claims and to lay this before the Board that they might arrange the division on the justest principles, and they request Colonel Gordon as commanding officer to assist him and his party as usual with provisions to enable him to complete this.

NIAGARA 1st February, 1791.

Mr. Jones having finished his Survey laid a plan of the Grand River before the Board, who having called in Captain Brandt Tekarchokea, Thascowanie, Odawanookta, Oghuasongeghton, Oghquarioghtsita, Ojagthte, Goughsaneyonte, Kayendadinton, Chicklodess and several of the principal chiefs to aid the Land Board with their advice and counsel.

It was unanimously agreed upon and determined that the head of the River easterly nearly two miles from its mouth on issue into Lake Erie and the Mohawk village shall be the two fixed points and that a straight line drawn from one of these points to the other shall form the centre line of the Indian lands on the Grand River and that two parallel lines to this six miles distant on each side of the Grand River shall form the bounds between them and the settlement of Nassau.

This agreement is signed on the map of the Grand River by the members of the Land Board and the aforementioned Chiefs.

The chairman observed that until the survey taken by Mr. Jones mentioned in the foregoing minute comes down, it will not be in his power to form a sketch of the tract of the Grand River on Lake Erie assigned by the Land Board of Nassau to Captain Joseph Brant and other Mohawks, the tract however appears to be part of the purchase made of the Mississaga Nation by the Deed of the 22nd of May, 1784.

Then the chairman as Deputy Surveyor General laid before the Committee a Sketch of the Land claimed by Captain John and other Mohawks and informed that in the year 1787, he surveyed the Townships of Thurlow and Richmond on the north side the Bay of Quinté, leaving between them a tract or space of about Twelve miles front on the said bay for Captain John and about Twenty families of the Mohawk Nation who had then settled themselves on it. The Tract is bounded easterly by the line of the Township of Richmond and westerly by that of Thurlow to run northerly so far as it may please Government to assign.

This tract is part of a purchase made in 1784 by Captain Crawford of the Indian department, by order of Sir John Johnson from the Mississaga Nation by Deed bearing date ———————— which deed it seems by Sir John Johnson's letter of the 23rd March, 1791, is still in the hands of Captain Crawford.

Ordered that the chairman obtain a copy of Mr. Jones's survey of the Lands on the Grand River assigned to Captain Brandt and other Mohawk Indians, with all convenient speed and lay the same before the Committee.

Saturday 24th December, 1791.

The Committee met at the call of the chair.

Present—Mr. Collins, Mr. Grant, Mr. Baby.
Absent—Mr. Mabane, indisposed, Mr. Pownall, in England.

The Chairman presented Mr. Jones's survey of the Lands on the Grand River promised to Indians of the Mohawk Nation, also a sketch of the tract assigned to Captain John and others at the Bay of Quinté.

The Committee having considered the whole are humbly of opinion that as the faith of Government is pledged to the Mohawk chiefs for the two tracts mentioned above, every precaution ought to be taken to preserve them in the quiet possession and property of them and the Committee submit that an Act of the provincial Legislature, or a grant under the Great Seal of the Province be made in favour of the principal chiefs on behalf of their nation, or persons in trust for them for ever.

Ordered that the Chairman report accordingly annexing thereunto the journal of the Committee's proceedings and the papers and surveys therein mentioned.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN COLLINS, *Chairman.*

No. 4.—Patent under the Seal of Upper Canada of the Grand River Lands to the Five Nations, 14th January, 1793.

(*Archives, series Q. vol.* 329, *p.* 91.)

J. Graves Simcoe.

George the third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and so forth. To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting—Know ye that whereas the attachment and fidelity of the Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Six Nations to Us and our Government has been made manifest on divers occasions by their spirited and zealous exertions and by the bravery of their conduct and We being desirous of showing our approbation of the same and in recompense of the losses they may have sustained of providing a convenient Tract of Land under our protection for a safe and comfortable Retreat for them and their posterity Have of our special Grace certain Knowledge and mere motion given and granted and by these presents Do Give and Grant to the Chiefs, Warriors, Women and people of the said Six Nations and their heirs for ever All that District or Territory of Land being parcel of a certain District lately purchased by us of the Mississague Nation lying and being in the Home District of Our Province of Upper Canada, beginning at the mouth of a certain River formerly known by the name of Ours or Grand River now called the River Ouse, where it empties itself into Lake Erie and running along the Banks of the same for the space of six miles on each side of the said River or a space co-extensive therewith conformably to a certain survey made of the said Tract of Land and annexed to these presents and continuing along the said River to a place called or known by the name of the forks and from thence along the main stream of the said River for the space of six miles on each side of the said stream or for a space equally extensive therewith as shall be set out by a survey to be made of the same to the utmost extent of the said River as far as the same has been purchased by Us and as the same is bounded and limited in a certain Deed made to us by the Chiefs and people of the said Mississague Nation, bearing date the seventh day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two to Have and to Hold the said District or Territory of Land so bounded as aforesaid of Us our Heirs and successors to them the Chiefs Warriors Women and people of the Six Nations and to and for the sole use and behoof of them and their heirs for ever freely and clearly of and from all and all manner of Rents, fines and services whatever to be rendered by them or any of them to Us or Our Successors for the same and of and from all conditions stipulations and agreements whatever except as hereinafter by Us expressed and declared Giving and Granting and by these presents confirming to the said Chiefs Warriors Women and people of the Six Nations and their heirs the full and entire possession Use benefit and advantage of the said District or Territory to be held and enjoyed by them in the most free and ample manner and according to the several customs and usages of them the said Chiefs Warriors Women and people of the said Six Nations Provided always and be it understood to be the true intent and meaning of these presents that for the purpose of assuring the said Lands as aforesaid to the said Chiefs Warriors Women and people of the Six Nations and their heirs and of securing to them the free and undisturbed possession and enjoyment of the same.

It is our Royal Will and Pleasure that no transfer, alienation conveyance sale gift exchange lease property or possession shall at any time be made or given of the said District or Territory or any part or parcel thereof by any of the said Chiefs Warriors Women or people person or persons whatever other than among themselves the said Chiefs Warriors Women and people, but that any such transfer alienation conveyance sale gift exchange lease or possesion shall be null and void and of no effect whatever And that no person or persons shall possess or occupy the said District or Territory or any part or parcel thereof by or under

pretence of any such alienation Title or conveyance as aforesaid or by or under any pretence whatever under pain of our severe displeasure And that in case any person or persons other than them the said Chiefs Warriors Women and people of the said Six Nations shall under pretence of any such title as aforesaid presume to possess or occupy the said District or Territory or any part or parcel thereof that it shall and may be lawful for us our Heirs and Successors at any time hereafter to enter upon the Lands so occupied and possessed by any person or persons other than the people of the said Six Nations and them the said intruders thereof and therefrom wholly to dispossess and evict and to resume the part or parcel so occupied to Ourselves, our heirs and successors Provided always that if at any time the said Chiefs Warriors Women and people of the said Six Nations should be inclined to dispose of and surrender their use and interest in the said District or Territory or any part thereof the same shall be purchased for Us, our Heirs and Successors at some public meeting or assembly of the Chiefs Warriors and people of the said Six Nations to be holden for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or person administering Our Government in our Province of Upper Canada, IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made patent and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, John Graves Simcoe, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor and Colonel commanding our forces in Our said Province.

Given at Our Government House at Navy Hall this fourteenth day of January in the year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, in the thirty-third year of Our Reign.

J. G. S.

WILLIAM JARVIS, *Secretary.*

No. 5.—PURCHASE FROM THE CHIPPEWAS NORTH-EAST OF THE GRAND RIVER LANDS, 17TH OCTOBER, 1818.

Archives, series Q. vol. 329, p. 97.

Articles of provisional agreement entered into on Saturday, the seventeenth day of October, 1818, between the Honourable William Claus Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs in behalf of His Majesty, of the one part and Musquakie or Yellow Head, chief of the Reindeer Tribe, Kaqueticum, chief of the Catfish Tribe, Maskigouee of the Otter Tribe, Manitonabe of the Pike Tribe, principal men of the Chippawa Nation of Indians, inhabiting the northern parts of the unpurchased Lands within the Home District of the other part, Witnesseth that for and in consideration of the yearly sum of Twelve Hundred Pounds Province Currency in Goods at the Montreal price to be well and truly paid yearly and every year by his said Majesty to the said Chippawa Nation, inhabiting and claiming the said Tract, which may be otherwise known as follows:—Bounded by the district of London on the West, by Lake Huron on the North, by the Penetanguishene purchase (made in 1805) on the East, by the South shore of Kempenfelt Bay, the Western shore of Lake Simcoe and Cook's Bay and the Holland River to the North-West angle of the Township of King, containing by computation one million five hundred and ninety-two thousand acres, and the said Musquakie, Kaqueticum, Maskigouee and Manitonabe as well as for themselves as for the Chippawa Nation inhabiting and claiming the said tract of land as above described do freely, fully and voluntarily surrender and convey the same to His Majesty without Reservation or limitation in perpetuity—And the said William Claus in behalf of his said Majesty does hereby promise and agree to pay to the said Nation of Indians inhabiting as above mentioned yearly and every year the said sum of Twelve Hundred pounds province currency in goods at the Montreal price which sum the said chiefs and principal people, parties hereunto, acknowledge as a full consideration for the Lands hereby sold and conveyed to His Majesty.

In Witness whereof the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals on the day first above mentioned in the Township of King.

[SEAL] W. CLAUS,
Dep. Sup. General on behalf of the Crown.

Musquakie Yellow head. (L. S.)

Kaquetieum, or Snake (L. S.)

Maskegonee or Swamp (L. S.)

Manitonabe or Male Devil (L. S.)

Manitobineuce or Devil's Bird (L. S.)

Signed Sealed and Delivered
In the presence of
J. Givens Sup. Ind. Affairs

Alex. M Donell Ass Sec. I. A.

No. 6.—List of Townships.

(*Archives, series Q. vol.* 329, *p.* 100.)

List of Townships in which locations have been made in the tract of land lately purchased from the Mississague and Chippawa Indians between the head waters of the Grand River and Lake Huron in the Gore and Home Districts.

District.	Township.	No. of Locations.
Gore	Nelson (new survey)	168
	Trafalgar (new survey)	175
	Toronto (new survey)	178
	Nasagiwaya	146
	Esquesing	350
	Chinquacousy	416
	Albion	229
	Caledon	271
	Erin	103
	Eramosa	142
Home	West Gwillimbury (new survey)	186
	Tecumseth	181
	Innisfil	100
	Essa	7
	Oro	75
	Vespra	30
	Medonte	7
	Flos	5
	Tiny	7
	Tay	15
		2,791

THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 29th January, 1821.

No. 7.—Project of a patent for Lands.

(*Archives, series Q. vol.* 329, *p.* 101.)

Province of Upper Canada.

George the Third, &c.,

To all to whom these presents shall come greeting.

Know ye that we of our special grace certain knowledge and mere motion have given and granted &c.

To have and to hold the said Tract of Land and all and singular other the premises hereby granted unto the said Indian Nations commonly called the Six Nations and to their heirs and Descendants to the use and behoof of the said Indian Nations, their heirs and Descendants for ever with full power to use occupy cultivate and enjoy the said Tract of Land hereby to them granted in any manner which they shall think by cutting down the Trees growing thereon by cultivating the surface of the ground thereof or by any other method of improvement whatsoever to apply the profits and produce thereof to their own use and benefit and from time to time to make any Lease or Leases of the said Tract hereby Granted or any part thereof or other transfer of their interests therein, subject to the proviso hereinafter contained, that is to say, Provided always that if at any time hereafter the said Six Nations shall be disposed to let or sell the said tract or any part thereof, then and in such

case the chiefs of the said Six Nations shall give notice in writing of such their intention to our Governor of Our said Province or to our lieutenant-governor or person administering the government of Our said Province for the time being, and if upon such notice so given Our said governor, lieutenant-governor or person administering the government of our said Province, within from the delivery of such notice shall signify to the said Six Nations or to the chiefs of the said Six Nations on the behalf of Us, our heirs or successors the intention of Us or them to become the Lessees of the said Tract or such part thereof as aforesaid at and upon the terms proposed by the said Six Nations, or at or upon the terms proposed to the said Six Nations by any person or persons wishing to become the Lessee or Lessees of the said Tract or such part thereof as aforesaid as shall happen then and in such case it shall not be lawful for the said Six Nations to lease the said Tract or any part thereof as aforesaid to any person or persons whatsoever, except unto us Our Heirs or Successors.

And if the said Six Nations or chiefs of the said Six Nations shall make default herein and shall at any time hereafter Lease the said Tract or any part of the said Tract granted without such previous notice to Our said governor, lieutenant-governor or person administering the Government of Our said Province—or shall after such signification of the intention of Us, our Heirs or Successors to become the Lessees of the said Tract or such part thereof as aforesaid made in the manner aforesaid by Our Governor, lieutenant-governor or person administering the Government of our said Province, Lease the said Tract or any such part of the said Tract as aforesaid, then and in either of these cases, this present Grant so far as the same doth or shall in any wise respect the said Tract or any part thereof so leased, as the case may be, shall become void and the said Tract or such part of the said Tract so leased, as the case may be, shall revert and escheat to Us our Heirs and Successors and shall thereupon become the absolute property of Us and them in the same manner as if the present grant had never been made anything herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

The proviso must be repeated, mutatis mutandis to prevent any other transfer of their interest in the soil which the Indians may attempt without notice or after the Governor's declaration of his intention to purchase.

No. 8.—Attorney General Sewell to Lord Dorchester.

(*Archives, Series Q. Vol.* 329, *p.* 105.)

My Lord,—In obedience to your Lordship's commands I have now the honour of submitting to your consideration the proposed Grant of the Tract of Land lying on the Ottawa River appropriated by his Excellency Sir Fredrick Haldimand for the use of the Indians of the Six Nations.

The object is to accomplish the promise of Sir Fredrick Haldimand, but at the same time to prevent the Indians from making any disposition of the property which would be injurious to themselves and the King's interests. It will be difficult to effect this purpose. A Grant of the Tract with a limit for the use in fee to the Indians of the Six Nations and their Descendants only, determinable of course upon the extinction of the Six Nations, will probably be the best Deed, and most likely to be accepted by the Indians.

The Six Nations contend that they ought to have a Right to Lease the Tract and it does not appear practicable to refuse it.

The ill effects which the exercise of such a Right might occasion may be counteracted by a clause requiring them to give notice to the Governor and reserving to His Majesty the preference and privilege of becoming their Lessee, in all instances where they may be disposed to lease. And to secure the object as far as possible it might be prudent to insert a special proviso to effect the escheat of the property or certain parts of it if it should be leased by them to any person not being a member

of the Six Nations, without notice to the Governor of Upper Canada; or if any attempt should be made to convey their interest in the soil.

Another Idea has occurred to me, to Grant the Tract to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs to be held by him and his Successors in office in fee, but in Trust to the use of the Six Nations. But this plan upon reflection I do not think advisable.

I have the honour to enclose heads of a patent drafted according to the ideas contained in this letter and shall be happy if it should be found to answer in practice.

All which nevertheless is most humbly submitted by My Lord, &c., &c.

J. SEWELL, *Att. Gen.*

QUEBEC, 25th January, 1796.

No. 2.—COUNCIL OF THE SIX NATIONS.

Archives, Series M. Vol. 114 *p.* 197.

Minutes of Council, held at Hamilton, near Burlington Heights on the 4th July, 1819, with the Six Nations of Indians residing on the Grand River.

After the customary ceremonies had been performed, the Deputy Superintendent General addressed the assembled chiefs as follows. Having referred to other questions, he said:

Brothers:—I lost no time after I parted with you last March, to lay your proceedings before the Superintendent General, Sir John Johnson, who transmitted the same to His Grace the Commander of the Forces; and the proposal you made for the surrender of the land on the upper part of the Grand River, I forwarded to His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland. Answers from both I now communicate to you.

On examining documents at York respecting the Grand River lands, it appears that in the year 1790, a survey was made by Mr. Jones and at a Land Board in Niagara in 1791, of which Lieutenant Colonel Butler, Mr. Hamilton and Colonel Jno. Brook were members, it was agreed on by them and Captain Brant, Ojagethe, Coughsemyoute, Atmouvate, Aghsett and Kayondodethon, that certain lines that had been run by Mr. Jones were to be the Indian boundary and it appearing to the Government that the Six Nations have misconceived the extent of the land, I am commanded to undeceive them by informing them that the Government from these documents conceives that the ground above Block Nichol, known as Block 4, is now in the Crown by a recent purchase from the Mississaguas, for beyond that the King had not purchased from the Indians at the time of Sir Frederick Haldimand's gift, consequently, Sir Frederick, in behalf of the Crown, had no land to grant.

I have now, my brothers, communicated the answer which I have received to your speeches and shall be ready patiently to hear whatever you may have to say in reply.

Tekanboga, a Mohawk chief, then spoke:

Brother, we are happy that the great Spirit has preserved us to meet you here, I salute you and the officers with you in the name of the great Spirit. Brother, we spoke to you agreeably to our wishes when we met at Ancaster in the month of March, that is well enough. What was then proposed was right, we will not go back to our first troubles, we will only recur to what happened in General Haldimand's time. Brother, after the American war we were at Niagara and did not know where to go. In our distress the Senecas offered us lands on the Genesee River, but we did not wish to be near Americans, as they might again distress us and some of our people got land in the Bay of Quinté. Captain Grant then went to Quebec to see General Haldimand, who told him that he would give us lands in the Grand River from its mouth to its spring. During the Administration of General

Simcoe he wished to obtain from us three miles on each side of Dundas Street, on both sides of the river. We replied that we would let him have the quantity required, but that it should be for our benefit, he declined the offer and the matter dropt. Sir John Johnson also wished us to surrender six miles on each side of the river at the mouth, we complied with his request, provided it was for our benefit, but that also dropt without anything being done. I remember very well before the lands were purchased by Colonel Butler, that the Mississaguas said: "We do not wish to sell the lands from the Grand River to the River Thames down to Lake Erie." The Government lessened the gift to six miles on each side of the Grand River from its mouth to its spring, yet we replied to the Mississaguas: "Since you have been so kind to us, we each divide our presents with you." We are surprised to find that Government says that we own the lands to the Falls only, as we have writings to prove otherwise, we have them here and are ready to produce them.

The original deed from General Haldimand produced by John Brant. Tekamboga, then turning to the Indians, addressed them saying: It is reported that I have sold Lands. Let any man step forward and say so; the superintendent knows whether I have sold lands or not.

Little Peter, of the Lower Mohawks, then got up and said: Brother, I was always present at different meetings and though I did not interfere, I listened to what was passing. When I came to see the land settling by white people, it disturbed my peace. I am a Lower Mohawk and belong to the Six Nations. The land is a thing that concerns us all and our posterity. I have heard my cousin (Tekamboga) say that a stop will be put to the sale of land. I am very glad of it, it is a custom among us to have land all in common. We do not wish it to run out in lots to be settled by the white people, which is the only thing that confuses us, by mixing with us. When I look around me, above and below, I see nothing but whites around me and we have nothing left but a spot to stand upon and what is to be the next event? Are we to be shoved off altogether? I am surprised to see so many settlers in different parts of the river. We deny having sold any land to them.

Brother, I belong to the Lower Mokawks and never disturbed the peace either among my own people or among the whites. I have never sold or leased any of our lands and never will; my grand children shall not say when I am gone, that I have left them destitute of a habitation.

It appears that my name is classed with another man, who is my cousin, to be in partnership with him in selling land. I know nothing of it. Those who lease the land, of course receive the rents, but I receive no rents from any one, never expect and never will receive any. We do not lease our land, because we do not know how to do it. If we were to require our rents, they would laugh at us.

Here the Deputy Superintendent General explained a part of his speech at the opening of the council.

I do not say that those chiefs whose names appear in the proceedings of the Land Board have sold the land, what I meant to convey was, that they had assented to the lines which had been proposed to them by the Board as their boundary.

Little Peter continued addressing himself to Tekunvoga: You say that you never sold any land. How does it appear that white people are settled above and below us? It is you that have sold it.

Then addressing himself to the Deputy Superintendent General and the officers, he said: I am very sorry to observe that you are now claiming a great part of our land, what are we to expect? Are we to be driven off our land? Shall I point back to my ancestors when they first took you by the hand, did they deceive you? Or have any of us? When we agree to anything in Council we expect it to be confirmed, because it is in the presence of all. The Council fire is the place to establish the truth.

Brothers with the red coats and Colonel Claus, this I wish to have continued when we meet again in Council. It is customary with us to talk with temper and do nothing rash. Whenever you call another Council, I will continue my subject.

Echo, Onondaga speaker, after having spoken to the assembled Nations generally, said:

Brothers, I receive your salute with friendship and satisfaction. I am happy that you and the gentlemen of the garrison and those with you are well. I return your salute.

Brother, we have just been informed that you had sent down the proceedings of the Council at Ancaster and it seems that Sir John Johnson immediately sent them down to the Commander of the Forces and you have got an answer. There are only two subjects on which anything is to be done: The schoolmaster and the blacksmith.

Brother, we will now communicate our sentiments and endeavour to be as brief as possible. We thought then we had given you the lands you asked for in a proper way.

Brother, there is one part of your communication which gives us pain. We were surprised very much when we heard what had been done at York. We never thought that the King would take from us what we considered as his gift. What is it? It seems that the King is going to take our land from us.

Brother, we wish to know if our Great Father, who we are told is coming up, would grant us a meeting with him; we would be glad that you would ask him when and where we could meet him and that you would inform us.

Brother, the reason that we wish to communicate with our Great Father that is coming up is because we know that he could inform us of everything we wish. Our Great Father at York we suppose has so much to do with his white children that he could not attend to our affairs. This is all I am going to say.

He then addressed the Six Nations, recommending union and friendship, as he had done frequently on former occasions, telling them to look at the Deputy Superintendent General, the officers and the gentlemen with him and take example by them.

Oneida Joseph next spoke: Brother, I remember very well what passed from the beginning of the settlement on the Grand River. I have gone through two wars, and must therefore have a recollection of what happened first about our settlement. It was granted to us from the mouth to the spring, six miles on each side of the Grand River. It may be supposed that we did not claim it, because it was neither surveyed nor sold, but we claim that as well as the rest.

Brother, we were told by our chiefs that whenever the land was purchased from the Mississaguas, the line would run to the spring.

If the commander of the forces will permit us to see him when he comes up, he will let us know how far we have a right to claim, agreeably to the paper which we hold as our title. I recollect that when the chief of the Six Nations requested of Colonel Butler to pay for the land which the Mississaguas had given them, they afterwards regretted having done so, because the Government by paying for it might hereafter claim and take it from us.

Clear Sky's eldest son addressed himself to the Deputy Superintendent General and said that they had nothing more to say.

Reply of the Deputy Superintendent General :—

My brethren, the officers and myself have sat patiently to hear what you had to say in your several addresses, as well to us as to your own people. I called you together to communicate to you the answer to your speech of last winter. Had the King conceived that the land he claims above the falls did not belong to him, he never would have directed me to communicate to you what I have on that subject. I shall see both your great fathers at York and shall lay before them the proceedings of this day and receive their orders thereon. If His Grace the Commander of the Forces is pleased to see you, I will inform you of the time and place. The advice given you by the chief who spoke last, but one is what I have always recommended when we parted. I now repeat my advice, and particularly to the young men, who look up to their sachems and chiefs and to pay attention to their advice and counsel.

In the name of the officers and myself I bid you good bye. I remove all briars and roots from the road, that no obstructions shall interrupt you on your way to your homes.

Clear Sky's eldest son again rose and said :—Brother, I salute you, the officers and gentlemen with you, and hope that the Great Spirit will protect you all on your return.

No. 3.—Lord Bathurst to Messrs. Robert J. Kerr and John Brant.

(*Archives, series M. vol.* 115 *p.* 131.)

Downing Street, 28th September, 1821.

Gentlemen:—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which you addressed to me on the 7th instant, transmitting an official note in which you complain of a decision of the Colonial Government of Upper Canada, with respect to the extent of lands which ought to be permanently reserved for the five Indian Nations who settled in the Province at the close of the first American war.

As the Indian nations rest their claims entirely upon the terms used by General Haldimand in his proclamation of the 25th October, 1784, I shall confine myself to a statement of the reasons which convince me that it was never the intention of that officer to grant them the extent of territory to which they now lay claim of six miles on each side of the Ouse or Grand River, from its mouth to its source and that the proclamation does not warrant such a claim.

It is evident from the proclamation annexed to your note, that the land which General Haldimand intended to assign to the Indian nations was that which the Colonial Government had a few months before purchased from other Indian nations resident within the Province of Canada and that whatever disposition he may be presumed to have had to confer advantages on the Five Nations by giving them lands belonging to His Majesty, he could not intend (for he had not the power) to make over any Indian lands to which His Majesty had not then acquired a title. The description therefore of the land which is given in the close of the proclamation must be taken with reference to what the King had at the time the power to grant. It must be considered with reference to the general inaccuracy and contradictions of all geographical descriptions of America at the time, when the country was unsurveyed and unknown and when information as to the course of the rivers was derived either from reports of individuals, or from the source which afterwards proved altogether incorrect.

As the course of the Ouse or Grand River became known, it was found that the head of the river was not within the purchase made from the Chippawas in 1784 and that that purchase therefore did not comprise the lands to which the Five Nations now lay claim. I do not find indeed any claim of the nature now advanced by the Five Nations of this land, until the Colonial Government had many years afterwards, with a view to the settlement of emigrants, made a further purchase from these Indians which put His Majesty in possession of the land lying between the head of the Grand River and that purchased in 1784, which is the subject of your present application.

Under these circumstances His Majesty cannot but consider the Colonial Government justified in allotting to settlers, instead of reserving for your use, such part of the land now claimed by you as was not purchased in 1784 from the Chippawas. That the Indian nations never had originally in contemplation any grant so extensive as that for which you now contend is evident from the proceedings which took place in the colony in 1791, respecting the limits of the Indian lands and the agreement signed by Captain Brant and the other chiefs.

The intentions of General Haldimand must have been at that time perfectly well known; the extent of the Grant was then the subject of discussion and the chiefs of the Nations voluntarily acquiesced in an arrangement which excluded the claim now under consideration. I have only further to add that in coming to a decision upon this claim, adverse to the views which appear now to be entertained

by the chiefs of the Five Nations, His Majesty does not in any degree undervalue either the original services which led to the settlement of these Nations in the British Province, or those which they have subsequently rendered. The present question (as you have correctly stated in your interview with Mr. Goulburn) depends entirely upon the meaning of General Haldimand's proclamation. For the reasons I have stated and others arising out of contemporary documents, to which I have not adverted, that proclamation cannot warrant the claim which has been advanced and His Majesty has only, without reference to the merits of the parties, to approve of the decision upon this point to which the Governor of Canada has already come.

I have the honour, &c.,

BATHURST.

Messrs. ROBERT J. KERR and JOHN BRANT.

No. 4.—MEETING OF THE MISSISSAUGAS, 22ND MAY, 1784.

(*Archives, Series, Q. vol.* 23, *p.* 349.)

A meeting held at Niagara, 22nd May, 1784, with the Mississaga Indians accompanied by the Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, Delawares, &c.

Present.

Lieut.-Colonel Hoyes, 34th Regt.; Capt. Forbes, 34th Regt.; Lt.-Col. John Butler, Deputy Agent Indian Affairs; Capt. Hamilton, 34th Regt.; Major Potts, Corps. Rangers, with many other officers; Captain Parke, 8th Regiment of the Garrison; Mr. Nicholas Stevens and Mr. William Bowen, interpreters.

After the usual ceremonies and compliments were made Pohquan, a Mississaga Chief rose and spoke as follows.

Father, some days ago your message with this Belt was received desiring us to assemble at the great Council Fire, kindled at this place by the King our Father, we accordingly collected our people as soon as possible and are now ready to hear your business with us.

Returned the Belt.

Lieut.-Colonel John Butler then spoke:—

Children, I have received the Commander in Chief's order thro' Sir John Johnson, to purchase some land the property of you the Mississagas laying between the Lakes Ontario, Huron and Erie, for the use of such of your Brethren of the Six Nations as may wish to plant and Hunt thereon, as well as for an intended settlement for such of His Majesty's faithful subjects, who have assisted him during the late war, as wish to settle and improve the same; it would be needless for me to add more at present as I have already explained every circumstance of our present Business, as well as future intentions in as clear a light to you, the Chiefs, as in my power to do. Therefore expect your immediate Answer.

A BELT.

Pokquan, Mississaga, speaks.—

Father and Brethren Six Nations, we have received your request.

Father,—We the Mississagas are not the owners of all the Land laying between the three Lakes, but we have agreed and are willing to transfer our right of soil and property to the King our Father, for the use of His People, and our Brethren the Six Nations from the Head of the Lake Ontario or the creek Wayhguata to the River La Tranche then down that River until a south course will strike the mouth of Catfish Creek on Lake Erie, this tract of Land we imagine will be quite sufficient both for the King's people and our Brethren the Six Nations, who may wish to settle and Hunt thereon; your request or proposal does not give us that trouble or concern, that you might imagine from the answer you received from some of our

people the other day, that difficulty is entirely removed, we are Indians, and consider ourselves and the Six Nations to be one and the same people, and agreeable to a former and mutual agreement, we are bound to help each other. Brother, Captain Brant, we are happy to hear that you intend to settle at the River Oswego with your people, we hope you will keep your young men in good order, as we shall be in one neighbourhood, and to live in friendship with each other as Brethren ought to do.

Colonel BUTLER.

Children, I have paid strict attention to your answer and I now thank you for the Friendly attachment you show to your Brethren the Six Nations, and I imagine that the lands you now have agreed to dispose of will be satisfactory, both to the Commander in Chief and Sir John Johnson. Your Brethren the Six Nations will answer for themselves.

NOTE B.

ANTICIPATION OF THE WAR OF 1812.

No. 1.—Lieut. General Bowyer to Lieut. General Hunter.

(*Archives, series C., vol.* 673, *p.* 103.)

Halifax, July 9th, 1804.

(Secret.)

Sir,—An extraordinary occurrence took place in March last by the departure of all or most of the Indians able to carry arms from this province, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton, leaving their wives, children and old men behind under pretence, as they said, of going with the Canadian Indians against the Mohawks. The assembly was, we understand, in the confines of Lower Canada, and the real or supposed cause of it to meet certain French emissaries or others as ill-disposed to the British Government. They were absent from their respective abodes a considerable time and on their return gave out that an expedition was fitting out in France for the conquest of British North America and that 20,000 men with a suitable fleet might be expected in this country during the present summer.

I will not even surmise that an expedition could be prepared against any part of the foreign British dominions without the ministers at home having intelligence of it, who no doubt would take care of us, but I think it right to communicate to you that Lieut.-Gov. Sir John Wentworth on Friday last received a letter by a special messenger from some Federals and friends of the British Government residing in the State of Vermont that very considerable depots of arms are making in that Province also of powder &c., and that numbers of men of all descriptions were engaged and engaging to act with the cooperation of some French troops expected and of 1,000 or 1,200 Indians.

The letter further states that the Executive Government of the United States is not unacquainted with what is going on in Vermont and other parts, that there are considerable numbers of French in New Hampshire ready to assemble at any point they may be directed to go to, and that great secrecy is used in conveying arms, &c., into Vermont, which is done by carts and waggons covered with straw.

The Vermontese, it appears, are extremely jealous of any person leaving the State and Mr. Clark who brought the dispatch to Sir John Wentworth could not have got away had he not taken his two daughters who are now at Windsor, under the pretence of going to see a relation at Boston. The letter is signed by a Col. Sallisbury and a few others living in Vermont. If there is any foundation for this intelligence, you or Sir Robert Milnes will probably have had it, but it coming as it has done, I have thought it expedient to forward it to you.

I have the honour, &c.,

HEN. BOWYER.

No. 2.—John McDonell to Colonel Brock.

(*Archives, Series C., vol.* 795, *p.* 58.)

Glengarry January 28th, 1807.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose you the Proposals for raising a corps of Highland Fencibles in this county, which were submitted to your perusal. The alterations you made are adopted with very few exceptions. Should they meet with your approbation, you will be pleased to forward them to the War Office.

The permanent pay asked for the Field Officers and Chaplains may be considered unusual, but in this instance it is necessary and expedient for carrying the proposals into effect. The Field Officers must undergo a vast deal of trouble and their time will be as much occupied as if the corps were constantly embodied. The county is almost entirely inhabited by Highlanders and their descendants, naturally brave and loyal as subjects and firmly attached to the British constitution and Government, yet from their situation and circumstances, being in general possessed of some landed property, and the high run of wages in the country, they are reluctant to quit these advantages to become soldiers. Nothing but a scheme of this nature, headed by gentlemen whom they know and respect would induce them on any consideration to put themselves under the restraints of military discipline. The chaplain having served in that capacity in the late Glengarry Fencibles in Great Britain, Ireland and Guernsey has a claim to the favour of Government. He conducted a number of these people to this country and having rendered himself useful in many respects to the people at large has gained so far their confidence that his services in urging and forwarding this matter will be very essential. The adoption and successful issue of the present plan will greatly facilitate any future project for raising troops for a more general and extended nature of service.

I have, &c.,

J. McDONELL, *Lieut. of the County of Glengarry.*

Proposals to raise a Corps of Highland Fencible Infantry in the County of Glengarry, Upper Canada.

(*Archives Series, Q., vol.* 102, *p.* 41.)

To consist of:

1 Lieutenant Colonel.
2 Majors.
8 Captains.
10 Lieutenants.
6 Ensigns.
1 Adjutant.
1 Quarter Master.
1 Chaplain.
1 Surgeon.
1 Sergeant Major.
1 Quarter Master sergeant.
16 Sergeants.
16 Corporals.
16 Drummers.
384 Privates.

1st. The men to receive a bounty of Three Guineas and be subject whenever they assemble for military purposes to the Mutiny Act. The attestation will state precisely the terms upon which they engage to serve, the period of enlistment to be six years compleat.

2nd. Government to furnish arms, accoutrements and clothing, the Clothing to be renewed every three years.

3rd. The Clothing to be the Highland dress.

4th. The staff and one sergeant per company to receive permanent pay.

5th. To be embodied four months of the year in any convenient place within the Eastern District of the Province of Upper Canada. *

To be subject to attend daily Drills within the county of Glengarry, those days to be reckoned in the 120 which the men engage to serve during the year and at all times to be in readiness to march to any part within the two provinces on any great emergency at the discretion of the Governor or officer commanding His Majesty's forces.

6th. Whenever assembled for drill or embodied for service to be placed on the same footing in regard to pay and allowances as other troops.

7th. The men may claim their discharge on enlisting into corps of the line.

8th. The Lieutenant Colonel Commandant to have the recommendation of the officers.

9th. The Field officers to have permanent pay during the continuance of the corps. The Lieutenant Colonel Commandant having been Lieutenant Colonel of the late Royal Canadian Volunteers and the two majors captains in the same corps for nearly eight years, they are all of them on the half pay since the American war and were reduced from their last services without remuneration.

J. McDONELL,
Lieutenant of the County of Glengarry.

Note—The original offer was made on the 9th January. See copy in Archives, series Q., vol. 102, p. 39.

No. 3.—Colonel Brock to Right Hon. W. Windham.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 102, *p.* 36.)

Quebec, 12th February, 1807.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit for your consideration a proposal of Lieutenant Colonel John McDonald (McDonell) late of the Royal Canadian Volunteers for raising a corps among the Scotch settlers in the county of Glengarry, Upper Canada.

When it is considered that both the Canadas furnish only two hundred militia who are trained to arms, the advantages to be derived from such an establishment must appear very evident.

The military force in this country is very small, and were it possible to collect it in time to oppose any serious attempt upon Quebec, the only tenable post, the number would of itself be insufficient to ensure a vigorous defence.

This corps being stationed on the carfines of the lower province would be always in readiness and essentially useful in checking any seditious disposition which the wavering sentiments of a large population in the Montreal district might at any time manifest. In the event of invasion or other emergency this force could be easily and expeditiously transported by water to Quebec.

The extent of country which these settlers occupy would make the permanent establishment of the staff and one sergeant in each company very advisable.

I shall not presume to say how far the claims of the Field officers to the same indulgence are reasonable and expedient.

In regard to the Reverend Alexander McDonald (McDonell), I beg leave to observe that the men being all Catholics it may be deemed a prudent measure to

* A note by Colonel Brock says: "There is no convenient place in which the corps can assemble in "Upper Canada, it ought therefore to be embodied at Montreal, where barracks and every other accom- "modation is to be found."

ISAAC BROCK, *Colonel Commanding.*

appoint him Chaplain, his zeal and attatchment to Government were strongly evinced whilst filling the office of Chaplain to the Glengarry Fencibles during the Rebellion in Ireland, and were graciously acknowledged by His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

His influence over the men is deservedly great and I have every reason to think that the corps by his exertions would be soon completed and hereafter become a nursery from which the army might draw a number of hardy Recruits.

I have, &c.,

ISAAC BROCK,
Colonel Commanding.

No. 4.—Lord Castlereagh (by secretary) to Colonel Brock.

(*Archives, series C., vol.* 795, *p.* 69.)

Downing Street, 25th April, 1807.

Sir,—I am directed by Lord Castlereagh to acquaint you in reply to your letter of the 12th February addressed to Mr. Secretary Wyndham that on a full consideration of the subject it appears to His Lordship that several offers similar to that now made by Lt.-Colonel McDonald have been made to His Majesty's Government, but it has not been thought advisable to adopt them on the ground that every attempt of this nature has generally failed and at this moment the Canadian Fencibles though endeavouring nearly three years to compleat consist of only 124 men by the last returns.

Lord Castlereagh, therefore, under the above circumstances deems it unwise to recommend or sanction the raising of a new corps until those already formed are compleat, but His Lordship at the same time feels much anxiety that every exertion should be used to fill these now established. Their completion might be an inducement for His Majesty's Government to avail themselves of further offers similar to that now made by Lt.-Col. McDonald.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES HOWARD.

No. 5.—The "Leopard" and the "Chesapeake."

(*Archives, series C., vol.* 673, *p.* 105*a*.)

Account given in the London *Courier* of 6th August, 1807.

We have received Halifax papers to the 14th containing an account of the proceedings towards the "Chesapeake" frigate. Captain Humphreys appears to have conducted himself throughout the business with the greatest propriety. He first sent Admiral Berkeley's order on board the "Chesapeake," with a letter from himself, stating that he hoped to be able to execute it in the most amicable manner. Commodore Barron said that his orders were most positive from his government not to suffer any foreigner to muster his ship's company, but that he would write an answer to Captain Humphreys, which he did, asserting that he had no deserters on board. As Captain Humphreys knew that he had, he edged down to the "Chesapeake" hailed her, and said three times that he must obey Admiral Berkeley's order. The American pretended not to hear what Captain Humphreys said. The "Leopard" fired one shot across her bows and a second shot after a minute had elapsed; and then, no satisfactory answer being given, the "Leopard's" fire was opened upon her beginning with the foremost gun, a broadside was next poured into her, but it was directed chiefly at the rigging. Commodore Barron then hailed and orders were given to cease firing, but as he said he was only going to send a boat on board and as they were preparing to return the fire, it was

supposed to be only an artifice to gain time, and orders were given to renew the fire. After two more broadsides she struck. Commodore Barron wished to consider his ship as a prize, but Captain Humphreys replied he had nothing further to do with her; that he lamented the necessity of resorting to violent measures and that if he could render the "Chesapeake" any service, he would most cheerfully do it. Upon the "Chesapeake" being searched, three men were taken out who belonged to the "Melampus" and one to the "Halifax"; two more had been killed by the "Leopard's" fire, one had been gunner of one of His Majesty's ships and had acted in the same capacity on board the "Chesapeake" Many others were left on board the American by Captain Humphreys because they could not be identified.

The American populace appear in their senseless outrage, to be desirous of plunging into a war with this country. They seem unwilling to leave any chance of amicable adjustment between the two governments. All the most violent and scurrilous epithets that are to be found in the English language are heaped upon the country. Public meetings have been held in almost all the towns and each seems to be desirous of distinguishing itself by the superior intemperance and fury of its resolutions. Will the American Government be able to stem this torrent and act according to the dictates of reason and reflection? It is supposed that it will not be able to oppose the popular fury but will be forced into measures of immediate hostility. When the "Two Friends" left Charleston on the 7th July, it was apprehended that an embargo would be laid upon all British vessels in American ports. As to hostilities against us on the part of America, it would be idle to say that we can entertain the least apprehension respecting them. Two fifty gun ships would be able to burn, sink and destroy the whole American navy. That this country has sought a war with the United States, no man, the American populace excepted, will assert. We have carried moderation almost to meanness and forbearance to such an extent that the Americans seem to have begun to believe that it proceeds from fear. We again assert that Admiral Berkeley, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, acted in a manner that deserves the thanks of the country and we trust every other British officer who may be placed in a similar situation will act with the same decision.

No. 6.—Admiral Berkeley to Lieut. Governor Gore.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 310, *p.* 5.)

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 17th August, 1807.

(Secret.)

Sir,—Having received dispatches from His Majesty's minister to the United States, dated Washington, 1st August, in which he informs me of circumstances which seem to make the question of war inevitable and requesting me to make known to His Majesty's Governors of the dependencies of England such hints as may assist them in taking the necessary steps for His Majesty's interests in their respective provinces.

It appears that a categorical demand of renouncing the Right of Search is transmitted to England which if refused is to be considered as a declaration of war; as that is a question to which I think it impossible our government can accede, the return of Mr. Munroe, the messenger from England will probably be the signal for hostilities and as such I conceive every preparation ought to be made.

I am, &c.,

E. BERKELEY.

N.B.—It may perhaps be an additional incitement to the people of your province to know that from every information I have received, it is a secret article agreed to by the American government, if the events of the war should put them in possession of the English colonies in America, to transfer them to France, or erect them in a separate kingdom to be governed by a Frenchman.

No. 7.—Lieutenant Colonel Grant to James Green, Esq., Military Secretary.

(*Archives, series C., vol. 673, p. 106.*)

(*Extract.*) Amherstburg, August 7th, 1807.

Sir, * * * * * *

As the affair of the "Leopard" and "Chesapeake" has occasioned much ferment at Detroit, and has also induced the Governor of the Territory of Michigan * who resides there to take steps by no means indicative of friendly intentions I conceive it my duty to acquaint you for Colonel Brock's information what is going forward there as also to lay before him the present state of this garrison. The militia at Detroit have been constantly assembled for the purpose of drill. They amount to about 400, are much better disciplined than could well be supposed, are very well appointed and two companies are kept in constant pay. There is besides a company formed of renegade negroes, who deserted from Captain Elliott and several gentlemen at this side. This company consists of, I was informed, 36 in number and are kept for such desperate services as may be required at this side, they being well acquainted with it. Great apprehensions are expressed at Detroit by the Governor and principal officers there of an attack from the Indians and they industriously spread a report that the Indians are instigated by the British officers at Amherstburg. A law has been passed at Detroit, for that colonial privilege is allowed the Governor, requiring the aid of all subjects to assist in erecting works, &c. for the defence of the place. The inhabitants in consequence have been called in from the distance of 30 miles to contribute in labour. They have picketted the whole town of Detroit and are erecting block houses at certain intervals. Every military preparation is going forward there and every violent declaration against this side. I have had information given me from a most respectable person at this side that the Governor of Detroit declares, if an Indian fires a hostile shot in Detroit or in the territory, he will treat the Canadians with the utmost severity. The apprehensions circulated at Detroit appear to me to proceed more from a policy to frighten the inhabitants into labour without food or reward, than from any real sense of danger from Indians. The regular force at Detroit consists of 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 4 sergants, 4 corporals and 67 privates mostly artillery. The works at Detroit are very confined, consisting of a small square with guns placed at intervals on each side of the square, a blockhouse and drawbridge at the entrance and ditches, frieze and picketting Guns cannot take effect at Detroit from this side. The force at Detroit is too inconsiderable to occasion any alarm here, however weak my garrison and circumstanced the situation of the works, but militia to the amount of 4 or 5,000 may be brought against us in about six weeks from Kentucky, and those are well inured to war, particularly of the Indian kind. The aid I should expect here from Indians and Militia is of a very precarious kind. Indians can never be brought to act within pickets.

The state of the works of this post must be known to Colonel Brock. There are four Bastions, one at each angle, but one is unserviceable and excluded from the works. The picketting is entirely decayed and fallen down.

I have, &c.,

J. GRANT,
Lieut. Col. Com.

*Hull.

No. 8.—Sir J. H. Craig to Lieut. Governor Gore.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 107, *p.* 209.)

Sir,—Though a very severe malady with which I have been afflicted since my arrival here has put it out of my power before to pay that attention to business, which would be necessary to enter into a confidential communication with you, such as the urgency of public affairs demands, yet it has been with concern that I have found on enquiry that owing to some mistake or neglect, which I am afraid I must take to myself, my arrival here was not announced to you, otherwise than by the circulation of the military orders by the Adjutant General. I trust you will have the goodness to excuse what has certainly been an omission and attribute it solely to my temporary incapacity.

I was in hopes before now to have received some information, by which I might have been able to form a conjecture as to the probable issue of the pending controversy on which the continuance of our tranquillity with our neighbours depends, but there has not elapsed a sufficient time for the means that I have myself employed to have produced any effect and I have not been honoured with a single communication from our minister to the United States. I therefore know little more than what can be gathered from the papers and from the temper of the president's speech at the opening of Congress. Either of these afford but slender grounds on which to rest judgment. It must be our business therefore to take such precautions as may place us in a state of preparation for the event of Hostility and with this view to concert a general outline of co-operation that may, as far as it can be done, compensate for our deficiency in strength and at any rate to enable me to pursue that line of conduct that has been marked out for me by His Majesty's Instructions.

These Instructions, as far as they relate to the Canadas, as well indeed as my own view of the subject, in every light in which I can possibly turn it, point out the preservation of Quebec as the object of my first and principal consideration and that to which all others must be subordinate. It is the only post, defective as it is in many respects, that can be considered tenable for a moment, nor is the preservation of it of less consequence to the Province under your immediate direction, than it is to this, as affording the only door for the future entry of that force which it might be found expedient and which the King's government might then be able to send for the recovery of both or either, although the pressure of the moment in the present extended range of warfare would not permit the sending of that which would be sufficient to defend them and the considering it in this view will place its importance in its truest light, for if the Americans are really determined to attack these Provinces and employ these means which they may so easily command, I fear it would be vain for us to flatter ourselves in the hopes of making an effectual defence of the open country, unless powerfully assisted from home. And indeed, although we would certainly resist every predatory or ill concerted attack, which presumption might lead them to undertake without sufficient means, yet in every event of Invasion, not conducted on such principles of inefficiency, it might perhaps be wise to act with that caution, that would enable us to husband our own Resources for that future exertion to which I have alluded and I should therefore hesitate to recommend a more extended scene of operations than might be adapted to that object, were it not in the idea that such might be called for as immediately and essentially connected with the still more important object which I have laid down as that which must be our first consideration and must absorb all others —— the defence of Quebec.

I am totally unacquainted with the state of the Militia of Upper Canada and unable to obtain any information on it upon which I can place any dependence. Indeed if it were otherwise, I should not feel inclined in the slightest degree to interfere or interpose my opinions as to the arrangements which you may think proper for your internal defence, the fatal effects of division and dissipating our Force, by attempting to act on too many points, have been too frequently illustrated of late for me to be under any apprehensions that you will not feel, that it is by concen-

trated means alone, that adequate or powerful effects can ever be produced; the application of this principle may I am persuaded with safety be left to your prudence and judgment, which will be guided by a knowledge of the country of which I must be totally deficient. It is only to such circumstances of joint co-operation or union of effort as may be necessary that I shall beg leave to call your attention.

Even in confining myself to this object, general principles are all that can be adverted to, detail is scarcely possible, and the attempt to enter into it might be dangerous, as it might tend to embarrass under circumstances which I could not foresee or which might take their course in a very different [manner] from what I might have thought they would.

If the Americans should turn their views to this Province, which is certainly most probable, as their operations must ultimately terminate in a siege, the exertions that will be required to bring forward the artillery and stores necessary for that purpose, may I think exhaust all their means and occupy their attention, so as to prevent their being able to give at the same time any great molestation to your Province. I shall on my part endeavour to form a corps sufficiently strong to show themselves before them in the frontiers. If you should be without apprehension for yourselves at the moment, the re-inforcing of this corps by some of the Militia of the Lower part of your Province might be extremely serviceable. This is not with any hopes of being able to defend the frontiers, the gaining of time by obliging the enemy to advance with caution and the checking them by partial strokes when the opportunity presents itself will be my sole object; in the end we shall be obligad to shut ourselves up in this place and it is then by collecting all the force that you can possibly spare and sending it into the upper parts of this Province, where I shall hope that it will be joined by considerable numbers of our Militia, it may do essential service towards our safety. With this view it should advance as far in the rear of the Besiegers as can be done with any regard to their own security; the object must be to act upon their communication, to cut off their convoys and to harass them with continual alarms. In this way, if nothing more can be done, time may be gained and that in our situation is everything. It may be a fine field for an officer of some talents and much activity to distinguish himself. If the enemy should be in sufficient strength to leave a corps at Montreal, that would be able to bar his advance in a direct line the frontier towards Lake Champlain and the line from thence to Albany will probably be open to his incursions and they must have magazines or depots in these parts, the destruction of which would be distressing to them. I do not know whether among the officers of the 41st Regiment there are any who served in the American War, but among your loyalists you must have many who know how little the American Militia is to be feared when briskly attacked and in particular how open they are at all times to night assaults, a species of attack which I would strongly recommend whenever the opportunity presents itself.

I understand that you have given directions for repairing and putting in the necessary order for service the armed vessels of the Lakes; the command of these waters may be of great importance, more particularly of Lake Ontario. I do not know what force the Americans may have on it, but it will be a proper precaution to keep the superiority if practicable.

I have still a subject to refer to, which requires the most serious consideration and which is strictly an object of concert, as it is indispensably necessary that one uniform system should govern our conduct. I mean in what regards the Indians. If a war takes place, they will not be idle. If we do not employ them, there cannot exist a moment's doubt that they will be employed against us and in that event it is not merely the immediate consequences of their hostility that we should have in contemplation, the chain of our annexion which has subsisted for so many years would be broken and very great difficulty would be found in restoring it. All our valuable commerce now carried on in the Indian country would be lost and it would be years before our traders could venture to the parts neecssary to resume it. On all these considerations, but particularly in the perfect conviction that if they are not on our side they will be against us, I have no hesitation in saying that we must

employ them if they can be brought to act with us. Much caution should indeed be used in the language that may be held with them, nor is it perhaps expedient to bring the subject forward at present until Hostilities are more certain, unless they themselves force it upon us, or unless the Americans are found to be gaining so much ground with them that it may be necessary to meet their progress by a direct address on our part.

By a copy of a speech made by Governor Hull of Detroit some time in August, now before me, I observe that he certainly restricts himself to the advising them to remain neutral. I am not inclined to place this to the sense of moderation, so much as to his having reason to believe that it would be in vain for him to attempt to engage their actual assistance; it will however always be brought forward as a proof of that disposition, but it is of too much consequence to us to run any risk of our Intentions being misunderstood by these people or of furnishing them with grounds for pleading such an excuse to admit of our too closely copying the affectation. Although, therefore, I would avoid coming to any explanation with them as long as possible, at least to any public explanation, yet whenever the subject is adverted to, I think it would be advisable always to insinuate, that as a matter of course we shall look for the assistance of our Brothers. It should be done with delicacy, but still in a way not to be misunderstood.

If indeed the Americans should make a direct proposal to the Indians to join them, either by any public act of their Executive Government or thro' the medium of the Governors of their Posts to any assembly of those people called together for the purpose, I think that in that case no time should be lost by messages to the different nations and by every other means that are usual in our intercourse with them to remind them of our long subsisting friendship, of the difference of the conduct which has been pursued towards them by the Americans and by us and that by joining the former and enabling them to drive us out of the country, if that were possible, they would only seal their own destiny, which would be almost immediate extermination.

I need not I am sure observe, if we should unfortunately be under the necessity of availing ourselves of Indian assistance, how desirous it will be on every principle of Humanity and of Policy that every practicable means should be adopted to restrain them in and to soften the ferocity of their usual mode of warfare. They should never be suffered to act alone if it can be avoided, but always with some of our people, though I am sensible that is very difficult, especially where the number of our Troops, either Regular or Militia, must be so small.

I shall be very glad to receive some information as to the history of the Prophet, as he is called, and the extent of his influence among the Indians; if this is great and some of our Indians Department can enter into an intercourse with him, it might be worth while to purchase it though at what might be a high price upon any other occasion.

I am aware that I have prolonged this letter by entering into much reasoning which might scarcely be thought required by the occasion. I have, however, been led into it from the reflection that as it was my object to avoid detail and to confine myself to what was necessary in the concerting of a very general line of co-operation, it might enable you to judge the better of the measures that might become expedient if you were made acquainted with the principles on which that line has been adopted. On your part I have to request that you will be so good as to communicate with me as to the state and strength of your Militia, as well as on the degree of dependence that can be placed on them. I shall like also to be informed of your other Rescources and indeed of every circumstance that may suggest itself to you as what may be useful for me to know. I understand from the report of Lieut.-Colonel Bruyeres, that there is not one of your Forts that is in a state of making the slightest resistance and indeed judging by the plans of them, I think it is a fortunate circumstance that there is not a temptation for leaving Garrisons in them that would certainly be lost in eight and forty hours at any rate.

I have, &c.,

J. H. CRAIG.

His Excellency Lieut.-Gov. GORE.

No. 9.—Hon. James Baby to Lieut.-Gov. Gore.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 107, *p.* 247.)

May it please Your Excellency:

In my last letter, I entreated to receive further Instructions for my conduct. I am now more in want than ever to know your Excellency's intentions and hope will be deemed a sufficient apology for my sending the present express.

On the 14th instant I called jointly with my Brother on the commanding officer of Amherstburg and consulted with him as to the propriety of calling out the Detachments we have received Orders to prepare and placing them at that Post in case of the arrival of the Reinforcement our neighbours expect from different parts, in addition to which they have within this last week raised two hundred men now on actual duty at Detroit. His answer was that he had no orders to receive any body of men in his Garrison and on the subject of provisions he said he would feel a scarcity by the great quantity daily consumed by the Indians and the non-arrival of the snow, the General Hunter, which from the lateness of the season we need not look for. The Colonel read to us the Orders he had got for the distribution of arms, which seemed to leave it to him to deliver them, when he may see occasion for. He recommended us at the same time to address ourselves to your Excellency.

I am at a loss what construction is to be put on the words *emergency* or *actual necessity*, if there be no formal declaration of war. In a few days our neighbours will in all probability have a force of from five to seven hundred effective men exclusive of their non drafted militia; this number will have the advantage over us of being drilled and disciplined. On the first news of a war they may overpower us before we could collect our own numbers, amounting in all as drafted, to one hundred and sixty or eighty men, some of who are spread over an extent of more than sixty miles from Sandwich or Amherstburgh.

It would greatly relieve my embarrassment and anxiety if your Excellency would be pleased to point out what course must be followed in what I beg leave to refer to your Excellency's consideration that is, if on the arrival of any extraordinary force, or of levying a greater number of men at Detroit, we should be justifiable in calling out the Detachment of the Militia, were we to wait until hostilities or for a declaration of war and at the same time upon whom is to devolve the finding the militia with provisions and other necessaries, if we should think ourselves sufficiently strong to guard the settlement opposite the Americans Garrison of Detroit, or otherwise to repair wherever necessity might direct.

I have come to this river to Review the Militia according to your Excellency's orders and it is with satisfaction I can state to your Excellency that the people of the county of Kent have appeared in a loyal manner. They have nearly all offered themselves as volunteers. One fourth of the whole is now in readiness for service.

My Brother having no opportunity to write, I may perhaps be permitted to say that I was present at the Review at Amherstburgh where the people of Essex exhibited great zeal and alacrity, offering themselves also as volunteers.

I have &c.

J. BABY.

Raleigh, River Thames,
18th December, 1807.

No. 10.—Lieut. Gov. Gore to James Baby.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 107, *p.* 250.)

Government House,
York, 29th December, 1807.

Sir,—I have received your letter of the 18th of this month and offer you thanks for your attention as Lieutenant of the County of Kent to the militia which you are entrusted with.

It gives me the highest pleasure to be informed of the zeal and loyalty discovered by that Body of men and beg that you would communicate to them how much I am satisfied with their conduct on this occasion.

Should further reinforcements be made to the Garrison of Detroit, I think it necessary that a Detachment of one Fourth part of the Militia should be called out to meet any Emergency that may occur; to wait for actual hostilities might render Defence ineffectual.

I also consider as necessary that arms and ammunition should be issued by Lieutenant Colonel Grant and the Lieutenants of the counties of Kent and Essex to the commanding officers of the Militia from time to time, in such Quantities as may be deemed expedient for which arms Receipts are to be given.

I shall direct Lieut. Colonel Grant to receive such a number of the militia into the garrison of Amherstburgh, as he may deem expedient and as the exigency of the case may require.

If one-fourth part of Militia does not appear to you to be of sufficient strength for the Defence of such parts as are most liable and exposed to attack, you will call out a greater number, and even if the exigency of the case would require it, the whole of the Body.

At this distance of place and having never had it in my power even to view the country, it is impossible that I can give particular Instructions. Your conduct must be regulated by that of the Americans, I mean so as to be prepared to oppose such measures as in case of a rupture they may probably adopt.

With respect to Provisions for the Militia, I shall instruct Lieut. Colonel Grant to give orders to the commissary to apply to the contractor to furnish such Quantity of fresh Beef as the Militia on actual Service may require, which when embodied are to be considered on the same footing with respect to Provisions as the regular Troops.

I am happy to find you consult with Lieut. Colonel Grant, respecting the measures proper to be adopted, that officer's experience and professional knowledge I trust will be of the greatest advantage to the Defence if necessary of your part of the Province.

I have only to add that I have the greatest confidence in your zeal and discretion, sincerely wishing that this unpleasant business may terminate in a favourable issue.

I have, &c.,

FRANCIS GORE.

No. 11.—Lieut. Governor Gore to Sir James Craig.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 107, *p.* 236.)

York, Upper Canada, 5th January, 1808.

Sir,—I have been honoured with your Dispatch of the 6th of December, marked secret, by Ensign Shaw of the 49th Regiment.

The reports that I received of Your Excellency's health gave me the greatest concern and prevented me from sending Lieut. Colonel Shaw sooner to lay before

you the Situation of this province, for I do assure your that it never entered my mind to wait for an official communication of your appointment before I shall solicit to be honoured with your commands.

I am, sir, in a similar situation with you in respect to Intelligence. I never received any communication from Mr. Erskine but once, which was immediately after the affair of the 'Chesapeake," containing only general observations respecting the displeasure of the Americans at that event, and I cannot certainly agree with your Excellency, that in such a state of uncertainty we ought to be prepared for Hostility if even it should take place.

The extent of this Province and its slender Population afford but too good grounds for the plan that is specified in His Majesty's instructions.

To defend this Province from any partial or sudden incursion may be practicable, beyond that your observations are but too well founded that it would be in vain. However convinced I am in my own mind of this truth, yet it must be carefully concealed from Persons of almost every description in this colony, for there are few People here that would act with Energy were it not for the purpose of defending the Lands which they actually possess.

I do myself the honour of enclosing for your Excellency's information a Return of the Militia, the fourth part of which I directed to be Ballotted for have voluntarily offered their Services.

I think I may venture to state that the generality of the Inhabitants from Kingston to the Borders of the lower province may be depended upon, but I cannot vensure, from the Industry that has been used by certain characters now and lately in this Province, to assert that the Inhabitants about the Seat of this Government, Niagara and Long Point are equally to be relied on. I have also to observe that excepting the Inhabitants of Glengarry and those Persons who have served in the American war and their Descendants, which form a considerable body of men, the residue of the Inhabitants of this colony consist chiefly of Persons who have emigrated from the States of America and, of consequence, retain those ideas of equality and insubordination, much to the prejudice of this government, so prevalent in that country.

I have before mentioned that the Militia of this Province can only be expected to resist partial Incursions and on that account, if it meets with your approbation, it must be my endeavour to place them, as much as possible, at such points as are most susceptible of a sudden attack from an Enemy.

If I might presume to offer an opinion, I think that the plan which your Excellency suggests of harassing an Enemy, should an attempt be made to invest Quebec, would be productive of the most salutary effect, indeed the Provincial Force to be employed, aided by the Indians, point out this mode of warfare as most likely to succeed in distressing an Enemy.

I shall, whatever operations may take place, never lose sight of Quebec, for which purpose I shall endeavour to reserve as much as possible the Militia of Glengary, Stormont, Prescott and Dundas, to act towards Lower Canada, in such a manner as you may be pleased to point out.

The Americans have not any other armed vessels on the Lakes and I conceive little doubt can be entertained of our retaining the superiority, at least for some time. It may be a subject worthy of your Excellency's consideration whether the Brig the "Duke of Kent" should be repaired and orders given to employ an additional number of seamen, which I fear from the difficulty already experienced cannot be effected without increasing the wages.

With respect to Provisions, we have in this Province a quantity of Flour, Fresh Beef and fresh Pork. Ammunition is only to be found in the King's stores. As to money we must look to Great Britain, the whole Revenue of this Province has as yet not much exceeded Three Thousand pounds a year, and of these by much the greater part is already appropriated to colonial purposes.

It is of much importance to keep up the appearance of defending Amherstburg, on account of the confidence it would inspire the Indians with and although I do

not think it possible to retain that Post in its present state long against a force, yet I shall endeavour to reinforce it with Provincials till the Indian Nations can be assembled. It was on this principle that I was anxious that the Post of St. Joseph's should be reinforced by a few Regular Troops detached from the Lower Province by the Route of the Grand River.

Your Excellency will, I trust, pardon me for advancing an opinion that could we destroy the American Posts of Detroit and Michilimakinak that a great number of Indians would declare for us, of whose co-operation I am ever doubtful.

I feel the justness of your Excellency's observation, that in the event of war, if the Indians are not for us they will be against us. At the same time the delicate manner in which they ought to be managed and the danger of too precipitately pushing forward men so impatient, unthinking and ungovernable must always be kept in view. The mode of addressing them which you propose might, I think, have a sufficient yet not too violent an operation on their minds, but we must take care in this matter not to be too passive, for Reports do prevail, well or ill founded I know not, that some of the Indians have already discovered a degree of coldness in our cause.

Anxious not to mislead your Excellency with regard to the number of Indians who may be disposed to join the British Standard, I dare not venture to say further than that, on former occasions, between two and three thousand have been in the field. In these numbers I include the Indians round St. Joseph's, who are a powerful and active Race of men, having on former occasions come forward with alacrity when called upon and were distingnished by their Gallantry and Success. They consist of about six or eight hundred Warriors. As, however, directions have been given for a General Council to be held at Amherstburg, I shall hope to ascertain what assistance may be expected from them with some accuracy and I shall not fail to transmit the Proceedings of the Council to you.

The selection of the fittest Persons to be employed in conducting the Indians and restraining their impetuosity and ferocious disposition when engaged is an object of the utmost importance. I have no difficulty in communicating to your Excellency that I have for some time most anxiously wished for an influential character at the head of the Indian Department at Amherstburgh, where by far the greatest body of Indians assemble, and have used my best exertions to find out a proper person to head those Indians in the event of hostility as well as to take charge of their concerns at that Post. From every quarter where my enquiries have been directed the recommendation has exclusively fallen upon a Captain Elliott, who served with the Indians the whole of the American war, whose Influence and knowledge of their customs and Language point him out as the only person capable of producing a decisive impression on the minds of the several Nations and of conducting them with a temperate, though determined spirit, in any conflict with an Enemy. It is not to be conceal'd that Captain Elliott was removed from the situation he held in the Indian Deparment for supposed improper conduct by General Prescott and that this removal was confirmed by the King, but it is also to be stated that Captain Elliott's innocence is now universally believed in this Province and if I am to give credit to most respectable testimony, General Prescott was in that matter unfortunately misled by partial and unfounded representations, without being made acquainted with Captain Elliott's defence; under such circumstances however much I may believe Captain Elliott to be innocent I shall only feel myself justified in employing him till your pleasure shall be signified to me and then only in the event of an appearance of an immediate attack, or from other circumstances which require a prompt decision and where Captain Elliott's influence may be highly beneficial to His Majesty's service. In such case I trust the good of that service would prove a sufficient apology for my conduct.

I submit also to your Excellency's consideration that a Body of Indians will be very inefficient without they are accompanied by some regular Troops to direct and assist them and that other officers, besides those employed now in the Indian Department should be appointed to go on service with the Indian Nations; should you deem such officers to be necessary I believe that they could easily be found in this Province.

In order to avail ourselves of Indian assistance on any emergency, it appears absolutely necessary to have the whole of the Indian presents for this Province deposited here, instead of being stored at La Chine, from whence it has been the custom to send every spring the supply for the ensuing year; from the great reduction made in these presents, the Indian stores are now nearly empty. I shall in consequence feel considerable embarrassment on the assemblage of a large Body of Indians; it is, therefore, for your Excellency to determine on the expediency of ordering every description of Indian Goods to be forwarded from Lower Canada immediately the navigation opens to the Province.

The speech of the Prophet, as he is called, and which I presume you have seen, is the only Document by which any judgment can be directed in forming an opinion as to his motives and designs. It is however certain that he discovered a spirit of Hostility against the United States and from his having lately sent Messengers to Amherstburgh to request clothing for a few of his People (which was immediately delivered) it may fairly be presumed that he has a reliance on our friendly disposition towards him. My Information states that many of the Indians, especially those about St. Joseph's, who have had a meeting with him, now pay him little or no regard. It is notwithstanding believed that there are about Eight hundred or a Thousand over whom He has a considerable influence. I understand Captain Elliott is personally acquainted with this Prophet, having been in service with his Nation (the Shawanese). Mr. Elliott is shortly expected here to attend his Legislative Duty. I shall endeavour to find out from him how far he thinks the purchase of this man is worthy of further consideration of which I shall acquaint your Excellency.

I shall not at present inter into a detail of the political transactions which have occurred since my arrival in this Province. I have had the pleasure of a secret and confidential correspondence with Mr. Chief Justice Alcock on these points, to whom I have written to communicate all, or such parts of my correspondence with him as may be necessary to afford you such information as you may be desirous to be made acquainted with. I cannot however quit this subject without informing your Excellency that I have too much reason to believe that the indefatigable industry and artful insinuations, made use of by certain characters, have had a considerable effect on the public mind, which I fear will not be easily eradicated.

I have thus endeavoured to give you a faithful statement of the situation of this Province, from my own observations and the best information which I am in possession of.

In subserviency to the general Plan which I have laid down, my conduct must often be guided by the events of a moment.

In the difficult duty which I am called upon to perform, it will afford me much satisfaction not only to obey your Excellency's commands but from time to time to be honoured by your advice and council.

I have &c.,

FRANCIS GORE.
Lt.-Governor.

(ENCLOSED.)

ANNUAL RETURN of the Militia of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada.

YORK, 5th January, 1808.

Districts.	Counties.	Colonels.	Lt. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Cornets.	Chaplains.	Adjutants.	Qr. Masters.	Surgeons.	Asst. Surgeons.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Absent.
Eastern	Glengarry	1	1	1	7	10	10	..	1	1	1	1	..	30	4	530	
	Stormont	1	1	..	5	9	6	..	1	1	..	1	..	30	....	527	
	Prescott	..	1	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	130	
	Dundas	..	1	1	4	5	6	..	..	1	1	1	..	14	..	238	
Johnstown	Grenville	1	1	1	10	11	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	1	418	
	Leeds	1	..	1	11	10	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	39	7	686	
Midland	Frontenac	1	..	1	6	6	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	12	....	279	
	Lenox	1	1	1	9	13	8	1	..	..	2	1	..	26	....	422	
	Addington	1	1	1	6	7	5	1	..	1	1	..	..	22	6	403	
	Hastings	1	1	..	6	4	6	..	..	1	1	1	..	20	2	205	
	Prince Edward	1	1	1	6	12	9	1	..	1	1	1	..	33	1	448	
Newcastle	Northumberland	1	..	1	8	7	6	..	..	1	1	1	..	21	4	322	
	Durham	1	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	....	86	
Home	York	..	2	2	17	21	20	..	..	2	..	..	..	55	....	1009	221
Niagara	Lincoln	2	5	5	47	44	40	..	..	6	5	..	..	109	....	743	49
London	Norfolk	1	1	..	5	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	7	307	
	Oxford	1	..	..	5	5	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	18	4	178	
	Middlesex	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	
Western	Essex	1	2	2	17	19	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	27	....	461	
	Kent	1	1	1	4	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	....	128	31
		17	21	19	177	198	177	3	2	19	15	7	..	525	37	8520	301

NOTE.—In the County of Middlesex no Militia have been formed as yet.

FRANCIS GORE.
Lt. Governor.

No. 12.—JOHN HENRY TO H. W. RYLAND.

(Archives, Series Q., vol. 107, p. 113.)

SWANTON, VERMONT, 2nd March, 1808.

MY DEAR SIR,—You will have learned that Congress has passed a law, prohibiting the transport of any American produce to Canada and the collector at this frontier post expects by this day's mail instructions to carry it into vigorous execution. The sensibility excited by this measure among the inhabitants in the Northern part of Vermont is inconceivable. The roads are covered with sleighs and the whole country seems employed in conveying their produce beyond the line of separation.

The clamour against the Government and the measure particularly is such that you may expect to hear of an engagement between the officers of Government and the sovereign people on the first effort to stop the introduction of that vast quantity of Lumber and produce which is prepared for the Montreal market.

This law is a comment on the Embargo of Jefferson intended only to preserve the commerce from falling into the hands of the Belligerent powers; he has done every thing commensurate with that object, but as no part of the policy applicable to that measure has the smallest relations to the suspension of intercourse with Canada, we may seek for the origin of this paltry attempt to deprive our navy of a few masts and spars in the inveterate hostility of the American executive towards Great Britain and an ardent desire to abet the designs of Bonaparte.

I scribble this news for you while breakfast is preparing for me and am in haste, &c.

J. HENRY.

No. 13.—JOHN HENRY TO W. H. RYLAND.

(*Archives, Series Q., vol.* 107, *p.* 115.)

WINDSOR, VERMONT, 6th March, 1808.

MY DEAR SIR,—I find that the Mail for Montreal will leave this place to-morrow and as it may be interesting to you to know the state of the public mind in the Northern part of Vermont, I shall send you a summary of what I have learned on my journey.

The prevalent opinion of the most judicious and best informed men is, that War with England is inevitable. I should ascribe this opinion to their fears but I have ascertained that the representatives from the several districts in Vermont of both the political parties write to their friends that "the administration and a majority "of their colleagues in Congress are determined, *if forced from their neutrality*, to "take part with France unless Great Britain will make an unconditional surrender "of the right of search; that this surrender will not be made, nor indeed any concession which shall materially vary the existing practice of the British Navy," and they super add that "a general opinion prevails in Washington, that if a time can "exist, when concessions can be *extorted* from Great Britain, it is the *present time*."

In this state of things the principal topic of consolation to which I can refer you is the general dissatisfaction of every cast of society against the Government. The bold talk publicly of an organized resistance and the timid who see nothing but general bankruptcy and the most extended individual distress in a contest in which they have everything to lose and nothing to hope for would consent to or guarantee an armed truce along the borders and even an union with Great Britain, to the extent of protection from the coercion of their own Government, which would perhaps attempt to force them into active measures. This is not a favourite opinion with a few individuals, it is a general sentiment, flowing from a sense of their danger in an alliance with Buonaparte, a consciousness of the benefits they derive from a state of amity with Great Britain and a well founded conviction, that the interests of the northern states are not now regarded and can never again predominate in the National Councils. I am not surprised at this revolution in public opinion in the northern States. General distress pervades the country and law suits are so numerous, that the defendants greatly exceed in number the suitors. Although few only can reason, all can feel and where there is no physical restraint, the politics of the multitude will naturally and necessarily be governed by their interests.

The collector at the frontier posts has not yet received the law prohibiting every species of mercantile intercourse with Canada, nor is it absolutely ascertained, that the bill has gone through the Senate and been ratified by the President, but I have not found a man of any description who would quietly submit to it and only a few who would not justify a forcible opposition to it. Even these few would be glad to see the mob hang the Collector and his assistants.

In addition to what I have stated, I am very happy to find men speak with more reason of the conquest of Canada, which you know was (a few months ago)

considered as a mere party of pleasure for ten thousand militia. They now inquire "where are our arms, military stores, camp equipage; where are officers of talents and experience, and why should we risk every thing on which we have been accustomed to set any value for the mere gratification of some political theory in which we take no concern and from the perfection of which we can derive no benefit, or to advance a project hatched in an evil hour beneath the influence of a french minister." They begin to see their own weakness now that a short period of suffering has a little repressed their vanity. They moreover know the character of our Governor General and infer from his being appointed the determination of Great Britain to preserve the colony.

The stage waits to take me on. I go to see what can be saved from the bankruptcy of my agent and have in some measure overcome my distress, by reflecting that the misfortune is not owing to any fault of my own or any want of vigilance. I shall draw what consolation I can from an old scholastic dogma, which was intended merely to show what little value we ought to set on human wisdom. *Vitam regit fortuna non sapientia.*

No. 14.—John Henry to H. W. Ryland.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 107, *p.* 119.)

Boston, Thursday night,
March 10th, 1808.

My Dear Sir,—By a gentleman about to set out for Quebec in the morning, I send you a paper of this morning, containing an account of the failure of Mr. Rose's mission and his intention of immediately quitting the United States and also a letter from Mr. Pickering (now a Senator and formerly Secretary of State) to the Governor of Massachusetts on the danger of a war with England. I need not comment on either. The men of talents, property and influence in Boston are resolved to adopt without delay every expedient to avert the impending calamity and to express their determination not to be at war with Great Britain in such a manner as to indicate resistance to the Government in the last resort. From all I can learn the mob is on their side, the Democrats are intimidated and my only apprehension is that the general government will yield to the wishes of the Northern States before these States are ready to solicit the aid and make a common cause with their natural ally. Despair and indignation are now operating powerfully on all classes of people as well they who have lost everything as they who have everything to lose and very active though secret measures are taken to rouse the people from the lethargy which if long continued must end in their subjection to the modern Attila. I fear however that the mass of the people will awake in the chains of the Corsican when their struggle will only accelerate their weakness. O! my country, exalted by every moral and political perfection above the most splendid nations of modern or ancient times with what delight do I feel my little destructive share of the glory and dwell on the deeds of thy heroes. The inflexible, uniform and splendid virtues of thy monarch, the excellence of thy institutions and thy lofty unbending part amidst the wreck of Empires and the abandonment of principles which marks the decline of every state in Europe, thyself alone excepted.

I shall return in ten days and in the meantime will transmit to you any important or interesting event that may occur.

I am, &c.,

J. HENRY.

No. 15.—John Henry to H. W. Ryland.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 107, *p.* 121.)

Boston, 18th March, 1808.

My Dear Sir,—By an arrival from England we have the King's speech, which you will see in the papers of this morning. His Majesty with his characteristic candour and decision refuses to concede any of the points which the American Government has connected with the affair of the "Cheapeeke," so that the two nations are at issue. It now remains with Great Britain whether or not there will be a war, as the American Government has pushed coercive measures as far as the divided and distracted state of the public mind will authorise and only waits for England to commit such an act of violence as will unite the people of the United States, or rather deprive those who are now opposed to the Government of every excuse for further resistance to its measures. Until this can be accomplished Jefferson will persevere in the present vexatious irritating system. It is however to be expected that the evil will produce its own cure and that in a few months more of suffering and privation of all the benefits of commerce, the people of the New England States will be ready to withdraw from the confederacy, establish a separate government and adopt a policy congenial with their interest and happiness. For a measure of this sort, the men of talents and property are now ready and only wait until the continued distress of the multitude shall make them acquainted with the source of their misery and point out an efficient remedy.

Of local topics I find little worth communicating. The commander of the "Chesapeake" is acquitted. It is ascertained that he justified himself by orders from the president "not to resist." The conclusion is inevitable.

The captain of a ship arrived yesterday from a french port states that previous to his sailing two American vessels had been condemned on the charge of having been boarded by a British ship of war on their voyage and were with their cargoes confiscated.

I intend to return home next week. The failure of my agent occasions me the immediate loss of eight thousand dollars and my only indemnity is a new lesson of experience of the cruelty and perfidy of merchants when their interest favours an abandonment of principle.

I am, &c.,

JOHN HENRY.

H. W. Ryland, Esq.

No. 16.—Sir J. H. Craig to Lord Castlereigh.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 107, *p.* 111)

(Private.) Quebec, 10th April, 1808.

My Lord,—Thinking it possible that the enclosed letters may contain useful information on the subject of the disposition of the people of the Eastern States of America, I take the liberty of transmitting them to your Lordship, and however little secure I may think the mode of communication, I nevertheless hazard my packet by the Halifax mail, because its early arrival is the only means by which it can at any rate be serviceable and the writer will at all events be out of the reach of any inconvenience that might result to him by the circumstance long before it can be interrupted. Every account concurs in confirming that which he gives and it is certain that the communication with Vermont continues, as far as the badness of the Roads, which at this Season of the year are scarcely passable, admits of just as freely as before the passing of the Act for prohibiting it.

Mr. Henry is a Gentleman of considerable ability and I believe well able to form a correct Judgment on what he sees passing. He resided for some time in the United States and is well acquainted with some of the leading people of Boston to which place he was called very suddenly from Montreal where he at present lives by the intelligence he received that his agent was among the sufferers by the present measure of the American Government. He has not the least Idea that I should make this use of his correspondence which therefore can certainly have no other view than that of an unreserved communication with his Friend who is my Secretary.

I have, &c.,

J. H. CRAIG.

No. 17.—JOHN HENRY TO H. W. RYLAND.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 107, *p.* 150.)

MONTREAL, April 14th, 1808.

MY DEAR SIR,—I returned from the United States on Monday and as I possess some information that you cannot obtain from Newspapers, I hasten to communicate it. The anxiety which we all feel in relation to our country, assailed as it is on every side and depending for her political existence on the firm confederacy of all the virtues and talents she can call her own—all that every man can furnish of information or aid ought without reserve to be thrown into the public exchequer.

To considerations of this kind must yield all these notions of delicacy, which on ordinary occasions would deter individuals like myself from obtruding their opinions or advice unsolicited & probably unnecessary.

To begin with Boston. Only men of large fortunes can now subsist. Every thing by which personal exertion has been hitherto excited or rewarded has ceased to exist and the commercial cities present a dreadful spectacle of distress, despair and that abandonment of principle which grows out of poverty and disappointment.

You will naturally enquire, if this be true why do we not see some bold & efficient measures resorted to? The truth is that it is only within a few weeks that the men of talents and fortune could calculate on the co-operation of the mob, but now that public opinion is unanimous, spirited measures will soon be adopted. I attended a private meeting of several of the principal characters in Boston, where the questions of immediate and ultimate necessity were discussed. In the first all agreed that memorials from all the towns (beginning with Boston) should be immediately transmitted to the administration and a firm determination expressed that they will not co-operate in a war against England. I distributed several copies of a memorial to that effect in some of the towns in Vermont on my return. The measure of ultimate necessity, which I suggested, I found in Boston some unwillingness to consider. It was that in case of a declaration of war the State of Massachusettes should treat separately for itself and obtain from Great Britain guaranty of its integrity. Although it was not deemed necessary to decide on a measure of this sort at this moment, it was considered as a very probable step in the last resort. In fine, every man whose opinion I could ascertain was opposed to a war and attached to the cause of England. In the northern part of Vermont the general sentiment is favourable to a coalition with England and the moment war shall be declared I have reason to believe the northern district will convene and endeavour to negotiate with the Governor of Lower Canada for his protection. Those with whom I conversed in Burlington went so far as to suggest that it would be well for our Government to purchase the sloops (fourteen in number) which navigated Lake Champlain. From all I have been able to collect I can with confidence infer that in case of a war, the States on our borders may be detached from the Union and like the Germanic body, each State consult its own safety and interest. But to accomplish this important object Great Britain must use address and conciliation towards

the friendly States. Of the probability of war in which all the measures I have referred to are predicated the government of the Province can better judge than any one else, but to the information of which it is possessed, I am desirous to add that I have had a long and serious conversation with Captain Dunham who has for several years commanded the post at Michilimackinac. He has spent the winter at Washington and is now on his return to his station instructed to expect war. He is although a federalist much in the confidence of the heads of departments and he assured me that when the King's address to Parliament arrived at Washington they all agreed in opinion that war was inevitable. "The present delay," he says, "is "merely to wait the arrival of all the India ships and that the majority of Congress "and the Executive Government are determined to put every thing to risk to main- "tain the pretension that American citizens natural and adopted shall be protected "in public and private ships." A report has within a few hours reached town that Mr. Rose has sailed and a vessel been sent to England for Mr. Pinkney. I have not however been able to trace it to any satisfactory source.

I am &c.,

J. HENRY.

No. 18.—John Henry to H. W. Ryland.

(*Archives. series Q., vol.* 107, *p.* 154.)

Montreal, April 25th, 1808.

My Dear Sir,—In my last I omitted to mention to you, that among the details of the plan for averting from the northern states the miseries of French alliance and friendship, individuals are selected in the several towns on the seaboard and throughout the country, to correspond and act in concert with the superintending committee at Boston.

The benefits of any organised plan over the district and desultory exertions of Individuals are I think very apparent. Whether this confederacy of the men of talent and property be regarded as a diversion of the power of the nation, as a sufficient means of resistance to the General government in the event of a war, on the nucleus of our English party that will be soon formidable enough to negotiate for the friendship of Great Britain, it is in all respects very important and I have well founded reason to hope, that a few months more of suffering and the suspension of everything collateral to commerce will reconcile the multitude to any man and any system which will promise them relief.

There are no laws in the United States sufficiently vigorous to prevent or punish combinations of this nature constructive treason is unknown to their criminal code, and the regular force at the disposal of Government has hitherto been deemed insufficient to evict a few hundred illegal settlers in the eastern district of Massachusetts.

I have this moment received from Burlington the enclosed paper which is the result of the proceedings which I led you to anticipate in my last letter. My correspondent writes to me "that it was deemed necessary to make some material alterations in the sketch I left with him, in order to render the whole transaction agreeable to a few individuals who have still confidence in the general Government." Although I am disappointed in not finding a bolder or more decisive language in the memorial, I still think it a strong evidence of the union of those people who have hitherto disagreed in everything political and an assurance of their co-operation with the Government of Canada in the event of a war. The accession of the northern part of Vermont and the command of the navigation of Lake Champlain would be an effectual barrier to any inroad that might be attempted by the usual and most practicable route into Canada. Nature has so fortified Vermont that

it could be maintained even by Militia against any army the United States could supply. The road from Burlington to the Connecticut River is alternately over mountains and through defiles.

I send you the last Boston *Repertory*, the receptacle of the political speculations of the last winter in Boston. You will perceive what the editor says of Champagny's letter. It is too true that a majority of Congress and the Executive Branch of that Government concur in everything the French Minister writes in this extraordinary State paper.

The Election of Governor in Massachusetts has (as was expected) terminated unfavourably to the federal party. It took place throughout the State on the first Monday in April. Too soon for any extensive revolution in the public opinion.

I owe you an apology for a letter so episodical and am &c.

JOHN HENRY.

I shall occupy part of my envelope with a recapitulation of the regular forces of the United States and their distribution, which I extract from minutes taken with a view to publsh some general sketches of that country.

	Men.
4 Regiments of Infantry not complete	2,150
1 Regiment of Artillerists complete	750
2 Companies of Engineers and Cadets	150
2 Troops of Cavalry	130
Total	3,180

Distribution of the Army.

One Regiment assigned to the frontier of Tennessee and Georgia, and two Troops of Cavalry at the principal outpost in Georgia.

3 Regiments distributed along the Lakes from Niagara to Michillimackinac, upon the Miami, Ohio, Mississippi and Tombigbee.

4 Companies of Artillerists on the Northern, Western and Southern frontiers and six Companies on the seaboard from Portland in Massachusetts to St Mary's in Georgia. There are not in any fortress on the seaboard more than one full company consisting of about seventy men, nor is there one that could not be taken by the boat's crew of a frigate. Five thousand men might maintain themselves in the two Islands in the harbour of Newport against the whole Militia of that state and ten thousand against any disposable force in the country and that port has the peculiar advantage of being accessable with any wind and a safe harbour for an hundred ships of war. It is indeed the only harbour in the United States that can be entered with a violent North Wind. It may be useful to you to know these facts and as necessity requires communicate them.

No. 19—Lord Castlereagh to Sir J. H. Craig.

(Archives, series C., vol. 673, p. 110.)

Secret and confidential. 7th May, 1808.

Sir,—I think it right to acquaint you that a communication has been made to His Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs by Mr. Pinckney the Minister of the United States at this Court that he has received information from Mr. Armstrong at Paris, by which it appears that a demand made on the part of the United States that France should revoke or soften her Decree of blockade against Great Britain had been refused by Buonaparte; in consequence whereof he had no communication to make to the Court of London.

This information undoubtedly diminishes the probability of any rupture with the American States, at the same time it is not considered of such a nature as to warrant the suspension or discontinuance of those measures of precaution and preparation which you have been instructed to take.

I have, &c., CASTLEREAGH.

No. 20—Sir J. H. Craig to Lord Castlereagh.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 107 *p.* 103.)

Quecec 6th April, 1808.

My Lord,—I take the earliest opportunity of informing your Lordship that the present critical situation of affairs with the accounts I have received from His Majesty's Minister at Washington of the failure of Mr. Rose's mission have induced me to accede to the offer of the inhabitants of the County of Glengarry in Upper Canada, which your Lordship put into my hands, to raise a corps of Fencible men for these colonies of 500 Rank and file. As it is but within these very few days that I have come to a conclusion with them on the Terms, I have it not in my power by this opportunity to inclose the Details for your Lordship's Information; they are however pretty much as usual except that I have reserved to His Majesty's Government the power of disembodying them at any time and for any period that may be thought proper during which the officers are to receive only half pay with the exception of the staff who as they may be in continual employment in the service of the Regiment it is reasonable should remain at all times in the full receipt of their Pay.

The Regiment is to be clothed every year if kept embodied, otherwise proportional to the time that it may be used. I shall have cloth enough in the store here for their Jackets and Waistcoats, but as they claim the Privilege of being in the Highland Garb, I must request that your Lordship will be pleased to give the necessary directions that we may be supplied with Bonnets and tartan stuff for the kilts together with the other articles that are necessary for the usual establishment of a corps of that strength.

At the unanimous desire of all parties, I propose appointing Lieut.-Colonel Æneas Shaw, on the Half Pay of the Queen's Rangers to the command of the corps as Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.

I have, &c.,

J. H. CRAIG.

No. 21.—War Office to Sir James Craig.

(*Archives, series C., vol.* 795, *p.* 140.)

Horse Guards, 14th June, 1808.

Sir,—I have the Commander in Chief's commands to acquaint you in reply to your letter of the 10th of February last, that in consequence of your having deemed it expedient to call upon the Canadian Fencible Regiment to take part in the discharge of the military duties of the Province, His Royal Highness has been pleased o recommend to His Majesty that this Corps should be placed upon the Establishment of the Army at 400 R. & F. with the usual proportion of officers and the non-commissioned officers and the same has taken place accordingly.

I have &c.

J. W. GORDON.

No. 22.—Sir J. H. Craig to Lord Castlereagh.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 107, *p.* 148.)

Private.

Quebec, 5th May, 1808.

My Lord,—Although I imagine the return of Mr. Rose will have furnished your Lordship with the most correct Information on the state of this country, yet I would not omit completing the series of Mr. Henry's Letters of which I forwarded the first part by the last packet and I therefore do myself the Honour to enclose two more written after that gentleman's return to Montreal (see Nos. 17 and 18), to which I have to add that his account of the disposition of the People of Vermont has been since completely verified in so far as relates to their opposition to the Embargo, Rafts of timber and Lumber, for which the People were under Engagements to our merchants here, having actually arrived at St. John's in defiance of a Vessel placed under the direction of officers of the Customs on the Lake at the Line which marks the Boundary between that State and this Province. It was apprehended that there would be some scuffle between them, none however happened as upon the Raftsmen declaring their resolution to proceed the People in the Boat declined any further opposition.

Although this Boat is stationed close to the Line yet I thought it prudent to avoid for the present taking any notice of her, so as to preclude the possibility of any Event that might occur among them being ascribed to any interference on our part. If however any affray should take place I shall immediately advance a Post to the Line on our side with Injunctions not to interfere in any case while the parties remain beyond the Boundary, but to give protection to either which may find it necessary to take refuge on our side, at any rate to preserve His Majesty's territory from violation. I will take particular care that this post shall be under an officer upon whose discretion a proper reliance can be placed.

I have, &c.,

J. H. CRAIG.

No. 23.—Sir J. H. Craig to John Henry.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 109, *p.* 254.)

Most secret and confidential.

Quebec, 6th February, 1809.

Sir,—As you have so readily undertaken the service which I have suggested to you as being likely to be attended with much benefit to the public Interests, I am to request that with your earliest conveniency you will proceed to Boston.

The principal object that I recommend to your attention is the endeavour to maintain the most accurate information of the true state of affairs in that part of the Union which from its wealth, the number of its inhabitants and the known intelligence and ability of some of its leading men must naturally possess a very considerable influence over, and will indeed probably lead the other Eastern States of America in the part that they may take at this important crisis.

I shall not pretend to point out to you the mode by which you will be most likely to obtain this important information. Your own judgment and the connections which you may have in the town must be your guide. I think it however necessary to put you on your guard against the sanguiness of an aspiring Party. The Federalists, as I understand, have at all times discovered a leaning to this disposition and their being under its particular influence at this moment is the more to be expected from their having no ill founded grounds for their hopes of being nearer the attainment of their object than they have for some years past.

In the general Term which I have made use of in describing the object which I recommend to your attention, it is scarcely necessary to say that I should observe I include the state of the public opinion both with regard to their internal politics and to the probability of war with England, the comparative strength of the two great Parties into which the country is divided and the views and designs of that which may ultimately prevail.

It has been supposed that if the Federalists of the Eastern States should be successful in obtaining that decided influence which may enable them to direct the public opinion, it is not improbable that rather than submit to a continuance of the difficulties and distress to which they are now subject, they will exert that influence to bring about separation from the general Union. The earliest information on this subject may be of great consequence to our Government, as it may also be that it should be informed how far in such an event they would look up to England for assistance or be disposed to enter into a connexion with us.

Although it would be highly inexpedient that you should in any manner appear as an avowed agent, yet if you could contrive to obtain an intimacy with any of the leading party it may not be improper that you should insinuate, though with great caution, that if they would wish to enter into any communication with our Government through me, you are authorised to receive any such and will safely transmit it to me, and as it may not be impossible that they should require some Document by which they may be assured that you are really in the situation in which you represent yourself, I enclose a credential to be produced in that view, but I most particularly enjoin and direct that you do not make any use of this Paper, unless a desire for that purpose should be expressed and unless you see good ground for expecting that the doing so may lead to a more confidential communication than you can otherwise look for.

In passing through the State of Vermont, you will of course exert your endeavours to procure all the information that the short stay you will probably make there will admit of. You will use your own discretion as to delaying your journey with this view more or less in proportion to your prospects of obtaining any information of consequence.

I request to hear from you as frequently as possible and as Letters directed to me might excite suspicion, it may be as well that you should put them under cover to Mr. Richardson and as even the addressing Letters always to the same Person might attract notice, I recommend you sometimes addressing your Packet to the Chief Justice here, or occasionally though seldom to Mr. Ryland, but never with the addition of his official description.

I am, &c.,

J. H. CRAIG.

No. 24.—JOHN HENRY TO SIR J. H. CRAIG.

(*Archives, series*, Q., *vol.* 109, *p.* 82.)

BURLINGTON, 14th February, 1809.

SIR,—This goes by a Private Gentleman who will deliver it safely at Montreal.

I have remained here two days in order to converse with a person with whom I have been in correspondence, relative to the arrangements alluded to in my Letters written last year to Mr. R—— as well as to ascertain the prevailing sentiments of the People in the Northern District of Vermont, on the political topics which excite such general Interest at this time in every part of the Country.

On the subject of the embargo Laws there exists but one opinion, namely, that they are unconstitutional, unnecessary and injurious, and impart such invidious authority to those who are charged with their Execution that the worst consequences of resistance are deemed preferable to submission and it has on several

occasions required all the influence of the leading men to keep the People quiet and prevent them from offering violence to the Detachments of Soldiers who have been sent near the frontier to aid the revenue officers, the more reflecting part judging very correctly that it is better to preserve that spirit for more important occasions, which could now perhaps be content with the massacre of ninety or one hundred miserable creatures, who are soldiers because they are scarce able to exist by labour.

It is no longer doubted that the measures of the general Government are directed by France. The lowest people and the best informed speak a common Language on this subject and under the influence of their indignation and their fears, are making such arrangements for their common safety as at least prove their sincerity and readiness to co-operate with any more efficient and powerful body. Massachusetts is looked to as the Dictator and from every sort of evidence I can venture to give it as my opinion that obedience will be promptly and willingly rendered. The resolutions of the principal Towns will be published in the Burlington Paper which will be sent to Mr. R——d. I have seen the manuscripts; they indicate more violence than judgment.

I have met with Mr. Tichenor the present Governor with whom I have long been intimate. He is visiting the Towns in the Northern district and makes no secret of his intentions. He is desirous personally to inform the people that his own opinion of the measures of the Administration are perfectly congenial with theirs, but at the same time to urge the necessity of Union and the interposition of State Sovereignty in preference to detached and desultory efforts to obain redress. As Commander in Chief of the Militia he is determined to select such officers as he can rely on and put himself at their head in case the State should be called on to furnish its quota of Troops and it is perfectly understood that he will not permit a man to march out of the State and in case of a war with England will maintain a perfect neutrality. Something more than neutrality is talked of in such an Event, but I doubt whether more can be expected, unless Massachusetts should set the example.

It will be easily seen that a pressure of unexpected events may impel this State from the path it has marked out, but this strong predisposition to oppose the embargo laws and war with Great Britain is a happy presage of a correct course of action. Should the other Northern States entertain corresponding intentions it is not easy to conceive with what force a war can be carried on. To what extent the Sentiments which prevail here exist in the Neighbouring States I am not informed. I only know that the Federalists act in concert and that the organization which commenced in March and April last and was the subject of a former correspondence includes now all the Talents and Property of the Northern States and if (as is now firmly believed) the common people are federal, at least a majority of them, everything that could be expected is already accomplished.

A report has this moment reached me that the House of Representatives has passed a resolution to repeal the Embargo laws on the 4th of March. It is not known that any substitute has been adopted nor is it considered probable that it will pass the Senate.

I am, &c., A——B——.

No. 25.—John Henry to Sir James Craig.

(Archives, series Q., vol. 109, p. 86.)

Burlington, February 15, 1809.

Sir,—After having sent off my letter yesterday, I waited the arrival of the Southern Mail in the expectation of receiving some intelligence of a late date from Washington. It brought the letter which I herewith transmit. It is from the Member who represents this District in Congress to a Gentleman with whom I have been in correspondence and who is active in promoting the views of the Federal

Party in this part of the State. The writer of this letter is a man of character and veracity & whether competent or not to form correct notions of what is going on, is at least within reach of all the knowledge, which is possessed by his party.

If his statement be correct the relative strength of Parties in the new Congress stands thus:

Federalists	45	
Anti Administration Members	15	
	—	60
Democrats in favour of the Administration		82
Whole number		142

Majority 22.

Notwithstanding this sagacity on the part of the new President, there is good grounds at present to hope, that the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticutt, New Hampshire and Vermont will resist every attempt of the French party to involve the United States in a War with Great Britain. As far as I am now able to form an opinion the first measure of the States above mentioned will be to pass Laws contravening those of the General Government and support them by means of the Militia. The Laws already passed by the General Government are in many instances directly contrary to the constitutions of particular States.

Massachusetts standing first in power will undoubtedly take the law, (lead?) and with respect to the mere physical force, little more seems necessary to obtain the complete control of it than to strengthen the well founded apprehension which now exists of the ultimate tendency of the projects dictated by Buonaparte and concurred in by the Southern Democrats. I need scarce add that no means which can conduce to this end shall be neglected.

The men of talents, who untill lately have been oppressed with the hatred and Obloquy which the vile population have heaped upon them have now nothing to do but direct with skill and energy that very animosity towards the slaves of the Corsican.

No. 26.—Martin Chittenden's Letter Enclosed.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 109, *p.* 88.)

Washington, February 12th, 1809.

My Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favours of the 15th and 23rd ulto with the address or presentment of the G. Jurors for which I beg you to accept my sincere thanks. Everything is operating at Washington as fayourable as could possibly be expected we have operated so powerfully on the fears of the Troops of the *palace* that their ranks are broken in such a degree that they have not been able to hold a general caucus for many days. We have spent four days in debate on a resolution presented by Mr. Nicholas of Virginia for repealing the Embargo on the first of June next and granting letters of Marque and reprisal on the same day. In Committee of the whole we have negatived the proposition for the first of June for the repeal of the Embargo Laws with a view to insert an earlier day say the 15th of this month or the 4th of March, 73 to 40 with some hope of rejecting the other Branch of the Resolution which is the granting Letters of Marque & Reprisal but of this I cannot speak with confidence if not then all may be lost for the friends of the Liberty & prosperity of the country are determined if possible to prevent the administration from plunging the Nation into an unnecessary and ruinous war. The whole force and influence of the present administration and the President Eiect is exerted to continue our present self destroying and ruinous measures untill they can send to France. Mr. Coles the private Secretary of the President is to leave this for France in a few days probably to communicate verbally what they dare not commit to paper. That there is a private under-

standing between T. J. and Napoleon on the subject of the Embargo there can be little doubt. Should the Embargo be removed without a substitute equally agreeable to him I think it probable he might disclose a scene of Iniquity which would damn King Tom and all his minions very few of whom I believe however are fully in the secret. This is the principal reason why the Embargo system was not abandoned at the commencement of the present session.

These are my own conjectures formed from an attentive observation of all their movements in addition to some private information both from France & G. Britain and I can assure you Sir that G. Britain stands very ready to close with any proposition from our Government which shall honourably and sincerely be made with a view te an amicable adjustment of all existing differences. It is astonishing what an effect so small a minority have had upon such an overwhelming majority but this is [in] a great measure owing to the firm stand which the people have made in many parts of the Union against the Tyrannical, oppressive and unconstitutional measures which are pursued. The independent and dignified Resolutions which have been passed in Town meetings have a very different effect from humble Petitions. I hope and trust that the good people of Vermont who are real friends to good order & to public and private liberty, will continue to conduct with prudence, but with firmness worthy of Freemen prepared to meet any event as everything which respects their real Interests and the welfare of their country is uncertain at this eventful crisis. Although I am in some degree a silent observer of passing events I am by no means an inactive one and this is a time which requires action in a peculiar manner.

The Eleventh Congress are to meet on the 22nd of May next when we can calculate on 45 Federalists of the old Washington School and at least fifteen who are called Democrats but whom I consider good Republicans, who will be anti-Administration men with such a minority I do not despair of the Commonwealth. You will please to accept of this hasty and imperfect sketch as I have no time to correct it.

I am, &c.,

MARTIN CHITTENDEN.

No. 27.—Answers to Questions on Affairs in the United States.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 109, *p.* 58.)

(*The questions are not given.*)

Nos. 1 and 2.

To answer these Questions in all their extent would require a much longer time to result [reside?] in each state than an excursion so short as mine in which the greater part of the time has been employed in actual and rapid travelling would admit of; besides a person is liable to be deceived by the political feelings of the different Parties which agitate the country, unless he has a clew to many of their actions. But have no hesitation in saying from sources on which I think I can rely, that since the Democratic party came into power, by the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency, which is eight years that a large majority from New York to Georgia have been in favour of Democracy of the grossest kind and have generally advocated the measures of their Government. Several causes contributed this Democratic ascendency in the states generally and in the further states in particular, but the most efficient cause of the defeat of the Federal party was occasioned by a direct System of Taxation which had taken place to no great extent under General Washington's Administration and which had continued under Mr. Adams. This system had been continued by both with a view to the encrease of the Naval Force of the Country and to the general improvement even in time of Peace of the Fortifications and general Military means of the Country.

Whoever knows anything of American ideas must know that nothing is more alarming than the iden of Direct Taxation; the Party now in power excited a general alarm throughout the States on this ground—they decried the expenditure of Public Money on Fortifications, building ships or any other measures of Military preparation, as a waste of Public Money and calculated to keep up and increase the direct Taxes of the Country. And since the Party obtained power, the greater part of the Fortifications have been suffered to go to ruin—they have sold a great part of their Navy and the remaining ships have been laid up at Washington, where by the little care taken of them, they have been so much injured as to have ruined some of them and to have injured the others so as to have rendered it extremely difficult and expensive to repair them. This wasteful Economy has compelled the Government this year to keep employed in the Dockyard at Washington only upwards of 500 workmen besides an expensive Naval Yard at New York and one at Charlestown, near Boston. Besides this economical Tub to the Whale, other causes have contributed to the establishment of the democratic Party in the Southern States—one powerful and efficient cause of which has been the immense influx of Foreigners a large proportion of which were driven from their own countries and among this description of persons has been a large proportion of Emigrants from His Majesty's Dominions in Ireland. There are in New York 7 or 8,000 of these People. In Philadelphia the number is greater and the number dispersed through the State of Pensylvania is estimated at more than four times the number in the Capital. At Baltimore they are overrun with this description of men. The enmity of these Foreigners to Great Britain is kept alive at Philadelphia by Duane, an Irishman, printer of the Aurora, who possesses Abilities and is supposed to be in French Pay, at Baltimore is another Irish Printer of the same stamp and of equal violence. The late Election in Pennsylvania in which the Democratic Party has obtained a majority of upwards of 20,000 has been partly occasioned by the influx of Foreigners and partly by the *tertium quid* or third party throwing away their votes, by voting for candidates of their own and so joining with neither. As far as respects foreign pecuniary influence, though it is supposed there are Persons in several of the States who are in the Pay of France, yet this kind of influence is difficult to detect but several other causes have contributed to this foreign influence—the resentment which the American War left on the minds of men, is often a predisposing cause which when any new circumstance of irritation arises is immediately resorted to by the Party opposed to Great Britain. The assistance which France rendered in that War is next resorted to, but an influence much stronger than either of these was that extraordinary spirit which the beginning of the French Revolution produced, by its extravagant Doctrines of Liberty and Equality, the Destruction of Thrones and the Establishment of Republics; this new Order of things gratified the pride of this Country, which supposed that the revolution had led the way to it—in this kind of enthusiasm Mr. Jefferson largely partook and during his residence in France and continual intercourse with the visionary theorists who have alternately rent asunder that ill fated country his mind, which readily received any new fangled theory, became so impregnated with French Ideas and so strongly attached to that Country, that no change of System there has been able to shake it, until the receipt of the last dispatches from Mr. Armstrong. These have led to a different way of talking about France even among the different members of Mr. Jefferson's Cabinet.

This change of opinion, as it respects France, is beginning to appear openly in the Speeches of the Government Leader in Congress and if the Spaniards should be able to maintain the ground in Spain against Bonaparte the French influence will continue to decline in this Country. His proceedings in Spain have produced him many enemies in America and of late it is operating among the Roman Catholic Foreigners who have emigrated to America, some of which are beginning to speak with great severity of his conduct.

Since the democratic Party obtained their power in this Country, they have by a variety of artifices retained that Influence. Every Federalist has been turned out of office and Democrats appointed in their stead. All taxes which could be dispensed with have been withdrawn and as the Trade which Mr. Jay's Treaty secured

to them has been uncommonly productive, though originally abused by the present party in power, their Revenue which results from Trade has furnished an overflowing Treasury and has rendered it unnecessary to resort to direct taxation. This source of Revenue the Impolitic System of Embargo effectually destroys and if the present order of things is persisted in, or if War ensues, direct Taxes must be resorted to. John Randolph warned the adherents of the Administration in the House, a few days before I left Washington, that as direct taxation has driven out of power the Federalist Administration, so would the same measure (and it appeared to him they must soon resort to it) ruin the influence and drive out of Power the present Dominant Party.

Among other artifices the present party have resorted to for perpetuating their power is the following. In the State of New York as soon as the Democrats had obtained a majority on the first meeting of their Legislature, they arranged a new division of the Counties to give decisive effect to their future Elections. In doing this they took from some Counties, where there was an overflow of Democracy, and added these Democrats to counties where Federalism prevailed. By means like these they consolidated their power in that State and have thereby made the most unnatural division of the State that could possibly be conceived; by the immense number of Foreigners that have been collected in the new settlements they have been enabled the more easily to effect these objects.

Another cause which gives a fatal preponderance to the Democratic Party is the perpetual recurrence to Elections, so universal is the Elective Suffrage that property and Talents are continually made to give way to those who have neither the one nor the other. Indeed men of Property and Talents have been so annoyed by the servile means necessary to obtain Power by the violence and licentiousness connected with it, that they are generally shrinking from the Scene. This last observation was rendered very striking to me while attending Congress, which in point of Talents is far inferior to any congress they have ever had since their Independence.

It has not been in my power to collect with that accuracy I could wish the names of the Leaders generally, but to the causes above stated more than to particular men themselves are to be attributed the general Democratic ascendency.

No. 3.

In Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia two thirds are Democratic. This opinion is warranted by the late Election; the same proportion was last year to be found in Maryland, but in that state the Embargo has operated a change in the House of Representatives this year which has given a Federal Majority of five.

In the lower Counties of Delaware more than two thirds are Federal. In Pennsylvania this year their Elections have produced a Democratic majority of more than two thirds. In New Jersey there is this year a considerable majority in favour of Democracy but not equal to the majority of last year. The New York Elections taking place in the Spring months, the Federalists lost their Elections of State officers by a majority of about 1,000—this however was a great gain, as the majority of last year was upwards of 5,000 in favour of Democracy. A great change is however taking place in the public opinion in that State. The number of Federal votes for President when Mr. Jefferson was elected was only 18, in the present Election it was 45; though outvoted by the Democratic Electors, the gain under all circumstances was considered great. In Connecticut more than two thirds have been always Federal—this year their majority has been greater than ever. In Rhode Island, where democracy prevailed last year, all their Elections have been Federal by a large majority. In Massachusetts Democracy two years ago obtained a small majority, this year they have gained in the Senate and the House a majority of one third; the next Election will be more decidedly Federal. In New Hampshire, where for several years Democracy has prevailed there is this year a considerable Federal Majority. In the State of Vermont, the same change has taken place and

Federalism is daily encreasing in that State. In the choice of Elector of President by that State lately there was a Democratic Majority of 4 or 5, but Mr. Lyon explained the reason of it in Congress to be this. In some of the States the choice of Electors is by General Ticket or suffrage; in Vermont it is by Districts, which have in them so little population that he resembled them to old Sarem (*sic*), to give the same Votes as the most populous Districts of that State and in this way, he said, this small majority had been obtained directly in opposition to the general voice. The State of Tennessee is generally democratic.

4th.

The Federalists generally wish a reconciliation with Great Britain, a large proportion of them from a preference to Great Britain and others from a conviction that their commercial Interests will be more effectually promoted by a connexion with Great Britain than with any other nation. The Talents and the Wealth of this Country are almost invariably to be found in this party, there may be exceptions to this last Remark in some measure as it respects the States South of Pennsylvania. As the feelings of the Federalists are generally in favour of a reconciliation with Great Britain so, on the contrary, the feelings of the Democrats, with few Exceptions, have been until the late Dispatches from Mr. Armstrong, in favour of France. These dispatches have already had considerable operation and it now rests with His Majesty's Government if it pleases to give a more powerful effect to this new operative clause.

5.

The Election of President has created a partial division in the Democratic Party some adhering to Munro (*sic*) and some to Clinton; this division of Sentiments might by the Federalists have been improved to advantage by joining with either of the opposing Candidates, but that party had so little confidence in either of them that they preferred voting for the candidate they respected though they knew their votes would be thrown away.

6.

The Federal party on the divisions of the House of Representatives while I attended Congress were about 26 to 87—the late Elections will increase the Federal party in Congress to 60 or upwards, but I shall soon obtain a complete list which will enable me to ascertain this question more precisely. The States where the change of Politics has occasioned this difference are already noticed in the answer to No. 3. The causes are chiefly to be attributed in those States to the extreme pressure and impolicy of the Embargo System; to the fear that direct taxes must soon be resorted to if that system continues and in many instances to the shameful conduct of Bonaparte in his treatment of Spain & Portugal and to an approbation of the conduct of Great Britain in the honourable assistance she has afforded to these nations. In the Eastern States the universal feeling is warm for the success of the Spaniards.

7.

The first branch of this Question is answered by the above observations. As far as respects a third party in Congress Mr. Randolph appears to have a sort of influence over 8 or 9 of the members. This Gentleman possesses a strong mind, is a correct & interesting speaker and is always listened to with much attention, but he has so full a consciousness of his own power and so thorough a contempt or the greater part of the House, that he mixes very little with them and turns his alents to so little political purpose as to render them nearly useless—this may in part arise from his extreme feeble habit of body which often seems too weak to sustain him long.

8.

The President for the ensuing four years will undoubtedly be Mr. Madison. From the Diplomatic Correspondence in which this Gentleman has been engaged for years no change of politics was to be expected but from the late conferences of Mr. Erskine with Mr. Madison & other persons, who from some reconciliation between them will undoubtedly form his Cabinet, hopes may reasonably be entertained that they have become convinced that a change of system may make his Presidency much more comfortable to himself and more popular than the present course they are pursuing and which they candidly say cannot be much longer continued. The late letters received from France have exceedingly mortified them & strengthened their desire for a reconciliation with Great Britain. Among other measures brought forward by the Government Party in Congress which strengthens my hopes as to a change of conduct was a resolution offered to the House to exclude all foreign Seamen from Naturalization in the United States. This Resolution was received by the House and will form a clause in a New Bill for Naturalization now before Congress.

9.

As far as respects Mr. Jefferson, the present President, though he has a full share of mortification, which the late letters from General Armstrong are calculated to produce, yet was he to remain in power, I do not believe that Mr. Erskine or any person with whom I conversed (and I had conversations with some of the most excellent characters in the District of Columbia, who are thoroughly acquainted with the parties) would have any confidence in a change for the better.

10.

This question is fully answered in the Report of the Committee of Foreign Relations and in the Documents laid before Congress both of which I transmitted from Washington.

11.

The cause of France is now abandoned by the Speakers on both sides the House. They are learning a new Lesson and though some of them recite it badly, they now disavow all friendly feelings towards her.

12.

When speaking of the means of annoying Great Britain no other ideas are ever suggested by the Advocates of the Government but the Non-Intercourse System or War. The friends of Great Britain in America are anxiously wishing that the orders in Council may be repealed and a commercial Intercourse opened; they do not know that their Government is itself, through Mr. Erskine endeavouring to effect the same object; they are alarmed at the prominent features of the measures their Government is pursuing and are afraid they will irritate our nation and shut the door to reconciliation. The Dispatches forwarded in the "Chesterfield" Packet have placed the facts of America in the hands of our Government.

13.

This question is answered by reference to the late conference of Mr. Erskine and to those Dispatches which he assured me he had transmitted to Sir George Prevost.

14.

The events in Spain and Portugal have had much effect on American politics; had Bonaparte succeeded in obtaining quiet possession of Spain and the Spanish

Colonies had submitted to his sway, this Government would long since have pushed America into a war with Great Britain, though every sensible man in the Country viewed their own destruction as connected with the dominion of France over the Spanish Colonies by bringing so mischievous a power into their neighbourhood; the late events in Spain have saved this Government for the present from the mischievous effects of their own politics. It is highly to the honour of the Federal Party in this Country that they have continually rejoiced in the Spirit which the Spanish nation has shewn and that they receive with manifest exultation every account of their success; the most respectable of the Democratic Party appear also to wish them success, these people wish a Commercial Intercourse with Spain and Portugal and they are afraid if a reconciliation does not take place between Great Britain and America that the influene of our Government with Spain & Portugal will occasion their exclusion from the Trade of these Countries. The renewed commercial connexion of Great Britain with those Countries has had the best effect on America, in convincing them of the folly of their Embargo and the perfect imbecility of their attempts to injure Great Britain. It has also excited a strong fear for the safety of Louisiana least we should stimulate the Spaniards to retake a Territory they have been so shamefully swindled out of. I was present when in their speeches in Congress they expressed their strong fears that Sir George Prevost's Expedition was destined for that quarter.

15.

M. Feranda has arrived at Washington accredited by the Spanish Junta, as chargé d'affaires to Ferdinand the VII He has presented his credentials to the American Government, but when I left Washington he had obtained no answer from Mr. Jefferson, whether he would be received or refused. Some of the Consuls under the old Government still remain in the States, not knowing what course to pursue. But by an arrival from Bordeaux of the 2nd of November, it appears that an Ambassador appointed by Joseph Bonaparte was at Bonaparte's Levee before he proceeded from Spain and was soon to proceed to America—Should he arrive it will place the American Government in an embarrassed situation.

16.

Great apprehensions are excited for the safety of Louisiana—a part of the new Levee of 6000 men has been sent to that Quarter and an additional number sufficient to make the whole regular force lately sent amount to 2000 were in a few days march to Baltimore, where transports were taken up to transport them by water to New Orleans. It was supposed that Genl. Wilkinson who was at Washington was to go with them.

17.

The best regular data to judge of the proportion of suffering of the respective States are to be found in the calculations contained in the Speeches of Mr. Quincy, Mr. Pickering, Mr. Hillhouse and Mr. Lloyd, all of whom have taken great pains to ascertain this Subject. These Speeches are among the Papers I have transmitted the pressure of this ill judged measure has been felt severely in every part of the Union. I think however the Eastern States which have been so largely concerned in Shipping and had by their Enterprise obtained the largest proportion of the carrying Trade, are the severest sufferers. And if our Government should not be disposed to let them out of their own Trap and the Government of America should continue the present system, not a doubt can be entertained but that a separation of the Eastern States will ensue. If the answer of our Government should not meet the wishes of the ruling Party they will endeavour to preserve the Union by plunging the Country into a War with Great Britain in hopes that a common danger will excite a unanimity they will find no other means of effecting.

18.

If the Embargo and Non-Intercourse Acts were to continue as they have done the past year, Great Britain might countervail the non Importation system by prohibiting the Importation of all the Articles that Act permits—these Articles are all of the first necessity and many of the Manufactures they have established in the Country could not be carried on without these very articles, by means of which they are enabled to carry them on, but if the Non-intercourse System takes place and even War should not ensue, then no restrictive Acts would be necessary on our part.

19.

The Embargo will not continue longer than the Spring or until the Non-Intercourse supersedes it. If the Non-Intercourse should take place as it respects both Great Britain and France it is still uncertain whether by repealing the Embargo Laws they will open the Trade to Spain, Portugal and other Powers they suppose friendly to them, as they in all their speeches in Congress say that the Belligerents would in this way indirectly obtain all the supplies the Non-Intercourse system was intended to withhold from them. That the motive which induced the American Government to impose the Embargo was a hostile one to Great Britain and a servile compliance with the wishes of Bonaparte no sensible man in America entertains a doubt. As meanness always provokes contempt, so the late letters of Mr. Armstrong have furnished this Government with an ample dose of it.

20.

The whole Policy of Bonaparte has been to involve America in a war with Great Britain and had not the late changes in Spain have taken place he would before this time have effected his object, it was manifest to Mr. Erskine when I was in the States in the summer that all the measures were tending to that point, every chance of informations I had while in the country then led me to think that War with our Nation would at no very remote period be the result. The account of the Successes of the Spaniards arrived while I was in the States. I soon saw that the proceedings in Spain would disconcert all the Intrigues of the American Cabinet and probably be the means of ultimately preserving the peace of our respective Countries. If a reconciliation should take place much of it may be ascribed to this important cause.

21.

I am at present satisfied that Mr. Madison and those who are to compose his Cabinet, do not at present think it will be for their interest to be at War with Great Britain. They consider themselves as sure of their offices for four years and I am convinced from many circumstances that they would at present prefer a War with France to a War with England. They are convinced that they must have a contest with one or the other and they seem to have become sensible that a friendly Intercourse with Great Britain will do them the most good and that a War with our Nation will do them the most injury. It leads me to think that plain common sense Ideas are finding their way into the American Cabinet & that they will finally expel the visionary theories with which Mr. Jefferson's head has been most copiously stored.

22.

Mad as partisans are in this Country, I do not think that the majority of the Population wish a War with Great Britain; the warmest amongst them will frankly own they do not see any benefit they could obtain by it.

23.

The Dispatches transmitted in the "Chesterfield" are the best answer to this Enquiry. If they furnish to our Government sufficient ground to remove the Orders in Council reconciliation will ensue, if they do not, we shall probably be at War soon after the Spring opens.

24.

It will be seen by reference to the report of the Committee of Foreign Relations & the Documents, that nothing which America views as conciliatory has turned up since the last Session of Congress.

25.

The Documents above referred to furnish the best view of American feeling on this subject.

26.

If the present American System continues and War does not ensue it would be wise in our Government totally to prohibit all neutral Trade with our Colonies, if we find we can do entirely without their supplies. Their most intelligent merchants are trembling with apprehension least the impolitic measures of their Government should drive our Government to it. Justice to Quebec, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia & New Brunswick require that our Government should as far as possible adopt this system and the rapid manner in which these valuable Colonies are progressing with the other immense resources of Great Britain must soon place all the Dependencies out of the reach of the caprice of America or any other Country.

27.

The common regular Force of America amounts to about 4,000 men. This force has been chiefly employed since the Peace in the Garrisons on the Frontiers or in Forts situated at the Entrance of their principal Harbours. Congress last year passed An Act to add 6,000 men to the regular force of the conntry. Three thousand five hundred of these men have been raised. Recruiting Parties are employed throughout the States endeavouring to raise the remainder, but they meet with no great success and it is not probable that they will in another year raise the whole number. The 3,000 lately raised are the greater part undisciplined & it will take much time to bring them into military Order.

28.

It was suggested before I left Washington that it had been in the contemplation of the Government to apply to Congress for an addition of 20,000 to the regular force of the Country. I do not however believe that this measure will be immediately proposed unless it should be to empower the Government provisionally to raise them, as a political manœuvre. They cannot easily raise in America any great body of regular Troops.

29.

Answered by the subjoined Table which is generally supposed very accurate.

30.

The President has ordered 100,000 of the Militia to be selected, armed and equipped for actual Service to be ready at a moment's warning. This Draft has been generally complied with, but the general state of Equipment is very incom-

plete, indeed since I left Washington a Report was received at Boston that An Act was to be passed empowering the President to accept the immediate services of 50,000 of the Militia who would voluntarily enroll themselves for immediate service, but I am doubtful if even this object could be effected.

31.

Answered by the above.

32.

One of the new raised Regular Regiments commanded by Colonel Symonds has march'd to the Frontiers of Canada, but except drafting there has been no movement of any part of the Militia. The persons which compose the Militia are of all parties and taken indiscriminately from all parts of the country.

33.

Answered by Table No. 2.

34.

See List of Naval Force.

35.

The Principal Naval Arsenals of the United States are at Washington, New York and at Charleston near Boston; there are smaller establishment at Charlestown, South Carolina, at Newport, Rhode Island and at Portsmouth, New Hamphire. There is also a naval Establishment at Gosport near Norfolk; there are considerable deposits of Naval Stores in all the States; some of them are in the capital seaports of the States, but in general they are at a distance from the Sea; there is a large Establishment about 10 miles on the road from Philadelphia to Baltimore; I passed another, where there is also an extensive manufactory of Arms in Springfield Massachusetts. There are considerable quantities of Arms manufactured in the State of Pensylvania. There is a cannon Foundry at Harper's Ferry on the Potomac, one or two miles above George Town and a very extensive one carried on by a Colonel Hughes near the Ferry on the Susquehanna. These Foundrys have for more than a year been all employed in executing large Contracts for Cannon of all descriptions for the Government—they are still busily employed in the same manner, the Government are in short employing all the Manufacturers of Arms in the Country to increase as much as possible its warlike Implements. Men have been voted to man all their little Navy and Salt provisions for victualling the Ships have been contracted for at New York and other places.

36.

In conversing, which I had a full opportunity of doing, with men of all Parties among them, on the measures America would pursue if a contest took place between our Countries, the universal opinion is that an Attack on Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would immediately ensue and they consider all the Military preparations they are making as assigned for these ends. For, they say, France is out of their reach and they cannot attack her. Against these Colonies therefore alone all their military array is expressly pointed. The Conquest of Canada they contemplate as a matter perfectly easy and whenever they speak of it they build much on the disposition of the Canadians as friendly to them—they reckon also on a ready welcome from a number of Americans who have of late years become settlers in Upper Canada. And this last circumstance, at least, may well lead His Majesty's Government to consider whether it is politic to admit as settlers near the Frontiers men of this description.

They are more at a loss, as Nova Scotia is so much surrounded by Water, to ascertain the best mode of attacking it, but do not seem to doubt their ability to effect it. Men of all parties think, if a War should ensue, that the Conquest of these Colonies is certain. Precautionary measures of every kind are therefore highly necessary.

No. 28.—John Henry to Sir J. H. Craig.

(Archives, series Q., vol. 109, p. 283.)

Boston, April 12th, 1809.

Sir,—If the letters which I have had the honour of writing to you have attracted your particular attention, it has probably not escaped your notice that, compared with the system marked out in my instructions, the matter of which my correspondence is composed is arranged in a manner rather loose & desultory. Two reasons will I trust satisfactorily account for this. I was desirous to transmit to you with the utmost speed a true picture of the public opinion on the most interesting and important topics and furnish all the facts and elementary matter I could collect for your own mind to combine and draw deductions from. Having in this way given you the benefit of your own judgment rather than of mine, upon the probable tendency of passing events, I have the satisfaction to believe that you are perfectly acquainted with the true state of public affairs and public opinion in the Northern States up to this period.

The Election of Mr. Gore the federal candidate is now ascertained to be effected by a majority of 3,000 votes, so that an insuperable barrier is opposed to a war between the Northern States and Great Britain. Since the plan of an organized opposition to the projects of the French faction was laid in the winter of 1808, the whole of the New England States may be said to have transferred their political power from the friends to the enemies of the Administration. The reason why the federal party is not stronger is, that the common people still have confidence in the pacific system to which Mr. Jefferson pledged himself at the commencement of his Administration. A very great number who would oppose a War adhere to the Administration because they consider that all the menacing and blustering was only a judicious trick to deceive England and obtain from her concessions on cheap terms. The leading Democrats fostered the delusion by every sort of artifice and misrepresentation while they endeavoured to persuade the populace that England alone was the cause of all the privations and restrictions which embarrassed and disgraced the country so that, while the democratic party affected to be exclusively bent on peace, they created amongst their followers an opinion that War was inevitable and to induce a general unanimity; they admitted that without an unqualified concurrence of all the States, War must be commenced without the prospect of advantage and probably end in disgrace. Had it been possible to carry on this scheme long in secret, it might have succeeded, but in a government composed of such base materials & requiring the concurrence of so many minds to carry it on, neither unity of action nor integrity of conduct could be found. It is an ancient proverb "that an ass laden with gold could find its way into the strongest city." The federal junto (as I shall call them by way of distinction) easily exemplified the truth of the proverb. By the aid of a small sum of money they found their way to the cabinet of Mr. Madison and unknown to him obtained copies of the Dispatches of the American Minister at Paris, from which were selected the letters afterwards published in a pamphlet, under the title of "Suppressed documents" a copy of which I sent to Mr. R——d. The notes and comments were written by a friend of mine, who is also author of "The Analysis" a work of singular merit and which has more than any other publication contributed to allay the ferment excited by Mr. Jefferson and his friends against England and demonstrates his partiality towards Buonaparte. By means like these, the alarm was spread among the thinking part of the community men of property who had

every thing to lose, and men of talents who from principle hate the administration and the mob, county demagogues who compose it, soon ranged themselves under the direction of the few who first commenced a systematic opposition and pressing the chance of succeeding in open resistance and a final separation, to a War with England and an alliance with France, marked out for themselves the course which I mentioned in my letter of March 5th. In this determination they continue and as the elections in all the New England States have terminated in their favour, I am of opinion that, if the General Government should declare War upon the grounds which at present exist, not one of the five New England States would be a party in it. This is a short sketch of the state of public affairs in this section of the Union and of the principal events which have led to it. I have given it without sufficient regard to the order of time and purposely omitted the detail of the particular occurrences, the means employed and the individual exertion which occasioned the change of public opinion because they are already known to you by means of my former and recent letters.

In my last letter, under date of the 6th of April, I expressed an opinion that the General Government would resort to every expedient before they would venture to declare War. I will take the liberty to express my reasons for this opinion.

Had the majority of the people in the New England States, who at the commencement of Mr. Jefferson's administration were strongly in his interest continued to support the gentleman's measures, there is no doubt that Great Britain would only have the alternative of War or concession. But now the aspect of things is changed. A war would occasion an incurable alienation of the Northern States and surely those who would bring about a separation cannot be insensible of the situation in which the separate Governments would find themselves with respect to Great Britain. The Southern States are agricultural; Great Britain commercial, between them there would no longer exist the least rivalship. The cotton, rice, tobacco and provisions of the Southern States which are now carried by the ships of New England would then be carried by those of Great Britain; the wages of her mariners and the cost of maintaining them would be so much less that she could carry cheaper than the people of New England, while by her naval superiority and command of nearly all the trade of the West Indies, the Northern States would be compelled to cultivate with her the most friendly relations. Thus they would all become virtually dependent. For these reasons I have most fervently desired that the General Government would push things to extremities, while the nation is divided. But for these reasons I apprehend they will wait until the nation shall be unanimous at least I think it highly improbable that the Democrats of the Southern States should fight without any object, consistent in theory or valuable in practice and yet as their past conduct presents nothing to the view but a turbid and unnatural compound of folly, intrigue and Duplicity, it is extremely difficult to anticipate what course they will pursue. It would seem as if the spell by which the Tyrant of Europe has infatuated and weakened the powers of Europe had stretched its shadow across the Atlantic and rendered at least the Southern Section of these States blind alike to duty and interest. When I shall have ascertained with sufficient accuracy the number of democrats and federalists in the several Governments of the United States I will transmit it to you.

I am, &c., A.B.

No. 29.—John Henry to Sir J. H. Craig.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 109, *p.* 289.)

Boston, April 26th, 1809.

Sir,—Since my letter of the 12th Instant, I have but little to communicate on local politics. I have not yet been able to ascertain with sufficient accuracy, the members of the respective parties in the Legislative Bodies in New England. In

New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, the majority is decidedly federal. In Massachusetts the election of members of Assembly will be made next week and little doubt is entertained of a favourable result. In Vermont there is an annual session and the election is made in October. The executive branches of all these Governments are federal. The elections for congress in the Southern States indicate a change and afford reason to expect that the minority will be more numerous than Mr. Chittenden's letter stated it.

The correspondence between Mr. Erskine and the Secretary of State at Washington and the subsequent Proclamation of the President restoring the intercourse between the two countries you will have seen before this letter can reach you. This event is a source of great satisfaction to the federal party in New England because it promises an exemption from the evil they had most apprehended and justifies their partiality towards Great Britain, by proving her justice and sincere desire to preserve peace. The Democrats too affect to be pleased at it, as they contend that it demonstrates the efficacy and wisdom of Mr. Jefferson's policy. But the chief benefit of an accommodation of existing differences is that Buonaparte will no longer keep terms with the United States. Baffled in the attempt to exclude British Manufactures from the American Continent and involve the two countries in a war, it is extremely probable that he will think it most for his advantage to confiscate all the American property detained in France and declare War. Such an event would be productive of the most lasting benefit to the party & the interest of Great Britain in this country. The invidious occurrences of the rebellion, which the Democrats have kept alive for party purposes, would soon be forgotton in the resentments of the people against France and they would be soon ready to make a common cause with Great Britain against the common Enemy. While Great Britain waits for this natural, I might say necessary, result of the recent accommodation is it not obviously inexpedient to conclude a treaty? Experience proves that the democratic party cannot maintain their ascendency but by giving continual excitement to the prejudices long entertained by a considerable portion of the people against Great Britain and recent events demonstrate that they would have acted upon this conviction. Now as they must see in an accommodation with Great Britain the loss of their popularity they will in this stage of the negotiation advance such claims to commercial equality as could not & ought not to be granted and which a contest with Buonaparte would compel them to relinquish.

From an intimate acquaintance with all the facts and circumstances which contribute satisfactory proof, I do not hesitate to say that, under ordinary circumstances, the democratic party would not meet a disposition on the part of Great Britain to establish friendly relations on a lasting basis, with corresponding feelings. In the present instance, they submit to a very hard necessity and are mortified and disappointed to find Great Britain before hand with Buonaparte in taking advantage of the provisions of the Non Intercourse Law and should they act with spirit at the next Congress, it will be only because they have drained the cup of conciliation to the dregs and finding Buonaparte insensible to past favours and deaf to entreaty, they may think it best to float with the tide of popular opinion, which will set strongly against him, unless he keep pace with Great Britain in lenient and conciliatory measures. Whatever pleasing prospects the present situation of things may open to view, I am happy to perceive that the exertions of the federalists will not slacken until the termination of the pending negociations.

When I began my letter, I intended to make some observations on the treaty to which the recent measures are probably a prelude, particularly that part of it in which the boundary line between the territory of the two countries will be adjusted. Great pains will undoubtedly be taken by the American Government to arrange this matter in such a way as to obtain a portion of the fur trade and with it that influence over the savage tribes, which is now possessed by Great Britain. But this subject is amply discussed in a memorial of the North-West Company addressed to the Governor General of British America. Should you think it important to refer to that document, the original draft is in the hands of Mr. McGillivray.

I am, &c. A. B.

No. 30.—John Henry to Sir J. H. Craig.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 109, *p.* 203.)

Boston, May 6th, 1809.

Sir, although the recent prelude to an accommodation between the two countries has greatly quieted the fears of the federal party and they now riot in an imaginary exemption from the evils with which Mr. Madison's known hatred towards Great Britain had threatened them and although this change in the political aspect of America may have lessened the interest which at a more critical period you may have taken in my exertions and communications I think it incumbent on me to transmit by the mail of each week or by a private conveyance, a sketch of passing events or such opinions as my own experience and observation supply. Being in some measure relieved from the labour of anticipating probable events and adopting precautionary measures from the necessity of keeping up a very extensive correspondence and the anxiety which was superinduced by the consciousness of my own inability to do all that might be expected, I now feel more leisure and freedom to expatiate in general politics, without incurring that responsibility for opinions, which at a more inauspicious crisis I was willing to assume.

On local topics I have nothing to add to my last under date the 26th of April and as the parade in the Government paper of Mr. Madison's impartial and sincere disposition to be on friendly terms with Great Britain is in my opinion calculated to awaken vigilance and distrust rather than inspire confidence and hope I shall in this letter take leave to analise his motives.

I am not surprised at the conditional renewal of the intercourse between the two countries, because it was in a great degree made necessary by the last Act of the Congress but the change of language in Mr. Madison's paper (*National Intelligencer*) in relation to the two great belligerents is most extraordinary and unexpected. For several years has that paper (of which Mr. Madison was the principal editor) been devoted to the cause of France and uniformly inculcating hatred and exciting prejudices towards everything British except her traitors and deserters. Besides his speech on the British treaty in 1796 and subsequent attempt to confiscate debts due to British subjects; his commercial resolutions grounded on the idea of America useful as a colony to France in the same year; his conduct while Secretary of State and the whole tenor of his political Life form an assemblage of evidence which at least convinces me that he does not sincerely desire a treaty on a permanent basis, in which the rights of Great Britain would be recognized. It seems indeed scarcely possible that at fifty, a man should all at once get rid of his habitual animosities, be suddenly divested of that pride of opinion which his present situation enables him to gratify and to which he has pledged himself to adhere and, above all, that he should deprive his friends and supporters of the benefit of those prejudices which the common people entertained towards Great Britain and which have been the moving, the vital, principle of Democracy. Be that as it may, it is certainly very harmless to speculate on the probable motives which have led to this apparent change. Mr. Madison probably is influenced by a conviction that, in the present temper of the Eastern States, a war with Great Britain would produce a civil war, national bankruptcy; an insurrection of the negroes, the ruin of the southern states and dissolution of the Confederation he has perhaps profited by the mistakes of his predecessor and is determined to be the president of a nation not a faction. In pursuance of his original purpose he may have gone thus far in order to remove the general belief that he was under the influence of France and with a better grace and more plausable pretexts, quarrel with Great Britain in the progress of negotiating a treaty. If none of these will satisfactorily account for his conduct, perhaps it may be ascribed to a certain knowledge that he cannot preserve the neutrality of the States and that a war with Buonaparte is inevitable, in which case he cannot begin too early to win over the talents and virtue and property to the service of the nation, as the only

means of saving it from a Despotism, as arrogant, rapacious and unfeeling as that of Rome over the Asiatic provinces or the hordes of warlike Moors over the wretched nations of Africa. If this be his policy, the federalists will all support him and he will be inevitably led to cultivate the most friendly relations with Great Britain and surely if providence has intended, by a combination of natnral means, to counteract that dreadful revolution, which under a new form still desolates the fairest portion of the civilized world, none seems more easy, more congenial than an alliance between Great Britain & those countries where she has implanted her laws, her language and her institutions; who have grown to their present maturity by the protection she has rendered to their commerce & industry and whose future prosperity depends on the impunity which the British Navy may grant to their enterprises. Amidst all this hypothesis and conjecture one thing is very certain namely that Mr. Madison's party will not support him in any generous and manly policy with relation to England. With the exception of two or three men, they are a miserable set; they will temporise when great events call upon them for decision and be sluggish and inert, when the worst of possible things is inaction. They will cavil about the nature and extent of their duty to perform which effectually they have neither the inclination nor the understanding.

I have &c.,

A. B.

No. 31.—John Henry to Sir J. H. Craig.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 109, *p.* 298.)

Boston, May 15th, 1809.

Sir,—Since my last under date the 5th [6th] inst. nothing new or interesting has occurred.

The sudden change which has taken place in the feelings of political men in this country, in consequence of Mr. Madison's prompt acceptance of the friendly offers of Great Britain, has caused a temporary suspension of the conflicts of parties, and they both look on him with equal wonder and distrust. They ascribe his conduct to various motives, but neither believes him to be sincere. However the encreasing influence of the federal party, their talents, property and efficiency will furnish new motives to the president, to abandon the policy of his predecessor and to these, I confidently hope, will be supperadded new causes of complaint against Buonaparte, who has uniformly declared "that he would have no neutrals." Should the passions of the Usurper in this instance predominate over his prudence and lead him to any acts of hostility, these States would be soon bound to Great Britain by the most indissolvable ties and every trace of partiality towards France obliterated. The federal party would then support the administration of Mr. Madison to the utmost of their power and with all their resources, indeed they have already pledged themselves to this effect, provided he will conclude a fair and honourable treaty with Great Britain & resent with spirit and energy the insults & injustice of France.

The last letters from Washington mention, that a dispatch is gone to France with an account of the recent steps towards an adjustment & the determination of the American Government to place Great Britain on a footing with the most-favoured nations.

Whatever may be Mr. Madison's motive for this apparent abandonment of the system of hostility towards Great Britain, in conformity to which his predecessor always acted and by means of which, they both obtained their power and influence, I must at least give him credit for acts, which as far as they go prove his sincerity; he has ordered the Governors of the several States to disband the Eighty thousand Militia & Volunteer corps and I saw a few days since an order from the Secretary of the Navy "to discharge the crews of the gunboats stationed in this harbour."

In addition to these he has partially withdrawn his countenance, & support from the paper called the National Intelligencer, because the proprietor of it choose to ascribe the recent accommodations rather to the efficiency of Mr. Jefferson's restrictive system, than his own impartiality and sincere desire to do equal justice to Great Britain & France.

This is the embryo state of the political relations of this country. Some time must yet elapse before it can assume the appearance of maturity. In the meantime the State Governments will be more under the control of the federal party.

I am, &c.,

A. B.

No. 32.—John Henry to Sir J. H. Craig.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 109, *p.* 301.)

Sir,—As soon as the result of the election in this state is ascertained, I shall be able to lay before you a correct view of the relative strength of parties in all the Northern States, including New York, which has "joined the league." The importance of the change in New York is incalculable and proves beyond all question that a faction anti-commercial and favourable to the projects of Buonaparte cannot long retain in their hands the political power of these States.

I now with the utmost confidence, founded upon a careful and extensive view of the power and resources of the two great parties, give my opinion, that a war with Great Britain, originating in causes which now exist, is scarcely a possible event and that whatever be Mr. Madison's real wishes or designs, he must adopt towards her a friendly and liberal policy. The tide of public opinion flows in her favour and the public agent who will not float with it must be overwhelmed by its waves. I hope it will be taken by the flood and permanent benefits derived from it.

Two months ago the State of New York was not marked among the allies of Massachusetts and every favourable change was exceedingly problematical, about that time (at the desire of the general committee in Boston), I went to New York had an interview with some leading men in that city and returned in four days. The distance is two hundred and sixty miles. I went in the mail coach in forty-two hours and returned in a packet by the way of Newport in thirty hours. The week which was occupied in this journey is the only one since my departure in which I have omitted to write to you (between the 13th and 20th March) and as it was an important part of the detail in which I have been occupied and its consequences altogether contingent, I have not thought it necessary to mention it before.

The election of members for the lower House in this State is going on and the result is a matter of much curiosity. By the constitution every town may send a representative for every 130 rateable poles it contains and the certificate of a Town clerk entitles an individual to take and retain a seat until the votes for Governor are counted and a committee of electors appointed. It is already ascertained that, for the express purpose of defeating the election of Mr. Gore, by miscounting and rejecting the votes in his favour, the democratic towns have returned more than the legal number of members to the House of Assembly. The only means to render abortive so daring a project is to march one of the Boston independent companies into the Assembly and expel by force those who have unfairly obtained seats, which I fancy will be done, should the democrats by illegal means obtain a majority.

However preposterous this anticipation may appear it is the natural and necessary result of the supreme Law of the Commonwealth. This modern Areopagus will assemble in a few days. The number will be about six hundred. The mode of their deliberations may be easily conjectured.

I am, &c., A.B.

P.S.—I have this moment received Mr. R——d's letter and shall return by the next mail and be at Montreal the first week in June.

No. 33.—Major General Brock to Sir J. H. Craig.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 117, *p.* 14.)

(Extract.) York, Upper Canada, Dec. 3rd 1811.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's dispatch, dated the 11th ulto, with the enclosures, My first care upon my arrival in this Province was to direct the officers of the Indian Department to exert their whole influence with the Indians to prevent the attack which I understood a few Tribes meditated agst the American frontier. But their efforts proved fruitless, such was their infatuation the Indians refused to listen to advice and they are now so deeply engaged that I despair of being able to withdraw them from the contest in time to avert their destruction, a high degree of fanaticism which has been for years working in their minds has led to the present state of things.

No. 34.—Sir George Prevost to Lord Liverpool.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 117-1, *p.* 15.)

Quebec, 22nd January, 1812.

My Lord,—An attempt having been made at Washington to misrepresent and vilify the British Government in America, as a Promoter of the hostilities which have occurred on the Wabash between the forces of the United States commanded by Governor Harrison & the Indians under the influence of a Prophet of the Shawanese Nation.

I have considered it consistent with my duty to repel with indignation & contempt this most malicious & calumnious falsehood in the most public manner. Therefore in addition to the evidence transmitted to His Majesty's Minister at Washington of the generous and magnanimous conduct of the British Government in North America far anterior to the late disgrace of the Americans, I have obtained from an able pen the letter herewith transmitied signed Philalethes, which I purpose circulating throughout the United States through the channel of the federal newspapers.

Your Lordship may rest assured I am making every preparation at this very severe season of the year possible to meet the threats of the American Government against the Canadas whenever the practice of them shall be attempted confident His Majesty's Government will afford me in the course of a few months the proportion of reinforcements and supplies the state of affairs may then render indispensible for preserving the integrity of British America.

I have &c. GEORGE PREVOST.

No. 34a.—Philalethes to the Editor of the Quebec Mercury.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 117-1, *p.* 17.)

Quebec, 18th January, 1812.

Sir,—There is no surer mark of the want of dignity and principle in a Government and of degeneracy in a People than the indulgence of a propensity carelessly to vilify and knowingly to misrepresent, the character of any nation, with which they may happen to be at War, or between which and themselves some unfortunate misunderstanding may have arisen from a temporary collision of interests.

The Government which has reason to respect itself will understand the respect that is due to others and the nation which is itself brave and generous will disdain gratuitously to impute baseness and treachery to another, merely because circumstances may have placed them in a state of opposition.

The practice of endeavoring to injure a Country by a daring allegation of false facts and a profligate resort to groundless accusations has been digested into a regular system by Buonaparte and his Minions.

By means thus shameless they have laboured to deprive a magnanimous enemy of the esteem in which she has so long justly been held by the whole Continent of Europe, to rob her of which is dearer to her than her existence, her honour; to deny her that manly frankness of disposition, that plain, direct and pure integrity and that good faith which form the basis of her natural character; and to ascribe to her these acts of atrocious wickedness, for the utter abhorrence of which she has ever been pre-eminently conspicuous. And this to Britain! generous even to a fault (politically speaking) towards her enemies; abounding in mercy to the vanquished; prompt at all times to raise the fallen, to support the weak, to spend her blood and treasure in the defence of those who have yet virtue left to struggle for the preservation of their independance, and the vindication of their rights!

But the infatuated Nations that have been unworthily induced to withdraw their confidence from the only Country capable, under Divine Providence of resisting the career of that wild and unprincipled ambition, which aims at subjugating the world, have paid the forfeit of their credulity, in blood and shame, deluded and miserable victims! bowed to the Earth beneath the intolerable oppression of the low born Despot whom, with enforced submission they so lately hailed as their Protector, or with ignominious dissimulation welcomed as their friend!

I have been led to these remarks, Sir, by observing that the opprobrious system of national slander, this new species of warfare, against which neither virtue, nor valour can always furnish an adequate defence has been transplanted with other noxious productions from the polluted soil of France to the political Hotbeds of the United States, where they have for some time been shooting and spreading with a sort of forced and unnatural exuberance.

That the British Government in North America has instigated the Indians to make war upon the United States and has actually furnished arms for that purpose has not only been frequently advanced in the public prints, but has been more than insinuated in official papers and roundly asserted in the speeches of their legislators.

If I had access to these vehement Declaimers, I would beg leave to say to them, Where, gentlemen, are we to look for the source of this unmeasured enmity to England? Is there any cause in nature that makes these hard hearts? If you really wish to go to war with us is it manly previously to vent your hostility in endeavoring to traduce our character? Do you not see that the unmerited reproach, that you would cast upon us, will recoil, with double force, upon yourselves? Is it politic, if you are bent upon fighting us to irritate a future enemy by unworthy artifices and fabricated charges, which must put his feelings to the rack? To labour to provoke a great and powerful people to forego their natural moderation and to rise into more than ordinary resentment by injurious and insulting invective? By accusation heaped upon accusation without consistency, without probability, without even the shadow of proof?

In England, if nothing will satisfy you but making her your Enemy, you would have an Enemy, generous as she is brave—do you desire to goad her to a war *usque ad internecionem?* You cannot do it; it is not in her nature. But let me inform you, gentlemen, that there is nothing that an Englishman so warmly resents, nothing he is so slow to forgive, as a calumny upon the character of his country, as an Insult offered to her Honour. But I feel an asperity rising in me, that shall not be indulged. Let me then calmly endeavour to convince you of your injustice.

Many very unequivocal symptoms of a hostile disposition having made their appearance among you, it became the duty of the King's Government in North America to look to the possible consequences; and in so doing the magnanimity and the humanity, which direct and ever have directed the proceedings of that Government, were most clearly manifested; how? in taking the earliest measures to PREVENT *the very evil* the occurrence of which you have so confidently imputed to their continuance. [connivance?]

It is a fact well known to every public man, at least in this Country, that at a period far anterior to your famous Battle of Wabash, or your more famous speeches in Congress, the British Government in North America gave the most pointed directions to the person holding the Civil and Military command in Upper Canada to dissuade the Indians from having recourse to arms for a settlement of their differences with your Government, and that in pursuance of these Instructions, Major General Brock, who had as early as the month of October last, succeeded to the Civil and Military Command in that province did use every exertion and did employ all the means within his power to restrain the Indians from any hostile proceedings against the United States, to *withhold from them* the means of committing such hostilities!

This, Mr. Editor, is what I should wish to say to our accusers. If they would listen to me, well:—if not, I might perhaps raise my tone and tell them that every subject of His Majesty is prepared to repel, with indignation and contempt, the charge of treachery, brought against his government, as a most malicious and most calumnious falsehood.

I am, &c., PHILALETHES.

No. 35.—Sir George Prevost to Lord Liverpool.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 117-2, *p.* 181.)

Quebec, 3rd April, 1812.

My Lord,—Before your Lordship receives this letter you will probably be in possession of all the circumstances relative to Henry's treachery, as well as of the effect it has had, or is likely to produce, upon the Government of the United States; the official papers left to me by my predecessor furnished no other information of consequence upon this subject than what your Lordship will have found in the public prints, or in the communications you may have received from Mr. Foster; it may not however be unimportant to observe to your Lordship that from Mr. Henry's residence in this country and his Religion, from his thorough acquaintance with the Canadian Character and Language and above all from his deep resentment against its Government Bonaparte may be inclined to give him a favourable reception in France, with a view of keeping his Talents in reserve to suit the exigencies of the Government of the United States, in event of an alliance being formed between these Countries against England.

I have reason to expect the next measure of hostility which Mr. Madison will practise will be to cause to be laid on the Table of Congress a declaration of War against Great Britain; I have therefore deemed it expedient to address myself on the occasion to the General Officers in Command of Districts in the British American Provinces, recommending the utmost caution and prudence in their intercourse with the United States.

I have the honour of transmitting herewith an extract of my letter on this subject to Major Gen. Brock, that to Sir John Sherbrooke contains the same restrictions except as respects the Fort of Detroit. I hope my Instructions to those Officers will be found to accord with the sentiments & intentions of His Majesty's Government towards the United States at this period.

I have &c., GEORGE PREVOST.

No. 36.—Sir George Prevost to Major General Brock.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 117-2. *p.* 183.)

(Extract.) Quebec, 31st March, 1812.

I have carefully examined Colonel Macdonnell's report upon the American Fort at Detroit written at your desire from the information he had obtained during a residence of a few days in its vicinity.

Whatever temptations may offer to induce you to depart from a system strictly defensive, I must pointedly request that, under the existing circumstances of our relations with the Government of the United States, you will not allow them to lead you into any measure having the character of offence, even should a declaration of War be laid on the Table of the Congress, by the President's influence, because I am informed by our Minister at Washington there prevails throughout the United States a great unwillingness to enter upon Hostilities and also because the apparent neglect at Detroit might be but a bait to tempt us to an act of aggression, in its effects uniting parties, strengthening the power of the Government of that Country and affording that assistance to the raising of men for the augmentation of the American Army, without which their ability to raise one additional Regiment is now questioned.

You are nevertheless to persevere in your preparations for defence and in such arrangements as may upon a change in the state of affairs enable you to carry any disposable part of your force offensively against the commun enemy.

No. 37.—The Secretary to State to Sir George Prevost.

(*Archives, Series Q, vol.* 117-2, *p.* 239.)

Downing Street, 15th May, 1812.

Sir,—Before this dispatch can be received by you, you will doubtless have been apprised of the disclosure made by a person of the name of Henry to the American Government of certain documents relative to his employment by Sir James Craig, in the year 1809, on a service of a secrect and confidential nature.

Whatever may have been the first impression which the Publication of Mr. Henry's Correspondence may have produced in the United States, I trust that no measure of an hostile tendency will be decided upon until His Majesty's Minister shall have had an opportunity of giving to the American Government that explanation which ought to have been required and received from him before the assertions of Mr. Henry were credited to their fullest extent and before the documents which he disclosed were laid before the House of Representatives.

I herewith transmit to you by the command of His Royal Higness the Prince Regent, the copy of a dispatch which has been addressed by Lord Viscount Castlereagh to Mr. Foster, signifying to him His Royal Highness's pleasure in respect to the Language which he is to hold to the American government.

In addition to the explanation therein given of the conduct and sentiments of His Majesty's Ministers on this occasion, it is right that I should assure you in the strongest manner, that when I enclosed Mr. Henry's memorial in my letter to you of the 16th Sept., in conformity with official usage, when similar references have been made, it was by no means my intention that you should infer either that I admitted the statement given by Mr. Henry of his own services to be a correct one, or that I approved of the Instructions of Sir James Craig under which he acted.

In expressing my opinion of the ability shewn by Mr. Henry on the occasion mentioned in his Memorial, I referred exclusively to the *mode* in which it appeared that he had executed a service upon the *nature* of which I did not think it necessary to express an opinion at a time when more than two years had elapsed after the whole Transaction was closed.

Whatever might have been my opinion, I should have felt the greatest reluctance to commence my correspondence with the successor of Sir James Craig with any expressions implying disapprobation of the conduct of that distinguished Officer.

I might undoubtedly have taken that opportunity of cautioning you against every act, at which the Government of a friendly Power could justly take offence and I should not have omitted it if I had felt less confidence that your own Judgment and Discretion would render such caution from me unnecessary.

I shall conclude this Dispatch by expressing my firm hope and conviction that in making any arrangement for the Defence of the Provinces committed to your charge, even under the menaces of hostility and invasion, no measures will be resorted to by you from which the Sanction of His Majesty's Government must hereafter be withheld, or which, if disclosed to the world, could be cited as a proof of a want of good faith on their part towards a nation not at war with Great Britain.

No. 38.—Secretary of State of Sir George Prevost.

Archives, series Q., vol. 117-2, *p.* 243.

Downing Street, 15th May, 1812.

Sir,—Notwithstanding the irritation which may have been produced in America by the disclosure of Mr. Henry and the other existing causes of difference between the two Countries, His Majesty's Government are still disposed to hope that no immediate rupture with America is to be apprehended. Upon the receipt of any intelligence containing more certain Indications of Hostility such further measures shall be taken in this Country, with the view of enabling you to resist any attack that may be made upon the Provinces under your Government, as the pressing exigencies of the public service in other parts of the world may enable His Majesty's Government to adopt.

I feel confident at the same time that when the present circumstances of the Country & the active employment of so large a part of its disposable Forces are taken into consideration, you will not expect that the Forces under your command can receive any considerable addition by the Detachment of Troops from home.

In the event, or in the apparent certainty of actual hostility, you will consider yourself vested with the same general Discretion in taking measures for the defence of the North American Provinces, which was given to your predecessor, Sir Jas. Craig, under the same circumstances by the Instructions conveyed to him in Lord Castlereagh's dispatches.

I trust however that the expence which has been already incurred in strengthening the defences of Lower Canada will enable you to provide adequate means of resistance without making any considerable demand upon the Treasury of this Country.

It was my intention to have taken this opportunity of writing to you more at length upon the subject adverted to in this letter, but the affecting event which has so recently occurred, * and of which you will be doubtless appriz'd thro' other channels of information, compels me to defer for the present a mere detailed communication of the sentiments of His Majesty's Government.

I cannot however avoid repeating their earnest desire that you should continuously avoid any act which can have the effect of irritating the Government or the People of the United States, or can tend in any way whatever to accelerate the resort to actual hostility against this country.

No. 39.—Revocation of the Orders in Council.

(*Annual Register vol.* 54, *p.* 310*.)

At the Court at Carlton House, the 23rd of June, 1812; present His Royal Highness the prince regent in council.

Whereas his royal highness the prince regent was pleased to declare in the name and in the behalf of his majesty, on the 21st day of April, 1812, "that if at any time hereafter the Berlin and Milan decrees shall by some authentic act of

* This "afflicting event" was, there can be no doubt, the assassination of Mr. Perceval by Bellingham in the lobby of the House of Commons.

the French Government, publicly promulgated, be absolutely and unconditionally repealed, then and from thenceforth the order in council of the 7th January, 1807, and the order in council of the 26th of April, 1809 shall, without any further order be, and the same are hereby declared from henceforth to be wholly and absolutely revoked."

And whereas the charge des affaires of the United States of America, resident at this court, did, on the 20th day of May last, transmit to lord viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, a copy of a certain instrument, there for the first time communicated to this court, purporting to be a decree passed by the government of France, on the 28th day of April, 1811, by which the decrees of Berlin and Milan are declared to be definitely no longer in force, in regard to American vessels.

And whereas his royal highness the prince regent, although he cannot consider the tenor of the said instrument as satisfying the conditions set forth in the said order of the 21st of April last, upon which the said orders were to cease and determine; is nevertheless disposed on his part to take such measures as may tend to re-establish the intercourse between neutral and belligerent nations upon its accustomed princ - ples; his royal highness the prince regent, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his majesty's privy council, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared that the order in council bearing date the 7th day of January, 1807, and the order in council bearing date the 26th day of April, 1809, be revoked, so far as regards American vessels, and their cargoes, being American property, from the first day of August next.

But whereas by certain acts of the government of the United States of America, all British armed vessels are excluded from the harbours and waters of the said United States, the armed vessels of France being permitted to enter therein; and the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the said United Stated is interdicted; the commercial intercourse between France and the said United States having been restored; his royal highness the prince regent is pleased hereby further to declare, in the name and on behalf of his majesty, that if the government of the said United States shall not, as soon as may be, after this order shall have been duly notified by his Majesty's minister in America to the said government, revoke, or cause to be revoked, the said acts, this present order shall in that case, after due notice signified by his Majesty's minister in America to the said government, be thenceforth null and of no effect.

It is further ordered and declared, that all American vessels and their cargoes, being American property, that shall have been captured subsequently to the 20th day of May last, for a breach of the aforesaid orders in council alone, and which shall not have been actually condemned before the date of this order; and that all ships and cargoes as aforesaid, that shall henceforth be captured under the said orders, prior to the 1st day of August next, shall not be proceeded against to condemnation till further orders, but shall, in event of this order not becoming null and of no effect, in the case aforesaid, be forthwith liberated and restored, subject to such reasonable expenses on the part of the captors, as shall have been justly incurred.

Provided, that nothing in this order contained, respecting the orders herein mentioned, shall be taken to revive wholly or in part the orders in council of the 11th of November, 1807, or any other order not herein mentioned, or to deprive parties of any legal remedy to which they may be entitled, under the order in council of the 21st of April, 1812.

His royal highness the prince regent is hereby pleased further to declare, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, that nothing in this present order contained, shall be understood to preclude his royal highness the prince regent, if circumstances shall so require, from restoring, after reasonable notice, the orders of the 7th of January, 1807, and 26th of April, 1809, or any part thereof, to their full effect, or from taking such other measures of retaliation against the enemy as may appear to his royal highness to be just and necessary.

And the right honourable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judges of the high court of admiralty, and the judges of the courts of vice-admiralty are to take the necessary measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

JAMES BULLER.

No. 40.—Declaration of War by the United States.

(*Annual Register, vol.* 54, p. 342*).

An Act declaring war between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof and the United States of America and their territories.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that war be, and the same is hereby declared to exist between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof and the United States of America and their territories; and that the president of the United Sates be, and is hereby authorised, to use the whole land and naval forces of the United States to carry the same into effect; and to issue to private armed vessels of the United States commissions or letters of marque and general reprisal, in such form as he shall think proper, and under the seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the government of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the subjects thereof.

June 18, 1812. Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

No. 41.—Admiral Warren to Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, U.S.A.

(*Annual Register, vol.* 54, p. 342*).

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Sept. 30.

Sir,—The departure of Mr. Foster from America has devolved upon me the charge of making known to you, for the information of the government of the United States, the sentiments entertained by his royal highness the prince regent, upon the existing relations of the two countries.

You will observe from the enclosed copy of an order in council bearing date the 23rd of June, 1812, that the orders in council of the 7th of Jan. 1807 and the 26th of April, 1809, ceased to exist nearly at the same time that the government of the United States declared war against his majesty.

Immediately on the receipt of this declaration in London, the order in council, of which a copy is herewith enclosed to you, was issued on the 31st day of July, for the embargo and detention of all American ships.

Under these circumstances, I am commanded to propose to your government the immediate cessation of hostilities between the two countries; and I shall be most happy in being the instrument of bringing about a reconciliation, so interesting and beneficial to America and Great Britain.

I therefore propose to you, that the government of the United States of America shall instantly recall their letters of marque and reprisal against British ships, together with all orders and instructions for any acts of hostility whatever against the territory of his majesty, or the persons or property of his subjects; with the understanding, that immediately on receiving from you an official assurance to that effect, I shall instruct all the officers under my command to desist from correspond-

ing measures of war against the ships and property of the United States and that I shall transmit, without delay, corresponding intelligence to the several parts of the world where hostilities may have commenced; the British commanders in which will be required to discontinue hostilities, from the receipt of such notice.

Should the American government accede to the above proposal for terminating hostilities, I am authorized to arrange with you as to the revocation of the laws which interdict the commerce and ships of war of Great Britain from the harbours and waters of the United States; in default of such revocation within such reasonable period as may be agreed upon you will observe, by the order of the 23rd of June, the orders in council of January, 1807 and April, 1809, are to be revived.

The officer who conveys this letter to the American coast has received my orders to put to sea immediately upon the delivering of this dispatch to the competent authority; and earnestly recommend, that no time may be lost in communicating to me the decision of your government, persuaded as I feel, that it cannot but be of a nature to lead to a speedy termination of the present differences.

The flag of truce which you may charge with your reply will find one of my cruisers at Sandy Hook, ten days after the landing of this dispatch, which I have directed to call there with a flag of truce for that purpose. I have &c.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN,
Admiral of the Blue and commander in chief &c.

No. 41.—James Monroe, Secretary of State, to Admiral Warren.

(*Annual Register, vol.* 54, *p.* 344*).

Department of State, Oct. 27, 1812.

Sir,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 30th ult. and to submit it to the consideration of the President.

It appears that you are authorised to propose a cessation of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain, on the Ground of the repeal of the orders in council; and in case the proposition is acceded to, to take measures, in concert with this government to carry it into complete effect on both sides.

You state also, that you have it in charge, in the event, to enter into an arrangment with the government of the United States for the repeal of the laws which interdict the ships of war and the commerce of Great Britain from the harbours and waters of the United States, and you intimate that if the proposition is not acceded to, the orders in council (repealed conditionally by that of the 23rd of June last) will be revived against the commerce of the United States.

I am instructed to inform you that it will be very satisfactory to the President to meet the British government in such arrangements as may terminate without delay the hostilities which now exist between the United States and Great Britain, on conditions honourable to both nations.

At the moment of the declaration of war, the President gave a signal proof of the attachment of the United States to peace. Instructions were given at an early period to the late Chargé d'affaires of the United States at London, to propose to the British government an armistice on conditions, which, it was presumed, would have been satisfactory. It has been seen with regret, that the proposition made by Mr. Monroe, particularly in regard to the important interest of impressment, was rejected and that none was offered through that channel, as a basis on which hostilities might cease.

As your Government has authorised you to propose a cessation of hostilities and is, doubtless, aware of the important and salutary effects which a satisfactory adjustment of this difference cannot fail to have on the future relations between the two countries, I indulge the hope that it has, ere this, given you full powers for the purpose. Experience has sufficiently evinced that no peace can be durable, unless this object is provided for; it is presumed, therefore, that it is equally the interest of both countries to adjust it at this time.

Without further discussing questions of right, the president is desirous to provide a remedy for the evils complained of on both sides. The claim of the British government is, to take from the merchant vessels of other countries British subjects. In the practice, the commanders of British ships of war often take from the merchant vessels of the United States American citizens. If the United States prohibit the employment of British subjects in their service and enforce the prohibition by suitable regulations and penalties, the motive for the practice is taken away. It is in this mode the President is willing to accommodate this important controversy with the British government and it cannot be conceived on what ground the arrangement can be refused.

A suspension of the practice of impressment, pending the armistice, seems to be a necessary consequence. It cannot be presumed, while the parties are engaged in a negociation to adjust amicably this important difference, that the United States would admit the right, or acquiesce in the practice of the opposite party; or that Great Britain would be willing to restrain her cruisers from a practice which would have the strongest tendency to defeat the negociation. It is presumable that both parties would enter a negociation with a sincere desire to give it effect. For this purpose it is necessary that a clear and distinct understanding be first obtained between them, of the accommodation which each is prepared to make. If the British government is willing to suspend the practice of impressment from American vessels, on consideration that the United States will exclude British seamen from their service, the regulation by which this compromise should be carried into effect would be solely the object of this negociation. The armistice would be of short duration. If the parties agree, peace would be the result. If the negociations failed, each would be restored to its former state, and to all its pretensions, by recurring to war.

Lord Castlereagh, in his note to Mr. Russel, seems to have supposed that, had the British government accepted the proposition made to it, Great Britain would have suspended immediately the exercise of a right on the mere assurance of this government, that a law would be afterwards passed to prohibit the employment of British seamen in the service of the United States and that Great Britain would have no agency in the regulation to give effect to that proposition. Such an idea was not in the contemplation of this government, nor is it to be reasonably inferred from Mr. Russel's note; lest, however, by possibility, such an inference might be drawn from the instructions to Mr. Russel, and anxious that there should be no misunderstanding in the case, subsequent instructions were given to Mr. Russel, with a view to obviate every objection of the kind alluded to. As they bear date on the 27th of July and were forwarded by the British packet Alphea, it is more than probable that they may have been received and acted on.

I am happy to explain to you thus fully the views of my government on this important subject. The president desires that the war which exists between our countries should be terminated on such conditions as may secure a solid and durable peace. To accomplish this great object, it is necessary that the interest of impressment be satisfactorily arranged. He is willing that Great Britain should be secured against the evils of which she complains. He seeks, on the other hand, that the citizens of the United States should be protected against a practice, which, while it degrades the nation, deprives them of their right, as freemen, takes them by force from their families and their country, into a foreign service, to fight the battles of a foreign power, perhaps against their own kindred and country.

I abstain from entering, in this communication, into other grounds of difference. The orders in council having been repealed (with a reservation not impairing a corresponding right on the part of the United States) and no illegal blockades, revived or instituted in their stead, and an understanding being obtained on the subject of impressment, in the mode herein proposed, the President is willing to agree to a cessation of hostilities with a view to arrange, by treaty in a more distinct and ample manner and to the satisfaction of both parties, every other subject of controversy.

I will only add that if there be no objection to an accommodation of the difference relating to impressment in the mode proposed, other than the suspension of the British claims to impressment during the armistice, there can be none to pro-

ceeding, without the armistice, to an immediate discussion and arrangement of an article on that subject. This great question being satisfactorily adjusted, the way will be open either for an armistice or any other course leading most conveniently and expeditiously to a general pacification.

I have, &c., JAMES MONROE.

No. 42.—W. Jones to Captain Evans of the "Chesapeake."

(*Archives. series C., vol.* 673, *p.* 185.)

Navy Department May 6, 1813.

Sir,—I am much satisfied with the progress you have made in the equipment of the Chesapeake & hope this will find you ready for sea.

In this expectation the following outline is intended to designate your course which if pursued with vigour & vigilance, I am persuaded will result no less to your honour & advantage than to the advancement of the great objects of war. It is impossible to conceive a naval service of higher order in a national point of view than the capture & destruction of the Enemy's stores, ships with military & naval stores, destined for the supply of his armies in Canada & fleets on this station & the capture of transports with troops destined to reinforce Canada or invade our own shores. With this view no position can be better chosen than the range of the coast of Nova Scotia & the entrance of the Gulph of St. Lawrence & straights of Belle Isle, along the coast of Labrador or around by the east coast of Newfoundland (as information & prospect may determine) to the coast of Greenland where the entire whale fishery of the Enemy being without protection may be speedily and completely destroyed.

By the time this could be accomplished the same route may be retraced home, so as to enter some eastern port in all the month of September. In this route you will find great resource & refreshment in the fish with which these seas abound as well as in that of the fishing vessels you may capture & *destroy*, moreover the moderate temperature & humidity of the climate will admit of a very moderate consumption of water.

The force of the Enemy now on our coast & the expected increase forbids a reasonable prospect of getting prizes safe into our ports during the summer months. The risk of recapture is so great that the public interest seems to demand rather the destruction of every prize than to weaken your crew by attempting to send them in, particularly these with *military or naval stores.* A question never can arise between the honourable patriotism of our gallant officers & the pecuniary interest they may be supposed to have in attempting to send them into port, when the doubtful chance of success & the very great advantage the enemy would derive from recaptures are considered.

The cruizing ground herein designated also embraces a vast & valuable mercantile trade for the supply of the British Provinces & of the Indians also a rich return in furs & peltries.

The enemy will not in all probability anticipate our taking this ground with our public ships of war & as the enemy's convoys generally separate between Cape Race & Halifax, leaving the trade of the St. Lawrence to proceed without convoy the chance of captures upon an extensive scale is very flattering. It is of the greatest importance that our account of prisoners should be kept as full as possible & the returns regularly made to this Department in order that the exchange of our own gallant seamen may be effected without delay & that by the magnitude of the pledge in our hands the enemy may be induced from policy if not from disposition, to treat our citizens with less rigour than he is accustomed to do.

The fogs which prevail in the seas in which you are to cruize may be considered as forming an objection, upon the presumption that a superior enemy cannot be discovered until close on board, but admitting the fact, it is counterbalanced by the

facility which it affords to a fast sailing vessel to escape from a superior enemy, that it conceals your own ship until an inferior in force and sailing is under your guns, that the [by] running close in with the land you are sure to have clear weather although the fog may be ever so thick two or three leagues off & that by taking a position off some known land fall usual for ships entering the St. Lawrence you may intercept them as they approach the land the moment they develope from the fog bank.

After all, vigilance and preparation are the only safeguards in any and every situation.

With these instructions you will proceed to sea as soon as the weather & the force & position of the enemy will permit & as the Hornet is now ready for sea, I shall furnish Captain Biddle with a duplicate of this letter & order him to pursue the same route with the same objects in view & to endevour to join you off Cape Breton.

Wishing you a successful & honourable cruize.

I am, &c.,

W. JONES.

SAMUEL EVANS, Esq.
Commanding the U.S. Frigate "Chesapeake,"
Boston Harbour.

No. 43.—W. JONES TO CAPTAIN JAMES LAWRENCE.

(*Archives, series C., vol.* 673, *p.* 191.)

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1813.

SIR,—My last of the 4th inst. will have informed your of my intention to have ordered you to the command of the "Constitution" without reservation and the enclosed copy of a letter (note: This copy was not found) this moment received after I had sealed the cover of the enclosed letter to Captain Evans will explain to you the cause of the indispensable change of that determination.

Knowing your ardent desire for active service, I feel a pleasure in gratifying your laudable zeal & therefore desire that you will proceed immediately to Boston, take the command of the U.S. Frigate "Chesapeake" & proceed in conformity with the foregoing instructions which you will consider as if originally addressed to yourself. If in the course of your cruize you should derive such information of the force of the enemy, or other sufficient cause, as to render a strict observance of my instructions prejudicial to the public service you are at liberty to exercise your own judgment & pursue such other course as may in your opinion be best calculated to accomplish the important objects of your cruize.

Capt. Biddle will receive his instructions by this mail & may be probably in New York in 24 hours after. Perhaps you had better see him & confer upon the best means of ensuring his junction with you at whatever point you may determine upon.

Captain Evans will be ordered to the Navy Yard at New York, but you need not wait to be received by him.

I am, &c.,

W. JONES.

CAPTAIN JAMES LAWRENCE,
New York.

NOTE C.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN UPPER CANADA.

No. 1.—Sir John Johnson to General Haldimand.

(*Archives, series B., vol.* 115, *p.* 252.)

(Extract.)

Montreal, 26th April, 1784.

Sir,—The Highlanders and others of my Regiment of the Roman Catholic and Protestant persuasions have applied to me through their officers, to request that your Excellency will be pleased to Indulge them to settle in separate Bodies for the Benefit of their religion.

No. 2.—General Haldimand to Sir John Johnson.

(*Archives, series B., vol.* 63. *p.* 270.)

(Extract.)

Head Qurs, Quebec, 6th May, 1784.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 26th ultimo, I have to acquaint you that I have no objection that the men who served in your corps of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Religion should settle as distinctly as possible; it may be effected by changing the Lotts they shall draw, or in such way you shall think most likely to satisfy both parties, having attention to a strict observance of the King's Instructions for settling lands.

No. 3.—Lord Sydney to Lieutenant Governor Hamilton.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 24-2, *p.* 279.)

Whitehall, 24th June, 1785.

Sir,—Having laid before the King a memorial of Mr. Roderick Macdonell, stating that, at the solicitation of a considerable number of Scots Highlanders and other British subjects of the Roman Catholic Persuasion who, prior to the last war were Inhabitants of the Back Settlements of the Province of New York and to whom, in consideration of their Loyalty and Services Lands have been lately assigned in the higher Parts of Canada, he is desirous of joining them in order to serve them in the capacity of a Clergyman, in the humble hope that, on his arrival at their Settlement, he shall be allowed by Government an annual subsistence for the Discharge of that Duty. I inclose to you the said memorial and am to signify to you the King's Commands that you do permit Mr. Macdonell to join the above mentioned Settlers and officiate as their Clergyman and with respect to the allowance te be made to him, I shall take an early opportunity of communicating to you His Majesty's Pleasure.

I am, &c., SYDNEY.

No. 4.—Memorial of Mr. Roderick Macdonell.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 24-2, *p.* 280.)

To the Right Hon. Lord Sydney, one of His Majesty's Principal secretaries of State, &c., &c., &c..

The Memorial of Mr. Roderick Macdonell
Most Humbly Sheweth,

That considerable number of Scots Highlanders & other British natives, who prior to the last War, were Inhabitants of the Back Settlements of the Province of New York, adhering strictly to their Duty & Allegiance, until being unsupported, they were overwhelmed by the numbers of the Enemy, then retiring thro' the woods to Canada, they served in the 84th Royal Yorkers & other Regiments upon the different Expeditions from that Province until the Peace, as Sir Guy Carleton, Lieutenant Governor Haldimand, Brigadier General Maclean, Sir John Johnson & other officers can testify.

That Lands have been lately assigned by the Commander in Chief to the above People in the higher Parts of Canada, but being of the Roman Catholick Persuasion, they are at a Loss for a Clergyman understanding their Language and having lost all their Property and reduced to commence new settlements in the woods, they are not in condition to support one.

That the memorialist being known and related to many of them, they have communicated Solicitations to him to go abroad & serve them in that capacity, in the humble hopes that from the above circumstances and considerations His Majesty's Government would be graciously pleased to give Permission to furnish him the means of defraying the Passage & Journey to their Settlement & to allow an annual Subsistence, as they are not able to afford it.

That accordingly the memorialist with satisfactory Documents of his Popularity and Character, having proceeded thus far from his Native Country and Settlement most humbly requests Your Lordship will be pleased to take the above Points into consideration, and to relieve the Exigency of that distressed and loyal Part of His Majesty's Subjects as far as to Your Wisdom and Goodness it may seem expedient and just.

No. 5.—Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Mr. King.

(*Archives, series, Q., vol.* 69-2, *p.* 404,)

Powell Place, Nov. 20th, 1794.

Dear Sir,—I enclose duplicate of a letter which I sent for you with my Lord Dorchester by the Regulus.

I take this opportunity of mentioning to you a mistatement which escaped me in my letter to Mr. Dundas of the 15th of Sept., (see p. 385).—I said that "from "Montreal to Kingston, a distance of 200 miles, there is not one clergyman of the "Church of England, *nor any house of Religious Worship* except one small Chapel "belonging to the Lutherans, & one or perhaps two belonging to the Presby-"terians." I should have said "*nor any house of Protestant worship.*" For between Montreal & the Point au Baudet *, a distance of about 50 miles, where the people are chiefly Roman Catholics, I saw two Roman Catholic Churches (& I am since told by a priest of that persuasion that there are six more). The mistake in the expression arose from my having the Protestants exclusively in my mind, of whose situation alone I was then speaking. From the Point au Baudet to Kingston †, with the exception of a small body of Scotch Roman Catholics who have no Church,

* That is in Lower Canada. † In Upper Canada.

the Inhabitants are universally Protestants as they are also on the Bay of Quinté. The mistake does not materially affect the question, but I thought it right to state it to you; you will best judge of the propriety of mentioning it to the present Secretary of State. We do not yet hear anything of the instruments.

I am, &c.,

J. QUEBEC.

No. 6.—Secretary of State to Lieut.-General Hunter.

(*Archives, series, Q., vol.* 294, *p.* 41.)

Downing Street, 1st March, 1803.

Sir,—A Body of Highlanders mostly Macdonnels and partly disbanded soldiers of the late Glengarry Fensible Regiment with their Families and connections are upon the point of quitting their present place of abode with the design of following into Upper Canada some of the relations who have already established themselves in the Province.

The merit and services of the regiment in which a proportion of these people have served give them strong claims to any mark of favour and consideration which can consistently be extended to them and with the encouragement usually afforded in the Province they would no doubt prove as valuable settlers as their connections now residing in the District of Glengarry of whose Industry and general good conduct very favourable representations have been received here.

Government has been apprized of the situation and disposition of the Families before described by Mr. McDonnell, one of the ministers of their Church and formerly chaplain to the Glengarry regiment who possessed considerable Influence with their whole body. He has undertaken in the event of their absolute determination to carry into execution their plan of departure to embark with them and direct their course to Canada.

In case of their arrival within your Government I am commanded by His Majesty to authorize you to Grant in the usual manner a Tract of the unappropriated Crown Lands in any part of the Province where they may fix in the proportion of Twelve hundred acres to Mr. McDonnell and Two hundred acres to every family he may introduce into the Colony.

No. 7.—Reverend Alex. McDonell to John Sullivan.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 299, *p.* 184.)

Edinburgh, — March, 1804.

Sir,—In the letter I had the honour to receive from you in Nov. last you approved of the Idea I had suggested of keeping the Scots Catholics in Canada entirely under the spiritual direction of pastors selected from among their own countrymen and who shall have been educated in Great Britain; and you expressed a wish that I should proceed according to my intention to assume the charge of the Catholics of the County of Glengarry with as little delay as possible. The season being now at hand, I am ready to take my depature in the first vessel that sails from the Clyde for Montreal, or Quebec, & only wait for those letters which you were so good as to say you would give me for Governor Hunter. Should you or my Lord Hobart think proper to honour me with any particular commands, or instructions for that Province I would set out for London to receive them, without a moment's delay.

If government thought proper to defray the expense of a schoolmaster for that County I could bring with me from this Country a person every way qualified for that important charge.

I mentioned in my last how necessary it would be for me to have some assistance from Government for building a house, but shall leave that and every other indulgence that my exertions for my Country may have entitled me to entirely to yourself & to the favourable reports that Governor Hunter may chuse to make of my conduct.

I am, &c.,

ALEXANDER MacDONELL.

No. 8.—Secretary of State to Lieut.-General Hunter.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 297, *p.* 16.)

Downing Street, 7th April, 1804.

Sir,—Circumstances have prevented the disbanded soldiers of the Glengarry Fencible Regiment from carrying into execution the resolution communicated to you in my letter of the 1st March, 1803, of proceeding in a Body to Canada. Mr. Macdonell, one of the Ministers of their Church, whom I then mentioned to you as having given notice to Government of their intention and who undertook to proceed with them, is still desirous of joining his countrymen who are already settled in the District of Glengarry within your Government. Should he execute this intention I am to desire that you will upon his application make as favourable an allotment of Land as may be consistent with the Regulations under which the Crown Lands are granted, and I make no doubt you will find Mr. Macdonell deserving of any protection and encouragement you may be enabled to extend to him.

No. 9.—Lieut.-General Hunter to Lord Hobart.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 299, *p.* 49.)

Quebec, 20th June, 1804.

My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's dispatch No. 24 of the 7th of April last acquainting me that circumstances have prevented the Disbanded Soldiers of the Glengarry Fencible Regiment from carrying into execution their resolution of proceeding in a Body to Canada which your Lordship had communicated to me in your letter of the 1st March, 1803; but that Mr. Macdonell, one of the Ministers of their Church, who undertook to proceed with them, is still desirous of joining those of his Countrymen, who are already settled in the District of Glengarry, and authorizing me, upon his application, to make as favourable an allottment of Land to him, as may be consistent with the regulations, under which the Crown Lands are granted.

I shall have much pleasure in paying every attention to Mr. Macdonell, upon his arrival in this country; and I should also have been very glad to have seen the disbanded soldiers of the Glengarry Fencible Regiment settled in Upper Canada. That Regiment served some short time under my command in Ireland in 1798, when I found them to be a remarkably well behaved and well disposed set of people.

I beg leave to mention to your Lordship that your letter to me, upon this subject, of the first March, 1803, has never reached me and probably is your dispatch, No. 17, which, in my letter, No. 47, of the 12th March 1st, I stated to be missing.

I have &c.,

P. HUNTER.

No. 10.—Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec to General Hunter.

(*Archives, series C., vol. 63, p. 105*).

Longueuil, 22 8tre 1804.

Monsieur,—Le porteur de la presente qui j'ai l'honneur d'écrire à Votre excellence, est M. Macdonell, prêtre ecossois nouvellement arrivé dans ce pays pour procurer à ses compatriotes emigrés les secours spirituel dont ils ont grand besoin; il est très recommandé et je l'employerai avec plaisir auprès des ecossois; il va rendre à votre excellence les respectueux hommages et traiter avec elle sur quelques objets relatifs à l'émigration faite et à faire. Je connois trop bien la bonté de Votre excellence pour douter qu'elle fera tout ce qui est en son pouvoir pour favoriser les pauvres ecossois que la nécessité de pourvoir à leur subsistance à jettés sur nos côtes. Un autre prêtre irlandois arrivé icy depuis un mois emmené d'irlande par le Lord Selkirk est dejà placé dans le comté de glengari; son predecesseur Mr. Alexander Macdonell touchoit annuellement du gouvernement £50 sous le titre de missionnaire des sauvage de Swegatsi pour aider à sa subsistance.

Je suis charmé que le voyage de ce monsieur à York me procure le precieux avantage de renouveller les assurances du profond respect avec lequel j'ay l'honneur d'être, &c., &c.

† P. EVEQUE DE QUEBEC.

Translation.

Longueuil, 22nd October, 1804.

Sir,—The bearer of the present, which I have the honour to write to your Excellency, is Mr. Macdonell, Scotch priest, newly arrived in this country, to procure for his emigrant fellow countrymen the spiritual help of which they have great need. He is well recommended and I will with pleasure employ him among the Scotch. He is going to pay his respectful homage to your Excellency and to treat with you on some matters relative to emigration past and to come. I know too well your excellency's goodness to doubt that you will do everything in your power to favour the poor Scotch, whom the necessity of providing for their subsistence has cast upon our shores. Another priest an Irishman, arrived here a month ago, brought from Ireland by Lord Selkirk and already placed in the county of Glengarry. His predecessor, Mr. Alexander Macdonnell, received annually from Government £50, as missionary of the Indians of Swegatchie to help his subsistence.

I am delighted that this gentleman's journey to York procures me the precious advantage of renewing the assurances of profound respect with which I have the honour &c &c.

No. 11.—Warrant for Salary to Rev. Alexander Macdonell.

(*Archives, warrants, vol. 3 of 1805.*)

To Henry Caldwell Esq. Receiver General.

You are hereby directed and required out of such Monies as are or shall come to your hands for defraying the Expenses of the Government of this Province, to pay or cause to be paid unto the Rev. Alexander Macdonell or to his assigns, £25 sterling being for his six months salary as Roman Catholic Missionary in Upper Canada from 1st November 1804 to 30th April 1805 Inclusive. And for your so doing, this, with the Aquittance of the said Alexander Macdonell or his Assigns shall be your sufficient Warrant and Discharge.

Quebec, this 31st July 1805.

ROBERT S. MILNES.

By His Excellency's Command,
Herman W. Ryland.

No. 12.—Joseph Frobisher to Lieut. Colonel Green.

(*Archives, series C., vol.* 63, *p.* 121.)

Beaver Hall, 3rd February, 1806.

My Dear Sir,—At the request of the Reverend Mr. Alex. Macdonell of Glengary whom I believe is personally known to you having brought out letters of Introduction & Recommendation to our Deceased Friend General Hunter who had the goodness to interest himself on his behalf in speaking to Governor Milnes & I believe obtained for him a pension of £50, the same allowance as was made to Mr. Burke & other Missionarys. I would esteem it a particular favour if you would take the trouble to give me every information respecting this matter by return of Post, as Mr. Macdonell is waiting in Town to know the result & to whom he is to apply to for the payment of his salary (if there is any allowance made him)

With respectful compliments &c.

JO. FROBISHER.

No. 13.—Rev. Alexander Macdonell to Earl Bathurst.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 321, *p.* 228.)

3 South Street, Manchester Square,
Monday, Dec. 16th, 1816.

My Lord,—Having a letter to deliver to your Lordship from my Lord Sidmoreth & some important communications to make respecting His Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects of Upper Canada & other British Colonies of North America, I beg to know when it may be convenient for your Lordship to honour me with an audience.

I have &c. ALEX. McDONELL.

No. 14.—Rev. Alexander Macdonell to Earl Bathurst.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 323, *p.* 177.)

South Street, Manchester Square, London,
10th Jan. 1817.

My Lord,—Presuming on Your Lordship's kind condescension & convinced by experience of the warm interest you take in the welfare of every class of His Majesty's subjects who merit the approbation of their Sovereign and His Government, I take the liberty of laying before your Lordship the following statement respecting His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects of Upper Canada in hopes it will obtain your Lordship's favourable consideration & approval.

The Catholics of Upper Canada are about fifteen thousand in number & are spread over a great part of the Province, the Scotch Highlanders of that persuasion are principally concentrated in what is called the Glengarry settlement although a good many have dispersed themselves up the country as far as Kingston & from thence to the head of the Bay of Quinty.

To administer to the spiritual want of all these & to afford the necessary instructions to their youth would require at least six clergymen & eight or ten schoolmasters, who ought to be selected from their own countrymen professing the same religion, & speaking the same (the Gaelic) language with themselves.

Of all the methods that can be devised to preserve to the children, the loyal principles of their fathers, it is obvious that none can prove so effectual as implanting in their minds these principles, & carrying moral and religious instructions to

them at an early age, in the emphatic language of their ancestors. Thus assured by the double barrier of their Language and Religion they might for a long time stand proof against the contagious politics of their democratical neighbours.

The encouragement held out last year by order of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to public teachers (without any distinction of Religious persuasion) accompanying the Emigrants going to Canada, viz.: £100 sterling per annum & 200 acres of land to clergymen & £50 sterling per annum & 100 acres of land to schoolmasters, could be all that could be required or expected by the Catholics of that Province, for the people themselves would easily contribute whatever more might be necessary for the support of their public functionaries, & this bounty of Government could not fail to operate as an additional tie on the loyalty & gratitude of the former, and a powerful stimulus on the latter to make them exert themselves in the assiduous discharge of their important duty.

It is my intention to establish the principal School at my own place of Residence in the county of Glengarry, in order to be under my own superintendence & direction & for this school I wish to procure a few masters, in this country, of superior talents & learning, capable of educating Gentlemen's sons upon a more liberal and extensive plan than what would be necessary for the lower class of settlers. This would preclude the necessity of sending them to the United States or to the French seminaries of Lower Canada, as has been the case hitherto. Should your Lordship be disposed to consider an Establishment of this kind in so favourable a point of view as to merit the countenance and protection of Government, some aid might be afforded towards the support of it without any direct application to the public purse, either from the Provincial funds of the latter, which would require nothing more than a recommendation from your Lordship to the Lieutenant-Governor, to extend to this Catholic, the same allowance as the Protestant District schools receive from the provincial treasury.

Another part of this subject to which I would presume to draw your Lordship's attention is Female Education.

Boarding schools for young ladies in both the Canadas are kept principally by American women, & every book of instruction put into the hands of their pupils by these school mistresses are of American Manufacture, artfully tinctured with the principles of their Government and Constitution & holding up their own worthies as perfect patterns of every moral excellence, whilst our public & private characters are represented in the most odious & disgusting colours.

To arrest the rapid progress of this growing evil, & to rescue the minds of Catholic children at least from the insidious arts of those active agents of our enemies, no plan could promise more certain success than the encouraging a few English nuns or Religious women capable of imparting proper education & the necessary accomplishments to young ladies to go from this country to settle in Upper Canada. Or, if any objections should be made to Nuns, Secular women might be found sufficiently calculated for such an undertaking, but upon higher terms, nor could it be expected that these would pursue an object of this nature with the same perseverance as those who had relinquished every other prospect in life with the sole view of rendering themselves useful to their fellow creatures.

All the encouragement necessary for the Nuns would be a trifling pension from Government or the Jesuits funds for a few years until they could establish themselves in the country, a grant of a few acres of land for their buildings, Garden & walking ground for their scholars in the town of Kingston, or wherever they might find it most convenient to reside, & a grant of two or three hundred acres of the waste lands of the Crown in the vicinity of their place of residence, from whence they could provide themselves with fuel & other necessaries of life.

When I inform your Lordship that with the exception of the eight district Schools which are principally taught by clergymen of the established Church, the education of youth of both sexes in Upper Canada is exclusively entrusted to American teachers, & that this Education consists of the perusal of such works, as I have already alluded to, your Lordship will allow that the danger against which I would wish to provide is of a serious & alarming nature & I feel confident

that to the liberal & enlightened mind of your Lordship no apology is necessary for my present application in behalf of a numerous description of loyal Subjects, a great proportion of whom have been for six & twenty years under my own guidance & spiritual direction & who during twelve years of that period bore arms in defence of their country.

I have only to add that in consequence of the countenance which my Lord Sidmouth was pleased to shew to me, & to these people in 1803, I have been enabled so effectually to direct to our own colonies, the destination of Scotch Catholics, who have been under the necessity of quitting their native country, that since that period not one of them has emigrated to the United States, altho' during the same space of time thousands of Scotch Presbyterians & innumerable Irish Catholics have found their way to that country, who would have proved excellent subjects in the British Colonies & that these were not only lost for ever to their native country but became its most formidable & inveterate enemies & swelled the ranks of the American armies in their late attempt to conquer the Canadas, as will be certified by every British officer employed during that time in these Provinces.

I have &c., ALEX. MACDONELL.

No. 15.—Memorandum.

(Archives, series Q., vol. 323, p. 184.)

(Private.) (There is no date, place, or signature to this document.)

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec exercises at present spiritual jurisdiction over the two Canadas, the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Islands of Prince Edward, Cape Breton and Magdalen. It was represented last year to the See of Rome, that one person could not possibly discharge the duties of a Bishop over these distant & extensive Regions, & a proposal was made of which the Pope approved, that Upper Canada, N. Scotia, N. Brunswick & the Islands above mentioned should be severed from the See of Quebec, that each of the Provinces should be formed into a separate Spiritual Jurisdiction, & the Islands into one by themselves, & that a vicar apostolic, invested with powers to ordain priests, & give confirmation should be appointed to each jurisdiction.

The Pope having no knowledge of proper persons himself left the nomination of Vicars to those several districts to the Bishop of Quebec and there is reason to believe that the latter has within these few weeks past forwarded recommendations of such persons to Rome. There is no doubt that Doctor Plessis, who is a good man, an excellent Prelate, & as sincerely attached to the British Government as any man in the Canadas, would recommend for those situations, proper characters and loyal Subjects, but it is natural to think, that he would prefer Canadians if he found them sufficiently qualified. As by far the greater part of the Catholics in Upper Canada and in the Islands are Scotch Highlanders & the Catholics of Nova Scotia & New Brunswick principally Irish it is most certain that clergymen of their respective countries ought to have the spiritual direction of them. This has been the opinion of the different Governors who have been in the British Colonies for some years past & His Excellency Sir John Sherbrooke the present Governor General of the Canadas, has given permission to mention to His Majesty's Ministers, that he found by experience that Irish priests are most fit to manage Irish Catholics & that Scotch Clergyman only can possess the entire confidence of their Catholic countrymen.

Should Govt. feel disposed to take any steps in this matter it is not yet perhaps too late as it is probable some time may elapse before it be finally arranged in Rome.

It is self evident that appointments of this nature ought to proceed from Great Britain in order to have every possible tie upon the Colonies that could bind them to the Parent Country & in that case the Rt. Rev. Doctor Paynt of London, & the Rt. Rev. Doctor Cameron of Edingburgh appear to be the properest persons to have

the recommendation of the Apostolic Vicars alluded to. In the present instance they might be referred to & the Rev. Paul McPherson at Rome would be a fit agent to manage the business there. It is further to be observed that the first appointments are of the greater consequence, as they may serve as a precedent & may establish a foundation for further claims to the same privilege & that any delay may occasion this opportunity to be irrecoverably lost.

No. 16.—Rev. Alexander Macdonell to Earl Bathurst.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 323, *p.* 187.)

3 South Street, Manchester Square,
23rd January, 1817.

My Lord,—The chief object of my present visit to Britain, is to procure a few public teachers, to take out with me to Canada, & I am on the eve of setting off for Scotland to look out for qualified persons of that description, but as the encouragement to be held out to these must depend on the answer to the statement I had the honour of laying before your Lordship on the 16th currt. I humbly beg leave to represent that it would be necessary for me to have some intimation on that subject previous to my departure.

I have &c., ALEX. MACDONELL.

No. 17.—Rev. Alexander Macdonell to Henry Goulburn.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 323 *p.* 188.)

3 South Street, Manchester Square
7th May, 1817.

Sir—In compliance with your kind request, I send you the names of three Persons, whom by the permission of my Lord Bathurst, I promised to be appointed Catholic Schoolmasters in Canada, viz.: Richard Hammond, an Englishman & John Murdoch & Angus McDonald, Scotchmen.

Mr. Hammond is now here ready to take his Passage on the first Government ship that will sail for Canada; the other two are in Scotland & will probably sail from thence.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. MACDONELL.

No. 18.—Rev. Alexander Macdonell to Henry Goulburn.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 323, *p.* 189.)

3 South Street, Manchester Square,
12th May, 1817.

Sir,—When I had the honour of seeing you last, you were so good as to say you would send me an answer to the letter I addressed to My Lord Bathurst previous to my departure for Scotland in January last, on the score of Education of Catholics in Canada. In that Letter, I took the liberty to assert, that were the settlers in that colony perfectly able to Provide for their own Clergy & School Masters, it would notwithstanding be wise policy in Government to secure the Loyalty & attachment of those to whom the instruction of youth, & the spiritual guidance of the People are entrusted, by contributing to their support, and I acknowledge that I

feel extremely anxious to have it in my power to afford to the Catholics of Canada a substantial proof of the Liberal Disposition of Government towards them, in order to do away the very unpleasant sensation which the publication of instructions hostile to their religion sent out to a Governor in Chief of the Canadas, made upon their Minds.

The good conduct of these under my charge, who form a body of Catholics in the upper Province, has hitherto uniformly merited the approbation of their King & Country; but as the danger of infection from the Democratical Principles of their Neighbours will necessarily increase in Proportion to their growing numbers & the Range of Country over which they will spread themselves, I consider it my duty to press on my Lord Bathurst & you, Sir, the necessity of furnishing the Means to secure them from that danger.

I have already stated, in the letter alluded to, that employing teachers who should be connected with Government, by their Interest as well as their Principles, appeared to me, as the Means best calculated for that important End, & I have now only to add, that such teachers ought to be, as far as circumstances could Permit, born Britons, or at least educated in the Principles of the British Constitution.

I have &c., ALEX. MACDONELL.

No. 19.—Rev. Alexander Macdonell to Henry Goulburn.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 323, *p.* 199.)

3 South Street, Manchester Square,
(No date, apparently about 25th May, 1817).

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favours, both of the 19th & 20th inst & I beg you will accept my grateful thanks for the kind attention you have paid to my application in behalf of the people under my charge.

Please to assure my Lord Bathurst that I shall consider it the most gratifying duty of my life, to bear testimony of this instance of his Lordships liberality & good will towards the Catholic inhabitants of Upper Canada, & to press upon their minds how essentially they will forward their own interest by continuing to merit by their good conduct, as they have hitherto done, the approbation of their Sovereign & his Government.

My Lord Bathurst is, I have no doubt, perfectly aware that Catholic Clergymen are no less necessary in Upper Canada than Catholic Schoolmasters. I took the liberty of mentioning a circumstance, the last time I had the honour of seeing you, which renders the necessity the more urgent of getting a few Scotch Catholic Clergymen to this Province.

These I could wish to be appointed are the Rev. James Sharp, the Rev. John McDonald & the Rev. William Chisholm. If Government would but condescend to assist in enabling a few proper clergymen & schoolmasters to settle amongst the Catholics of Upper Canada, I will pledge my life for their loyalty & good conduct.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. MACDONELL.

No. 20.—Rev. Alexander Macdonell to Henry Goulburn.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 323, *p.* 197.)

3 South Street, Manchester Square, 9th June, 1817.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 6th inst., informing me that his Lordship Earl Bathurst has been pleased to order an allowance of one hundred pounds per annum to each of the three Catholic clergymen

whom I wished to get out to Canada. I find myself, sir, greatly at a loss for words to express the grateful sense I entertain of this additional instance of his Lordship's liberality towards the Catholics of Canada, & I shall not fail to impress deeply on their minds the value of this important concession to them, at a moment when so many other urgent demands are made upon the public purse. I would indeed consider my own representation in their behalf unworthy of attention if I did not exert myself to the utmost of my power to render them grateful for the essential favours granted to them on this occasion, & anxious to preserve a continuance of the kind protection of Government.

I should be glad to know whether it will be necessary to those clergymen & Schoolmasters going to Canada to be provided with letters from the Colonial Office here, in addition to the instructions that have been given to the Governor of the Province respecting them.

I have, &c., ALEX. MACDONELL.

No. 21.—Memorial of the Rev. Alexander Macdonell.

(*Archives, series Q., vol.* 323, *p.* 201.)

Unto the Right Honourable the Earl Bathurst,
Secretary for the Colonial Department,
&c. &c. &c.

The memorial of the Reverend Alexander Macdonell, Vicar General of Upper Canada, is humbly submitted.

The memorialist by means of the influence which his situation and discharge of duty enabled him to acquire, induced in the year 1791 several hundred of his countrymen who finding themselves turned out of their possessions in the Highlands of Scotland, in consequence of the system of converting small farms into large sheep walks were on the point of embarking for America, to settle in Glasgow and the neighbouring Manufacturing Towns and Villages, and by way of encouragement and forming a rallying point for them, went himself to reside in Glasgow, although with considerable danger to his personal safety, as no Clergyman of his persuasion had hardly ventured to stay one night in that Town since the mobs of 1780.

In 1794 when the infection of French principles was making alarming progress through every part of the United Kingdom, and all the Fencible corps raised in North Britain, with the exception of two, refused to march into England, the memorialist was deputed by the body of Catholics under his charge, to convey a loyal address to His Majesty, accompanied by an offer to embody themselves into a corps in defence of His person and Government, and to extend their services into any part of the British dominions where it might be found necessary to employ them, which being accepted, a Letter of Service was in consequence issued for Levying the Catholic Regiment of Glengarry Fencibles to serve in Jersey, Guernsey and Ireland, and their example in extending their service out of Britain was followed by all the Fencible Regiments that were raised subsequent to that period.

The Memorialist being nominated Chaplain to the Corps, attended it constantly for the space of eight years that it was embodied and shared in all its dangers and fatigues during the Irish Rebellion, while every other regimental Chaplain availed himself of the permission that was given of retiring upon four shillings a day, as the certificates of the commanding officer of the Corps and the secretary at War's letter of the 10th January, 1803 can testify.

After the reduction of the Fencible Corps while so many were emigrating to the United States of America, the Memorialist under the protection of Lord Sidmouth directed the destination of the disbanded soldiers of the Glengarry Regiment in 1804 to Upper Canada, where they settled themselves among their countrymen

previously established in that Province and the Memorialist has the satisfaction to assert that owing to the same protection and the encouragement which he had received for his adherents, he was enabled so completely to divert the destination of the Scotch Catholics into the British Colonies, that from that to the present time, not one of them to his knowledge has gone to the United States.

The Memorialist on the eve of the late American War formed and submitted a plan for embodying the second Glengarry Fencible Regiment, which being approved of, that corps by his influence in the County of Glengarry was in a few months completed, the gallantry and important services of which contributed so essentially to the defence of the Canadas.

The Memorialist in order to impresss by his example as well as exhortation on the minds of his flock the necessity of defending their Country, was himself during the whole of that war constantly in the Field, participating in the privations and fatigues of the private soldier and he had the honour of receiving not only the thanks of the different Governors and Officers commanding His Majesty's Forces in those quarters, but also the acknowledgment of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, with an addition of Fifty pounds to his former salary, as a mark of the sense which His Royal Highness entertained of his exertions in defence of the Provinces.

The Memorialist on his arrival in Canada, in order to remove every cause of dissatisfaction amongst the Catholic inhabitants, found it expedient to do away the custom of levying Tythes upon them, which had been established by his predecessor, leaving it entirely in every man's option to give what he thought proper towards the support of his pastor, although he thereby very materially injured his own interest the Memorialist suffered also by damages during the War, which were estimated at about Five Hundred pounds, but unwilling to add to the heavy charges that were pouring in from all quarters against Government at the time and anxious to exhibit an example of moderation to others in a similar situation to himself, he accepted the inadequate sum of Fifty pounds as a compensation and granted full discharge to Government for his losses.

The Memorialist as Vicar General of Upper Canada has the charge and spiritual direction of all the Catholics in that Province, and is consequently obliged in the discharge of his duty, to travel from one part of the country to the other every year, which leads him to expense far beyond his present means, being only One Hundred pounds per annum from Government and the precarious contributions of his hearers.

The Memorialist therefore humbly submits to your Lordship's consideration, whether his zealous and unremitting exertions for six and twenty years in the service of his Country, the losses he has suffered and the difficulty of discharging his ostensible and important situation without more adequate means should be deemed reasonable grounds for making some addition to his present salary of One Hundred pounds a year.

The Memorialist wishes it to be perfectly understood that he considers what he actually receives or may receive from Government as a matter of favour and condescension and not right and that his attachment to his Sovereign and to his country is built upon the unshaken foundation of conscientious principle which cannot be strengthened by additional favours, nor weakened by disappointment.

ALEX. MACDONELL, V.G.

London, 15 June, 1817.

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1813.
March 23, Halifax. Barclay to Warren. See enclosure in Barrow to Bunbury, 8th July.

April 12, Washington. Barclay to Mason. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 14th August, which see.

May 8, Georgetown. Barclay to Monroe. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 15th August, which see.

May 12, Washington. Monroe to Barclay. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 15th August, which see.

May 14, Off Bic. Capt. Upton to Croker. Enclosed in Croker's letter of 6th August, which see.

May 19, Chesapeake. Warren to Croker. See enclosure in Barrow to Bunbury, 8th July.

May 20, Haarlem. Barclay to Transport Board. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 15th August, which see.

May 26, Kingston. Yeo to Croker. Enclosed in Croker's of 7th August, which see.

June 3, Washington. Passport for the ship "Robert Burns." Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 14th August, which see.

June 7, Montreal. Extract from letter from Montreal. Enclosed in McGillivray's of 10th August, which see.

June 9, Haarlem. Barclay to Mason. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 14th August, which see.

June 12, Washington. Mason to Barclay. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 14th August, which see.
(The letter is only dated June—but stated by Barclay to have been written on the 12th).

June 16, War Office. Merry to Goulburn. Desires to know for Lord Palmerston's information, whether Bathurst thinks it necessary to send additional medical stores to Canada, asked for in Prevost's requisition. 2

June 18, Transport Office. McLeay to Bunbury. Sends list of transports with troops from Halifax to Quebec. 3
Enclosed. List. 4

June 19, Washington. Mason to Barclay. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 14th August, which see.

June 20, Haarlem. Barclay to Mason. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 14th August, which see.

June 22, War Office. Merry to Goulburn. Orders issued by the Army Medical Board for the supply of medical stores, &c., for the forces in Canada. 5

June 22, New York. Barclay to Transport Board. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 14th August, which see.

June 24, New York. Same to the same. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 14th August, which see.

June 25, New York. Same to the same. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 14th August, which see.

June 26, Admiralty. Croker to Bunbury. A convoy about to sail for Halifax, Quebec and Newfoundland, one other will sail about 25th August. Supplies to be ready to be sent out with these convoys. 6

June 28, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. An exchange of prisoners made at sea being contrary to the determination notified to the United States, has been declared null and void. 7

1813.
June 29, Storekeeper's Office. Barclay to Goulburn. Only a small part of the Indian presents can be ready to send by the convoy of 25th August. Page 8

July 2, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Sends letter from the Army Medical Board suggests the increase of the medical staff in Canada. The increase noted. 9

Enclosed. Letter of the 26th June, from the Board. 10

Medical staff estimated for. 11

Medical staff proposed. 12

July 2. Order for the production of the instructions to Prevost respecting the Roman Catholic religion. 13

July 2, Ordnance. Crew to Bunbury. In reference to distribution of prize money asked for by Prevost, the Board of Ordnance sends paper showing the documents wanting to enable a correct valuation to be made. Nature of the returns stated. 14

Enclosed. State of the claim for stores captured. 16

July 2, Ordnance. Same to the same. Sends list of ordnance and stores shipped for Canada and asks of Bathurst further supplies beyond those mentioned in the two returns enclosed. 17

Enclosed. Returns. 17*a* 18

July 3, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. The convoy for North America to sail on the 10th instead of the 25th August. 19

July 3, Treasury. Wharton to Goulburn. Are there to be sent additional stores for the Indians besides what have been already ordered. 20

Enclosed. Extract from letter of the Commissary in chief on the subject. 21

July 5, Hampton Roads. Beckwith to Bathurst. Transmits copy of letter to Admiral Warren, asking for the removal of the two independent companies of foreigners; the danger of attempting to land them. 24

July 5, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Vessels with troops for North America have sailed from Gibraltar. 25

July 5, "San Domingo." Beckwith to Warren. Reports the bad conduct of the two independent companies of foreigners. An officer and thirty men of the second company have already deserted. The insubordinate conduct of the first company shown before leaving Bermuda; one of the men was actually shot for mutiny. The company mutinied on parade and the quarter master sergeant deserted, having first robbed his captain and other officers. At Hampton they dispersed in search of plunder, brutally treated peaceable inhabitants, so that they had to be withdrawn from the outposts and on the representation of their officers they had to be sent on board their ship; their continuous mutinous conduct; Capt. Smith, in command, has reported the men as desperate banditti, who he does not doubt will desert in a body on the first opportunity. Submits the necessity of having them sent away. Every effort has been made to conciliate them, but without effect. 44

July 8, Treasury. Harrison to Bunbury. Transmits copies of letters from storekeeper respecting stores, &c., sent to Canada for the forces. 26

Enclosed. Two letters reporting stores sent to Canada for the forces, dated 26th June. 27, 28

July 8, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Tonnage wanted for detachments for North America, namely, 1-8th foot 5; 41st 30; 1-49th 34; 2-89th 99; 100th 72; 103rd, 152; DeMeuron's 20; Watteville's 25; total for North America 437. There is a detachment for Bermuda of 267, of whom 200 are foreigners. 29

July 8, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Sends copy of letter from Warren respecting the equipment of vessels in the Canadian waters, to forward the wishes of the Governor for opening the campaign in the Upper Province. 30

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Enclosed. Warren to Croker, dated Chesapeake, 19th May, 1813, sends letter from Barclay appointed to command one of the ships building on Lake Ontario, showing that every effort has been made for the equipment of the vessels in Canadian waters. The officers sent from his (Warren's) squadron he trusts must long ere this have reached their destination by way of New Brunswick. The guns, &c., to be sent by the "Minerva" up the St. Lawrence; they have already moved from Halifax to the Gut of Canso with transports, to push up the St. Lawrence as soon as the ice breaks. On the arrival of the 400 seamen from the United Kingdom, the flotilla on the lakes will be in a position to meet the enemy's squadron. Page 31

Barclay to Warren, Halifax, 23rd March. Is leaving to-day for Quebec, with dispatches to Prevost. The rest of the officers proceed by the same route, except the gunners who would retard their progress, and besides it was thought they would be of service in assisting to fit the gun tackle, &c. The Governor wishes that one or two lieutenants might be left to superintend the fitting of the rigging. Has therefore left the gunners with Lieuts. Gibbs and Inglis; orders given to pay strict attention to this and to proceed to Quebec by the same conveyance as the horses and to join their ship with all expedition. 33

July 8, London. Atcheson to Bathurst. Transmits report of the proceedings of the committee of North American Merchants and asks for protection to the objects of the meeting. 35

July 9, Haarlem. Barclay to Transport Board. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 14th August, which see.

July 10. McLeay to Goulburn. The transports with the 13th regiment, sailed from Halifax on the 10th June for Quebec. 36

July 10, Carlton House. McMahon to Bathurst. Sends from the Prince Regent, £500 to the fund for relieving the Canadian sufferers. 37

July 13, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits letter from Prevost that he had drawn for £37,000 for the civil expenditure of Upper Canada. 22

Enclosed. Letter, dated 17th March. 23

July 14, Transport Office. Transport Board to Croker. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 15th August which see.

July 15, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. In reference to stores for the Indians in Lower Canada, the Lords of the Treasury desire to know if it is intended to send an additional quantity beyond the usual annual supply. 38

Enclosed. Extract from the Commissary-in-chief on the subject. 39

July 23, Potomac. Beckwith to ———. Letter of 28th May just received, (that letter is not here, the present letter begins "My Dear Sir," as if the correspondence was private). The enemy much better prepared than had been anticipated; it would be easy to plunder and destroy the houses and property of the scattered inhabitants, but he had refrained from doing so notwithstanding the torrents of abuse with which the American papers are filled; regrets that there was some reason for the outcry against cruelties committed by those French scoundrels at Hampton, but it has turned out that they had intended to desert to the enemy in a body, at the same time murdering Capt. Smith and such of his officers as interfered to check their horrid proceedings. Had sent them away rather than run the risk of so glaring an event as their deserting in a body. Those who had deserted entered the United States service half an hour after they joined the Americans. Warren is sending a plan of Norfolk. Its strength preventing any naval operation, nothing, Bathurst, may be satisfied, would justify a land attack, as the loss would have crippled two marine battalions for further services, besides, even if successful, being a direct infringement of his instructions. The landing at Hamp-

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ton was necessary, as the enemy were collecting troops and erecting batteries, which would have protected the gunboats from Norfolk and given them the command of the Hampton roads. Can say nothing as to the expedience of making the Chesapeake the scene of operations, but hopes that the alarm kept up has been of service to Prevost. Warren is writing to Bathurst and will no doubt fully explain his intentions. The two battalions of marines are healthy, and the detachment of the 102nd tolerably so. Page 40

July 24, Potomac. Beckwith to Bathurst. Shall attend to instructions received. Hopes that nothing on the part of the American Government will render retaliation necessary. 48

July 26, Pay Office. Pay Office to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison's letter of 4th August, which see.

No date. Chapman to Goulburn. The supplies of ordnance stores sent to Canada for this year. The demand for 1814 not yet received; Lord Mulgrave desires to know if an additional supply is to be sent and in what proportions. 49

July 31, Ordnance. Same to the same. Every exertion is using to ship the ordnance stores to Canada as soon as possible. 50

August 1, Pall Mall. Stewart, Lieut.-Col. Royal West India Rangers, to Bunbury. Sends proposals for raising a battalion of light infantry in the Highlands of Scotland, with reasons for his hopes of success. 51

Enclosed. Proposals. 55

August 1, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from the Commissary General that the supplies at Fort George had fallen into the enemy's hands and the marine stores at York had been burned. Asks if any and what further supply of stores is to be sent in consequence. 57

Enclosed. Copy of the letter with the information. 58

August 2, Treasury. Same to the same. Sends copy of letter from Prevost, that he has drawn for £5,000 for the civil expenditure of Upper Canada. 59

Enclosed. Prevost to Harrison, 9th April. He has drawn for £5,000. 60

August 3, Admiralty. Croker to the same. Steps shall be taken towards strengthening naval armament on the lakes. 61

August 4, Treasury. Harrison to Bunbury. Transmits copy of letter from the Pay Office, respecting the repayment of a sum deducted from the grant to Capt. Gray of £350. 62

Enclosed. Pay office, 26th July. Respecting the repayment of the deduction to Capt. Gray. 63

August 4, Treasury. Same to the same. Additional stores ordered to be sent for the naval department in Canada. 65

August 6, Mark Lane. Inglis to Bathurst. Asks that the Lords of the Treasury will receive £6,000 collected by the committee for the management of the subscription in aid of the North American Colonies and order it to be paid to the committee in Canada at par. 67

Enclosed. Report of the meeting of committee. 69

August 6, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Sends extract from a letter from Capt. Upton of H. M. S. "Sybille," dated at Bec (Bic) Island on 14th May, relative to the transports for Quebec under his convoy. 70

Enclosed. Report the safe arrival on the 14th of May of the transports which left Cove on the 17th April, with the 19th Dragoons, 2–41st Regiment and detachments for regiments in Canada. The victuallers for Halifax were detached on the 10th May, under convoy of the "Armide." 71

August 6, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits list of naval stores unloading from the "Niobe" for the purpose of equipping vessels fitting for the Lakes of Canada. 72

Enclosed. List. 73

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August 7, Horse Guards. Calvert to Bunbury. Sends return of four deserters from the American Army, who have been sent to London by Sir George Prevost. Page 75

Enclosed. Return. 76

August 7, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Asks that passages for Canada may be provided on Ships of War for Lieut. Gen. Gordon Drummond and Major General Riall. 77

August 7, Admiralty. Croker to the same. Sends extract from letter from Yeo; if additional ordnance is to be sent, it ought to be shipped at once. 78

Enclosed. Yeo to Croker, 26th May. Arrived on the 15th with 150 officers and seamen; the remainder have arrived between that date and the 24th. The ships and vessels in a weak state. The enemy have burned a ship at York intended to carry 30 guns. All hands since arrival have been actively employed in fitting the vessels. The superiority of the enemy's squadron, besides vessels nearly ready for launching at Sackett's Harbour. To check the advantages possessed by the enemy, is about to proceed to sea to meet them as the possession of Upper Canada must depend on the naval superiority in Lake Ontario. If successful, the superiority cannot longer be maintained without a reinforcement of seamen. 80

August 9, Transport Office. Transport Board to Croker. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 14th August, which see.

August 10, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Passages will be provided for Gordon Drummond and Riall. 82

August 10, Cannon Street. Simon McGillivray to Bathurst. Sends extract from letter from Canada, whilst there is yet time to send reinforcements to the St. Lawrence before the close of navigation. The letter contains remarks from a loyal and intelligent man on the system pursued in Canada since the beginning of the war. The letter being confidential enhances, he conceives, its value. The comments of individuals may be liable to error, but he knows that the universal opinion coincides with the observations in the letter on the impolicy of forbearance by which the American forces on the frontier have been allowed to accumulate and to collect means for invasion which have made them so formidable. As an instance, Brock the evening before the battle of Queenston, at which he fell, wrote to a frend in Quebec expressing his decided disapprobation of the system of forbearance, by which he was prevented from crossing the river to destroy the means the enemy was collecting in his sight to attack him, complaining that his hands were tied up. Next morning he was attacked and fell, and with him fell the last hopes of the people of Upper Canada. Hopes that effective succours may be sent to Canada before the close of navigation; seamen for Lakes Erie and Ontario are particularly and indispensably required if Upper Canada is to be defended. 83

Enclosed. Extract from a letter from Montreal, dated 7th June, of which the preceding gives a summary. The letter contains information as to military operations. 87

August 10, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Transmits report of the law officers of the Crown relative to the claim by the Court of King's Bench to exclusive jurisdiction over the whole of the river St. Lawrence, that the question should be settled by the highest law court. 101

August 11, Transport Office. McLeay to Gordon. Sends statement to show that no exertion had been wanting on the part of the Transport office. 102

Enclosed. List of transports under orders for North America. 103

August 12, Transport Office. Same to Bunbury. Application having been made by the Ordnance for tonnage for stores for Canada, no time should be lost in providing for the service. 105

1813, August 13, Ordnance. Chapman to Gordon. Guns of various calibres shipped for Quebec. Page 106

August 14, Ordnance. Crew to Bunbury. Sends abstract of the quantity of stores for which tonnage has been asked from the Transport office. 107

The abstract is embodied in the letter.

August 14, Ordnance. Crew to Bunbury. Sends abstract of Ordnance stores embarked in the "Earl St. Vincent" for Quebec. 109

Enclosed. Abstract. 110

August 14, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Transmits copies of letters from the Transport office and from Barclay, agent for British prisoners of war, for directions from Bathurst what answers are to be sent. 112

Enclosed. Transport Officers to Croker, 9th August, with copies of letters from Barclay. 113

Barclay to Transport Office, 22nd. Transmits letter from American Commissary of prisoners. The President will not allow him (Barclay) to visit the American stations for prisoners, except on special occasions on giving reasons. The President asks only for the same regulations for the American commissary. It is for the Commissioners for transports to decide whether the American agents in England should be similarly restricted. The distrust and jealousy of the present American administration; this is not without reason as men of property and respectability are opposed to the measures of their government, so that the British agent and sub-agent are not to have an opportunity of communicating with those who are opposed to their policy. Encloses letter from General Mason on the subject of seducing British seamen into the American service. 114

Barclay to General Mason, Commissary of Prisoners, 13th April. Acknowledges satisfactory manner in which Monroe and he (Mason) had informed him of the humane intention of Government towards the prisoners. He (Mason) is in possession of his (Barclay's) instructions, which show that the sentiments in them comport with those of the United States Government. Asks that permission be obtained for him to visit all the depots for British prisoners; for a list of all British subjects detained as prisoners of war, with names, &c.; for information if any are entitled to parole; besides the daily subsistence, he is to make each prisoner a daily allowance, which he asks leave to do; as prisoners may be carried in by French cruisers, asks that he be permitted to negotiate with the French officers for their exchange. 118

Mason to Barclay, 19th June. The ship "Robert Burns" has been placed as a conveyance for prisoners and for Richardson's family, with whom arrangements should be made. If there are any prisoners in New York they shall be released and sent to his (Barclay's) order. With respect to prisoners taken by the French, he will do all he can to have them returned to England; they cannot be sent to Nova Scotia or Canada. The prisoners noted, may return by the "Robert Burns," on condition they shall only be landed in England. No aliens, except prisoners of war, to be allowed to embark in the "Robert Burns." 122

Names of persons captured in the ship "Lady Johnson" by the French privateer "Carnet." 124

Barclay to Mason, 20th June. Has received notice that the President will not grant liberty to the agent and sub-agent to visit the depots for prisoners; were regular depots established much of the inconvenience of this would be remedied, but so long as prisoners are landed indiscriminately it will be for mutual advantage for both countries that they should be visited by the agent or sub-agent. How are British prisoners to be supplied with clothing in Massachusetts, Salem being the only depot there, and prisoners are carried into a great variety of posts, with no one to supply their wants, and consider themselves neglected by

813. their King and country and either enter the American service or escape into the interior of the country. The same thing applies to other States with seaports. Six British prisoners were at Baltimore in extreme want, whom he was unable to assist. The necessity of having depots; the rules guiding nations in time of war respecting prisoners, &c. Page 125

Mason to Barclay, 12th June. That means are taken to prevent the escape of prisoners or from their entering the American service. 133

Barclay to Transport Office, 24th June. Has been unsuccessful in obtaining the release of persons who were in the United States on their private affairs prior to the declaration of war, held as prisoners, whom the President refuses to exchange and has had them removed from their respective residences; suggests that a similar measure should be taken with respect to American citizens in Great Britain and Ireland, so as to obtain an exchange. Recommends the release of W. DeLancy, taken prisoner in the schooner "Antelope," as he belongs to a most respectable family. 135

Barclay to Transport Office, 25th June. Respecting the leave given to Richardson to sail in the "Robert Burns." Shall only give a special passport so that no responsibility may attach to the Transport Office to allow American prisoners to return. The refusal may bring the United States Government to reason. 139

Passport granted to Richardson by Monroe, Secretary of State, for the "Robert Burns," 3rd June. 142

Barclay to Mason, 9th June. Requests leave for persons, not prisoners of war, to take passage in the "Robert Burns." 144

Mason to Barclay, June (12th according to Barclay). Rules laid down by the President for the government of agents and sub-agents of prisoners. Shall send list of prisoners asked for. He is at liberty to furnish the prisoners with the daily allowance. No general arrangement can be made for exchange of prisoners taken by French cruisers. Asks for a list of American prisoners. 145

Barclay to Transport Board, 19th July. Is not allowed to enter New York, so cannot see to the embarkation of prisoners by the "Robert Burns." Is afraid that those allowed to embark may be taken out after the ship has dropped down from New York; a comparison of the list of those landed with the list of those embarked will show how many have been taken out. Recommends Richardson going in the "Robert Burns," and that he be paid a shilling a ration for the men mustered at Liverpool arrived in the "Robert Burns." 151

August 14, Transport Office. Transport Board to Croker. Transmits letter from Barclay, with copy of cartel agreement and their Lordships' observations. 209

August 15, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Sends copy of agreement for a cartel entered into between Barclay and Mason, with accompanying correspondence. 153

Enclosed. Transport Board to Croker, 14th July. Transmit copy of letter from Barclay, with copy of agreement for cartel, and of letters respecting the detention of certain British prisoners, which appears to be objectionable. Ask for consideration of the documents. 155

Barclay to Transport Board, 20th May. Transmits copy of the cartel, to be ratified by the American Secretary of State and by the Admiralty, the ratification of the latter to be transmitted to the United States Government, but that may be delayed until Sir George Prevost's opinion be known. He is sending off the British prisoners as fast as cartels arrive; as soon as he has lists and receipts for American prisoners delivered, he shall proceed to a general exchange. Has written to the agents in the West Indies, Halifax and Bermuda, and also to Sir George Prevost on the subject. Understands that there is a disagree-

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ment between Prevost and the United States Government on the subject of exchange. Will not, therefore, make military exchanges till he hears fully from Prevost; is he to keep them distinct or exchange them indiscriminately? Has not yet received lists from the United States Commissary; shall send copy when these are received. British subjects principally merchants, who were in the United States on the declaration of war and remained beyond the six months' leave given them to depart, have been ordered to remove from the sea ports, where they resided, to 40 miles from tide water, and reside there on parole; some wished to return to His Majesty's dominions, others to return to their former abodes. With the latter he did not wish to interfere during war, but he asked the delivery of the former as non-combatants. The President directed the Commissary for prisoners to cease correspondence with him (Barclay), who was to communicate anything he had to say to the Secretary of State. Sends copy of letter to and answer from the Secretary of State, by which it will be seen that they are not to be treated as prisoners of war, but kept for retaliatory measures, should these be decided on. Considers his right to interfere, denied by the United States Government, justified by the terms of the warrant of his appointment. Has returned to Monroe a general answer, and that he had submitted the correspondence for consideration. It is for His Majesty's Government to treat Americans in the same way as British subjects are treated in the United States He (Barclay) is not allowed to come to within two miles of New York City, it being considered a military post; he is not otherwise restricted and the limitation will not be attended with inconvenience. Has exchanged the officers and men of the United States sloop "Viper" for those of the "Peacock," and some others, to make the exchange equal. Page 156

Copy of the cartel for the exchange of prisoners. 163

Barclay to Monroe, 8th May. Points out the extent of his powers in respect to all British subjects detained as prisoners in the United States. 187

Monroe to Barclay, 12th May. The British subjects referred to can neither be classed as non-combatants or prisoners of war and, therefore, do not fall within the scope of his (Barclay's) appointment. 191

Observations on the cartel for the exchange of prisoners of war. Each article of the cartel is considered separately. 194

August 16, Ordnance. Crew to Bunbury, That although the chief part of the ordnance for Canada might be supplied from Portsmouth, yet as the whole, with the particular portion of ammunition and stores are ready at Woolwich, the equipment will more readily be embarked from the latter place. 200

August 16, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. Passages have been ordered on board H.M.S. "Ethalion" for Gordon Drummond and Riall. 201

August 16, Admiralty. Croker to the same. Had laid before the Admiralty copies of letters from Prevost, respecting British prisoners of war held as hostages by the United States Government, for the same number of men taken from the enemy and sent to England for trial as British subjects. Copies have been sent to Warren with directions. 202

August 16, Admiralty. Croker to the same. Orders sent to Warren to have the two independent companies removed to Halifax. 210

August 17, Commissary's Office. Harris to Bathurst. Two transports at Cork appointed to convey flour to North America having been assigned to another service and no other conveyance could be afforded, points out the urgent demand for the flour for the forces in North America. The requisition arrived too late for a supply by the present convoy; the measures taken to meet the demand as effectually as possible. Submits the case that he (Bathurst) may judge whether measures should not be taken for providing a conveyance. 203

1813.
August 17, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Orders given to ascertain what quantity of ordnance can be taken by the "Eolus" and "Ethalion," but as they can take but a small proportion the Lords of the Admiralty suggest the propriety of sending the remainder as freight by merchant vessels. Pge 206

August 17, Admiralty. Same to the same. Acknowledges receipt of letter from Prevost and Kerr, on the subject of establishing a prize court at Quebec; the Lords of the Admiralty do not consider it expedient to comply with the request for such a court. 207

August 17, Admiralty. Same to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from the commissioners for transports, for directions respecting the cartel agreement. 208

August 18, Transport Office. McLeay to Bunbury. By directions of Bathurst, the transports "Herald" and "Mary" have been allotted to convey flour to Quebec as originally intended. 211

August 18, Storekeeper's Office. Baker to Harrison. The remainder of the 20,000 pairs of shoes ordered for the service of Canada (7,400 pairs), have been shipped by the "Coventry." 212

August 19, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. The "Eolus" can take 150 and the "Ethalion" 25 tons of the ordnance stores asked for by Prevost. What description of ordnance stores should be sent. The "Ethalion" is now ready to sail. 213

August 19, Ordnance Office. Crew to Bunbury. Orders forwarded to Portsmouth to ship ordnance stores on board the "Eolus" and "Ethalion" to replace captures made on the Niagara line. 214

Miscellaneous, 1813.

Q. 126.

1812.
November 9, Montreal. McGill to Brickwood. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn of 6th November, 1813, which see.

1813.
June 24, Kingston. Prevost to Warren. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 15th October, which see.

June 30, Quebec. Denniss to Russell. Enclosed in Torrens to Goulburn, 20th August, which see.

July 14, Haarlem. Barclay to Warren. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 18th October, which see.

July 21, Kingston. Prevost to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison to Goulburn, 19th November, which see.

July 27, Haarlem. Barclay to Mason. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 18th October, which see.

August 2, Haarlem. Same to Talbot. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 18th October, which see.

August 3, Kingston. Prevost to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison to Goulburn, 19th November, which see.

August 3, Haarlem. Barclay to Warren. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 18th October, which see.

August 11, Commissary's Office. Herries to Harrison. Enclosed in Wharton to Bunbury, 27th August, which see. The copy is not dated, but the date is given in the original letter from Herries.

August 13, Army Depot. Taylor to Adjutant General. Enclosed in Torrens to Goulburn, 20th August, which see.

August 14, Admiralty. Tucker to Croker. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 25th August, which see.

August 20, Ordnance. Crew to Bunbury. The Transport "John and Thomas" has completed her loading of Ordnance stores for Quebec, and the master has received sailing instructions. 2

August 20, Treasury. Harrison to the same. Sends returns of provisions shipped to Canada, since 10th April. 3

Enclosed. Return. 4

1813.
August 20, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter addressed to the Adjutant General to ascertain if Bathurst objects to the enlistment of the men mentioned in it. Page 5

Enclosed. Taylor to Adjutant General. 13th August. Arrival of four deserters from the United States army, three of whom are willing to enlist. Are their services to be accepted; if so, to what regiment should they be attached and what bounty are they to receive? 6

Denniss to Capt. Russell, R.N. 30th June. Sends descriptions of four privates of the 100th sentenced to transportation and of four deserters from the United States army to be handed over to the officer commanding the military depot at the Isle of Wight. 7

August 21, Ordnance Office. Crew to Bunbury. All the ordnance and stores to be shipped by the "Eolus" and "Ethalion" are ready for embarkation, but if the carronades are to be put on board the tonnage is not sufficient; asks for instructions as to the preference to be given. The same number and description of ordnance are now shipped in the "Earl of St. Vincent" for Quebec. 8

Enclosed. Report from the respective Officers on the subject of Ordnance. 10

August 21, Chesapeake. Warren to Croker. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury of 15th October, which see.

August 23, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits copy of letter from Admiral Bickerton and asks to be informed of the description of stores that Bathurst would prefer to be sent by the "Eolus." 13

Enclosed. Bickerton to Barrow, 21st August. Asks for instructions as to ordnance to be shipped by the "Eolus" now ready. 14

August 25, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. It is now too late to make any alteration in the loading of the "Eolus," which is now receiving carronades, shot, &c., and will stow such other stores as may be thought by Admiral Bickerton most proper. 16

August 25, Treasury. Wharton to Bunbury. The arrangement for remitting the £6,000 by the committee for the management of the subscription for the North American Colonies. 17

August 25, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter relative to a project for mortar boats for the lakes of Canada. 18

Enclosed. Tucker to Croker, 14th August. Points out defects in the proposed mortar boats, which would be of service on the lakes. 19

August 25, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. As it was thought that the detachment of artillery for Quebec would be more wanted there than the detachment of the line, 50 of the latter were disembarked to make room for 50 artillerymen in the "Earl St. Vincent," the remainder of the artillery men are to be sent by the "Ethalion." 20

August 25, 19 George St. Glenie to Bathurst. Observations as to the proper method to have begun the war and remarks on the boundaries between Canada and the United States with descriptions of localities. 21

August 25, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Transmits letter from Taylor, respecting detachments for Canada. 49

Enclosed. Taylor to Quarter Master General, 25th August. Has not tonnage for the detachment for Canada. About 100 men unprovided for. 50

August 26, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Sends list of transports and ships on freight, which sailed yesterday (25th) for North America, under the convoy of the "Ethalion." 47

Enclosed. List. 48

August 27, Treasury. Wharton to Bunbury. Transmits copy of letter from the Commissary in chief respecting the recovery of the money taken by the Americans on the retreat of the British from Fort George. 51

1813. Herries to Harrison, 11th August. Couche, Commissary, reports that on retreat of the British troops from Fort George, the prisoners, public stores, about $7,000 in money and the accounts were left in possession of the enemy. A subsequent letter states that the money and papers were recovered. Page 52

August 28, Horse Guards. Darling to Goulbburn. Transmits report of the arrival of two Frenchmen, deserters from the United States army; what is to be done with people of this description? 53

Enclosed. Extract from letter of 27th August, reporting the arrival of two Frenchmen. 54

August 8, Ordnance Office. Crew to Bunbury. Respecting the shipment of carronades and other ordnance. 55

August 30, Treasury. Wharton to Bunbury. Transmits extract from letters from the storekeeper's department respecting the shipment of various stores. 57

Enclosed. The extracts. 58 to 71

August 30, Treasury. Wharton to Goulburn. Transmits copies of letters from Prevost, that he had drawn for £10,000 sterling and £30,000 currency, in aid of the civil expenditure of Upper and Lower Canada. 72

Enclosed. Prevost to Harrison 28th April. He has drawn for £10,000 sterling in aid of the civil expenditure of Upper Canada. 73

Same to the same. 3rd May. Has drawn for £30,000 for the civil expenditure of Lower Canada. 74

August 31, Ordnance Office. Crew to Bunbury. Sends return of ordnance shipped but ordered to be relanded. 75

Enclosed. Return. 76

September 1, London. Atcheson to Bunbury. The sum of £6,000 has been paid into the Bank of England to the credit of the Paymaster General; certificate sent to the Treasury. Asks that a copy of the resolution may be sent to the Commissary General in Canada, so that he may be apprised to whom he is to pay the money. 77

Enclosed. Copy of the resolution of the committee for the management of the British American subscription. 78

September 1, Halifax. Griffiths to Commissioners for transports. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 18th October, which see.

September 2, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Orders to be sent Portsmouth for the "Hydra" to proceed to Cork to embark troops for Canada. 79

September 3, New York. Barclay to Hamilton. Enclosed in Hamilton to Bunbury, 10th November, which see.

September 6, London. Major-General Stewart to Bathurst. Encloses a letter, to which he asks an answer. 80

Enclosed. Grant, Lord Lieut. of the county of Inverness, to Bathurst. Asks that his brother in-law, Stewart, may be given letters of service to raise a fencible corps for service in North America. 81

September 8, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Transmits letters respecting two independent companies of foreigners, sent by Warren to Halifax. 82

Enclosed. Warren to Croker. Transmits letter from Beckwith, dated 5th July, respecting the conduct of the two independent companies of foreigners whom he had been obliged to send to Halifax. 83

Beckwith's letter, dated 5th July, is in vol. 125, p. 44.

September 9, Hudson's Bay House. Lean to Secretary of State (Bathurst). Encloses letter respecting 48 cases of shot returned to know if they are to be retained or transferred to the ordnance store. 85

Enclosed. Letter to the ordnance store keeper, 1st September. 86

September 10, Horse Guards. Torrens to Bunbury. Refers to extract enclosed for information as to troops to be sent from Cork by the "Hydra." 87

1813.

Enclosed. Extract from Macdonald, that men of the 78th were left in Ireland for Quebec, the remainder having been distributed amongst the Quebec fleet. Page 88

September 14, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. The Lords of the Admiralty regret they were not informed that the men of the 78th had been distributed among the Quebec fleet, as the "Eolus" has been detained for some weeks in order to give protection to the "Hydra." 89

September 16, Admiralty. Same to the same. Asks directions as to the proceedings to be taken in regard to W. Kittoe and Henry Bedingfield, carpenter and boatswain of the "Swallow" temporary packet, detained as hostages for the carpenter and boatswain of the "Vixen," and encloses correspondence. 90

Enclosed. Correspondence. 91, 92

September 18 Halifax. Sherbrooke to Warren. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 3rd November, which see.

September 20, Halifax. Beckwith to the same. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 3rd November, which see.

September 20, Halifax. Same to the same. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 3rd November, which see.

September 23, Halifax. Warren to Croker. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 3rd November, which see.

September 24, Halifax. Same to the same. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 3rd November, which see.

September 26, Montreal. Prevost to Warren. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 10th November, which see.

September 25, Hudson's Bay House. Lean to Goulburn. The 48 cases of shot are to be exported to Hudson's Bay in May next, when the Governor and committee will apply for permission to do so. 93

September 27, Treasury. Harrison to the same. The Lords of the Treasury desire Bathurst's opinion as to the establishment of a provincial corps to be commanded by commissariat officers and called the Commissariat Voyageurs; sends correspondence. 94

September 27, Treasury. Same to the same. The Lords of the Treasury desire Bathurst's opinion on Commissary General Robinson's proposal for the establishment of a Naval department in Canada. 95

September 28, Treasury. Same to the same. Sends letter from the Commissary General with statement of the articles intended as presents for the Indians. Asks that a communication be made to Sir George Prevost so that he can make a requisition for the supply for next year, and that he be informed that a sufficient supply is in store to meet the first demand. 96

Enclosed. List of papers sent by Commissary-in-Chief. The list is here but not the papers. 97

September 28, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Sends list of warrants for £80,555 11s. 1d. in aid of the civil expenditure for Upper and Lower Canada. 98

Enclosed. List. The sum for Lower Canada is £28,000; for Upper Canada £52,555 11s. 1d. The list is signed by W. H. Robinson, Commissary-General. 99

October 10, Ramsgate. Archbishop of Canterbury to Bathurst. The unsatisfactory condition of the affairs of the Church of England in Canada. 100

October 13, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits copy of a letter from Capt. Falcon of the "Melpomene," respecting prisoners brought by him for trial; desires to know Bathurst's wishes as to their disposal. 103

Enclosed. Falcon to Croker, 7th October. At Halifax 58 prisoners of war, British subjects, were put on board his ship to be taken for the disposal of the British Government. 104

October 14, Halifax. Warren to Croker. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 10th November, which see.

October 15, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits copies of letters and enclosures from Warren relating to the measures taken for a supply of seamen to man

1813. the navy on the lakes, of which the Lords of the Admiralty had approved. Page 105

Enclosed. Warren to Croker, 21st August. Transmits requisition from Prevost for a supply of seamen for the lakes. Had ordered the crew of the "Indian" to Quebec and that of any other sloop requiring much repair making up the number to 170 or 200. 106

Prevost to Warren, 24th June. For a reinforcement of seamen for the squadron under Yeo. 108

October 18, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Transmits letter from Admiral Griffiths, relating to the severities exercised on British subjects, prisoners in the United States. 110

Enclosed. Griffiths to Commissioners for transport, 1st September. Owing to the large number of prisoners sent to Halifax, the prisons are crowded beyond what is consistent with health or security, has, therefore, sent to England 100 of them in the hopes that it may deter American seamen from serving in privateers; it would also show the American Government that prisoners will no longer be released till regularly exchanged. British subjects taken in arms in Upper Canada sent by the "Melpomene." In return for the severities exercised by the United States on prisoners of war, has ordered two American prisoners to be confined in gaol for every British prisoner thus treated. Sends correspondence between Barclay, Warren and Mason. The insecure state of the prison at Melville Island; has ordered repairs. Should the exchange of prisoners cease the prison must be enlarged. 111

Barclay to Warren, 14th July. Discusses the treatment of the British prisoners in the United States and the contradictions by the officers of that Government to the statements that enlistments had been made among them. Details given by Kellett of the men enlisted, with their names and those of the gun boats in which they were; believes, if the statement of Gibbons and Kellett were reduced to writing, some of the seamen would depose in support of the statements. Respecting the situation of the two men of the United States ship "Vixen" and of the four British prisoners sent to gaol in retaliation. Calls attention to the habit the Americans have of shutting up British officers and men when British subjects are taken in their service or when Americans have misbehaved and are confined; instances given. Suggests that the American system be followed and that double the number of Americans should be put in prison for the British they confine, and to try, sentence and execute every British subject taken in the service of the enemy. A few examples would remedy the practice of entering the American service, which if allowed to spread would be the ruin of the navy. Had recommended that exchanges should only be made man for man and he was astonished to see the arrival of all the prisoners from Bermuda, released on parole, unsolicited by the American Government. Prisoners are of too much value for this and it is an inducement for them to re-enter the navy or privateers, knowing that after a few weeks confinement they would be released; common sailors pay no regard to paroles; the day after they land they again go on service. British prisoners sent to Halifax, leaving only a few at Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans, for whose departure he is now in treaty. 114

Barclay to Warren, 3rd August. Will do all in his power to obtain the release of the men of his (Warren's) ship and of the "Plantagenet" but he does not believe the United States Government will consent to them being delivered in the Chesapeake; they may be permitted to be sent to Halifax. So many of their prisoners have been returned without exchange that the United State Government believe they cannot be subsisted and are sure of their speedy return, so that they are indifferent about an exchange; hopes no more shall be sent without his

1813

(Warren's) orders at his (Barclay's) request. A cartel has arrived at Boston in which he shall send every prisoner, the moment he gets Mason's consent, but it is no easy matter to get an answer from him. Sends duplicate of letter respecting men of the "Vixen," &c. Officers confined on account of the confinement of Nichols of the "Decatur" privateer "matters are arrived at a fine pass if we are not permitted to punish Americans who are guilty of crimes and their States are allowed to exercise this right." Page 121

Barclay to Mason, 27th July. Respecting the imprisonment of Barss (Brass in previous letter) on accountof Nichols of the "Decatur" sent for trial. Account of the crime with which he is charged. 123

Barclay to Talbot of the "Victorious." Lightbody is exchanged; his detention was justifiable. The imprisonment by the United States Government of four men for two of the "Vixen" is incapable of justification. Has done all in his power to have them released; if not successful recommends retaliation. 127

November 3, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Transmits copies of letter and enclosures from Warren, that 220 seamen had been sent from Halifax to the Lakes. 130

Enclosed. Warren to Croker 24th September. Sends details of the 220 seamen forwarded from Halifax to the Lakes. Has received a private application from Prevost for 300 or 400 marines; seeing the impossibility of receiving reinforcements from Britain, has sent the second battalion of marines under Malcolm, with Beckwith as Quarter Master General, for the troops under Prevost; hopes they will arrive in time to be of service. 131

Beckwith to Warren, 20th September. The want of a Quarter Master owing to the severe wounds of Myers and death of Gray; asks permission to go with the expedition to join the commander of the forces in Canada. 133

November 3, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits copies of letter and enclosures respecting the forwarding of troops to England. 135

Enclosed. Warren to Croker, 23rd September. In consequence of a letter from Sherbrooke regarding the independent companies of foreigners, he has ordered a detachment of 70 officers and privates to be received on board the "Shannon" and 100 to go in the "Marlborough"; the rest will be sent by a future opportunity, as their services may be wanted. 136

Sherbrooke to Warren, 18th September. Did not wish to send away the independent companies of foreigners without consulting Prevost. As he does not want them and as they are not wanted at Bermuda, leaves them to his (Warren's) disposal. 137

November 5, London. Hauchett to Barrow. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 11th November, which see.

November 6, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Transmits application from Capt. Hauchett to be remunerated for the conveyance of Beckwith. Hauchett was informed that Beckwith was to furnish his own mess and that no allowance could be made on his account. The Lords of the Admiralty regret that after the distinct communication to Beckwith, he should have allowed Hauchett to defray the expense which he knew should fall on himself. Asks whether anything can be done under the circumstances. 139

Enclosed. Hauchett to Barrow, 5th November. Asks to be reimbursed for his expense for providing for Beckwith and suite. 141

McGill to Brickwood, 9th November, 1812. He has been appointed to the Council; asks him (Brickwood) to take out the mandamus and pay the fees, but will only accept on condition that he has precedence of the members of Council, appointed since Prevost assumed the Governorship. 143

November 10, Foreign office. Hamilton to Bunbury. Sends copy of a dispatch from Barclay. 144

1813.

Enclosed. Barclay to Hamilton, 3rd September. All the regular American troops have been withdrawn from the garrison, &c., and sent to the lakes; 10,000 of the militia of New York State have been drawn out, a part of them to be employed in the garrisons; the rest to go to Canada. The attack will probably be made on three points, Lakes Champlain, Ontario and Erie; their best officers have been selected and great exertions will be made; fears Sir George will not be able to meet the three divisions, but will be compelled to fall back to defend Lower Canada. Lowermost Canada will be safe this year, but if the Americans are tolerable statesmen, they will raise a large army next spring. It is to be regretted that the military force in the Chesapeak was not sent to Canada. The unpopular Acts of the United States Government; they are prepared to go all lengths; the only chance of their preserving a majority being success in Canada. Page 145

November 10, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits copies of dispatches from Warren and enclosures. 147

Enclosed. Warren to Croker, 14th October. On receipt of letter from Prevost, dispatched the 1st battalion of marines, with the marine artillery and marine rocket-ship. Loss of the flotilla under Barclay on Lake Erie; there was no lack of skill or gallantry on the part of British officers or men. Has disposed of all the military force under his command, except a part of the 102nd, which he would return to Bermuda. Shall station a division of ships under Griffith to continue the blockade of Boston and Rhode Island and protect the Bay of Fundy. Intends to employ Cockburn with a squadron attending the Chesapeake, Delaware and off New York. 148

Prevost to Warren, 26th September. Thanks him for the prompt supply of seamen. Regrets that letter of 24th June did not arrive in time to send the reinforcement earlier; had the reinforcement arrived some weeks earlier, it would have prevented the disaster on Lake Erie. Owing to the want of provisions, Barclay was obliged, with his squadron, very weakly manned and imperfectly armed, to sail in pursuit of the enemy, to open communication with Long Point where provisions were stored. After an action of three hours, nothing has been heard of Barclay's fleet for two days, so that Procter is afraid it has either been taken or destroyed. Owing to the loss, Procter will probably have to retire from Amherst Bay. Presses strongly for a reinforcement. 151

November 19, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits copies of letters from Prevost, respecting warrants for the civil expenditure of the Canadas. 155

Enclosed. Prevost to Harrison, 21st July. Has drawn for £20,000 currency for the civil expenditure of Lower Canada. 156

Same to the same, 3rd August. Has drawn £5,000 sterling for the civil expenditure of Lower Canada. 157

November 21, Quebec. Unsigned and unaddressed. The militia returned to their homes, the enemy's forces having moved into winter quarters. The second campaign ended, without an impression being made on the province. 158

November 25, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits a paper, signed "A Loyalist," respecting the defence of the lakes. 159

A Loyalist, 23rd November. Proposes that, to obtain the superiority on Lakes Ontario and Erie, three to five frigates should be built and sent out in frame for conveyance to the lakes. 160

December 6, Mark Lane. Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Committee of Merchants interested in the North American trade to Bathurst. Represent the injury that would be caused to themselves and connections in the Colonies by the repeal of the duties on foreign timber. 162

1813.

December 10, War Office. Palmerston to Bathurst. Was the circular of 1802 respecting allowances to the Deputy Judge Advocate, communicated with instructions to Prevost, sent to any and what other foreign stations? Page 164

December 15, Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec, to Bathurst. Calls attention to the change in the terms of the warrant for the allowance to the Rev. M. Plessis, from "the Superintendent of the Romish Church in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada," to "the Rev. J. O. Plessis, Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, pursuant to a dispatch from the Earl of Bathurst, dated 2nd July, 1813." Is withheld by respect from making any comment on the policy of the measure. 170

December 24, Liverpool. H. F. Wood to———. Sends copy of a letter to Vice-Admiral Thornborough, which he has reason to think was not delivered. Has learned that Warren has declared the ports of Sunbury and Darien under blockade, but Frederica, St. Simon's and St. Mary's are not included, so that clearances can be obtained from these ports, though the vessels from them come out of the same inlet as the other two. A strict examination required. 165

Enclosed. Wood to Thornborough (?) Calls attention to the fraud committed by neutral vessels carrying American produce from the Southern States. 166

December 24, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits Prevost's requisition for stationery. 172

December 27, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Transmits copies of letter and enclosure from Warren. 173

Enclosed. Warren to Croker. As he was leaving to join the squadron off Rhode Island, he received the application (enclosed) from Prevost for a reinforcement of seamen; this it is out of his power to grant. Has already spared 220 seamen and every seamen and artilleryman of the marine, military stores and rockets attached to the squadron; these have arrived and will probably contribute to the defence of the Canadian frontier. Trusts that 400 seamen and a sufficient number of marines may be sent as they are required by the first week in May, and that three ships and three brigs may be built in frame during the winter to be set up at Long Point on Lake Erie and Matchedash Bay on Lake Huron; guns, men, sails and rigging will be wanted for these vessels. 174

Prevost to Warren, 13th November. Requisition for seamen for the Lakes, &c. 176

(A note of vessels building at Kingston and Isle aux Noix is attached to the letter).

December 28, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits requisition for goods to complete the supply of presents for the Indians. 179

December 31, Croydon. Brickwood to the same. As the time for manufacturing articles to go by the first ships for Canada is too short, asks him to forward the demand to the Treasury with as little delay as possible. 180

December 31, Westminster. Atcheson to Bathurst. Submits extracts from a letter from the committee of trade in Lower Canada. 181

Enclosed. Extracts, dated 16th and 23rd October from a letter from the chairman of the committee of trade at Montreal and Quebec, urging that a strong reinforcement be sent out and for a rearrangement of the boundaries, &c. 182

Sir GEORGE PREVOST, 1814.

Q. 127.

1813.
December 20, Malone. Wilkinson to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost's of 13th January, 1814, which see.

1814.
January 4. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 120). Sends return of ordnance, stores, &c., taken from the enemy at the posts of Burlington, Beaver Dam, Fort Schlosser and at Black Rock during the summer of 1813. Asks that they be valued that a distribution be made to the troops. 2

Enclosed. Lists of ordnance, &c., taken at Burlington Heights. 3
12 Mile Creek. 4, 6
St. David's. 7

January 6, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 121). The strength of the enemy reduced at Fort George and Niagara, and that frontier, to strengthen Wilkinson for the attack against Lower Canada; Drummond instructed to have the army under the immediate command of Riall ready to act with promptitude when required to take advantage of the weakness or neglect of the enemy. Sends report of the capture of Fort Niagara on the morning of 19th December and the flight of the enemy from Lewiston on the approach of the corps under Riall. His admiration of the arrangements of Drummond and the brilliant manner in which they were executed. After the dispersion of the enemy's force at Lewiston, Riall's brigade pressed forward to Black Rock and Buffalo, and on the march took possession of the mills and rope walk of General Porter, one of the principal contractors for the United States army; an officer and a few men killed and an officer and eleven men of the Americans taken prisoners, but not a British soldier suffered. Riall's advance impeded by the destruction of the bridge over the Tonawanto creek; hopes to be able to report his success as the enemy is in great consternation. It having been necessary to employ the Indians, Drummond has been enjoined to restrain them from all excess or cruelties. The enemy set an example in his retreat from Fort George by burning the town of Newark, which has produced calamitous consequences to himself, transferring the war to his own territory. Hopes retribution may not again be required. Cochran, who carries the dispatches, carries with him a stand of colours taken at the fort of Niagara. 9

Enclosed. Drummond to Prevost, 20th December. Details of the attack on and capture of Fort Niagara, with 27 pieces of ordnance, 3,000 stand of arms, ammunition, blankets, clothing, several thousand pairs of shoes, &c., besides 14 officers and 330 others taken prisoners; eight respectable inhabitants who had been dragged in as prisoners were released, together with some Indians. The number of the enemy killed was 65 and only 12 wounded, showing how irresistible a weapon the bayonet is in the hands of British soldiers. The loss on the British side was only 5 killed and 3 wounded. Regrets the loss of Lieut. Nolan of the 100th regiment, killed. The good services of Murray, Hamilton and the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who so gallantly achieved this most daring and brilliant enterprise. The services of the militia. Capt. Norton, the Indian Chief, volunteered and accompanied the troops. Recommends Elliot of the 103rd, Dawson, Fawcett and Martin of the 100th, Generals Riall and Vincent, Harvey, Deputy Adjutant General and the officers of his personal staff. Forwards American colours taken on the occasion. 14

1814.

Murray to Drummond, 19th December. Arrangements for the attack on Fort Niagara and its success. Page 19

Riall to Drummond, 19th December. Capture of Lewiston with ordnance, provisions, &c., left behind when the place was abandoned by the enemy. 23

Drummond, 20th December. The capture of Lewiston to prevent the enemy from destroying Queenston. Regrets that several acts of violence were committed by the Indians. 24

Return of killed and wounded at the assault on Fort Niagara, 19th December. 26

The enemy's loss follows.

January 9, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 122). The clothing required for the embodied Militia and the Canadian Voltigeurs. 28

January 12, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 123). Transmits report from Drummond of the successful attack on Black Rock and Buffalo by troops under the command of Riall; eight pieces of ordnance and 130 prisoners were taken; the towns of Buffalo and Black Rock have been destroyed, the inhabitants having previously abandoned them; four of the enemy's armed sloops and schooners burned. Recommends various officers. 30

Drummond to Prevost, 2nd January. Details of the attack on and capture of Black Rock and Buffalo. 32

Riall to Drummond, 1st January. Report of the operations, with list of troops engaged, &c. 38

Casualty return, showing 31 killed, 65 wounded and 9 missing, and the names of the officers wounded. 45

Return of ordnance captured at Black Rock and Buffalo. 46

January 13, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 124). Transmits letter from Wilkinson, United States General. Has allowed Winder to go to the United States on parole, as he is sanguine he can obtain the release of British officers from the close confinement to which they have been subjected. 47

Enclosed. Wilkinson to Prevost, 20th December, 1813. For the release of Capt. Fitzgerald on parole. Defence of the course of the United States Government, &c. 49

January 14, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 126.) The necessity for a reinforcement of troops to meet the increasing exertions of the enemy. Had understood that his command was to be extended by the addition of four regiments, but the correspondence does not show this. His experience is that troops sent from England, even when coming direct, never arrive in time to give a decided character to the campaign. In order to diminish the advantage of the enemy, he has determined to order the second battalion of the King's regiment to proceed overland from Fredericton to Quebec. Sherbrooke's last letter stated that the four companies of the 98th had not arrived at Halifax on the 1st of December. They cannot, therefore, be brought to Quebec until the St. Lawrence is practicable. The harassing effect of the long line for defence has compelled him to bring the troops to winter quarters, to give them a short rest, enable them to re-equip themselves and return to the state of discipline to maintain the high character they had attained. 94

January 16, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 125). The provincial Parliament opened on the 13th. Transmits speech and address in reply, also a proclamation respecting the burning of Lewiston, Black Rock and Buffalo as a retaliation for the destruction of Newark. 54

(Through error the letter is dated 1813).

Enclosed. Speech at the opening of the Legislature. 55

Transactions in French. 62

Address of the Council. 69

The same of the Assembly. 75

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Proclamation (in French) respecting reprisals for the destruction of Newark. Page 83

The same in English. 186

(Both documents are dated 12th January.)

January 28, Plattsburg. Wilkinson to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 10th February, which see.

January 30, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 128.) Transmits proceedings of the Council on matters of State. 105

February 4, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 127). Transmits report of the Council on the petition of Young for a grant of land. There will be so many claims at the close of the war, for grants promised to the Glengarry Fencibles and Canadian Voltigeurs, that he cannot approve of so large a grant to Young as that recommended. Transmits also report on the petition of Mrs. Davidson, which he has been induced to confirm, subject to approval. 97

Enclosed. Report on the petition of John Young. 98

Report on the petition of Mrs. Davidson. 103

February 8, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 129). Dispatch received relative to establishing a naval force on Lake Erie, and to make an effort for the destruction of that of the enemy; had already directed Drummond's attention to this subject. His exertions for the preservation of Michilimakinac, to maintain communication with the Western Indians. Provisions sent but had been unable to reach, so that the garrison must have suffered, but there are potatoes and horned cattle on the island, and fish may be obtained. Measures taken to send by the Ottawa and by Nottawasaga Bay, a reinforcement of troops and a supply of presents for the Indians, stores and provisions. From the importance of the island, has selected for the command, McDouall of the Glengarry Fencibles, who is now in Upper Canada making arrangements. A builder and shipwrights ordered from Kingston to construct gun boats for the conveyance of the reinforcement and supplies. Is happy to find these measures have anticipated the wishes of government and that the misfortunes to the squadron on Lake Erie may be retrieved. Harvey, Deputy Adjutant-General, has carried final instructions to Drummond.

Enclosed. Drummond to Prevost, 21st January. Plan given in detail for the destruction of the enemy's fleet on Lake Erie. An expedition against Detroit and the fleet there is proposed as the means by which the end can be obtained. For the defence of the Niagara frontier, thinks 1,200 men would be enough. For the attack on Detroit, which he estimates does not contain more than 500 men, he thinks, a force of 1,750 should be sufficient, made up of—

The 100th Regiment	500	
Light Company Royal Scots	100	
do 41st	100	
do 89th	50	
	—	750
Marines	100	
do Artillery with two 6-pounders and one 5½ ton howitzer	40	
Militia	250	
Western Indians	400	
Capt. Coleman's Provincial Troop	20	
Seamen	200	
	—	1,010
Total		1,760

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The arrangements for their transport, provisioning, &c.; how the troops should be armed, the tools to be carried, &c. Page 110

Prevost to Drummond, 29th January. Remarks on his (Drummond's) plan, the importance of success and the prospects. 118

February 8, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 130). Transmits memorial of the justices of King's Bench of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, and recommends its prayer. 123

Enclosed. Memorial for an increase to their salaries. 124

February 9, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 131). Transmits copy of proceedings of Council in matters of State, from 15th June to 31st December. 132

February 9, Quebec. Same to the same. (No. 132). The Indian presents received and those to be shipped in spring will be a sufficient supply for 1814. The requisition for those for 1815 was sent on the 30th October last; asks that the prices may be given in the invoices, as a help to the distribution. 133

February 9, Quebec. Same to the same. (No. 133). Is gratified at the approval of his method of distributing the prize money. Rules for the distribution of prize money to the navy shall be adhered to; where the land and sea forces have co-operated the cases shall be submitted to His Lordship. Has made every exertion to secure naval superiority on Lake Ontario; sends statement of the naval force on Lakes Ontario and Champlain; is assured that the vessels building will be ready to launch as soon as the navigation opens. Is informed that the keels of three vessels have been laid down by the enemy at Sackett's Harbour, to mount 44, 32 and 26 guns, respectively. They are also building on Lake Champlain. 135

Enclosed. Statement of His Majesty's naval force on Lakes Ontario and Champlain. 137*a*

List of gunboats on Lakes Ontario and Champlain and on the St. Lawrence. 137*b*

February 10, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 134). Sends copies of letter from Wilkinson and answer. 138

Enclosed. Wilkinson to Prevost, 28th January. Is directed by the Executive of the United States to disavow the conduct of Brigadier General McClure, of the Militia of the State of New York, in burning the town of Newark, and as a proof of this sends copy of the order under colour of which that officer perpetrated the deed abhorrent to every American feeling. The authority to destroy the village was limited to the defence of Fort George. Thinks retaliation has been carried too far; it is imputed more to personal feeling than to a settled policy. The American Government will not resort to the destruction of private property except in the last extremity. 139

The order enclosed, dated War Department, 4th October, 1813: "Understanding that the defence of the Post committed to your charge "may render it proper to destroy the town of Newark, you are hereby "directed to apprise its inhabitants of this circumstance, and to invite "them to move themselves and their effects to some place of greater "safety." Signed by John Armstrong. 141

Prevost to Wilkinson, 10th February. His satisfaction at the receipt of the disavowal by the Executive of the United States of the action of McClure in burning Newark. If any outrages have been committed beyond just retaliation, they must be attributed to the influence of irritated passions on the part of the sufferers, which in a state of active warfare it has been impossible to restrain. It is as little congenial to the disposition of His Majesty's Government as to that of the Government of the United States to adopt any policy for the devastation of private property. Refers to proclamation for his determination, which he is happy to learn that any measures on the part of the United States Government will not oblige him to depart from. 142

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February 18, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 135). Transmits report of the Council and letter from the Collector and Comptroller of Quebec on the subject of emoluments for collecting the revenue. Has in the meantime directed them to pay to the Receiver General the emoluments they had retained. Page 144

Enclosed. Report of Council, 12th January, on the questions whether the Collector of Customs was entitled to receive Army Bills in payment of duties and whether he is authorized to pay them to the Receiver General at a higher rate than that at which he received them. On the first question the Council was equally divided; on the second, the Council unanimously resolved that he was not authorized to pay them over at a higher rate than that at which he received them. 145

Collector and Comptroller of Customs, 30th January. Long argument in support of their claim. 147

February 18, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 136). In consequence of the removal of Edmund Burke from the province the office of Auditor of Land Patents has become vacant. Has appointed Brenton, his civil secretary, to the situation. 154

February 18, Quebec. Same to the same. (No. 137). Transmits prices current and rates of exchange for October, November, December and January. 155

Enclosed. Prices current. 156 to 167

February 19, York. Drummond to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 4th March, which see.

March 4, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst, (No. 138). Has received dispatches regarding emigration from Scotland to Upper Canada; transmits Drummond's letter on the subject. 168

Enclosed. Drummond to Prevost, 19th February. In relation to the Scotch emigration his decided opinion is in favour of the introduction of so valuable a portion of subjects into a country too much inhabited by aliens from the United States, many of whom are avowedly disaffected. Besides the addition to the population the ranks of the militia will be filled by a brave and hardy race whose desertion would not be apprehended. The want of provisions is an obstacle, but he recommends that these people should have every assistance on their passage and for a fair length of time after their settlement. A large supply of provisions and felling axes should accompany them, requisite implements, scarlet militia clothing, shoes, &c. The lands for them must be taken from those unappropriated as those confiscated from the persons who have gone over to the enemy are to be appropriated for sufferers by the war. 169

March 10, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 139). The expedition for the destruction of the vessels on Lake Erie abandoned on account of the mildness of the season. Movements of troops reported by Drummond towards the Thames. The re-occupation of that part of Upper Canada must tend to diminish the scanty resources of Harrison, whilst it adds in a slight degree to those of the British army. Notwithstanding the prospect of relief he has not relaxed his efforts to forward stores and provisions for the army and navy. The necessity for many depots for the supply of the forces over so extended a line, but obstacles have arisen from want of specie; a paper curreney has proved an indifferent substitute, in consequence of the predjudice of Canadians, the frequent attempts of the enemy to imitate it and the introduction of forged army bills into the province by Wilkinson's army. The difficulty of obtaining supplies for the force; the proneness to desertion, in spite of capital punishment and the pains taken by the officers to make the men contented. The corps last sent out brought a very bad description of men; the 103rd comes under this description, having lost 51 men by desertion when in the enemy's country; the consequent apprehension that would attend

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carrying on offensive operations in the territory of the United States with a force numerically inferior to that of the enemy. Page 172

March 12, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 140). Wilkinson's army which on the 9th February, was on the frontier of Lower Canada, at the French mills on the Salmon river near St. Regis and at the Four Corners, retreated between the 12th and 16th February, after partially burning their block houses and barracks and destroying their river craft and bateaux, several hundreds of which had been frozen up, but removing the ordnance, part of their provisions and stores; two regiments have proceeded to Sackett's Harbour, the rest have gone to Burlington and Plattsburg, where Wilkinson has taken up his headquarters. At Burlington the United States force amounted to 4,000 men and at Plattsburg to about 5,000. The frontier troops were withdrawn by order of the United States Government owing to the difficulty and expense in supplying the troops with provisions and from their daily decrease from sickness and desertion. Expedition by Colonel Scott, of the 103rd, from Coteau du Lac and Cornwall over the ice to Salmon River, where it attacked the rearguard of the enemy, which made a precipitate retreat, about 100 sleigh loads of provisions and stores were captured and the destruction of the block houses, barracks and boats completed. Scott advanced to Malone and Madrid and within a few miles of Plattsburg and returned by the Four Corners to his post at the Coteau du Lac; 90 men were lost by desertion on the expedition. The intention of the United States government is to secure naval superiority on Lakes Ontario and Champlain; no exertion shall be wanting to frustrate this design. Has ordered a third ship of a large class to be laid down at Kingston, which is to be ready for launching by the middle of July, without interfering with the two ships to be launched when the ice permits. Requisition has been made on Halifax for the equipment of the vessels with guns and carronades. Arrival of 200 picked seamen from New Brunswick, who are now on their way to Kingston, the second battalion of the King's regiment from Fredericton has also arrived. The New Brunswick Fencibles are increasing, there being 300 men now at headquarters and nearly 100 recruits in Canada. Arrangements made to maintain Michilimakinak; a small establishment for constructing gunboats and bateaux is made on the Nottawasaga. Owing to the earlier opening than usual of Lake Huron, McDouall must be satisfied with 25 bateaux which, besides the artillery and two companies of the Royal Newfoundland regiment, will enable him to take five months' provisions and about half of the ammunition and ordnance stores proposed. Bullock, of the 41st regiment, commanding at Makinak, represents the distress of the garrison from want of food. The enemy are no doubt aware of the defenceless state of Makinak and of the advantage of an early attack; he is endeavouring to have the reinforcements and supplies there before them, as with the loss of the island the fur trade would expire. 177

March 18, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 144). Address of the Assembly of Lower Canada to the Prince Regent and articles of impeachment against Sewell and Monk, Chief Justices. 222

Enclosed. The address of the Assembly respecting the judges. 223

The same in French. 229

Address and resolution of the Council on the same subject. 236, 238

March 18, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 145). Sends address from the Executive Council and the puisne judges of Quebec and Montreal, founded on the resolutions of the Assembly, for the impeachment of Sewell and Monk to be laid before the Prince Regent with the proceedings of the House of Assembly. 247

Enclosed. Address of Executive Council, &c. 248

Memorial. 250

1814. March 18, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 146). Transmits address and memorial from the Legislative Council respecting the impeachment of Sewell and Monk. Page 254

(For address, &c., see pp. 236, 238.)

March 18, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 148.) The session of the Provincial Parliament closed; sends copy of speech made by the Speaker on delivering the Army Bill Act, with a list of the Acts assented to. The amendments to the Army Bill Act will relieve the service from difficulties; to show the relief, sends copy of the last return from the director of the Army bill office of the bills then in circulation. The scarcity of silver and gold, but even the small quantity has been of service; hopes to receive a supply either from Halifax or the United States. No new Act of importance has been passed except the Army Bill Act; the amendments to the militia law were lost by a disagreement between the Council and Assembly. Revenue bills and other productive bills have been lost, by the Assembly having annexed exceptionable appropriations in which they knew the Council would not concur. Respecting the proceedings relative to the impeachment of Sewell and Monk; he attributes much of the opposition to those judges to the personal animosity of Stuart. By his influence and that of leading Canadians the resolutions were carried by a small majority, with only about half the members present. The address from the Executive Council and puisne judges will show the opinion entertained of the proceedings by the highest authority. Since his (Prevost's) arrival he has heard nothing till now against the character of the judges impeached. As the opinion of the Council was against the suspension, an opinion in which he agreed, he had no hesitation in addressing the Assembly in a speech of which he sends copy, which was followed by a violent and intemperate discussion, and a resolution was passed distinguishing between him and those called "evil disposed advisers." Appropriation of £2,000 to defray the expense of an agent to prosecute the impeachment, was one of those annexed to the revenue bill which caused its rejection. Stuart, it is understood, intends to proceed to England to support the articles of impeachment and, it is said, some of the party have subscribed money to pay his expenses. The Chief Justices have been furnished with copies of the impeachment and Sewell has obtained leave of absence to go to England for the defence should he be called on; he will embark by the first opportunity. Address prepared by the Assembly to the Prince Regent, which he has been asked to forward and to advance a sum for the expenses of the messenger, not to exceed £1,000 currency which the House will make good. Sent a written answer; copies transmitted and also furnished to the Council, which was refused access to the journals of the Assembly. Sends copy of the resolutions passed by the Council, the last of which must have arisen from a misapprehension by the Council of his intentions as he did not mean even to take into consideration the appointment by the Assembly to present the address to the Prince Regent. The appropriation of £1,000 was one of the causes of the rejection by the Council of the revenue bill and the Assembly in consequence of the rejection did not think proper to present the address, that it might be transmitted. The intemperate spirit manifested and the constant disagreements between the Council and Assembly have made him happy to recur to the sense of the people for the new representatives. The provincial Parliament will be dissolved by proclamation on the 31st and the writs made returnable on the 13th May. From the ineffectual opposition made by the English members in the last and preceding sessions few, if any, of them will be induced to offer again as candidates, so that nearly the whole of the next representation will be Canadian. Notwithstanding the measures of the late Assembly, he has no reason to

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distrust their loyalty. Many of them regret the loss of the revenue bill, and he hopes the next Assembly will make good the grants and give him their cordial support. Page 264

Enclosed. Governor's speech at the close of the session. 276

Answer of the Assembly. 279

"List of Acts passed in the Fifth Session of Seventh Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada, 17th March, 1814." 280

Account of Army bills. 283

Report of the Council on the Address to the Prince Regent and other papers relative to the Address, &c. 284, 287, 288, 290, 292, 299, 300.

March 26, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 141). Transmits Wilkinson's notice of the disavowal of McClure's burning of the Town of Newark. 185

(See letter of 10th February; the enclosures in this letter are duplicates of those contained in letter of that date).

March 27, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 142). Had reported his permitting Winder to proceed to Washington and the reasons; he has returned to Quebec and is now in confinement as a hostage; encloses copies of letters received from Winder the day after his arrival. The negotiations for peace lead him to prevent a further effusion of blood; by acceding to an armistice he would preserve the Canadas during the negotiation; transmits copy of correspondence on the subject. Winder has not succeeded in his object of inducing the United States Government to relinquish the retaliatory system. Symptoms that a change is taking place in the disposition of the United States Government. 198

Enclosed. Monroe to Winder, 1st March, 1814. Sends extract from a letter from Elish J. Winter respecting the opinions of Adjutant General Baynes on the subject of an armistice, which he may show to Prevost. 202

Extract, dated House of Representatives, 7th February to Monroe, respecting the armistice. 203

Prevost to Winder, 22nd March. The conversation with Baynes, reported by Winter, was private and unauthorized, but he is inclined to give effect to the suggestion for a convention for an armistice to avoid the unneccessary effusion of blood and to meet the proposal of the Secretary of State will direct the Adjutant General to proceed to the headquarters of the United States army on Lake Champlain or elsewhere to arrange details, but the United States officers must possess the full powers which will be vested in Adjutant General Baynes, otherwise he may make proposals of a positive nature subject to approval by the Executive of the United States. 204

Winder to Monroe, 22nd March. Had shown to Prevost Winter's letter and sent him copies. To-day received His Excellency's letter, copy of which is enclosed. Is satisfied of his sincerity and that the favourable views of the United States will be met with corresponding sentiments. Had desired to know whether His Excellency could make an armistice extending to naval operations on the ocean, so that persons appointed by the United States might be clothed with corresponding powers. Will say nothing on the latter part of the letter, as he is too much interested in the question of prisoners of war and hostages not to be convinced (the word *convinced* is written *correct* in the letter) that the agent for the United States should be clothed with the most liberal powers. 207

March 27, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 142 repeated.) Transmits letter from Capt. O'Conor, of the dock yard, Kingston. Has not accepted his resignation and recommends him for promotion. 209

Enclosed. O'Conor to Prevost, 16th March. Sends his resignation as retaining his appointment would be an obstacle to his advancement in the navy. Commodore Yeo has offered him a ship, which besides being immediate promotion would give him an opportunity to

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distinguish himself. The importance of the commissionership of the dock yard makes him reluctant to resign; asks, therefore, that his services, although not actually afloat, may be made known to the Admiral. Page 210

March 30, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (147.) Sends copy of Act respecting the division of Lower Canada reserved in accordance with the opinion of the Advocate-General. 255

Enclosed. Opinion, signed George Pyke, Advocate-General 256

The reserved bill. 259

The full title is "An Act to repeal and amend certain parts of an Act passed in the thirty-fourth year of His Majesty's reign intituled an Act for the division of Lower Canada for amending the judicature thereof and repealing certain laws therein mentioned."

March 31, L'Acadie. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 143). The enemy concentrated a considerable force at Plattsburg. Wilkinson advanced to Chazy on the 19th and detached McCombe with a force in sleighs across the ice to Isle LaMothe and thence to Swanton. On the 22nd the corps took possession of Phillipsburg; Beckwith was sent against them with a force previously collected at St. John's and vicinity. He (Prevost) then left Quebec and on the road learned that the enemy had retired precipitately from Phillipsburg to join the main body near Champlain-town. On the 30th the enemy entered Odle Town (Odelltown) with three brigades under Smith, Bisset and McCombe, with cannon, etc., drove in the piquets on the road leading from Odelltown to Burtonville, which latter they attacked but were so well received that they did not persevere. The advanced brigades were directed upon the post at La Cole (Lacolle) for the result of which refers to report from Williams. In consequence of the sudden rise of water the enemy had difficulty in withdrawing their cannon and it is almost impossible for either party to make a movement. The troops brought forward to support those at Burtonville and Lacolle were obliged to wade through mud and water up to their knees; only the Indians could follow the retreating enemy. The loss of the American army exceeded 300; many of their officers its is stated, suffered on this occasion. 213

Enclosed. Lieut.-Col. Williams to Vincent, 31st March. Report of the attack on Lacolle Mill on the 30th March. 217

List of killed, wounded and missing. 221

April 6, Montreal. Report of officers on the transport of frames of vessels. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst of 9th May, which see.

April 11, Washington. Monroe to Pinkney. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 17th May, which see.

April 18, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 149). Transmits list of Acts passed, with a complete collection of the Acts to the end of the last session. 304

April 18, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 150). Transmits prices current and rates of exchange for February and March. 305

Enclosed. Quebec prices for February. 306

The same for March. 309

April 22, Kingston. Yeo to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 9th May, which see.

April 24, Isle aux Noix. Pring to Freer. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 9th May, which see.

April 29, Longueuil. Prevost to Baynes. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 17th May, which see.

May 1, Champlain-town. Baynes to Pinkney. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 17th May, which see.

May 1, Champlain. Pinkney to Baynes. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 17th May, which see.

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May 1, Champlain-town. Baynes to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 17th May, which see.

May 3, Montreal. Baynes to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 17th May, which see.

May 7, Off Oswego. Drummond to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 18th May, which see.

May 7, Off Oswego. Fischer, Lieut.-Col. de Watteville's regiment, to Harvey. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 18th May, which see.

May 9, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (151). Dispatches received. Has been seriously considering the means of conveying to their destination the frames of two frigates and two brigs, which are to be sent out early in the year. Sends report of a board of officers on the subject and copies of letters from Yeo and Pring. These will show the impracticability of carrying out the wishes of Government without the sacrifice of more important objects, and that the delay would defeat for the year the purposes for which it would be undertaken. Page 312

Enclosed. Report of the officers, 6th April, signed by W. H. Robinson, Commissary General, I. W. Clarke, Acting Deputy Commissary General, and Noah Freer, military secretary. 314

Yeo to Prevost, 22nd April, on the same subject. 321

Daniel Pring to Freer, 24th April, on the same subject. 324

May 9, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 152). Has received dispatches respecting grants of land to the Glengarry Fencibles and Canadian Voltigeurs. Had no intention in recommending the grants from the Crown reserve in the township of Sherrington for these men to receive a more valuable allotment than had been given to men serving in the army. The land had not been reserved owing to any superiority, but is of the same quality as the lands adjoining. His chief object in proposing to settle the men there was for the purpose of defence, the lands being near the lines and the men having served, and he desired to bring together as many hardy and useful settlers as possible within a small compass. Trusts the explanation may induce His Lordship to recommend that his proposal be granted. 326

May 10, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst. Transmits copy of an official document published in the United States upon the failure of the American arms in the last campaign. The strength of the enemy as detailed in the work will show the difficulties of his situation, and, he trusts, will lead to a due appreciation of the small and gallant band placed under his command by which the provinces have been defended. 329

May 12, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 153). Transmits exemplifications of the Acts with a schedule and a manuscript copy of the journals of Council, all for Lower Canada. 330

(The list of the Acts is a duplicate of enclosure in letter of 18th March.)

May 16, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 154.) Sends copy of convention between the American Government and himself for a general exchange of prisoners, with the exception of 23 British soldiers put into close confinement as hostages by the United States and of the 46 American officers and non-commissioned officers closely confined in retaliation for the confinement of these men. Refers His Lordship to copies of letters transmitted by Monroe for information as to the beginning and progress of the negotiations and copies also of those by Baynes, adjutant general of the forces. In conformity to the convention nearly all the American prisoners have been forwarded to the lines and he is in daily expectation of receiving his own troops by the same route. 332

Enclosed. Baynes to Prevost, 16th April. Reports, with remarks, the convention for the exchange of prisoners. 334

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Convention. Page 340

The original is among the Archives, series C., vol. 692 p. 222. A supplementary convention dated 16th July, is in the same volume 223, signed by Tobias Lear and Baynes; the latter was enclosed in a letter from Prevost to Bathurst, 18th July, the duplicate will be found in series Q. vol. 128, p. 671.

Monroe to Prevost. 19th March. As Barclay can conclude no arrangement respecting prisoners without reference to him (Prevost) believes it best to open direct communication. Winder is authorized to enter into an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners, including hostages. Proposes that before Winder enter on the negotiation he be declared exchanged; and a British officer of equal rank shall be exchanged for him. Four officers have been paroled for three months in return for the indulgence shown to Winder. If any of these officers be designated for exchange they may be retained. Sends sealed packet for Winder, containing his instructions and powers and containing nothing except in relation to the exchange. Should Winder be given authority to negotiate, the packet to be sent him, otherwise to be returned. 353

Additional articles of exchange. 356

May 17, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 155). Had in consequence of a letter from Munroe (Monroe) American Secretary of State, directed Baynes to meet the officers appointed by the American Government to treat for an armistice; transmits copy of his report with other papers. No answer has since been received from the United States Government and measures for the prosecution of the war are pursuing with the same vigour as if there had been no proposal. 360

Enclosed. Prevost to Baynes, 29th April. In the belief that the negotiations at Gottenburg will lead to an adjustment of the difficulties between the two countries and not merely for a temporary cessation of hostilities, has, in conformity with the principles of the British Government, not the aggressor in the war, resolved on his (Baynes) proceeding to the village of Champlain to discuss the arrangements for an armistice with the officers appointed by the United States. 362

Baynes to Prevost, 1st May. He has met Pinkney instead of Winder; Pinkney has no authority to agree to an armistice except for a cessation of hostilities to be cancelled by either party on giving twenty days notice, a condition that cannot be acceded to according to his (Baynes') instructions. 364

Monroe to Pinkney, 11th April, authorises him to treat for an armistice. 366

Baynes to Prevost, 3rd May. Reports having met Pinkney, who had been substituted for Winder. Pinkney had no definite knowledge of the views of the United States Government and would therefore, confine himself to the letter of the instructions he had received. His objection to the terms proposed by Prevost, he urged, might not be considered a breaking off in the negotiations. as he felt confident that Winder would still be sent. Believes nothing more could be done for the present and had returned to headquarters. Judge Moore at Champlain stated that the proposal for an armistice had not proceeded from any report he had made of a conversation on that subject with him (Baynes). He had mentioned in a letter the liberal spirit shown respecting the exchange of prisoners and that he had no doubt that he (Prevost) would feel inclined to renew the armistice so improvidently rejected by the President, but that it could not be expected that any overture for an armistice would again originate with Prevost. 367

Pinkney to Baynes. 1st May. He is instructed by the Secretary of State to enter into an arrangement for an armistice and although he cannot say a conciliation would follow as a matter of course, yet he has

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no doubt the President sincerely desires the negotiations at Gottenburg may result in an honourable adjustment of differences. Page 371

Baynes to Pinkney, 1st May. The proposal in the first paragraph of his (Pinkney's) instructions corresponds with that from Prevost, and although a conciliation may not follow as a matter of course, the rupture of the negotiations at Gottenberg should be the sole ground for dissolving the armistice. 372

(For General Drummond's opinion of the motives for the proposed armistice, see Archives, series C. vol. 683 p. 1 and of Commodore Yeo's in the same volume, p. 19.)

May 18, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 156). Since the 31st March, the enemy has gradually withdrawn its force from the frontiers of Lower Canada, having placed garrisons at Plattsburg, Burlington and Vergennes, and has marched either to reinforce Sackett's Harbour, or to add to the army at Batavia forming to menace Riall's position on the Niagara frontier. McDouall has had 30 large bateaux built at Nottawasaga and has begun his descent to Lake Huron with provisions, ordnance, troops, &c., for Michilimakinak; so far as he can learn the enemy has made no preparations on Lake Huron or that a force has been pushed across Lake St. Clair or up the St. Clair River, to intercept the reinforcement for Michilimakinak or the supplies sent by the Ottawa River; hopes that McDouall has reached his destination before this and placed the post out of danger. The two new ships built at Kingston were launched on the 14th April and completely equipped, armed and manned. Had, therefore, determined to destroy the depots of provisions, naval stores and ordnance formed at Oswego for transport to Sackett's Harbour; transmits Drummond's report of the success of that expedition. The object being to cripple the enemy's resources for fitting out the fleets, had determined to do the same on Lake Champlain and instructed Pring to that effect, but he abandoned the attempt and returned to Isle aux Noix. The alarm caused by the appearance of the fleet. Prisoners report that two vessels would be ready for the lake in eight or ten days. A ship building at Isle aux Noix will make the fleet equal to that of the enemy. 374

Enclosed. Drummond to Prevost, 7th May. Reports the success of the expedition against Oswego, with details of the plan of operations, troops engaged, &c. 379

Fischer to Harvey, 7th May. Report of the storming of Oswego. 388

Return of the killed and wounded of the navy in the action at Oswego, 6th May. 391

Similar return of the troops. 392

Return of ordnance, &c., taken and destroyed at Oswego. 393

Memorandum of provisions, stores, &c., captured. 394

May 18, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 157). Sends by Fitzgerald, who has lost a leg on service in Upper Canada, the flags taken at Michilimakinac on the 17th July, 1812, at Fort Niagara on the 19th December, 1813 and at Fort Oswego on the 6th May, 1814. 395

May 18, Montreal. Same to the same. (No. 158). Has respited John Placket, private in the 103rd, convicted of murder, and recommended him as a fit object of clemency. 396

May 19, Montreal. Same to the same. (No. 159). Recommends Robinson, Commissary General, and gives an account of his services. 397

May 19, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 160). Sends return of militia officers present at the capture of Detroit, entitled to receive a badge of honour. Calls attention to the eminent services of Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Clark, of the 2nd Lincoln Militia, whom he has included in the list. 400

Enclosed. List. 402

1814. Officers of Militia in the Canadas, eligible to receive honorary medals, namely:—

Colonel Matthew Elliott, superintendent, and commanding a body of Indians equivalent to a battalion.

Lt.-Col. Robert Nichol, Quarter Master General of the Militia of Upper Canada.

Lt.-Col. John McDonnell, Provincial Aide-de-Camp, and performing the duties of military secretary to Major-General Brock.

For eminent services in the Canadas.

Lt.-Col. Thomas Clark, commanding 2nd Lincoln Militia, Upper Canada, recommended for having eminently distinguished himself on different occasions during the two last campaigns in that Province.

June 3, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst. Introduces Sewell who presents himself to explain and disprove the charges against himself and Monk. Page 403

June 8, Montreal. Same to the same (No. 161). Reports the arrival of artillery and of the 16th regiment, also of artificers for the Lakes; officers, seamen and the frames of two frigates and two sloops of war. From the unaccountable detention of the 90th in the West Indies was under the necessity of sending transports to Halifax to bring up the 98th which has been replaced by the 7—60th. Page 404

June 8, Montreal. Same to the same (No. 162). Reports the unfortunate result of an attack on the enemy's flotilla on Lake Ontario. Refers for details to Popham's letter to Yeo. The undertaking was entered upon contrary to Yeo's repeated warnings. Before this time, the loss will have been repaired by the arrival at Kingston of the first division of the officers and seamen lately landed; the second and third divisions have also passed on their way to Lake Ontario. Even with this reinforcement between 300 and 400 men are still wanted. Riall reports all quiet on the Niagara frontier; having no report of McDouall's proceedings since he left, believes he reached Michilimakinac safely and is fully prepared to defend it. 405

Enclosed. Popham to Yeo, 1st June. Report of the abortive attempt to capture the enemy's stores, &c., in Sandy Creek, in which 18 men were killed and 50 dangerously wounded. 408

State of H. M. ships and vessels on Lake Ontario, 2nd June. 412

June 15, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 163). Transmits memorial of the widow of Pierre Louis Panet. 413

Enclosed. Memorial (in French). 414

June 16, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 164). Sends return of ordnance taken from the enemy at Fort George, Fort Niagara and Black Rock in December last; asks that the value for distribution may be obtained. 417

Enclosed. Return of ordnance, &c., captured at Black Rock on the 30th December, 1813, by the troops under Drummond. 418

The same of ordnance captured at Fort George on the 12th December, by a detachment of the troops under Vincent. 419

The same of ordnance and stores captured at Fort Niagara on the 19th December, by a detachment of the troops under Drummond. 420

June 27, Chambly. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 165). The 90th regiment has arrived in the St. Lawrence from the West Indies, and the transports are now on the way to Montreal; has in consequence directed Sherbrooke to retain the 98th at Halifax. Has learned that the Nova Scotia Fencibles are to be sent to Canada to be replaced in Newfoundland by the 93rd. The Nova Scotia regiment may be expected early next month. It is reported that the 6th and 82nd regiments from Bordeaux are in the river above Quebec. 427

June 28, Chambly. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 166). Sends returns of ordnance and stores taken from the enemy at Ogdensburg and Chrysler's Farm in November, and requests they may be valued for distribution. 428

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Enclosed. Return of iron and brass ordnance captured at Ogdensburg and delivered into store between the 7th and 13th November, 1813. Page 429

Same of ordnance and stores captured at Chrysler's Farm on 11th November by a detachment commanded by Lt.-Col. Murray. 430

Same of ordnance captured at Ogdensburg and delivered into store between the 7th and 13th November, 1813. 431

Sir George Prevost—1814.

Q. 128—1.

June 22, Montreal. Board of Officers to Prevost. Report; enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 1st July, which see.

June 28, Kingston. R. O'Conor to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 19th July, which see.

July 1, Chambly. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 167). Transmits report from a board of officers on the subject of the transport of the frame of a frigate to Kingston. The offer of Forbes is so reasonable that it has been accepted; the frigate in pieces is actually on its way to Kingston. Page 2

Enclosed. Report 22nd June. Forbes offers to take the frame of the frigate complete to Kingston, without the assistance of boats, men or money from Government, rendering an account of the actual expenses, leaving the remuneration for his personal exertions to the liberality of His Excellency. 4

July 10, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 168). Reports the arrival at Michilimakinak of McDouall with the reinforcement of troops and seamen, the stores and provisions. The difficulties from the ice, gales, &c., could only have been surmounted by the zeal and abilities of the officers commanding. The hardships were enough to discourage the boldest, but all the boats arrived except one, whose lading was saved. Measures taken by McDouall to strengthen the defences. The works had assumed so formidable an appearance that he is under no apprehension from any attack that could be made. Nearly 200 Western Indians arrived at the fort under Dickson, a warlike race on whom reliance can be placed. The attempts of the United States on the Indians would have been successful but for the resolute conduct of Dickson and the seasonable arrival and distribution of presents. Other causes of their fidelity and the necessity of attending to their interests in any negotiations for a peace, otherwise they will become rancorous enemies. Transmits speeches at the Council held with the Indians at Michilimakinak. The importance of the island and fort of Michilimakinak, from its geographical position, &c., owing to the influence exercised by them over the Indians. How supplies shall be forwarded. 7

Enclosed. Speech of the Sioux Chief, named the Leaf, Indian name Wabasha. 13

Speech of the Sioux Chief Little Crow, Indian name Chatewacouanimi. 15

Speech of Manominie Chief Thomas. 17

Speech of the Winnebago Chief Sassanamie. 19

Speech by McDouall, 5th June. 20

July 12, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 169.) Shortly after the disaster at Sandy Creek, Yeo relinquished the blockade of Sackett's Harbour and Oswego and did not deem it prudent to resume it after the arrival of officers and seamen from England; the enemy has thus uninterrupted communication with their ports on Lake Ontario, which facilitates the armament and equipment of additional vessels, which will place the superiority on the Lake in the hands of the Americans, until the month of September,

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when a new ship building at Kingston will be ready. The difficulty of transporting the necessary material, &c., renders it impossible to send forward the frames by any other means than those now in operation. The guns, etc., are anxiously looked for. Hopes on the arrival of the "Centaur" to be able to supply the new ships with thirty 32 pounders. Page 30

July 12, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 170). Dispatches received. Arrival of the 6th and 82nd regiments at Montreal; will push them forward with the 90th to Upper Canada. The Nova Scotia fencibles and the right wing of the 4th battalion of the Royals have also arrived, but not the left wing. Had the reinforcements arrived a month or six weeks earlier, when the squadron had command of Lake Ontario could have protected Upper Canada and prevented the advance of the enemy. Availing themselves of the weakness on the Niagara frontier, the enemy crossed at Fort Erie on the 20th with 6,000 men and compelled the garrison there of 120 men to surrender. Riall made an attack with 1,500 men, but from the disproportion of force, he was compelled to fall back on Chippawa with a severe loss. Sends general order with the only particulars he has, Riall's official report not being yet received. Trusts that the reinforcements he has sent will check the enemy's advance, until the arrival of the troops he is sending from Montreal will enable the Major-General again to act on the offensive, but so long as the enemy has the naval ascendancy that officer's talents will be exposed to a severe trial. As soon as the whole force arrives the secret instructions shall be obeyed, but until the complete command of Lakes Ontario and Champlain shall be obtained, he must confine himself to defensive measures; this cannot be expected before September. Transmits sketch of the Niagara frontier, with the last secret intelligence of the enemy's preparations near it and at Sackett's Harbour. 33

Enclosed. General orders, 9th and 11th July. 38

Sketch of the Niagara frontier. 39*a*

Secret intelligence respecting Sackett's Harbour to 30th June, dated 2nd July (extract). 40

July 12, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 171). Transmits extract from letter from the Bishop of Quebec, respecting repairs to the Cathedral church at Quebec, with estimate of the cost, which he recommends for favourable consideration. 42

Enclosed. Bishop of Quebec to Prevost (Extract). Sends estimate of the cost of repairing the Cathedral church. 43

Estimate. 44

July 13, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 172). Transmits Riall's official report and copy of Drummond's letter. Does not understand the enemy have attempted to advance since the action. 49

Enclosed. Drummond to Prevost, 10th July. Forwards Riall's official report of the enemy's landing between Chippawa and Fort Erie and of his (Riall's) attack. 50

Riall to Drummond, 6th July. Official report of the action. 51

Casualty return. 57

Names of officers killed and woundad. 58

July 14, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 173). No armistice has taken place and no negotiations since the date of his letter of 17th May. 59

July 14, Montreal. Same to the same (No. 174). Had sent to Drummond the instructions contained in letter of 5th March. Forwards copy of letter from Drummond, reporting his having ordered the execution on the 20th instant of eight persons convicted of high treason. 60

Drummond to Prevost, 11th July. Reports the trial and conviction of 15 persons accused of high treason and treasonable practices, who were respited to the 20th instant when eight are to be executed, the

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other seven shall be kept in security till he shall receive further orders. Page 61

July 18, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (175). Had informed his Lordship of the convention for the exchange of prisoners and sent copy of the agreement. He (Prevost) had at once executed the convention. Owing to the delay on the part of the United States a correspondence took place, and the President proposed a meeting to settle the objections. A definitive ratification was the result, with a supplementary article for the mutual release of the hostages. Sends copy of the ratification; having been assumed by Lear, the American negotiator, that orders will be immediately issued for the release of all prisoners not already sent to Canada or Halifax, he shall release the 46 hostages when these orders shall be complied with. 64

Enclosed. Convention, dated 16th July. 67

(The original in series C. vol. 692, p. 233.

July 19, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 176). Transmits for favourable consideration, copy of letter from O'Conor, commissioner at the dock yard, Kingston, for the same rate of pay since his appointment as is now granted. 71

Enclosed. O'Conor to Prevost, 28th June. Application respecting his salary. 72

July 20, Michilimakinak. McDouall to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 14th August, (No. 186), which see.

July 21, Montreal. Prevost to Adam Gordon. The disposition of the Lord Bishop of Quebec for politics rather than for theology. His influence over Milnes; his strong prejudices do away with the good effect of his local knowledge, especially against the Roman Catholic religion and its ministers. By his (Prevost's) liberality to the Catholic clergy he had strengthened their loyalty and zeal, for which he had incurred disgrace in the opinion of the Anglican Bishop. The talents of Young would have secured him the appointment of director to the Army Bill office, but for the representation of the merchants. Sends copy of letter respecting an address to be presented by Young, prepared by the Anglican Bishop of Quebec. 75

Enclosed. Ross Cuthbert to Prevost, 21st July. Respecting the address from the Council, prepared by the Bishop, which he (Cuthbert) signed, but to which he had added a modifying paragraph after his signature. 78

July 23, Montreal. Prevost to Cuthbert. It has been a source of great disappointment to learn that he (Cuthbert) had participated in the address. He having more important affairs to attend to, shall postpone serious consideration of an act prejudicial to colonial constitutions. Will no doubt receive instructions from His Majesty's Government. 80

Other documents relating to the address, including a protest (in French) against the attacks made on his Excellency and the judges by the House of Assembly, but approving of the address of the Council, which, however, they maintain should have been laid before his Excellency. The letter is signed by F. Baby, Michel Percival and O. Perrault, members of the Executive Council. 82 to 91

July 24, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 177). Transmits papers relating to the claims of Grace and other officers of the Provincial Marine; the compensation awarded was authorized by him (Prevost) to be paid through the Quarter Master General's Department. 92

Enclosed. Noah Freer to Lt. Col. Drummond. Prevost authorizes half pay to be given to officers named in the report of a Board of Officers. 94

Extract from the proceedings. 95

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July 27, Fort McKay. McKay to McDouall. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, of 20th September, which see.

July 29, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 178). Has frequently called attention to the good conduct of the Voltigeurs. The sacrifices made by the officers; recommends them for half pay should peace be concluded. Page 98

July 29, Montreal. Same to the same. (No. 179). Mrs. Lynd's application for extension. of the lease of the Jesuits farm near Quebec, has been before three Governors, no one of whom has thought proper to recommend that the prayer of Mrs. Lynd should be granted. Transmits extract from letter from Sir James Craig of 6th June, 1810. 100

Enclosed. Extract. The whole letter is in Q. 112, p. 255.

July 29, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 180). Had reported the arrival of the right-wing of the 4th battalion Royal Scots, the left wing has now arrived, having left the "Leopard" at Anticosti, where she is a total wreck; the troops and crew, with the greater proportion of the baggage, were saved. The 97th from Ireland has also arrived; the "Warspite" and "Ajax" are in the St. Lawrence with Powers' brigade from Bordeaux, consisting of the 3rd, 5th, 1-27th and 1-58th, and a brigade of artillery; three of the transports have reached Quebec, but owing to the prevalence of westerly wind, it will probably be the 20th August before the whole brigade can reach Montreal. Since his dispatch of the 13th (No. 172) nothing extraordinary is reported from Upper Canada; Riall with his remaining troops had retired to Fort George after the action of the 5th; having placed a sufficient force for its defence and a force in Forts Missisauga and Niagara, he proceeded to Twenty Mile Creek with 900 men, where he was joined by 600 from Burlington, under Col. Scott and some small reinforcements of Militia and Indians. The enemy were occupying Queenston Heights on the 17th. On the 15th the enemy was repulsed in an attack in force on Fort George. Drummond has been ordered from Kingston with reinforcements. The united force would then amount to—rank and file. These should be sufficient for offensive operations. Hopes to report a favourable result. 105

(By none of the returns is it possible to ascertain the exact number, so as to fill up the blank in the letter. In Prevost's secret letter to Drummond of 25th July the regiments are given but not the numbers.)

August 2, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 181). McDouall reports from Michilimakinak that the U. S. General Clarke had ascended the Mississippi and occupied Prairie des Chiens with a view to crush the South-west fur trade and to impose restraint on the Indians. The Winebago chief, Tête de Chien, has asked for help to expel the invaders; his high qualities. Aware of the bad effects of allowing the Americans to remain, McDouall has entered heartily into the views of the enlightened warrior. McKay sent in command of an expedition. McKay's force consisted of the

	Capts.	Sergts.	R.&F.
Michigan Fencibles and volunteers...	2	1	76
Royal artillery.....		1	
Sioux.....			63
Winebagoes			46
Chippawas			32
Ottawas.....			14
	2	2	2

Mackay will be joined at Green Bay and Winebago Lake by about 500 more; he is to push rapidly forward to surprise the enemy. Has approved of the measure. 108

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(McDouall's original letter, dated 16th July, is in series C, vol. 685. p. 62; it and the report from McKay of the capture of Fort Shelly, the name of which was changed to Fort McKay, were printed in full in Archives report for 1887).

August 2, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 182). Sends copy of secret despatch addressed to Drummond with suggestions for plan of operations in Upper Canada. Page 112

Enclosed: Prevost to Drummond, 25th July. His letter of 20th received, with four letters from Riall, Tucker and Evans. Suggests that on the arrival of reinforcements, troops should be detached to Lewiston to cut off the enemy's retreat by that route. The sooner he (Drummond) attacks the communication by which the enemy obtains supplies, the easier will be his task. Is in hopes Brown's army will not escape without retribution for the evils it has inflicted. Not to lose sight of the main object, the destruction of Sackett's Harbour. 113

August 5, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 183). Having learned of the crossing the Niagara by the enemy and the reinforcements, he pushed forward the troops from Lower Canada not immediately required to oppose Izard on the Richelieu frontier to reinforce the right division, to which Drummond had repaired before his (Prevost's) wishes on that subject were known. Transmits accounts of the meritorious conduct of the Generals and troops on the 25th of last month, to which solicits the Prince Regent's consideration. Arrival of Couran with a wing of DeWatteville's regiment on the 29th, the remainder of that corps with the 6th and 82nd regiments were fast approaching York. The ships "York" and "Vengeur" are in the river and the transports with troops from France are arriving at Quebec. 116

Enclosed. Drummond to Prevost, 27th July. Left York on the 24th and arrived at Niagara next morning. Troops pushed forward to meet the enemy posted at Street's Creek. A force under Tucker to dislodge the enemy at Lewiston, but the American troops had retreated before his arrival. The 41st and 100th sent back to form the garrisons of Forts George, Missisauga and Niagara. He (Drummond) advanced with 800 men to join Riall's force at the Falls. On a report that the enemy was advancing in force, he pushed on and joined Morrison's column as it reached the road leading to the Beaver dam over the summit of the hill at Lundy's lane which he found occupied by the enemy, and the woods filled with light troops. The advance of Riall's division having begun the retreat upon Fort George, he countermarched them and formed other troops in rear of the hill, with two 24 pounder brass guns a little advanced of the centre; the Glengarry Light Infantry on the right of the incorporated militia and the detachment of the King's regiment on the left of the great road. The whole front was almost immediately closely engaged and the enemy obtained temporary possession of the road during which time Riall was wounded and made prisoner. Incidents of the battle during the darkness. Two of the enemy's guns captured, but one of his taken by mistake so that only one gun has been gained. Shortly after nine o'clock the enemy renewed the attack, but was everywhere repulsed. The enemy's attempt to carry the hill was continued till midnight, but he suffered so severely that he retreated with great precipitation to his camp beyond the Chippawa; this he abandoned next day, throwing the greater part of his baggage, camp equipage and provisions into the rapids, burning Street's mill and destroying the bridge at Chippawa; he then retreated in great disorder, followed by light troops in pursuit. The enemy's loss cannot be estimated at less than 1,500 men, including several hundred prisoners. Generals Brown and Scott are reported to have been wounded; his whole force was engaged, never rated at less than 5,000 men; his

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(Drummond's) force for three hours did not exceed 1,600, the reinforcements under Scott did not increase it to more than 2,800 of every description. Calls attention at some length to the good conduct of the officers and troops, whose services he particularises. Page 119

Casualty return. Killed 84; wounded 559; missing 193; prisoners 42; total 878. 132 *a*

"Sketch of an action fought on the night of the 25th of July, 1814, near the Falls of Niagara, between a British Force under Lieut. General Drummond and an American Force under Major General Brown." 135 A

Explanation. 133

Names of officers killed, wounded, missing and prisoners. 136

August 5, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 184). Has just learned that Chauncey's Squadron was coming out of Sackett's harbeur, probably to proceed to Niagara to co-operate with Brown, but will arrive too late to be of service to the American army there. It is perhaps intended to take on board troops for Sackett's Harbour, to be reinforced there and to attempt to cut off the communication between the two Provinces. The transports with troops from Bordeaux are approaching Quebec; arrangements have been made to push the troops forward without delay, but it will be impossible to collect all the troops in the neighbourhood of Montreal before the end of the month (August). This is of less consequence as the fleet cannot be ready to co-operate before the 15th of next month. Vermont having shown a disinclination to the war and as it is sending in specie and provisions he will confine offensive operations to the west side of Lake Champlain. 137

August 6, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 185). Sends copy of letter addressed to Vice Admiral Cochrane respecting the wanton and disgraceful conduct of the enemy in burning the villages of Queenston and St. David's on the Niagara frontier. 139

Enclosed. Prevost to Cochrane, 3rd August. Summary of military operations on the Niagara frontier. The wanton destruction of private property by the enemy calls for retribution. 140

August 9, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst. Introduces Bouchette, who goes to England to superintend the publication of a map of Canada. 144

August 14, Michilimakinak. McDouall to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst 20th September, which see.

August 14, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 186). Express from Sault Ste. Marie reports the destruction of the establishment on 23rd July by a fleet of gun boats proceeding to attack Makinak. Severe firing heard on the 24th and 25th in that direction, but Makinak was not considered to be in danger. A large fire seen was supposed to be from the burning of the village below the fort. The North-west Company's canoes with furs returned to Fort William, on hearing of the enemy being on Lake Huron. Canoes sent by the Ottawa with provisions were met within four days paddling of Makinak; they retired to a place of safety till the result of the engagement could be known. Sends copy of letter written by McDouall a few days before the attack on his post. 145

Enclosed. McDouall to Prevost, 20th July. His anxieties from the scarcity of provisions, aggravated by the influx of Indians from various quarters; explains the causes of the demand for provisions and for Indian stores, &c. The judicious manner in which he and Dickson have distributed the presents to the satisfaction of the Indians. Trusts Drummond may be enabled to supply provisions to last till June next, to provide against being blockaded. Indians reported an attack is meditated for next month; the works are now very formidable, but the enemy may be induced to attack from the garrison being weakened on account of the expedition to Prairie des Chiens. 148

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August 14, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 187). The enemy's squadron left Sackettt's Harbour on the 4th with reinforcements for Brown's army, which were landed on the 6th below Fort Niagara. The fleet is now blockading Kingston. The command of the lake enables the enemy to perform in two days what it takes troops from Kingston 16 to 20 days of severe marching; their men arrive fresh, the others fatigued and with an exhausted equipment; the distance to the Niagara frontier exceeds 250 miles, part of the way being impracticable for the conveyance of supplies. The right division has been placed beyond the fear of material want before Yeo takes the Lake with his augmented fleet. The difficulties in the way whilst Kingston is blockaded. Had returned from an inspection of the frontier posts; he was accompanied to Isle aux Noix by Admiral Otway and Lord James O'Brien, whom he desired to impress with the importance of supplying the flotilla on Lake Champlain with seamen and stores from their ships. The new ship cannot be ready before the 15th of next month; the troops from Bordeaux will have reached their points of formation by the 25th of this month except Kempt's brigade destined for Kingston. The correspondence with Drummond will show the state of affairs on the Niagara frontier. Couran disabled by a fall; another Major-General shall be sent to take his place. Page 153

Drummond to Prevost, 4th August, Camp before Fort Erie. Sends report of Tuckers's expedition against Buffalo and Black Rock. In consequence of this movement the enemy has strengthened Black Rock, so that the next attempt must be made in considerable force. Description of the works at Fort Erie of which he had obtained a good reconnaissance. Has determined not to assault till he has proper battering guns which he has sent for; with these and what he has, believes he can compel the enemy to surrender or make a sortie which can only terminate in his defeat. Should an opportunity offer to attack the fort in any other manner he shall avail himself of it. Has sent off a party to reconnoitre; should the report be favourable he may attack on two points on the arrival of the right wing of DeWatteville's regiment. Capt. Dobbs, R.N., is here with 30 seamen; his services. 157

Tucker to Couran, 4th August. The failure of the enterprise with which he was entrusted; the unsteadiness and panic of the men, etc. 161

Casualty return of the force under Tucker; killed 1 sergeant and 11 rank and file; wounded 17 rank and file; missing 4 rank and file. 164

Prevost to Drummond, 13th August. Had anticipated the suggestion respecting Kingston. His pain and mortification at the conduct of the troops under Tucker. From the exertions made by the enemy for the defence of the position chosen, commends his caution in preparing measures for an attack; hopes the fire of his batteries will have all the effect expected. The return of Chauncy to Sackett's Harbour leads him to hope that the 6th and 82nd will have no difficulty in joining him (Drummond). With such a reinforcement he will be competent to resist any attack. 165

August 15, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 188). In obedience to orders the Royal Marines will be transferred to ships on Lakes Ontario and Champlain, arrangements having been made for the relief of that corps at Isle aux Noix. Has not withdrawn the two artillery and the rocket companies of the Royal Marines till further orders, their withdrawal would have caused great inconvenience. 168

August 27, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 189). The success against the enemy's small vessels off Fort Erie encouraged the hope of success in an attempt on Fort Erie. The attack; its failure caused by an explosion. The

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probable arrival of reinforcements since the date of the last letter he (Prevost) had received. Page 170

Enclosed. Drummond to Prevost 13th August. Capture of two of the three armed schooners anchored off Fort Erie. 172

Drummond to Prevost, 15th August. Details of the attack on Fort Erie and its failure. Encloses the arrangements, &c. 173

(The paper of arrangements marked "Secret" is in series C of the Archives, vol. 685, p. 83).

Report by Fischer to Harvey, Deputy Adjutant General, 15th August. 181

Casualty return. 182*a*

August 27, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 190). Launch of the "Confiance" at Isle aux Noix; she is to mount thirty long 24 pounders and may be ready to take the lake on the 15th of September, but the United States have built a similar vessel at Vergennes, thus retaining the naval superiority on Lake Champlain and cramping the movements of the land forces into the State of New York. Cannot tell exactly when the first rate will be launched, at Kingston, but it will not probably be before the middle of September. The most pressing service of the fleet, when ready, is to convey troops and provisions to York and the Niagara frontier, before the navigation closes and to bring to Kingston the exhausted troops, sick, &c. In letter from Drummond respecting supplies, it will be seen there is cause for anxiety. The resources of the Upper Province being exhausted a large supply must be thrown in before navigation closes. Two-thirds of the army are supplied with beef by American contractors, principally of Vermont and New York, so that Congress may take steps to stop this. Encloses report from the Commissary General, showing the difficulties of obtaining supplies. 183

Drummond to Prevost. His disappointment at learning by a return he has received that the provisions would not be sufficient for another month. Urges that Yeo should hasten preparations for the fleet to bring a supply. 187 189

Return of provisions.

Robinson to Prevost, 27th August. Report on the state of the provisions. 190

Weekly state of provisions, liquors and forage at Kingston. 195*a*

August 30, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 191). Transmits report of committee of the Executive Council on the bonds entered into by Campbell & Greece (Grece) for the execution of a plan for the cultivation of hemp. 196 197

Enclosed: Report dated 3rd August.

September 4, Chazy. Prevost to Bathurst (private). Does not apprehend the evil consequences anticipated from the divisions between the two houses of the legislature; the loyalty of the House of Assembly; the difference with the Council arising, upon points of privilege and of a personal nature and not from a desire on the part of the Assembly, to embarrass Government. It was only by conciliating the Canadian interest he could hope to carry his measures and had therefore given his attention to cultivate the good will of this class; his success; the charges against these members may be true as regards a few, though he doubts it, but are unfounded as respects the majority, whose loyalty is proof against seduction. The quarrel between the two houses may, if continued, materially impede the public service. To add to the present Council is necessary and he will be prepared to submit the names of several who will give it more weight. To make the office hereditary would only excite more jealousy. 208

September 11, Plattsburg. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 191, a second letter of same number). On the arrival of reinforcements, he assembled three brigades on the frontier of Lower Canada and formed them into a division under deRotten-

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burg; as it advanced the American Army abandoned its entrenched camp on the Chazy, which he seized and occupied on the 3rd, and next day advanced the left division to the village of Chazy, without opposition. On the 5th it halted within eight miles of Plattsburg to which it advanced next day in two columns, the right led by Power's brigade, the left by Brisbane's. Retreat of the enemy; capture of Plattsburg; leaving only the gun boats. The defences of the enemy on the south branch of the Saranac, with a flotilla at anchor out of gun shot from the shore. The co-operation of Downie, recently appointed to command the fleet, was asked for and batteries erected. The flotilla seen steering for Plattsburg on the morning of the 11th, when a force under Robinson was ordered to advance on the enemy's works and to force the ford of the Saranac. Failure owing to the defeat of the navy. Sends casualty return. Page 220

Enclosed. Return from 6th to 14th September. 225*a*

September 20, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 192). Transmits letter from McDouall, reporting the failure of the attack on his post at Michilimakinak and the withdrawal of the enemy from Lake Huron; has sent a detachment to reinforce the post, but does not think it advisable to send a reinforcement to Fort McKay, as it could not reach until the season is too far advanced, there being no means of transport since the burning of the schooner "Nancy," at the Nottawasaga when the place was blockaded. 226

McDouall to Prevost, 14th August. Report of the attack on Michilimakinak and its repulse; the insufficiency of the garrison; the importance of retaining possession of Fort McKay. 229

McKay to McDouall, 27th July. Report of the capture of the American fort of Prairie du Chien, destruction of vessels, &c. 237

September 20, Quebec. Cochran to Adam Gordon. Account of the battle of Plattsburg. 245

September 21, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 193). Explains why H.M.S. "Eolus" was not supplied with medicines. 252

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September 7, Michilimakinak. Bulger to McDouall. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 7th October, (No. 198), which see.

September 9, Michilimakinak. McDouall to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 7th October, (No. 198), which see.

September 22, Woodhouse. Hill to Harvey. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 2nd October, which see.

September 22, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst. (Private). Explains the cause of his withdrawing from the enemy's country after the flotilla on the lake was defeated. Sends a comparative state of the force of the two squadrons; if all had done their duty, he might have had a very different report to make. Page 254

Enclosed. Comparative state of the flotillas on Lake Champlain on the 11th September. 258

September 24, Falls of Niagara Drummond to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 4th October, (No. 197), which see.

An extract of same date also enclosed. Drummond to Prevost.

September 24, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 194). Death of Cumberland, agent for the province; recommends Adam Gordon to succeed. 259

1814. September 30, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 194 repeated). Sends copy of report from Drummond of a sortie from Fort Erie and its repulse with great loss. Sends also copy of DeWatteville's report with return of killed, wounded and missing. In consequence of the incessant rain and consequent sickness, Drummond felt it his duty no longer to persevere in the blockade of so vastly superior a force, but to retire towards the Chippawa. Page 260

Enclosed. Drummond to Prevost, 19th September. Details of the repulse of the sortie from Fort Erie; the American force was about 5,000; the number of prisoners taken was 200, and in killed and wounded the number cannot be less. As no further offensive operations are now possible he will leave the command with Stovin and return to the lower part of the province. 262

DeWatteville to Drummond, 19th September. Report of the action 271

Casualty return. 274*a*

American account contained in an intercepted letter. 275

October 2, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 196). Sends copy of letter from Drummond, reporting the arrival at Long Point of the first division of prisoners of war that had been kept in Kentucky. As soon as the remaining 600 are received, he shall order the hostages to be restored. 279

Enclosed. Hill to Harvey, 22nd September. Prisoners from Kentucky received. 280

(The number was 120 soldiers and sailors and 16 women and children.)

October 3, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 195). Has sent Brenton to London to explain the causes of the party spirit that prevails; his qualifications for the duty. 277

October 4, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 197). Sends letter from Drummond to show the difficulties of military operations without adequate naval support. The large ship, expected to be on the lake by the 15th, should secure the superiority there. Proposes to proceed to Kingston to consult with Yeo and Drummond. 282

Enclosed. Drummond to Prevost 24th September. Extract respecting the difficulties of supplying provisions, etc., even with the assistance of the fleet. 285

(The whole letter is in series C. vol. 685, p. 257).

Drummond to Prevost, 24th September. Extract reporting the march of the troops to their cantonments, &c., according to a sketch enclosed 287

(The whole letter is at page 266 of the above volume in series C.)

Sketch of the route from Fort Erie to Fort George showing the stations of the troops. 289*a*

October 7, Cornwall. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 198). Sends report of the capture of the two American schooners left on Lake Huron to blockade Michilimakinak. The activity and abilities of Worsley, R.N., who suggested the attack, which was concurred in by McDouall, the military force being placed under Bulger of the Royal Newfoundland regiment. 290

Enclosed. McDouall to Prevost, 9th September. Report of the capture of the two schooners. 293

Bulger to McDouall, 7th September. Details of the capture. 298

Casualty return. 302

October 11, Kingston. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 199). The blockade of Kingston discontinued; the want of provisions caused by the vigilance of the cruisers. The large ship "St. Lawrence" will, it is expected, be ready to take the Lake on the 15th or 16th, the squadron will then proceed to Niagara with a small proportion of the supplies. Yeo declines to take reinforcements as he may be brought to action by Chauncey, but when he has ascertained that the United States fleet is in Sackett's Harbour for the winter, he will be disposed to take an extensive supply for the Niagara

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frontier and to remove the sick and disabled thence, and from Burlington and York, provided a change of weather does not make the navigation hazardous. He (Prevost) has, in consequence of this risk, ordered the 90th regiment by land to York. It is too late now to attempt the reduction of Sackett's Harbour, as the naval ascendency lately acquired can be made no otherwise useful than in relieving the wants of the troops on Niagara frontier and at York, and Sackett's Harbour being now a place that can offer considerable resistance, exertions must be made during winter for the construction of gun and mortar boats and craft for the conveyance of a large body of troops, and he has so arranged with the Commodore. During the occupation of Fort Erie by the enemy it would not be prudent to form a naval establishment on Lake Erie, nor expand the force while provisions continue to be scarce in Upper Canada. The equipment and armament of the "St. Lawrence" having engaged the transport, the supply of provisions at Kingston is not sufficient for the two divisions during the winter, he has called on Lower Canadians to continue their zealous exertions in bateaux for a few more weeks. It has been decided to establish a military post and naval dockyard in the neighbourhood of Matchedash Bay to secure the naval supremacy on Lake Huron. "The only course practicable for the conveyance of the stores and other requisites of vessels in that unfrequented country is from York to the shore of Lake Simcoe, and from thence across that sheet of water to Matchedash River, descending it and passing through a wilderness for about forty miles until you come to Lake Huron. No transport can be attempted until Lake Simcoe is sufficiently frozen to admit of burthens upon it." Has called Drummond's attention to this important object. Page 303

Enclosed. Drummond to Prevost, 6th October. Reports that the enemy has formed a strong encampment opposite Queenston; probabilities of an attack, which must be made quickly if at all. His arrangements. If the enemy attacks Fort Niagara he will find its recapture not to be easily effected. Scarcity of provisions. 308

Prevost to Drummond, 11th October. Regrets the inconvenience he encounters from want of provisions; is making every exertion to remove his apprehension. The "St. Lawrence" will be ready in two or three days, and with the rest of the squadron will sail for Niagara with the first fair wind. Sends return of the supplies he may expect; in addition to these supplies the squadron has six weeks' provisions. The enemy's fleet has disappeared; the "Montreal" has gone on a reconnaissance; on the result of this the commodore will conclude his arrangements; the 90th is held in readiness to embark or to proceed by land as circumstances may direct. Should the enemy's squadron remain in Sackett's Harbour, Yeo intends to order three vessels from the head of the Lake to transport reinforcements and supplies. 311

Prevost to Drummond, 11th October. The secret intelligence sent by Kempt had prepared him (Drummond) for Izard's movements; his pre parations are judicious. Is inclined to believe the movement is for the relief of the militia and not for offensive measures at so unpromising a time of the year. Believes the reinforcements to be intended to hold Fort Erie as a set off to Fort Niagara, not to be submitted to quietly. Nothing shall be left undone to remove his alarm on account of provisions. 314

October 18, Kingston. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 200). The reinforcements to Buffalo and Lake Erie placed Drummond with his scanty resources and reduced force in a critical position. Owing to the impracticable state of the roads for the movement of men and provisions, he can only hope for relief from Yeo's exertions. Chauncey's fleet in Sackett's Harbour to await the result of the superiority his (Prevost's) force had obtained on

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the Lake and to assist in defence of the place; Yeo had consented with reluctance to take on board the 90th with stores, etc., for Niagara and has promised to return as soon as possible with the sick and disabled of the right division and convey a much more ample supply of provisions previous to the close of navigation. The probability of an early attack on Drummond, who is prepared. The armament, etc., of the "St. Lawrence" has absorbed nearly all the summer transport; this and the transport of the supply of provisions to the right division postpones an attack on Sackett's Harbour. The belief of the naval commanders that the war is to be decided by the fleets, instead of by co-operation with the army, has led to applications for transport being regarded as hampering the movements of the fleet and endangering its safety. Suggests establishing a transport service by the construction of small vessels at Kingston. Page 316

October 23, Kingston. Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 201). Has given Kempt leave of absence; he can give His Lordship much valuable information. The nature of the information he can give. Yeo's fleet in sight, returning from Niagara. The enemy's fleet shows no indication of resuming offensive operations before the close of navigation: has, therefore, called on Yeo to proceed as expeditiously as possible with a reinforcement and provisions for Drummond; so that he may be able to force Brown to retire to the American side of the Niagara. 321

October 31, Kingston. Same to the same (No. 202). Report brought by Yeo, that on the evening of the 21st an express arrived at Niagara bringing word that the enemy was blowing up Fort Erie, that the American army was retreating and that Izard had crossed the river. A dispatch from Drummond contradicts the report and that the enemy has no intention to relinquish the position unless forced to do so. 324

Enclosed. Drummond to Prevost; 26th October. Dispatches received &c., the ungarded state of the enemy, as if inviting attack. Brown has crossed the river and is reported to have gone in the direction of Sackett's. If he obtain good information of the position, strength, &c., of Izard, he may be induced to attack, but without good information shall not commit himself. 326

(Only an extract, the whole letter is in series C, vol. 686, p. 106, which contains a notice, without details, of the murder of Capt. Francis "by a party of ruffians." See letter from Salmon and from Talbot, both to Perry, dated respectively 22nd and 24th October, in same series and volume, pp. 101 to 104).

Enclosed. Prevost to Drummond, 28th October. The propriety of dislodging the United States army from Fort Erie before a reduction of his (Drummond's) forces can take place. 328

Prevost to Drummond, 31st October. Has received his letter of the 26th. Refers him to former letter that he should perform the service pointed out before leaving for Kingston. 330

November 1, Kingston. Same to Bathurst. (No. 203). Yeo's squadron sailed with a fair wind, carrying a reinforcement to the right division, with additional provisions and stores. 331

November 5, Montreal. Same to the same. (No. 204). The arrival of Brown to take command at Sackett's Harbour and the removal of 2,000 men from Buffalo to the same place, has led him to remove his temporary headquarters from Kingston and return to Montreal. Had made arrangements for naval establishments on Lakes Erie and Huron; transmits correspondence on the subject, measures are in operation for the latter, but not those for Lake Erie as transport for armament, etc., is not to be obtained. Had communicated to Drummond and McDouall the adherence of the Prince Regent to his sentiments respecting the care of the interests of the Indians in event of a peace. 332

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Enclosed. Provost to Drummond, 27th October. Arrival of the "Zealous" with 250 shipwrights and carpenters for the Lake. The greatest exertions to be made for the construction of vessels on Lakes Huron and Erie. Page 335

Prevost to Drummond, 29th October. Cockburn to proceed to Lake Huron to ascertain the best means of opening roads between Lakes Ontario, Simcoe and Huron; Cockburn is to be attended by 50 axemen and a detachment of sappers and miners who are to be put under Payne, R. E., to build a blockhouse at Penetanguishene. 336

November 5, Montreal. Same to Bathurst (No. 205). Sends requisition for stationery for the civil department of Lower Canada. 337

Enclosed. Requisition. 338

November 5, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 207). Sends statement of the imports and exports of Lower Canada for 1813. 340

Enclosed. Exports. 341

Imports. 345

November 5, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 208). Sends return of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec for the quarter ended 5th July, 1814. 347

November 5, Montreal. Same to the same (No. 209). Transmits copy of proceedings of the Executive Council from 1st January to 30th April, 1814. 348

Enclosed. Proceedings, 12th January. Report on petition of Theresa, widow of Hon. J. M. Perrault, for a royal ferry. 349

Report on petition of Jones, White and Melvin and on petition of Woolsey, Attorney for Reilly, for return of duties paid on rum. The report recommends the repayment. 350, 351

28th February. Heads of impeachment against Sewell and Monk received from the Assembly. 352

(The proceedings of the Assembly in this case are in printed volume marked OP58).

16th March. Report of the Advocate General on Army Bills. 353

22nd March. Report by Council on the same. 355

The same on the bill to regulate the baking or selling of bread. 356

The same on order in Council regarding the salary and allowances to the superintendent of post houses. 357

26th March. Report of Committee of Council on heads of impeachment against Sewell and Monk declining to express an opinion whether the justices should or should not be suspended, as asked for by the Assembly. 359

Report on reference respecting a claim from Young and Duchesnay, members, and from Ryland, Clerk of the Council, for reimbursements of expenses in proceeding from Quebec to Montreal to attend the Council. The report recommends the payment of £50 currency to each. 362

Report on the statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Crown from 6th January 1813 to 5th January, 1814. 365

Report on the memorial of John Richardson and others trustees for a bequest made by the late Hon. James McGill for founding a college in the neighbourhood of Montreal. 367

Same on the establishment of the Surveyor General's office. 369

Order to lay an embargo on the exportation of wheat, flour and meal of every kind, barley, rye, oats, pease, potatoes, biscuit, salted pork and beef for a limited period. 370

Reference for a report on the appointment of managers for the Jesuit estates. 371

Report on the petition of P. E. Desbaras, Government printer, recommending the continuance of extra allowance. 372

Report on the petition of Augustus Willing and H. McDonald, searchers and waiters in the Customs, that their provincial salaries be

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£50 currency and their allowance for attending ships five shillings a day. Page 373

Report, recommending that P. A. DeBonne, J. Irwin, H. W. Ryland, J. Blackwood, and Joseph Bouchette be appointed to manage the Jesuit estates. 374

Report recommending the 21st of April to be a day of Thanksgiving for the late success of the arms of His Majesty and Allies. 375

Report on the petition of Moses Hart for a water lot in Three Rivers recommending that it be granted. 376

Report relative to the repairs required for the bridge over the Jacques Cartier. 377

Report on the public accounts. 379

The proceedings of the Committee on the accounts are given from day to day. 380 to 419

November 6, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 210). Dispatches received; his concern at his being apprised that the expectations of the Prince Regent and of the country would be seriously disappointed if he had allowed the campaign to pass without offensive measures. The failure on the part of the naval armament at the very outset. The certainty of defeat had he attempted land operations independent of the fleet. Naval superiority on Lake Ontario was obtained at too late a period to be of further use than to relieve the right division on the Niagara frontier from its difficulties. Contending demands of Vice-Admiral Cochran for marines for Halifax, and of Yeo for the same for Lake Ontario; has sent the 1st Battalion of the 27th (800 rank and file) to Halifax in command of Power. Refers to his long services, and confesses that the purport of the dispatch has produced indescribable agony of mind. The difficulties of the situation in which he was placed. 420

November 8, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 211). The enemy has been repulsed by the Indians in the attempt to ascend the Mississippi to re-take Fort McKay. The defeat of so large a force, and the attempt being twice frustrated, will give confidence to the confederacy now in arms against the enemy. If a post is established at Penetanguishene, many of the difficulties of transporting presents to the Indians will be removed. The American Government is in vain endeavouring to obtain peace with the Indians. Sends statement of the force and distribution of troops. 425

Enclosed. Returns. 427

November 10, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 212). Sends official report from McDouall, of the repulse of the enemy in the attempt to re-capture Fort McKay. 428

Enclosed. McDouall to Drummond, 2nd October. Official report of the action at Rock River and the defeat of the Americans. 430

November 16, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 213). Reinforcement of the right division; retreat of the enemy from Fort Erie after blowing up the works; the reinforcements could not come in contact with the enemy, who are on their own shore seeking winter quarters at Buffalo, Batavia and Nine Mile Creek. An expedition against Burlington, of 1,000 Kentuckians, passed Moravian town; Indians and regulars to attack the force. Refusal of Yeo to co-operate in an attack on the right bank of the Niagara, grounded on the lateness of the season and the uncertainty of the weather endangering the fleet. Drummond and Yeo have determined to form a naval establishment on Lake Erie; believes it to be impracticable. Has urged the consideration of the proposed establishment at Penetanguishene. Sends copy of correspondence. 434

Enclosed. Drummond to Prevost, 5th November (extract). Has given up the intention to return to Kingston and will remain on the frontier till the close of navigation; his view is directed to the right bank of the Niagara, not to Fort Erie, and with the co-operation of the navy he would

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not despair of the destruction of Izard's army; without that co-operation it cannot be done. Shall go to discuss the subject with Yeo and the Commissioner and return, unless the evacuation of Fort Erie and the refusal of Yeo to co-operate should render his return unnecessary. A P.S. reports the evacuation of Fort Erie. Page 439

(The whole letter is in series C, vol. 686, p. 121.)

Drummond to Prevost, 9th November (extract.) Yeo's positive refusal to co-operate with the movement on the right bank of the Niagara; decision to establish a naval post at Turkey Point on Lake Erie, that at Penetanguishene being impracticable. A detachment to proceed to Turkey Point. 443

(The whole letter is in series C, vol. 686, p. 144.)

Prevost to Drummond, 16th December (extract.) His satisfaction at the evacuation of Fort Erie. McArthur's expedition against Burlington, he believes to be combined with Izard's operation. From the spirit of the Indians and with the force placed under de Watteville, he (Drummond) should be enabled to inflict a severe punishment on the Kentuckians. 447

November 17, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 214.) The difficulties of transport to Upper Canada; encloses proposal from Commissary General Robinson for a canal from Montreal to Lachine, and for the improvement of the rapids in the St. Lawrence. The bateaux to go to Fort Wellington only and transfer their loads to large Durham boats, &c. 449

Enclosed. Robinson to Prevost, 14th November. Respecting transport; the construction of a canal, &c. 452

(The original of the enclosure is in series C, vol. 38, p. 88.)

Sketch of the land between Montreal and Lachine, to show the course that might be adopted for the proposed canal. 458*a*.

November 19, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (private). The growing importance of the naval service in Canada. Suggests sending a rear admiral to take command of the lakes, leaving Yeo on Lake Ontario, and selecting proper officers for the other lakes. The rear admiral's powers should not be confined to one lake, but he should have superintendence over all and be instructed to co-operate with the commander of the forces. 459

November 21, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 215). The progress and termination of McArthur's expedition, with a horde of 1,500 mounted Kentuckians armed with rifles, tomahawks and scalping knives; the defeat of their attempt to cross the Grand River and their retreat towards the Thames. Their principal object was the destruction of the mills, and to force their way to Fort Erie to join Izard. In their advance and retreat their progress was marked by plunder, without regard to private property. If they had not been checked they would have effected the ruin of the whole country. 462

November 26, Kingston. Yeo to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst (private) 12th December, which see.

November 26, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 216.) Refers to letter of 1st July (No. 167) and now sends copy of account from Forbes for the transport of the frame of a frigate and stores to Kingston and report of a Board of Officers on the same. Has ordered a warrant for £12,588 2s. 5d. currency for payment to Forbes. 464

Enclosed. Account. Besides the cost, the sum of £1,000 was awarded to Forbes, which makes the total shown above. 465

Report of the Board on the account. 467

November 30, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 217). Had reported the convention for the exchange of prisoners. The evasion, delay and bad faith on the part of the United States Government. He (Prevost) had promptly executed the terms of the agreement. Sends documents to confirm the truth of his charges. 469

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Enclosed. Extract from letter respecting prisoners detained by the United States in contravention of the treaty. Pages 474 to 491

December 2, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 218). Close of campaign on the Niagara frontier. The spirit, gallantry, patience and perseverance of the troops brought it to a conclusion so honourable to the right division. The plan of subjugation formed by the American Government from having acquired the naval superiority of the Lakes and from the numerical superiority of their forces, was completely frustrated by the skill of the generals and the valour of the troops, so that the American army had to surrender the narrow strip of British territory on which they stood, and to retire to their own shore. The arrival of a horde of Kentuckians; their retreat has closed the campaign. By a letter and enclosure from Yeo, it will be seen that the naval establishment of Penetanguishene is in operation. He (Yeo) and Drummond soon discovered how impracticable it would be to construct at Turkey Point the two vessels proposed by Yeo. He is now employed in putting together one of the frigates brought out last autumn, but her armament and equipment have been appropriated for the "St. Lawrence," so that all required for her and for the naval establishment on Lake Huron must be sent from Montreal. The irruption of the Kentuckians has added to the difficulties of forming a naval establishment on Lake Erie, but the evil has not been so extensive as to prevent the cantonment of troops at Turkey Point and Long Point, where they are to be employed in constructing blockhouses on the site of the proposed dockyard to form part of a more formidable defence. 492

Enclosed. Yeo to Prevost, 26th November. Sends report on the progress at Penetanguishene. He intends to build a 44-gun frigate, to be armed with 24 and 32 pounders. A vessel is engaged carrying guns, &c. She will proceed to York, where Collier will take charge of the armament and outfit. The two schooners have gone round to Penetanguishene to cut timber. 497

Poyntz to Yeo; 19th November. Reports the result of his survey of Penetanguishene Bay. 499

December 3, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 219). Safe arrival of the convoy which left Cork on the 2nd October; the vessels are frozen in at Quebec for the winter. 502

December 4, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 220). Had reported the capture of the "Scorpion" and "Tigress"; sends valuation. Recommends that the prize money be distributed in Canada to those entitled to it and that the garrison of Michilimakinak be included. 503

Enclosed. Inventory and valuation. 506

December 10, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 221). Transmits claims from Johnston and from persons representing the North-west Company for losses sustained from the depredations of the enemy, also letter from Johnston, one of the principal sufferers at the Falls of St. Mary. Recommends the claims for favourable consideration. 511

(Part of these claims are in series C, vol. 363, pp. 80, &c.)

December 19, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (222). Transmits letter from Drummond, highly recommending Harvey for his valuable services. 512

Drummond to Prevost, 14th December. Recommending Harvey. 513

December 20. Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 223). Reports that the excesses committed by the mounted Kentuckians in their late incursion had been much exaggerated. 515

December 20, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (private). Transmits letter which will account for his inability to show who did do their duty in the naval combat off Plattsburg on the 11th of September. Is under the impression that the naval commander desires to stifle an inquiry. 516

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Enclosed. Yeo to Prevost, 26th November. Reports that the officer who commanded the gunboats on the 11th September and was brought to Kingston for trial, escaped and cannot be found. Page 517

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1812. November 21, Quebec. Estimate of expense for making a set of accoutrements. Enclosed in Crew to Goulburn, 9th March, 1814, which see.

November 21, Quebec. Minute of Respective Officers. Enclosed in Crew to Goulburn, 9th March, 1814, which see.

1813. March 15, Ordnance. Griffin to Goulburn. Enclosed in Crew to Goulburn, 9th March, 1814, which see.

April 6, Plymouth. Beckwith to Torrens (extract). Enclosed in Torrens to Goulburn, 15th March, 1814, which see.

November 18, Haarlem. Barclay to Transport Board. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 3rd February, 1814, which see.

November 24, Washington. Mason to Barclay. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 3rd February, 1814, which see.

November 30, Haarlem. Barclay to Transport Board. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 3rd February, 1814, which see, and another from Barclay of 7th December, in same letter.

December 16, Halifax. Sherbrooke to Warren. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 28th January, 1814, which see.

December 16, Barbados. Prevost to the Duke of York. Enclosed in Torrens to Goulburn, 24th May, 1814, which see.

December 18, Halifax. Miller to McLeay. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 3rd March, 1814, which see.

December 30, Bermuda. Warren to Croker. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 28th January, 1814, which see.

1814. January 3, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. The Lords of the Admiralty do not intend to prepare the frames of a frigate and two brigs in addition to the ships already ordered, as Warren proposes to have these built at Matchedash Bay and their Lordships are not aware that it would be practicable to transport from Montreal to Matchedash Bay such large timbers, but if Bathurst thinks otherwise they shall have the frames prepared. Shall send the necessary number of seamen for the Lakes. Page 3

January 5, Admiralty. Same to the same. Orders have been given to prepare the frames of two sloops to be shipped to Montreal with materials for rigging and equipping them. 5

January 10, Admiralty. Admiralty to Bathurst. Immediate measures shall be taken to put the vessels on the establishment of the navy. The duration of this arrangement should be left for determination, to the return of peace. 6

January 10, Admiralty. Same to the same. Ask a wharf and storehouse at Quebec to receive the naval stores for the lake service, also that the Governor of Canada be directed to give assistance in the transport of stores from Quebec and Montreal to such places as the Commodore of the navy may require. 8

January 18, Admiralty. Same to the same. Ask that orders be given to the Master General of the Ordnance to supply one 5½ inch howitzer and one nine pounder field piece to each line of battle ship on the North American station. 10

January 18, Haarlem. Barclay to Griffiths. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 4th March, which see.

January 24, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. The officers of Ordnance have not yet received instructions to issue the howitzer and field piece asked for in letter of 18th. 11

January 24, Admiralty. Same to the same. The order by Bathurst of 18th respecting the howitzer, &c., has not yet been received by the Ordnance. 12

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January 27, Admiralty. Croker to Coulburn. Prevost is to be informed that the second battalion of Royal Marines, excepting the artillery company, is to be transferred to the command of Yeo for manning the squadron. The artillery company is to continue with Prevost. Page 13

January 27, Transport Office. Transport Board to Croker. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 28th January, which see.

January 28, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Transmits copies of letters, &c., respecting the removal of prisoners of war from Halifax to Louisbourg. The Lords of the Admiralty are inclined to recommend: (1.) To remove all prisoners on parole from Halifax to Louisbourg; (2.) To send all other prisoners to England by every opportunity; (3.) To treat Mitchell, the American agent for prisoners, exactly as Barclay is treated. 14

Enclosed. Warren to Croker, 30 December, 1813. Approves of the proposed removal of prisonersof war from Halifax to Louisbourg. 16

Transport Office to Croker, 27th January, 1814. Agree with Warren and Sherbrooke as to the removal of prisoners of war to Louisbourg. 17

Sherbrooke to Warren, 16th December, 1813. Ten vessels carrying British and colonial manufactures and produce from Halifax to American ports have been condemned on information furnished by Mitchell and prisoners on parole; the depot should be removed to some less objectionable place; suggests Pictou or Louisbourg. 19

January 29, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn (secret). Sends drawings and papers respecting two frigates and two sloops, the frames of which are in course of being set up at Chatham to be sent to Canada and there completed; attention to be paid by Prevost to the place where the frames are to be set up in Canada. The importance of speed in the execution of the work. The dispatches to be thrown overboard in event of the mail boat being captured. 21

February 2, Transport Office. Transport Board to Croker. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 3rd February, which see.

February 3, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Transmits correspondence respecting prisoners of war. 24.

Enclosed. Transport Board to Croker, 2nd February. Transmit copies of three dispatches from Barclay, agent for prisoners of war. 25.

Barclay to Transport Board, 18th November. Respecting the refusal of the United States to supply bedding to the prisoners of war. 26.

Same to the same, 30th November. Reports the progress of the exchanges; the confinement of British prisoners, on the ground, it is alleged, of retaliation. 31.

Same to the same, 7th December. Strongly advises that no more American prisoners should be released. 36.

Mason to Barclay, 24th November, 1813. Informs him that retaliatory measures have been adopted against British prisoners of war for improper treatment towards United States prisoners. 38.

February 9, Quebec. Prevost to Warren. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 23rd May, which see.

February 10, Quebec. Same to Adjutant General. Enclosed in Torrens to Goulburn, 25th April, which see.

February 11, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. In accordance with a suggestion of Bathurst that part of the black population of Virginia being probably disposed to place themselves under the protection of His Majesty's ships, may be allowed to enlist in the New Brunswick regiment, if not obnoxious to the people of the province; orders have been given to that effect. The contradictory reports of Sherbrooke and Prevost as to the prospects of recruiting for that corps. 302.

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February 11, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. How much tonnage will be required for the conveyance of stores to Canada ? Page 353.

February 13, Haarlem. Barclay to Transport Board. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 21st May, which see.

February 14, Whitehall. Beckett to Goulburn. Sends memorial of Pugsley, offering to raise men and horses in America. 340
(The memorial is missing).

February 15, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. On what day will the vessel be required that Bathurst has asked for to convey dispatches to Canada ? 42

February 16, New York. Barclay to Hamilton. Enclosed in Hamilton to Bunbury, 5th May, which see.

February 19, Quebec. Freer to Kempt. Enclosed in McLeay to Goulburn, 3rd June, which see.

February 25, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Sends duplicates of the drawings, etc., transmitted on the 29th January, of the vessels to be set up in frame, and asks that the duplicates be sent to Prevost. 43

February 26, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Measures shall be taken to provide stores for the marine department in Canada. 44

March 1, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. The Navy Board has provided the means to cover the present year's demands for the establishment at Quebec. 45

March 2, Admiralty. Croker to the same. The Lords of the Admiralty recommend that instead of troop ships bringing the 7-60th regiment from Guernsey to Cork to be reshipped in transports for Halifax or Quebec, the transports now at Portsmouth should be sent to ship the regiment at Guernsey. 46

Enclosed. Transport Board to Croker, 2nd March. The transports intended for Cork are now at Portsmouth. 47

March 3, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Sends triplicates of drawings, etc., of vessels to be sent to Canada in frame. 48

March 3, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter to the Transport Board respecting the treatment of British prisoners of war. 49.

Enclosed. Miller to McLeay, 18th December, 1813. The United States prisoners of war are detained at Halifax until it is known whether or not the British prisoners are ready to embark at Salem, as there are doubts on the subject. 50

Extracts from Barclay's letters follow. 52 to 54

March 3, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn, The Lords of the Admiralty desire to know if the regiment from Guernsey for Canada is to go to Halifax or Quebec. If to the latter place, the transports should come back to Spithead, instead of losing time by going to Cork. 55

March 4, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. The British prisoners of war, according to a letter enclosed, who were kept in close confinement, have now been placed in the situation of ordinary prisoners of war. 56

Enclosed. Barclay to Griffiths, 18th January. British prisoners kept in confinement have been put in the situation of ordinary prisoners of war. 57

March 5, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Applies for tonnage for detachments for Canada, Nova Scotia and the Bermudas. 304

March 5, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. A convoy has been ordered for transport for the 7-60th regiment from Guernsey. 58

March 7, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter from Admiral Bickerton, that the transports for the 7-60th have been sent from Spithead to Plymouth. 59

Enclosed. Bickerton to Croker, 6th March. The transports for the 7-60th have been sent from Spithead to Plymouth, from what appears to be satisfactory reasons. 60

March 8, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Applies for a passage for Major General Couran to Quebec. 305

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March 8, Navy Office. Navy Board to Goulburn. Receipts sent for stores supplied by the "Niobe" to the "St. Lawrence," the amount to be paid on account of the treasurer of the navy. Page 349

March 9, Ordnance. Crew to Goulburn. Asks for an answer to the reference of 15th March, 1813, respecting the requisition for 5,000 sets of accoutrements, the expense of which should not fall on the Ordnance. 406

Enclosed. Copy of the letter of 15th March, 1813, on the subject. 407

Minute of the Respective Officers, 21st November, 1812. 409

Estimate of expense for making a set of accoutrements. 411

Freer to Fleming, ordnance storekeeper, 5th November, 1812. Order for 5,000 sets of black pouch accoutrements. 412

March 11, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Is the vessel held to carry dispatches to Prevost still to be retained ? 62

March 11, Admiralty. Same to Bunbury. The transports for the 7-60th from Guernsey have sailed for Cork. Troopships shall be ordered to convey the regiment to Cork. 63

March 11, Admiralty. Same to the same. Two troopships have been ordered to Guernsey to embark the 7-60th for Cork. 64

March 12, Admiralty. Same to the same. Orders have been given to provide a passage for Major General Couran to Quebec on board of the "Dover." 65

March 12, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Couran ought to be provided with a passage in a ship of war. 307

March 12, Whitehall. Board of Trade (Lack) to the same. Sends minute with result of inquiries as to the situation of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in respect to a supply of flour and grain. 331

Enclosed. Minute 10th March, that after hearing evidence it appears that no flour or grain need be sent to Canada or New Brunswick. A supply of 10,000 barrels authorized to be sent to Nova Scotia under proper restrictions, &c. 332

March 15, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter from Hauchette respecting his receiving the usual allowance for Beckwith's conveyance to America. The Commander-in-chief trusts that such an explanation may be made as will induce the Admiralty to grant the regulated allowance. 308

Enclosed. Hauchette to Torrens, 11th March. For remuneration for messing Beckwith and staff on board his ship. 310

Beckwith to Torrens, 6th April, 1813. How the cost of his messing could be settled with Hauchette. 312

March 16, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. The vessels carrying supernumerary seamen to Quebec, are directed to repair to Halifax for American prisoners. Orders should be sent to ship the invalids for England on board of these vessels. 66

March 17, Admiralty. Same to the same. Ships for Canada leaving Spithead are to call off Cork for the transports with the 16th regiment; hopes they will be in readiness when the ships arrive. Sends copies of orders, of an account of stores sent, and extract from letter to Yeo. 67

March 17. McLeay to Goulburn. Are the 1,400 men for whom tonnage for Quebec is required, additional to the detachments previously specified ? 354

March 18, Navy Office. Navy Board to Goulburn. Had applied to the Secretary of State for payment of articles supplied to the "St. Lawrence" schooner. Being mistaken, the Board desires to know to whom to apply. 350

March 26, Navy Office. Navy Board to Goulburn. The only additional information the Board can give relative to the supply of stores to the "St. Lawrence" schooner is, that the "Niobe," by which vessel they were supplied, was in the River St. Lawrence at the time. 351

March 26, Quebec. Ratty to Creighton. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 4th July, which see.

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March 27, Quebec. Creighton to Prevost. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 4th July, which see.

April 4, Portsmouth. List of transports which sailed this day from St. Helens to Quebec. Page 355

April 15, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. In reference to allowance for passage to Beckwith, was any embarkation allowance made him and the amount? 69

April 16, Transport Office. List of transports which sailed on the 10th instant, from Cork for North America. 356

April 19, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. The 93rd regiment ordered to Newfoundland to relieve the Nova Scotia Fencibles, whose removal to Canada is authorized. 313

April 20, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Convoy ordered for 93rd regiment for Newfoundland, and the Nova Scotia Fencibles thence to Quebec. 70

April 22, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Sends names of transports for the conveyance of the 93rd regiment from Portsmouth to Newfoundland, and to take thence the Nova Scotia Fencibles to Quebec. 357

April 23, Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. In reference to sending the 29th Foot to North America, the clothing as well as a detachment of 200 men should be sent in the same vessels as are to take the 12th Foot to Gibraltar. 314

April 25, Horse Guards. Same to the same. Transmits copy of letter from Prevost. Under the circumstances stated, Prevost may send home the officers and non-commissioned officers of the 2-41st regiment. 315

Enclosed. Prevost to the Adjutant General, 10th February. In consequence of the reduction in the numbers of the two battalions of the 41st, recommends that they be incorporated into one battalion. 316

May 5, Foreign office. Hamilton to Bunbury. Transmits extract from a letter from Barclay. 337

Enclosed. Barclay to Hamilton, 16th February. The increase in the bounty and in head money for prisoners; hundreds of privateers are as a consequence, fitting out in the States. There are now 120 long 32 pounders on their way to Sackett's harbour by land. Vessels building to receive them. 338

May 9, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. The troop ships "Leopard" and "Diomede" with the Royals on board, are ordered to call off Cork for the transports with the 97th, if they have not sailed thence with the last convoy. 71

May 9, Montreal. Freer to Creighton. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 4th July, which see.

May 12, Quebec. Ratty to Creighton. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 4th July, which see.

May 13, Ordnance. Crew to Goulburn. There is no objection on the part of the Ordnance to the exportation by the Hudson's Bay Company of shot to their settlement. 413

May 14, Barbados. Rear Admiral Durham to Croker. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 21st June, 1814, which see.

May 21, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits copy of letter from Barclay, that he has been removed to Bladensburg, nine miles from Washington, in which he asks he may be superseded. Asks that the letter be laid before the Prince Regent for his pleasure as to the steps to be taken. 72

Enclosed. Barclay to Transport Board, 13th February. Had been ordered to remove near Washington to a place called Bladensburg, nine miles from there. As this would prevent him from doing his duty to the prisoners of war, he asks that his resignation be accepted; he had applied for this reason to the President to be left at his post until the arrival of his successor; this application was refused and the original order repeated. Sends copies of correspondence. Should the negotiations

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at Gothenburg promise to end in peace, he has no objection to remain, but if the war is to be renewed, urges that he be superseded. The extravagant cost of blankets will make this quarter's accounts heavy. Page 73

Barclay to Monroe (undated). The inconveniences that will attend his removal. The restrictions imposed on him are greater than those on the United States agents. 77

May 22, Quebec. Creighton to Croker. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 4th July, which see.

May 23, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. The first battalion of Royal Marines, serving in Canada, are to be disposed of for the naval service; Prevost to be notified that the battalion is no longer under his orders. 84

May 23, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits copy of letter from Prevost to Warren and copies of the statements of the naval force on Lakes Ontario and Champlain, and of the gunboats on these waters and on the St. Lawrence. 85

Enclosed. Prevost to Warren, 9th February, 1814. Transmits statements of the naval force. He is assured that the two ships building at Kingston and the brig at Isle aux Noix will be ready to launch as soon as the navigation opens. 86

Statement of the naval force on Lakes Ontario and Champlain. 87

List of gun-boats on Lakes Ontario and Champlain and on the St. Lawrence above Montreal. 88

May 24, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Sends copy of the only letter received from Beckwith respecting the 90th regiment. 318

Enclosed. Beckwith to the Duke of York, 16th December, 1813. Six transports with the 90th regiment, naval stores and provisions for the army have arrived at Barbados. Does not know if the Admiral has received orders for a convoy to the transports for Bermuda. 319

May 24, Transport Office. McLeay to Bunbury. Sends names of transports that sailed on the 19th instant from Cove of Cork to Quebec and St. John's Newfoundland. 358

May 26, Ordnance. Crew to Goulburn. It being stated that there is room in the "Mars," for the clothing for the sappers and miners and a large iron chest, these have been ordered to be embarked. 414

May 29, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. The Lords of the Admiralty have no information on the subject of the delay in the arrival of the 90th at Bermuda. 89

June 1, Horse Guards. List of regiments which it is supposed the Duke of Wellington will select for service in North America. 321

June 1, Montreal. Prevost to Drummond. Enclosed in Croker to Bunbury, 25th August, which see.

June 2, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. The "Granicus" has been ordered to convoy specie to Quebec. 90

June 2, Montreal. Prevost to Cochrane. Enclosed in Croker to Bunbury, 25th August, which see.

June 3, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Sends copy of order by Prevost for the reception of prisoners of war on board ships. The Board submits that a building on shore should be allottted for these prisoners. 359

Enclosed. Freer to Kempt, 19th February. Prevost desires that transports should be allotted for the reception at Quebec of prisoners of war. 360

June 8, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Has received letter respecting the retention by O'Conor of his office of acting Commissioner of the Navy at Kingston. 91

June 9, Admiralty, Same to the same. Specie for Quebec ordered to be put on board H.M.S. "Antelope." 92

June 10, Admiralty. Same to the same. A passage on board H.M.S. "Antelope" has been ordered for Lord Arthur Somerset with dispatches for Prevost. 93

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June 10, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Measures to be adopted with regard to Beaseley, agent for United States prisoners of war in every respect corresponding to those adopted by the United States Government toward Barclay. Page 94

June 11, Admiralty. Same to the same. The convoy for Quebec is ordered to sail on the 15th, if the wind permit. 95

June 12, Gibraltar. Fleming to Croker. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 14th July, which see.

June 13, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. All the detachments, except the men of the 28th, will arrive at Portsmouth on the 15th; a detachment of the 58th will be sent instead of that of the 28th. 322

June 13, Transport Office. McLeay to the same. A passage to Quebec ordered for Rev. Mr. Osgood and his assistant. 361

June 15, Transport Office. Same to the same. Transport ordered for Osgood's books with the rest of his baggage. 362

June 18, Off St. Pierre. White to Croker. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 9th July, which see.

June 21, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from Rear Admiral Durham, containing intelligence from Canada. 96

Durham to Croker, 14th May. Letters received at Barbados from Canada, represent its fate as very precarious and express hope that the 90th is on its way. Thinks himself fortunate in having facilitated its departure. 97

June 22, Bermuda. Cochrane to Croker. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 9th August, which see.

June 24, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Sends list of transports which sailed on the 23rd from St. Helen's for North America. 363

List. 364

(The date of the list is the 25th, but it is evidently the one referred to in letter dated 24th.)

June 30, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. The ship "Saratoga" to proceed from Dartmouth to the United States with released American prisoners is to sail immediately after the arrival of the post office bag to be forwarded from London on Saturday. Has Bathurst any dispatches to go? 365

June 30, War Office. Merry to the same. Sends letter from Sergeant Cooke of the 14th regiment U. S. infantry, apparently intended for Bathurst. 420

(The enclosure missing).

July 4, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Transmits copies of letters and correspondence relative to the supply of medicines, etc., for the sick on board H.M.S. "Eolus." 98

Enclosed. Creighton to Prevost, 27th March. Applies to have the deficiencies of medicines, etc., for H.M.S. "Eolus" supplied. 99

Ratty, surgeon, to Creighton, 26th March. For a supply of medicine for H.M.S. "Eolus." 100

Creighton to Croker, 22nd May. Transmits copy of letter from Freer that no medicine case be supplied to the "Eolus" till Prevost shall be informed when the vessel is ready to proceed to sea. Encloses also letter from Ratty, surgeon, that the medicine is absolutely necessary, has therefore, directed him to purchase. 101

Freer to Creighton, 9th May. Medicines have been ordered for the "Eolus" to be delivered when the vessel is ready for sea. 103

Ratty to Creighton, 12th May. The immediate necessity for medicines. 104

July 8, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Transmits copy of correspondence respecting proposed armistice with the United States. 105

Enclosed. Yeo to Croker, 14th April. It is impossible to determine what the naval force of the United States will be at the opening of

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navigation. It is "highly necessary an officer should see his enemy "before he makes up his mind he is to be beat by him." Page 106

Prevost to Yeo, 7th April (extract). Has desired Drummond to communicate the contents of secret letter respecting an armistice proposed by the United States Government and sends statement from Sackett's harbour respecting the United States fleet to assist his judgment. 107

Yeo to Prevost, 13th April. Does not think the United States fleet will have the advantage at the beginning of the campaign and the British fleet was never so competent to engage the enemy. Discusses the relative strength of the two fleets. "These considerations induce me to be "decidedly of opinion that were your Excellency to accept of the pro- "posed armistice it would neither conduce to the credit of His "Majesty's Government or the honour of his arms, whilst it would "enable the enemy to gain time for the launching and equipping more "ships; augmenting and concentrating his forces and bringing them to "bear (should a rupture of the armistice ensue, a measure, I fear, from "the known enmity and insincerity of the American Government, too "likely to occur), with redoubled force against us." 108

Statement of the forces of His Majesty's fleet on Lake Ontario, as it will appear in the spring of 1814. 112

Prevost to Admiral Cochrane, 11th May. Reports the steps taken towards an armistice. The successful result of the attack on Oswego. Sailing of Pringle from Isle aux Noix to reconnoitre and to destroy, if possible, the enemy's ships building at Vergennes. Yeo's next object will probably be the depot of provisions on the Genesee River and at Sodus. Has had bateaux built at Nottawasaga Creek and sent off with provisions, &c., to strengthen McDouall at Michilimakinak. 113

July 9, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Transmits letter from White, H.M.S. "Centaur," respecting the convoy of transports with the 6th and 82nd regiments. 119

Enclosed. White to Croker, 18th June. The convoy has arrived off St. Pierre and Miquelon on the way to the St. Lawrence. 120

July 14, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Sends extract from letter from Admiral Fleming, that the transports with troops left Gibraltar on the 11th June. 121

Enclosed. Fleming to Croker, 12th June. Sailing of transports on the 11th; the ships of war to convoy them had arrived on the 4th. 122

July 14, Whitehall. Addington to Croker. To move the Lords of the Admiralty to grant to Jean Chanson a free passage to Quebec. 124

July 15, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Has Bathurst any objection to a free passage being given to Jean Chanson, a poor French emigrant, whose friends are settled in Quebec? 123

July 18, Bermuda. Cochrane to Croker. Enclosed in Croker to Bunbury, 25th August, which see.

July 18, Admiralty. Croker to Yeo. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 19th July, which see.

July 19, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Has laid before the Lords of the Admiralty letter respecting the setting up of the frames of vessels to be sent out. Transmits copy of letter written to Yeo on the subject. 125

Enclosed. Croker to Yeo, 18th July. The proposal to set up the frames of vessels on Lake Ontario having been abandoned, they are to be set up at Quebec. Pring reports that by lengthening the vessels the draught of water might be reduced so that they might be available in Lake Champlain; measures are to be taken for that purpose. 126

July 19, Transport Office. McCrery to Bunbury. Transmits extract from letter respecting the arrival of Lieut. Saunders, R.N., at Portsmouth. 366

Enclosed. Patton to the Transport Board, 18th July. Arrival of Saunders; his list of transports sent, with which he sailed from Quebec, but was parted from in a gale. 367

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July 26, Whitehall. Beckett to Goulburn. Lord Sidmouth desires to know the grounds on which Prevost recommends Plackett, condemned to death, to be a fit subject for pardon. Page 341

August 9, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from Cochrane, representing "the aggrieved state of the Indians since the American revolution." 128

Enclosed. Cochrane to Croker, 22nd June. Since the revolution the Indians have been constantly subject to aggressions. Suggests that in any treaty with the United States the Indians shall be replaced in the possession of their lands and the full enjoyment of all the privileges they enjoyed under the British Government. 129

August 16, Admiralty. Croker to Bunbury. The "Zealous" will receive on board at Portsmouth money intended for Quebec. 130

August 17, Admiralty. Same to the same. Transmits copy of letter from the chiefs of the Creek Nations. 131

Enclosed. Address of the Creek chiefs (undated) to Cochrane. Thanks for arms; the horrors of war inflicted on them by the Americans. Suggest an attack on Mobile, which would secure the alliance of all the other Indians. 132

August 18, Patuxent River. Cochrane to Secretary of State of the United States. Enclosed in Croker to Bunbury, 27th September, which see.

August 23, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Has received copy of the dispatch, &c., respecting the exchange of prisoners. Sends copy of a report on the subject from the Transport Board; the Lords of the Admiralty approve of the prisoners therein referred to being given up. 135

Transport Board, 22nd August. Report that there is nothing objectionable in the convention for the exchange of prisoners. Desire to know whether they are to inform Beasley that the prisoners will be delivered up. 136

August 25, Admiralty. Croker to Bunbury. Transmits letter, with enclosures, from Cochrane, reporting retaliatory measures in consequence of the disgraceful conduct of the American troops in the wanton destruction of private property. 138

Enclosed. Cochrane to Croker, 18th July. The readiest way of inflicting retaliation on the United States for the wanton destruction of private property is to bring home to the supporters of the Government which authorizes this unnatural system of warfare a full share of its dreadful calamities. 139

Order to the officers of the navy to destroy and lay waste such towns and districts on the coast as may be assailable, in view of the conduct of the American army towards His Majesty's unoffending Canadian subjects. "This order to remain in force until I receive information from "Sir George Prevost that the Executive Government of the United "States have come under an obligation to the injured and unoffending "inhabitants of the Canadas for all the outrages their troops have committed." 141

By a secret memorandum, Cochrane states that he sends private instructions that forbearance is to be exercised towards the inhabitants, but magazines, harbours or shipping belonging to government to be taken away or destroyed. 144

Prevost to Cochrane, 2nd June. Asks him to assist in inflicting such punishment on the United States as shall deter them from outrages on private property. 146

Same to Drummond, 1st June. Under the belief that the retaliation for the destruction of Newark had been effectual, he had issued the proclamation which had been scrupulously adhered to. Is reluctantly compelled to return to the system so abhorrent to the principles of

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humanity. He is to send a flag of truce to the nearest United States officer to inform him that severe retaliation will be inflicted for every act of cruel outrage committed on the defenceless and peaceful settlers on the frontier. Page 147

August 29, Montreal. Freer to Kempt. Enclosed in McCrery to Bunbury, 17th November, which see.

(There are two letters of same date enclosed in the letter).

August 31, Transport Office. McCrery to Bunbury. The applicants for a passage (named) can be accommodated on board the "Charlotte." 368

Enclosed. Application for free passage to Quebec for F. Freytag, his wife and wife's sister and F. Farro. 369

September 1, Isle aux Noix. Downie to Upton. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 18th November, which see.

September 2, Washington. Commissary General of prisoners to Cochrane (extract). Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 26th November, which see.

September 7, Off Ashe Island. Downie to Prevost. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 18th November, which see.

September 8, Pointe au Fer. Same to the same. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 18th November, which see.

September 8, Plattsburg. Prevost to Downie. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 18th November, which see.

September 9, Plattsburg. Same to the same. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 18th November, which see.

September 10, Quebec. Kempt to Transport Board. Enclosed in McCrery to Bunbury, 17th November, which see.

September 12, Plattsburg. Robertson to Pring. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 22nd November, which see.

September 12, Plattsburg. Pring to Yeo. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 22nd November, which see.

September 14, Horse Guards. Torrens to Bunbury. Sends copy of letter and report, explaining why the 16th and 97th regiments did not sail with the Quebec and Halifax convoys. 323

Enclosed. Carey to Torrens, 9th September. Transmits copy of letter from Major O'Donoghue, reporting the cause of the 16th and 97th regiments not having sailed with the convoys. 324

O'Donoghue to Quartermaster General, 6th September. It was impossible to get the "Brutus" transport ready for the convoy, which would not wait, owing to the lateness of the season. 325

September 14, Transport Office. McCrery to Bunbury. A. Sarony and F. Linpp can be accommodated with a passage to Quebec in the "Wear." 371

September —, Off Plattsburg. Robertson to Pring. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 18th November, which see.

September 17, Isle aux Noix. Pring to Yeo. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 18th November which see.

September 18, Chesapeake Bay. Michell to McLeod. Enclosed in Griffin to Bunbury, 19th October, which see.

September 24, Kingston. Yeo to Croker. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 22nd November, which see.

September 27, Admiralty. Croker to Bunbury. Sends copy of letter from Cochrane to Secretary of State for the United States, acquainting him with the order issued respecting retaliation for the disgraceful conduct of the American troops. 149

Enclosed. Cochrane to Secretary of State of the United States, 18th August. Has received orders for retaliation for the wanton destruction

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committed by the United States army in Upper Canada. Had hopes that the contest would have ended without resort to severities that are contrary to the usages of civilized warfare; it is with great reluctance he has been obliged to adopt them, and he shall be gratified if the conduct of the Executive of the United States authorises his staying such proceedings. Page 150

September 27, Washington. Commissary General of prisoners to Cochrane. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 26th November, which see.

September 29, Kingston. Yeo to Croker. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 18th November, which see.

September 30, Washington. Mason to Transport Board. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury 26th November, which see.

October 5, Cork harbour. Sawyer to Croker. Enclosed in Croker to Bunbury, 10th October, which see.

October 5, Cork. Forbes to Sawyer. Enclosed in Croker to Bunbury, 10th October, which see.

October 8, Quebec. Kempt to McLeay. Enclosed in McCrery to Bunbury 17th November, which see.

(There are two letters enclosed of the same date.)

October 10, Admiralty. Croker to Bunbury. Transmits copy of letter from Sawyer, relating to the embarkation of troops at Cork. 152

Enclosed. Sawyer to Croker, 5th October. Sends copy of letter from Forbes, relative to the embarkation of troops; has detained the "Sultan" till the 28th regiment is embarked. 153

Forbes to Sawyer, 5th October. The arrangement for the embarkation of troops at Cork. 154

October 18. Transport Office. McLeay to Gordon. The transport "Alexander" is appropriated to receive at Portsmouth, 10,000 stand of light arms, with ammunition and accoutrements for conveyance to Bermuda. 372

October 19, Transport Office. Same to the same. The transport "Mariner" should be added to the "Alexander" for the conveyance of arms, &c. 373

Enclosed. Patton to Transport Board, 18th October. The "Alexander" is not of sufficient tonnage to carry the arms, &c.; proposes to appropriate the "Mariner" in aid of the service. 374

October 19, Ordnance. Griffin to Bunbury. The Board desire to know if the ultimate destination of the 10,000 stand of arms would render it prudent to embark in the same ship the ammunition asked for. 415

Enclosed. Michell to McLeod, 18th September. Desires to have guns and ammunition; clothing, &c. 416

Requisition. 417

October 20, Transport Office. McLeay to Bunbury. The broker for the "Elizabeth," loaded with flour and bread for Quebec, reports her capture. 376

October 21, Transport Office. McCrery to Gordon. The transport "Hero of the Nile" parted from the convoy in a gale and returned to Plymouth. 377

Enclosed. Cheesman to Transport Board, 19th October. Reports the return to Plymouth this day of the transport "Hero of the Nile," having parted with the convoy on the 24th ulto.; her damaged condition. 378

October 25, Quebec. Memorial of the masters of transports. Enclosed in Transport Board to Bathurst, 2nd December, which see.

October 26, Transport Office. McLeay to Gordon. The report inclosed will show that there has been no delay on the part of the Board in bringing forward ships for the Cork service. 380

Enclosed. List of store transports under orders to assemble at Cork for a particular service. 381

October , Admiralty. Barrow to Gordon. Passages for the Deputy and Assistant Commissary ordered in the "Statira"; the other commissariat officers must wait for another opportunity. 155

1814.
October 26, Quebec. Kempt to Woodruff. Enclosed in Transport Board to Bathurst, 2nd December, which see.

October 29, Ordnance. Chapman to Bunbury. Applies for a passage by the "Statira" frigate, for Officers of the Royal Artillery and Engineers. Page 418

October 29, Quebec. Kempt to Hancock. Enclosed in Transport Board to Bathurst, 2nd December, which see.

November 5, Quebec. Freer to Fleming. Enclosed in Crew to Goulburn, 9th March, 1814, which see.

November 17, Transport Office. McCrery to Bunbury. Sends extract from letter and copies of enclosures from Kempt, transport agent at Quebec. 382

Enclosed. Kempt to Transport Board, 10th September. Sends copies of letters from the Military Secretary, relative to fitting the dispatch vessel and sending assistance to the fleet on Lake Ontario; has obeyed all the orders, except in procuring ten extra seamen to defend the "Mariner." Half of the crews are now with Yeo's squadron. Did not feel authorised to expend £110 for crimps to procure the ten men, as neither the senior officer nor Major Glasgow would give an order to incur such an expense. The extra defence of the "Mariner." The June convoy not arrived; all unoccupied transports shall be returned, but it is probable a number must remain in Quebec all winter. 383

Freer to Kempt, 29th August. He is to select a small fast sailing transport to carry dispatches; how she is to be manned, &c. 385

Freer to Kempt, 29th August. He is to send to Yeo men from the transports to be returned at a time to be agreed on. 386

Kempt to McLeay, 8th October. Sends list of transports under convoy of the "Antelope." Lieut. Tregartha is unable to sail from illness; list of the officers employed by him (Kempt). 387

Kempt to McLeay, 8th October. Arrival of transports and ships on freight from Falmouth; list of the vessels. Shall do all in his power to have them sent back before the close of navigation. Sixteen transports, half whose crews are on Lake Ontario, must winter at Quebec. 388

November 17, Transport Office. McCrery to Bunbury. Arrival of transports from Quebec; names given. Others from Ceylon and the Cape reported to be in the Downs. 389.

November 18, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits correspondence respecting the engagement at Plattsburg. 156

Enclosed. Yeo to Croker, 29th September. Has received from Pring copies of correspondence between Prevost and Downie, by which it appears that the latter would not have risked the action so unprepared but for being goaded on by Prevost. 157

Downie to Upton; 1st September. The "Confiance" must soon be before the enemy, yet she has not a lock to any gun or carronade on board. Asks for a supply. 159

Downie to Prevost, 7th September. It will be a day or two before the "Confiance" can be ready, but it will take that time to reach Chazy, where he shall be happy to receive further communications. 160

Prevost to Downie, 8th September. Has sent Coose, his aide-de-camp to give him (Downie) correct information of the disposition of the enemy's naval force. Only waits his (Downie's) arrival to attack Macomb; the destruction of the enemy's fleet is his (Downie's) share in the first instance; if that fleet runs away, there must be a consultation as to ulterior movements. 161

Downie to Prevost, 8th September. He is advancing to Chazy as fast as the wind and weather will permit. His ship is not ready and it is his duty not to hazard her before an enemy which will be of superior force. Will anchor at Chazy till his guns are ready. 162

1814.

Prevost to Downie, 9th September. Has postponed his advance till the squadron is ready; the evils of delay; the enemy's fleet undermanned. Page 163

Downie to Prevost, 9th September. Will weigh anchor about midnight and get to Plattsburg about dawn; will attack the enemy's fleet if there is a chance of success. Relies on assistance from the troops. Has applied for a company of the 39th, the flotilla being shortmanned. 165

Prevost to Downie, 10th September. In consequence of his letter expects him to be rounding Cumberland head at dawn, the troops are held in readiness to storm the works when the naval action should begin. Ascribes his disappointment to the change of wind. 166

Robertson to Pring, 15th September. Sends return of the killed and wounded on board the "Confiance." The expectation held out to the crew that the enemy's works should be stormed when the action began; their refusal to fight owing to the want of co-operation on the part of the army and the gun boats keeping at a distance owing also to the state of the "Confiance" and the danger to the wounded of being drowned from her leaky condition, he agreed to the surrender. The whole fire was ordered to be directed against the "Confiance." 167

Pring to Yeo, 17th September. The disappointment of the squadron at the want of co-operation on the part of the land force. Downie urged by Prevost to make the attack on the promise that the land forces would act against the enemy at the same moment. It was confidently expected that the enemy's gun boats would be driven from the shelter of the forts, but the failure of the land attack prevented the attempt from being crowned with success. If the works had been stormed even after the action terminated, the squadron could have been saved. 170

November 21, Transport Office. McCrery to Bunbury. Arrival in the Downs, on the 19th, of the "Retrieve," and of the "Lord Cathcart" this day at Deptford, both loaded with plank and stores for Messrs. W. and E. Stewart. 390

November 22, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits copy of letter from Yeo, with returns, containing report of the action on Lake Champlain. 172

Enclosed. Yeo to Croker, 24th September. Sends copies of letters from Pring and Robertson. It appears that Downie was urged and his ship hurried into action before she was in a fit state to meet the enemy. The fleet should not have been sent into the bay; it could not have assisted in storming the batteries; had that been done first, the enemy's squadron would have been forced to quit the bay and give the British squadron a fair chance. 173

(This letter by mistake is dated 1812.)

Pring to Yeo, 12th September. Details of the preparations for and the action on Lake Champlain. 174

Return of the killed and wounded in H.M. squadron. 184

Robertson to Pring, 12th September. Report of the action. 185

Statement of the enemy's squadron. 190

November 24, Lincoln's Inn. Opinion of Counsel that by his commission, the powers of Prevost as Governor and Commander-in-Chief cannot be transferred to another so long as he resides in the province. 343

Enclosed. Bathurst to Attorney and Solicitor General, November. Reference for opinion of Counsel on the powers under the commission of Prevost. 346

November 26, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits copies of letters from Mason explaining the reason of the United States Government for suspending the functions of Barclay as British agent for prisoners and for refusing to receive Robertson, appointed to succeed Barclay. 191

1814. By a note of same date only the copy of letter respecting Robertson was sent, there not being time to copy the other for immediate transmission.

Enclosed. Mason to Transport Board, 30th September. Reasons for refusing to receive Robertson. Page 194

Extract from letter from the Commissary General of prisoners to Cochrane, 2nd September, on the conduct of Barclay. 197

The same to the same (extract), 27th September. Gilbert Robertson cannot be received as agent for prisoners. If he (Cochrane) appoint an agent in the meantime he will be received and respected. 198

Copy of passport to Robertson, 16th March, 1813. 200

November —, Downing Street. Bathurst to Attorney and Solicitor General. Enclosed in opinion of Counsel, 24th November, which see.

December 1, Transport Office. Transport Board. Copy sent of list of military stores in the "Stranger" for Quebec, captured by a privateer. 391

Enclosed. List. 392

Recapitulation. 392*a*

December 2, Admiralty. Croker to Bunbury. Did Vincent, lately arrived from Quebec in the "Ajax," come on the public service and should his passage be paid at the public expense? 201

December 2, Transport Office. Transport Board to Bathurst. Sends correspondence from Kempt respecting the detention of 15 transports in the St. Lawrence. From the absence of their crews on Lake Ontario, they are rendered useless and Government is responsible for hire of the vessels (£7,821 5s. per month), and for the loss of any of them caused by a deficiency of their hands on their return voyage. Send also copy of letter from Kempt to Hancock of the "Liffey" respecting transports waiting for convoy at Quebec; the answer has not yet reached. 393

Enclosed. Kempt to Woodruff, 26th October. To assemble the masters of the transports and to assure them that their employing a notary would not alter his determination relative to the destination of their ships. He will take care not to forfeit what he has advanced to induce the seamen to volunteer for Lake service. The masters must keep their vessels ready for sea all the month of November, and if the convoy should sail from Quebec without them, they must proceed to Ship Harbour in the Gut of Canso and wait for a convoy to Halifax. 395

Kempt to Hancock of the "Liffey," 29th October. Represents the immense expense that will be incurred if a convoy does not sail on the 15th November. There are now 64 transports in the St. Lawrence above Quebec and 15 laid up from half their crews being on Lake Ontario. The cost for eight months will be £190,460, should the vessels be obliged to wait till the June convoy. 397

Memorial, 25th October, of the masters of transports. 399

December 3, Admiralty. Croker to Bunbury. Now sends copies of the documents referred to in letter and note of 26th ult. 292

Enclosed. Correspondence respecting the suspension of Barclay from 19th August to 8th September, 1814. 203 to 225

December 7, Transport Office. McCrery to Bunbury. The transport "Regent" with 99 invalids, 15 women and 9 children is reported to have arrived at Portsmouth from Quebec. 402

December 8, Transport Office. Same to Gordon. No return has yet been received from the agent of the transports that sailed from Quebec in convoy of the "Liffey." Sends list of the names so far as these are known. 403

Enclosed. List. 404

December 9, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Sends copy of letter from the captain of H.M.S. "Liffey" relative to the transports left at Quebec. 226

Hancock to Barrow, 6th December. He brought from Quebec every transport that was ready; the men belonging to the transports who had

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been serving on the lakes had not arrived at Quebec and he waited as long as the advanced season warranted. Page 227

December 10, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Has received letter that Bathurst has given no directions as to Vincent's passage. Repeats his questions, whether Vincent came on the public service and if his passage is to be at the public expense. 228

December 10, Horse Guards. Torrens to Bunbury. Sends two letters from Kendal with political information relative to North America. (The enclosure is missing). 326

December 12, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits letter with enclosures, from Barclay in explanation of his suspension. 229

Enclosed. Barclay to Transport Board, 3rd December. Explains the transactions between him and the United States Government. 230

The correspondence with Mason, &c., 11th June to 26th September. 245 to 285

December 13, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits further correspondence respecting the refusal of the United States Government to receive Robertson as agent for prisoners. 286

Enclosed. Correspondence. 287 to 298

December 15, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. The Lords of the Admiralty request that inquiry be made into the circumstances of Vincent's return and to inform them. 299

December 16, Carlton House. Order in Council to prepare commission and instructions for Sir Gordon Drummond. 328

December 20, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. It having been signified that Drummond has been appointed to administer the Government of Upper and Lower Canada and desiring that the usual powers should be granted to him, the Lords of the Admiralty have signed the usual warrant which is ready for delivery. 300

Miscellaneous, 1814.

Q. 130—1—2—3.

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(The three volumes are paged continuously 130—1 to p. 237; 130—2 from 238 to 490; 130—3 from 491 to 727.)

March 24, Mark Lane. Committee of merchants to Lord Liverpool. Transmits representation on the military state of the Colonies in North America. Page 88

Enclosed. Merchants of Canada to the Committee of British American Merchants, 18th March. Represent the defenceless state of the Canadas in event of a war with the United States. 89

April 2, Downing Street. Peel to Inglis. Letter of 24th March received by Lord Liverpool, who thanks him for the communication enclosed. 93

August 1, London. "Memorial of the Committee of Merchants interested in the Trade "and Fisheries of the British North American Colonies" to Bathurst. The apprehension caused by the declaration of war by the United States, the conquest of Canada having always been avowed as a favourite object. Copies sent of documents submitted to Lord Liverpool in March last. The disastrous consequences of the occupation of Quebec by the enemy's troops. This may be avoided by reinforcements being sent, &c. 94

August 5, Downing Street. Peel to Atcheson. Communication received by Bathurst, who will be happy to see the gentlemen who transmitted the memorial. 99

December 14, Westminster. Atcheson to Castlereagh. Transmits memorial and appendix from the Committee of Merchants interested in the trade and fisheries of the British North American Colonies. 100

Enclosed. Memorial for protection to Canada during the war with the United States. Page 101

1813.
September 27, Montreal. Prevost to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison to Goulburn, 18th January, 1814, which see.

September 27, La Chine. Requisition for goods to supply presents for the Indians of Lower Canada for 1804, and to form a complete supply for the year 1805. 61

(The original requisition was sent in letter from Milnes, dated 18th October, 1803 (Q. 92, p. 291, the requisition follows, p. 292, with the prices. The above requisition gives only the articles).

October 15 and 23. Chairmen of the committee of trade at Montreal and Quebec to N. Atcheson. Enclosed in Committee of merchants to Bathurst, 31st January, 1814, which see.

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January 1, Lower Canada. Memorial of the Justices of the King's Bench in the districts of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers. Enclosed in Atcheson to Goulburn, 2nd May, which see.

Memorial of same date and also one enclosed of the puisne judges. Attached to the latter is a separate memorial from Bedard, judge at Three Rivers.

January 13, London. Merchants of Canada to Committee of British North American merchants. Enclosed in Committee of Merchants to Bathurst, 31st January, which see.

January 18, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter from Prevost relative to the public expenditure in the Canadas. 3

Enclosed. Prevost to Harrison, 27th September, 1813. Has issued warrant for £15,000 for the subsistence of the Militia of Lower Canada. 4

January 18, Commissary's Office. Herries to Goulburn. Desires to know if a design has been received for the five pairs of colours for the embodied militia of Canada. If not what inscription would Prevost desire. 308

January 31, Mark Lane (London.) Committee of merchants to Bathurst. Transmits copies of papers relating to Canada. The necessity for early and decisive measures to protect the part of Canada which remains unconquered and to recover the part of the upper province which has been over-run. The chief object of the war was the conquest of Canada, the Americans expected little difficulty doing so, but their first defeats taught them to adopt more powerful means in the last campaign, which have only been too successful. Although their attempts on Lower Canada have not been attended with the accomplishments of their wishes, yet their acquisitions in Upper Canada have given them advantages which will stimulate them to persevere. The importance attached by the President of the United States to the alienation of the Indians from the British Government. The committee believe that without their assistance Upper Canada, which is so thinly populated, cannot be defended. Harrison's attack on Michilimakinak and St. Joseph's, if successful, would cut-off communication with the Indians of the interior and destroy the fur trade, especially that carried on by the North-west Company, so that the Indians would be compelled to apply to the enemy for a supply of the necessaries of life. The necessity thus shown for an immediate reconquest of Upper Canada; whether that should be done by constructing a naval force on Lake Erie or Lake Huron, the Committee do not presume to decide, but a naval superiority must be obtained and preserved on Lake Ontario. The enemy's naval force there has been, except one ship, formed since the war and every exertion is to be made this winter to increase it. The advantage on the British side of that Lake for building ships owing to the greater depth of water, and stores, seamen, &c., could be sent from Britain. The trade requires that there should be a naval preponderance on the Lakes as well as on the Ocean. The Committee desires an interview with His Lordship to discuss the important questions indicated. 75

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Enclosed. Extract from a letter from the chairman of the Committee of Trade at Montreal and Quebec, dated 15th and 23rd October, 1813, to N. Atcheson, urging that a powerful military and naval force be sent out in spring. Page 82

Merchants of Canada to the Committee of British North American Merchants, 13th January, 1814. The precarious condition of the fur trade and the demands on the inhabitants for service, &c., given as reasons for measures of defence being taken. 83

February 1, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. In reference to the purchase of clothing for presents to the Indians, the Lords of the Treasury believe that the clothing tendered for by Cavase is the same as that previously rejected. 5

February 5, Treasury. Same to Bunbury. Transmits copy of letter from Prevost, that he has issued a warrant for £20,000 in aid of the civil expenditure of the Canadas. 6

Enclosed. Prevost to Harrison, 23rd October, 1813. Has drawn for £20,000 as above stated. 7

February 7, Winchester Street. Committee of merchants to Liverpool. Transmits memorial with appendix. 110

Enclosed. Papers of various dates respecting the Trade, Fisheries and Boundaries of British North America. Voluminous statements respecting the provinces, with statistics, suggestions, &c. 109 to 237

(The papers are continued in Q. 130-2)

February 7. Continuation of papers sent by the Committee of Merchants to Lord Liverpool. 238 to 269

February 8, Oxenden Street. John Morrison to Torrens. Had proposed to Carleton in 1782 to raise from 3,000 to 5,000 negroes, with whom he would drive the rebels from the Carolinas, Georgia and Floridas. Carleton did not accept the proposal and before his answer came about 600 offered their services and at the evacuation of Charleston they were sent to the West Indies. Proposes now to send two or three West India regiments into the Carolinas and Georgia with a proclamation offering freedom to all negroes who would join His Majesty's arms; they would be of more service than 20,000 troops in Canada, would compel the Americans to come to terms and to render back the lands which they obtained in 1783, to which they had not the least pretension. At the end of the war, waste lands in Upper Canada could be granted to the negroes, who would form a strong barrier against the Americans. 495

February 8, Suffolk Lane. Simon McGillivray to Bathurst. Sends extract from a letter from the agent at Montreal of the North-west Company reporting the wreck of some of the United States Navy on Lakes Ontario and Erie. This gives a chance for communication being preserved for another season. Every thing has been put in the best state of defence should the enemy venture on Lake Superior next spring. Government communications with the Indian tribes of the interior is practicable by way of Fort William; trusts there is still time to preserve it. In an interview or if allowed, in writing, he could point out measures for securing the communication. 271

February 12, General Post Office. Freeling to Goulburn. Owing to the necessity for repairs, no packet for America is available for some time. Suggests applying for a ship of war to take this month's mails. 309

March 1, Gower Street. R. J. Schiffely de Roche to Bathurst. Is called back to Berne; his anxiety to do what he can to show his gratitude. The little reliance that could be placed on Bonaparte. Believes that from 50,000 to 60,000 Swiss could be raised, who might restore the Bourbons without fighting. 589

March 2, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits, for the opinion of Bathurst, a proposal to establish a naval department on the borders of the Lakes in North America. 8

1814.

March 6, Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Calls attention again to the situation of the Church of England in Canada and the remedies proposed for the evils complained of. Page 536

No date. Memorial of John Pugsley to the Prince Regent. His services during the Revolutionary war; his heavy losses since the war of 1812 began; his experience of the United States would, if he were granted an interview, enable him to give such information as might lead to an honourable peace. Encloses papers in proof of his losses, &c. 526

Enclosed. Will of Thomas Hunt, senior, leaving his property to Pugsley, and other documents. 529 to 534

March 7, Quebec. Brenton to Chief Justice (Sewell). Sends printed copy of the heads of impeachment, a copy of which will be transmitted for the Prince Regent. 643

March 8, Quebec. Sewell to Prevost. Has received copy of charges which are to be transmitted to be laid before the Prince Regent. The public injury which would result in permitting unfounded charges to be suspended over any officers administering justice. Asks leave of absence to go to London to defend himself; asks for the evidence laid before the Assembly and sends extract from the report of the committee proving that the evidence exists. Quotes the case of Justice Fox before the House of Lords in 1805, as a precedent. Asks also copies from the books of the Executive Council. 644

March 8, Suffolk Lane. McGillivray to Goulburn. Trusts that Bathurst will take into favourable consideration the memorial of the North-west Company regarding the Hudson's Bay Company's charter and the permission to send supplies by that route. 273

March 11, Quebec. Brenton to the Chief Justice (Sewell). Leave of absence granted. The Clerk of the Council instructed to furnish him with copies of all the entries he may need for his defence. In reference to the request for the evidence, none was sent with the articles of impeachment nor was any referred to, so that His Excellency cannot comply with the request. 649

March 14, London. Memorial by John Roebuck to have the guns ordered in addition to those already supplied, having made arrangements for a supply of 100 in accordance with letter from Adam, of which only 52 had yet been taken. 592

No date. A brief review of the political state of Lower Canada during the last seven years, by Jonathan Sewell. 600

March 15, Suffolk Lane. McGillivary to Goulburn. Urges the necessity of finding means to supply the wants of the people employed in the interior posts of the North-west Company. 274

March 19, Downing Street. Adams to the same. Respecting guns, on which Bathurst may give orders. 319

March 23, New York Coffee House. J. R. Beardmore to Bathurst. Two gentlemen have arrived from Quebec; should a conversation with them be considered useful to any of the departments, he would direct them to wait on any of the official authorities that might be indicated. 346

March 23, Hudson's Bay House. Joseph Berens, for Hudson's Bay Company, to Bathurst. Has laid before the committee the application from the North-west Company for permission to convey to Hudson's Bay and thence to their several establishments the stores and provisions for the protection and subsistence of their people and to remove by the same route the articles collected last year. In regard to the first the company will agree to any measure proposed by His Lordship for the relief of the North-west Company's people, and are ready to convey at an ordinary freight such articles as may be considered necessary to send out. In respect to the request to carry back their furs, that would be attended with great inconvenience, risk and injury to the concerns entrusted to the commit-

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tee, besides the past conduct of the North-west Company towards the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, would require that sufficient security be given for the good conduct of the North-west Company, whose partners and servants may be allowed to come down to the sea port. The great pecuniary advantage to the North-west Company from the short route as compared with the circuitous passage by Lake Superior, the Hudson's Bay Company should have such compensation for carrying the goods of the North-west Company to a market, as may under all the circumstances of the case be considered just and reasonable. Page 66

March 24, Commissariat. Herries to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison to Goulburn, 4th April, which see.

No date. Hill to Drummond. The Governor of the bank has obtained only $60,000 yet; when the quantity is completed, Harrison will apprise him. 11

April 2, Quebec. Brenton to Monk. Enclosed in Monk to Bathurst 12th May, which see.

April 4, Treasnry. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from Commissary-in-chief respecting the disposal of Commissaries Palmer and Snelling. 9

Enclosed. Herries to Harrison, 24th March. Asks that the changes in the Commissariat be officially communicated. 10

April 4, London. Oliver Grace. Statement of his services and losses and praying for relief. 441

April 11, Storekeeper's Office. Barker to Harrison Shipments of stores by the "Flora" reported on the 30th March. A further shipment made by the "Ann" transport. 20

April 22, Treasury. Harrison to Bunbury. Sends copies of letters from the Store Keeper General, advising of the shipment of stores. 12

Enclosed. Three letters from the Store Keeper General's office with details of the shipments. 13-14-15

The letters should be dated 29th and 30th March. By an error in the copy transmitted by Harrison, the letter at page 14 is dated 3rd.

April 25, London. Inglis, Ellice & Co., and McTavish, Fraser & Co. to Goulburn. Copies of correspondence with Hudson's Bay Company received. In reference to the charges against the North-west Company's men, refer to the Criminal Courts of Lower Canada for charges of outrages committed by the Hudson's Bay Company's men; it is, however, impossible in a country so remote to prevent violence; their anxiety to suppress this; the appointment of Magistrates for that purpose. Do not apprehend any danger to the property of the Hudson's Bay Company from their people passing through; fear more disturbance from the victims of Selkirk's agricultural speculations on the Assiniboine. Desire details of the charges for encroachments on the Hudson's Bay Company's lands, as they could have proved the slight grounds for the accusation. The North-west Companies have built forts on all the water communications between Lake Superior and the Pacific; the Hudson's Bay Company have an equal right to the whole country as to the lands they granted to Lord Selkirk in fee simple. The sacrifice the North-west Companies have made by their forbearance and the Hudson's Bay Company would now require them to abandon a trade of five times the extent of theirs (the Hudson's Bay Company's) that their assumed exclusive interests might not only be protected but benefited by the difficulties occasioned by the calamities of war. Asks him to draw Bathurst's attention to the memorial enclosed. 276

Enclosed. "The memorial and petition dated 9th February, of McTavish, Fraser & Co. and Inglis, Ellice & Co., of London, merchants,

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on their own behalf and on behalf of the other persons interested in the North-west Company of fur traders of Canada." Page 281

April 29, Hudson's Bay House. Lean to Bathurst. The Hudson's Bay Company ask for the usual certificate from the Board of Ordnance for shot to be shipped in the "Prince of Wales" to Hudson's Bay. 72

Memorandum of shipments of Indian presents in 1812. 73

May 2, Westminster. Atcheson to Goulburn. Sends memorial respecting which he asks an interview. 320

Enclosed. Memorial from the justices of King's Bench for the districts of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, stating their case and asking for an augmentation to their salaries. 321

Petition of the puisne judges of the same districts to the same effect. 324

Separate memorial from the judge at Three Rivers. 330

May 6, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Orders given that the amount for 5,000 sets of acoutrements ordered for the force in Canada be repaid to the Ordnance. 16

May 6, London. John Roebuck to the same. Offers to supply light field pieces, with the terms and conditions. 596

May 7, Mark Lane. Inglis, Ellice & Co. to the same. Transmits a memorial from the several houses interested in the fur trade with Canada, with a map. 291

Enclosed. Memorial of same date, treating of the boundaries, &c. 292

May 10, Dounton. John Mills Jackson to Bathurst. In view of the appointment of a commission to settle disputes with the United States, points out the objectionable nature of the boundary line between that country and Upper Canada, and suggests that all the islands in the river and lakes should be secured, which would be a protection to Canada. 447

May 12, Store-keeper's Office. Barker to Harrison. Advises shipment of stationery. 21

May 12, Montreal. Monk to Bathurst. Understands that the legislature will send, through the Governor, proceedings in respect to the rules of practice in the courts of justice and an impeachment against the chief justices of the province and of Montreal in respect to them, with other accusations. The chief justice of the province has received leave of absence to obtain the decision of His Majesty's Government upon the accusation. Shall by him send full instructions to counsel; has the most perfect conviction of ample justification of his judicial character. Sends copy of the governor's answer to his application for copies of the evidence in respect to the charges of impeachment. 498

Enclosed. Brenton to Monk, 2nd April, 1814. Is desired by the Governor to say that no evidence having been laid before the legislature or committee, he is unable to comply with the request for copies. 501

May 14. Commissary's Office. Drummond to Bunbury. Transmits memorandum for consideration. 311

(The memorandum is not with the letter.)

May 17, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter from the storekeeper general, with return of Indian supplies ready for shipment. 17

Enclosed. Trotter to Harrison, 27th April. Sends return of Indian supplies ready for shipment, and asks for instructions. 18

Return. 19

May 30, Upper Gower Street. Lord Selkirk to Goulburn. Applies for artillerymen to keep in order the ordnance delivered to the Hudson's Bay Company for the defence of their settlements. 651

June 1, Commissary's Office. Drummond to the same. The sum of $331,312 is at Portsmouth, ready to be shipped to Quebec. Had recommended to the Treasury to give orders to the bank to purchase dollars to the further amount of £100,000. 312

1814.

Another note on the same subject by Drummond to Goulburn, of same date. Page 313

June 2, London. Rev. Thaddeus Osgoode to Bathurst. Transmits papers to show that he has not solicited the aid of British Christians in vain [for the education of the poor in Canada]. Asks for passage by transport to Canada. 505

Enclosed. Meeting of the trustees of a fund for the education of the poor in Canada. 506

Acknowledgment to the friends of the Canadian poor. 511

June 4, Westminster. Atcheson to Goulburn. Presses for an answer to the memorial of the puisne judges of Lower Canada. 332

June 8, Commissary's Office. Drummond to Goulburn. The dollars (£100,000 worth) have been purchased and will be forwarded to-morrow to Portsmouth, where they will arrive on the 12th. Is a ship of war to be applied for, or are measures already taken for conveyance? A note gives the value in dollars and weight. 314

June 10, Treasury. Harrison to Bunbury. The Commissary General has been authorized to advance £1,000 to Roebuck on account of his contract for guns. 22

June 13, Fife House. Willimott to ———. Lord Liverpool does not know if Burke will return to Canada, but desires that the office of auditor of land patents be kept open till it is ascertained. 23

June 14, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Sends copy of store keeper's letter of the 4th with return of stores shipped. 24

Enclosed. Trotter to Harrison, 4th June. Return of stores shipped to Bermuda enclosed. 25

Return. 26

June 22, Airdrie. W. Bell to Bathurst. His concern at the large emigration from the Highlands to the United States. The emigration cannot be stopped, but it may be directed to the Colonies. Reasons alleged for going to the United States. Persons waiting for the opening of communication with the United States to go there; this might be prevented by giving them a free passage to Canada and as every settler is bound to bear arms in case of invasion the expense would be no loss to the country; recommends that an agent should be appointed at Greenock or Glasgow to afford a free passage to settlers for Canada; they might be allowed to take out teachers on the same terms, as this class of men is much wanted in Canada. Recommends that a free passage be given to William Best, who has devoted himself to the promotion of virtue, learning and industry and will try to obtain the help of some society when he is able to report the result of his inquiries. 347

June 24, Chatham. John H. Cooke, sergeant 14th regiment, U. S. infantry to the Secretary of State. Writes on behalf of the troops surrendered by Barstler (Boerstler) for release in accordance with the terms of the capitulation. 388

June 25, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter from the commander-in-chief respecting the measures for supplying flour to Quebec and Halifax. 27

Enclosed. Drummond, acting commissary, 8th June. He has forwarded flour &c., to Quebec and Halifax provided for the army under Wellington, but not now required in that quarter. 28

June 28, Quebec. Young to Prevost. Enclosed in Young to Bathurst 14th October, which see.

June 30, Chambly. Prevost to Young. Enclosed in Young to Bathurst 14th October, which see.

July 1, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits letter from the chief Commissary respecting advance to Roebuck on account of guns ordered. 29

Enclosed. Drummond to Harrison, 15th June. Respecting the advance of £1,000 ordered for Roebuck. 30

1814.

July 1, Great George Street. Darby to Bathurst (?) Calls attention to the forfeiture of lands in the United States belonging to British subjects in the teeth of treaties. Page 396

July 6, Alien Office. Musgrave to Goulburn. Sends memorial from an unfortunate and harmless individual, and recommends that he should receive a passage to Canada. 315

(The memorial is not with the letter.)

July 7, Wardour Street. Lewis Foy to Bathurst. Sends copy of memorial, &c., which he had requested Prevost to transmit. His services, deprivation of office by Prevost, &c., and prays for redress. 401

Enclosed. Memorial to the Prince Regent and accompanying documents. 404 to 427

July 12, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits for Bathurst's opinion requisition from Prevost for surveying and drawing instruments. 31

July 14, Quebec. Members of the Executive Council to Bathurst (in French). Transmitting memorial which they pray may be presented to the Prince Regent. 554

Enclosed. Memorial to the Prince Regent (in English). Represent the evil influence of a faction in the Assembly, which is injurious to public tranquillity and order; giving instances of the proceedings of the leaders. 556

Return of members chosen to serve in the Assembly of Lower Canada, pursuant to writs of election issued 25th March, 1814; the occupation, trade, or profession is added. 577

Two notes follow the return. 579, 580

July 18, Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Sends estimate for the expense of repairing and completing the cathedral. 581

Enclosed. Estimate. 582

July 18, Quebec. Rev. Bennet Allen to Bathurst. Sends memorial, which he asks should be recommended to the British commissioners to the Congress with the United States. In 1783 no mercy was shown to the loyalists by the United States. He is the greatest loser of any man who came from America; his present claim bears only a small proportion to his general loss. 333

Enclosed. "The memorial and petition of Rev. Bennet Allen, M.A., an American loyalist." 335

July 21, Treasury. Harrison to Bunbury. Transmits letter from the storekeeper general reporting the shipment of 10,000 flannel waistcoats, &c. 32

Enclosed. Trotter to Harrison, 9th July. Reports the shipment by the "Wolga" of 10,000 flannel waistcoats and 10,000 flannel drawers. 33

July 22, Montreal. Prevost to Harrison. Enclosed in Lushington to Bunbury 3rd November, which see.

July 26, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. In consequence of the demand for specie to provide for the payment of allies, and to discharge the debt of the British army in the Peninsula, and owing also to the more favourable exchange, the Treasury will defer shipping to North America the sums recommended by Bathurst to be sent. 34

Enclosed. Robinson to Harris, 12th May. Specie coming in from the United States. Has received £150,000; Manby has sent £45,000, and he expects £50,000 more. This will enable him to redeem army bills, &c. 36

July 27, Treasury. Harrison to Bunbury. Sends copy of letter from storekeeper general reporting shipment of 10,000 pairs of stockings for the militia in Canada. 37

Trotter to Harrison, 9th July. Reports the shipment of 10,000 pairs of stockings. 38

August 3, Vernor Place. Ferdinand Smyth Stuart to Bathurst. His knowledge of the continent of North America and its inhabitants from many years' exploration,

1814.

His proposals for the conquest of New Orleans, Louisiana and the Floridas, which had been sent to him (Bathurst) and for the protection of the Indian nations, were submitted to Lord Liverpool, in March, 1813. The great benefit these measures would confer on the Empire. The neglect of these would be to expose the Empire to great danger. The cession of Florida, which would give the command of all the rivers on the Gulph of Mexico and of the rich back country, could be easily obtained from Spain. Asks that the documents and this letter may be laid before the commissioners for negotiating peace for their considerations. Urges his views and applies to be sent with the commissioners in any capacity. Page 653

August (?), Which Street. Pugsley to Bathurst. Asks for an interview to give information about the United States. Encloses certificate of character from Lieut.-Gov. Thomas Carleton. 515

Enclosed. Certificate, 9th August. 516

August 10, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Sends return of clothing shipped by the "Wolga." 39

Enclosed. Return, dated 8th July, of clothing for the militia and voltigeurs. 39*a*

August 11, Portsmouth. General Fisher, R.E., to Bathurst. States his wish for a grant of land in Canada, and the services on which he founds a claim. 428

August 13, Montreal. Prevost to Harrison. Enclosed in Lushington to Bunbury 3rd November, which see.

August 13, London. Petition of Freytag for himself and three companions for a free passage to Canada. 432

August 18, Baker Street. Bond to Hamilton. Sends the article he proposes to be inserted in the treaty with the United States. 378

Enclosed. The proposed article relating to the claims of British subjects. 379

August 18, Vernon Place. Smyth Stuart to Bathurst. Will bring the documents with him to the interview he is to have with Bathurst in relation to the subjects treated of in his letter of 3rd August. Embodied is copy of letter to Lord Liverpool of 22nd February, 1813, and of letter of 24th February, and refers Bathurst to an edition of his "Tour in America" copy of which is sent. 660

August 21, Holmbush. Bond to Hamilton. Since he has seen the entire treaty, believes it would be right to modify the conclusion of the proposed article. The benefit the British claimants would gain were the United States government to assume payment of the claims. 377

August 28, London. Sewell to Bathurst. Transmits petition to the Prince Regent, which he asks may be presented. 667

Enclosed. Memorial praying that the Judges may be allowed to answer the charges against them contained in the impeachment. 668

August 29, London. Rev. Bennet Allen to Bathurst. Desires to know if his memorial of 18th July had been recommended to the commissioners at Ghent. Had sent a copy to one of them. 342

August 30, Kensington. Memorial of John Edwards Acres to the Duke of Kent for passage to America in a transport. 343

August 30, Montreal. Prevost to Harrison. Enclosed in Lushington to Bunbury, 1st December, which see.

August 30, London. Bainbridge & Brown to Bathurst. Ask for permission for David Sawyer, an American gentleman who has been on business in London for seven years, to proceed to the United States by way of Halifax to join his family. 351

August 30. Petition of Vuille for a passage for himself and others who propose to settle in Canada on the disbandment of deMeuron's regiment. 690

August 31, Kensington. Duke of Kent to Bathurst. Sends application from a Mr. Acris (Acres) for a passage in a transport now going out to America. 450

1814.

September 8, Port Royal. Admiral Brown to Damerum. Enclosed in Lushington to Bunbury, 11th November, which see.

September 9, Treasury. Arbuthnot to Bunbury. The Lords of the Treasury have received correspondence, &c., respecting repairs to the cathedral of Quebec. Before sanctioning so large an expenditure, they desire to know if part of the sum could not be furnished by the city of Quebec or from some local fund. Page 40

September 10, Jamaica. Damerum to Herries. Enclosed in Lushington to Bunbury, 11th November, which see.

September 16, Bryanston Street. Sewell to Bathurst. Will attend the attorney and solicitor general when required. Thanks His Lordship for the kindness done him and the other judges. 670

September 18, London. R. Crusen to H. Stuart. Sends particulars of two young men who wish to settle in Canada. 391

September 19, Portsmouth. Fisher to Bunbury. Has his letter to Bathurst of the 11th August, come under His Lordship's consideration? 435

September 22, Vernon Place. Ferdinand Smyth Stuart to Bathurst. The absurdity of the first boundaries allowed to the United States. How the limits of the territories should be adjusted. 671

September 24, London. Young to the Duke of Kent. Enclosed in Young to Bathurst, 14th October, which see.

September 26, Kensington. Duke of Kent to Bathurst. Introduces and recommends Young, senior member of the Executive Council of Quebec. 451

September 29, London. Bouchette to Gordon. Sends extracts from his reports to Prevost and observations respecting the boundaries between Lower Canada and the United States. He is ready to make out a plan from the St. Croix to the Mississippi, with a report should it be desired by Bathurst, whose countenance he solicits for the work he is about to publish and which he asks permission to dedicate to the Prince Regent. 352

(The work published in 1815 is dedicated, as requested, to the Prince Regent.)

Enclosed. Extracts from report to Prevost in regard to fixing stations and laying out the lands for settlers. 354

Observations relating to the boundaries between Lower Canada and the United States. 358

Prospectus of map of Lower Canada. 363

Names of subscribers. 372

Order to the officer commanding the advanced posts to give Bouchette assistance in his survey, 17th July, 1814. 373

Extract from Prevost's order to Bouchette to proceed to Cornwall to reconnoitre the enemy's position. 374

October 3, London. F. W. Blagdon to Bathurst. Asks for copy of the plan of the battle of Bladenburg to be engraved and published in the papers of which he is editor. 375

October 8, Treasury. Lushington to Bunbury. The Lords of the Treasury agree with the Committee of Council, that if the collector receives the duties in army bills at five shillings currency per dollar he cannot pay them to the Receiver General at a higher rate, nor receive any higher emolument than the authorized pension. 41

October 8, Treasury. Same to the same. Transmits letter with return of surveying and drawing instruments, &c., shipped for Quebec. 43

Enclosed. Barker to Harrison. Sends return of surveying and drawing instruments, &c., shipped by the "William Heathcote" transport. 44

Return. 45

October 14, Hampstead. Young to Bathurst. Has sent petition stating his case. Other papers will show why he was disappointed at not receiving a recommendation from Prevost. 693

Enclosed. Petition. 694

1814.

Young to Prevost, 28th June. Asks for a recommendation to the Secretary of State. Page 699

Prevost to Young, 30th June. Shall send the letter of recommendation before he (Young) sails. 701

Young to Duke of Kent, 24th September. Sends copy of Prevost's letter of 30th June, in answer to his (Young's) of the 28th June, to show why he had not received an official letter from Prevost, and asks the Duke to make him (Young) known to Bathurst. 702

October 22, Guernsey. General Doyle to Goulburn. Recommends the case of the widow of Capt. Gray, who fell in action; states his services, &c. 398

October 23, Montreal. Prevost to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison to Bunbury, 5th February, which see.

No date. E. Carter to Goulburn. In reference to the application of McGillivray on his intended expedition to Queen Charlotte Sound, had recommended that no correspondence should be held with the Russian Ambassador on the subject, as it might produce embarrassing discussions; McGillivray, after consultation, has intimated that no communication need be made to the Russian ambassador on the subject. 387

I. W. Clarke to Musgrave. Applies for a mandamus for land recommended by Prevost to be granted to him. 394

October 25, Drayton House. E. D. Payne to Bathurst. Reports his orders to purchase in the Southern States horses for the expedition to St. Domingo; the malignant feelings of the people living to the south of the Potomac, who have neither religion, honesty nor good principles. Washington's fears on that head. The exceptions to the general rule. No treaty that can be framed between Great Britain and the United States will be binding or observed by them longer than suits their convenience. 517

October 30, Vernon Place. Ferdinand Smyth Stuart to the same. Had called to communicate the important information he had pointed out in letter of the 24th. 680

The third article of a proposed treaty of amity, &c., with the United States. 681

November 1, Sunning Hill. Francis Gore to ——— . Sends extracts relative to the depredations committed by the armies of the United States during their occupation of settlements in Canada. 444

Enclosed. Certificate of the destruction of Gore's private property at York. 445

November 3, Great George Street. Drummond to Gordon. Thirteen officers and persons of the commissariat, who could not obtain a passage on board the "Statira" are in London ready to proceed. 316

November 3, Treasury. Lushington to Bunbury. Sends copies of two letters from Prevost, one that he had issued warrant for £30,000 for payment of the embodied militia, the other that he had issued warrant for £5,000 in aid of the civil expenditure of Upper Canada. 46

Enclosed. Prevost to Harrison, 22nd July. He has issued warrant for £30,000 for payment of the militia. 47

Prevost to Harrison, 13th August. He has issued warrant for £5,000 in aid of the civil expenditure of Upper Canada. 48

November 4, Treasury. Lushington to Bunbury. Transmits copy of letter, with return of Indian presents remaining to be shipped to Canada. 49

Enclosed. Barker to Harrison, 26th October. Sends return of Indian presents remaining to be shipped. Should they be sent in spring or form part of the new supply which may be required? 50

Return. 51

November 11, Treasury. Lushington to Bunbury. Transmits copy of letter from the deputy commissary at Jamaica that he has been able to appropriate £100,000 for the North American service. Should Bathurst consider it desirable to send a supply of specie from Jamaica to Quebec asks that the Admiralty be communicated with as to its conveyance. 53

1814.

Enclosed. Damerum to Harris, 10th September. Had applied to Rear Admiral Brown for a vessel to carry £100,000 to Quebec or Halifax for the use of the land forces in Canada; sends the Admiral's answer. The "North Star" first offered is not sufficient; the Admiral hopes to have a vessel by the 25th, but his means are limited; suggests that the Admiral on the North American station should appropriate a frigate for the conveyance of specie. Page 55

Brown to Damerum, 8th September. The only vessel he can spare for the conveyance of specie to Quebec or Halifax is the "North Star" of 20 guns. 56

November 12, Spring Gardens. W. B. Felton to Bathurst. Applies for land for himself, for Charles Whitcher, John Felton and Charles Bridgman Felton, who with their families propose to settle in Lower Canada. 436

November 18, Baker Street. Bond to Bathurst. Sends copy of proposed article to be introduced into the contemplated treaty with the United States to meet the cases of British subjects who have suffered in their property. 376

November 19, Quebec. "Memoire au soutien de la Requête des Habitans du Bas Canada à son Altesse Royal le Prince Regent." The memoire is signed by W. H. Lee, jr., vice-president, François Bellet, Ch. Pinguet, Jas. Quirond, Louis Gauvreau, membres du comité. It complains that all the patronage is in the hands of the government party, and that the few Canadians who have received appointments are devoted to that party. The Assembly is chiefly composed of Canadians, but that House is looked on as a foreign body, and its recommendations disregarded. 705

(The memoir is voluminous).

November 26, Commissary's Office. Drummond to Harrison. Enclosed in Arbuthnot to Bunbury. 8th December, which see.

December 1, Beddington. E. A Kendall to the Duke of York. Proposes a plan for effecting a separation between the Eastern and Western States, instead of that for the conquest of Louisiana, and offers his personal services. 452

Enclosed. The proposal of the same date given at length and in detail. 456

December 1, Treasury. Lushington to Bunbury. Transmits copy of letter from Prevost, that he has issued warrants for £10,000. 57

Enclosed. Prevost to Harrison, 30th August. He has issued warrant for £10,000 in aid of the civil expenditure of Lower Canada. 58

December 5, Bryanstone Street. Sewell to Gordon. Sends two letters for Bathurst. 686

December 5, Bryanstone Street. Same to Bathurst. Calls attention to the present state of the accusation against the judges, which they are anxious to answer. 687

December 5, Bryanstone Street. Same to Gordon. Asks for a prolongation of his leave of absence. 688

December 7, Welbeck Street. Bouchette to Gordon. Transmits reduced plan of Indian territories on the Pacific and copy of one of Lake Simcoe or communication to Matchedash. 383

December 8, Treasury. Arbuthnot to Bunbury. Transmits copy of letter from commissary in chief, that Roebuck has supplied twenty-five nine-pounder field guns. 59

Enclosed. Drummond to Harrison, 26th November. Roebuck has supplied twenty-five nine-pounder field guns, according to contract. 60

December 9, London. Felton to Bathurst. Asks leave to rent the Crown and Clergy Reserves contained within the allotments marked out for him and his companions, and that William Whitcher also obtain a grant in addition to those mentioned. 439

1814.
December 13, Treasury. Arbuthnot to Bunbury. Sends copies of letters from Brickwood and Prevost, respecting the supply of military stores, &c., for the public service of Canada, Page 63

December 13, Treasury. Same to the same. Sends letters from the commissioners of transports, with return of stores captured in the transport "Stranger" and desires to have Bathurst's opinion as to whether they should be replaced. 64

December 20, Welbeck Street. Bouchette to Gordon. Calls attention to the annoyances caused by the Customs officer of the United States to His Majesty's subjects in Lower Canada passing on Lake Champlain between Philipsburg and St. John's. 384

December 24, Kensington. Duke of Kent to Bathurst. Transmits letter from Miss Buller, daughter of the late Dr. Buller, urging that something should be done for her without delay as she is in a state little short of starvation and indebted for her maintenance to her nephew Lieut. Traille, who is little able to stand such a drain. 491

Enclosed. Rebecca Buller to the Duke of Kent, the statements being substantially those in the Duke's letter. 492

Governor Sir George Prevost—1815.

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1814.
May 12, Quebec. Chief Justice Sewell to Brenton (extract). Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 21st February, 1815, which see.

1815.
January 6, Kingston. Yeo to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 15th January, which see.

January 13, Quebec. Prevost to Yeo. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 15th January, which see.

January 15, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 224). The precautions taken by the United States government to preserve their fleet on Lake Champlain. Shipwrights gone to Sackett's harbour to build three ships there. Exertions of Yeo to get another ship ready. The "Psyche" sent out in pieces has been put together and launched. Sends correspondence with Yeo respecting the fleet on Lake Ontario. Is in hopes of gaining the naval superiority on Lake Huron. Hopes to have all the supplies for the army and navy in Upper Canada at Kingston by April. Page 2

Enclosed. Yeo to Prevost, 6th January. Recommends building three frigates and two heavy brigs at Isle aux Noix; this will compel the enemy to keep a large naval force on Lake Champlain and prevent him from applying all his force at Sackett's harbour. Should Prevost agree, asks him to send out officers and seamen for the service. 5

Prevost to Yeo, 13th January. Shall transmit and recommend his proposal. 6

January 26, Quebec. Prevost to Drummond. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 14th February, which see.

January 30, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 225). The provincial Parliament opened on the 24th. The desire of both Houses and of the people to support government and to promote its views for the security of the province. The jealousy between the two House will, he believes, interrupt the harmony of the proceedings. 8

Enclosed. Speech at the opening of the House. 10

Council's address in reply. 14

Assembly's address. 18

January 30, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 226). The transport of stores going on rapidly; precautions taken for the security of the transport. Transmits Loring's report to show that no hope could be entertained of the success of an attempt on the enemy's Lake Champlain flotilla. Sends

1815.

report of the progress at Penetanguishene and the last intelligence of a secret agent at Sackett's harbour. Believes the naval superiority on Lake Ontario can be maintained if a timely supply of guns, officers and seamen can be sent to Yeo. Page 25

Memorandum by Loring, 23rd January. The preparations for the preservation of the United States fleet on Lake Champlain. The exertions made by the United States marshal and others to induce the prisoners of war, (soldiers) to desert and not one of the officers is allowed to visit them. Urges an immediate exchange of prisoners. 26

Cockburn to Myers, 16th January (extract). Reports on the communication with Penetanguishene. 29

Secret intelligence from Sackett's harbour, dated Cornwall, 17th January. 32

February 6, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 227). Transmits memorial from Heriot and recommends that he and the persons under him in the Post Office Department, be granted an increase proportionate to the added labour and responsibilities. 34

Enclosed. Memorial from Heriot pointing out the additional duties and praying for an increase to his salary. 35

February 14, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (private). Recapitulates contents of previous letter; sends secret intelligence from Sackett's harbour to show the exertions of the United States to recover the naval superiority on Lake Ontario. Cannot comply with the increased demands of the naval force at Kingston. The enormous expense of land carriage. 39

Enclosed. Secret intelligence of the work in progress at Sackett's harbour. 41

Hickey, senior captain, R. N., to Prevost. Applies for guns for arming the vessels at Kingston, the enemy, as he learns, building two ships at Sackett's harbour. 44

Prevost to Hickey, 11th February. Shall send what guns he can; even if he had all that were asked for they could not be forwarded. 45

February 14, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 228). The enemy having withdrawn a portion of his regular force from Buffalo, Drummond has been directed to occupy the east bank of the Niagara river. The western Indians may return to the Mississippi where they may produce a diversion in favour of the troops employed against the Southern States. 47

Enclosed. Prevost to Drummond, 26th January. On the subjects mentioned in the preceding letter. 48

February 20, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 229). Sends proceedings of a board of officers on the claims of the North-west Company. For part of these he has ordered payment, the rest is referred to the decision of government. 50

Enclosed. Proceedings dated 14th December, on claims of the North-west Company. 51

February 21, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 230). Letter received asking for the grounds on which he recommended to mercy John Plackett, convicted of murder. Transmits extract from a letter by the Chief Justice in which the grounds are detailed. 55

Enclosed. Extract, 12th May, 1814, that although Plackett was present and shared in the theft, and was therefore responsible with Murphy, it does not appear he was really of deliberate confederacy with him, and the execution of the one would fully satisfy the ends of justice. 56

February 22, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 231). Sends returns relative to the revenue and expenditure of the province. The fluctuating nature of part of the expenditure; the increasing charges for a Protestant clergy and for schoolmasters. The charges for the insane and foundlings, a proportion for the militia and some incidental disbursements are provided for by tem-

1815.

porary Acts. Enumerates the nature of the permanent revenues and describes the returns. Page 58

Enclosed. Return of expenditure for civil government to the 5th January, 1815. 61

General statement of revenue and expenditure to same date. 62

Revenue for the years 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1814. 63

Exports from Quebec in 1814. 64

Imports for 1814. 68

Exports from Gaspé in 1814. 70

February 23, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 232). Refers to dispatch No. 214 for an account of the difficulties of transport, &c. Has recommended to the Legislature the proposal by Robinson for a canal to LaChine, which has been adopted and £25,000 voted by the Assembly. A bill to that effect will, he believes, pass both Houses. 71

March 5, Quebec. Same to the same. Arrival of Murray, who has communicated a letter addressed to him, but of which he (Prevost) is the subject. It is the first notice he has had about his conduct at Plattsburg, and it is adding unnecessary poignancy to the unexpected blow that it should be conveyed through a third person and an officer so much his junior. The statement that the revocation of his commission as Governor is not a mark of the Prince Regent's displeasure, but it will be difficult for the world to make the distinction. Does not presume to decide how far the measure is of sound policy, but it tends to diminish the confidence of the people in His Majesty's Government. 73

March 13, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 233). Has received copy of the treaty of Peace signed at Ghent on the 24th December. Had received from Baker on the 1st March, a notification that ratifications had been exchanged at Washington on the 17th February. Has proclaimed the peace and a cessation of arms. In communicating the intelligence to Drummond, had called his attention to the articles relating to the Indians; meeting to be held with them; presents to be distributed with a liberal hand as it will be some time before traders can be among them. In regard to treaties with Indians who have been acting with the enemy the instructions sent shall be strictly attended to. 75

Enclosed. Copy of speech to be delivered to the Indians. 78

March 15. Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 234). Does not think it necessary now to press the passage of a bill to extend the provisions of the former Army bill Acts; the anticipations of the benefits from the issue of Army bills have been fully realized. Calculations of the cost, &c., specie wanted to liquidate the bills in circulation, of which he sends a statement. 80

Enclosed. Account of the amount of Army bills in circulation, dated 27th February. 84

March 18, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 235). Sends observations on the proposed settlement of disbanded soldiers. There are six townships east of Lake Champlain on the frontiers, containing 82,000 acres ungranted and three to the west with 29,000 acres. Objections to settling those to the east; believes that an unsettled country on the frontier is a better protection than any population that could be placed there. Recommends the banks of the St. Francis for the establishment of settlers. The arrangements that must be made for the first establishment and the supplies that must be given to the settlers. The disappointment to be expected; "under no circumstances is a soldier likely to become a good farmer and "there is still less hope to be entertained where he is sent to make "his first esay in a wilderness encompassed with difficulties and called "upon to exercise the severest and most continued labour with little "assistance." 86

1815.
March 19, Quebec. Provost to Bathurst. Recommends that Freer, his military secretary should be kept on pay till the 24th August, to close up the account of the Army bills. Page 94

March 21, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 236). Sends addresses from the Assembly.
(1.) That the House is determined to persevere in the accusations against the chief Justices (Sewell and Monk).
(2.) For a provincial agent resident in London.
(3.) Respecting the defective constitution of the courts of justice.
(4.) For grants of land to disbanded soldiers, voltigeurs and militia.
(5.) For a grant of land to de Salaberry on account of his services.
The engrossed original shall be sent at the opening of navigation, to be laid before the Prince Regent. 95
Enclosed. Address marked (1). 97
The same marked (2). 100
The same marked (3). 101
The same marked (4). 107
The same marked (5). 110

March 27, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 237). The legislature closed on the 25th instant. Transmits copy of speech, of the address from the Speaker of the Assembly on delivering the money bills and list of Acts assented to. The peace having enabled him to dispense with the services of the militia, the Assembly has voted £20,000 for its future establishment and for giving a certain sum to the officers of the disbanded battalion and annuities to wounded militiamen. The expired Militia Act has been renewed for another year. The bill for the canal from Montreal to LaChine has passed both Houses, with an appropriation of £25,000 for the work. The benefit of continuing the Army bill Act; the Assembly passed one accordingly, but it was lost in the Council. The revenue Act has, however, been passed this session; this being sufficient, he had reserved the assent to another revenue Act; has also reserved Act to give a salary to the speaker, sends copy and strongly recommends its adoption. The loyalty and general harmony of the two Houses, the only interruption being in the case of Ryland, but the matter was happily settled. 112
Enclosed. Speech at the closing of the session. 119
Speech of the speaker of Assembly on presenting the money bills. 121
List of Acts passed. 125

March 28, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 238). Sends certified copies of two reserved bills. 129

March 29, Quebec. Same to the same. Sends, at the earnest desire of the House, the resolves of the Assembly of Lower Canada, which are at variance with the sentiments His Majesty's government appear to entertain of his services. 130
Enclosed. Address expressing appreciation of and gratitude for Prevost's services. 131
Answer. 133

March 30, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 239). Sends the engrossed originals of addresses of which paper copies had already been sent. 134
Enclosed. Addresses (English and French). 135 to 155

March 30, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 240). Sends transcript of the journals of Executive Council on matters of State from 1st May, 1814 to 25th March, 1815. 156

March 30, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 241). Sends exemplifications of Acts, schedule of the titles and copy of the journals of Council. 157
For schedule see. 125

April 1, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 242). Has received letter desiring the return of killed, &c., loss of ordnance, &c., on the expedition to Plattsburg; returns sent. 159

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Enclosed. Commissary Robinson to Prevost. Cannot give with precision the loss of provisions on any one day but sends a statement from the accounts of the commissaries of brigades. Page 160

Account of provisions lost and destroyed on the expedition to Plattsburg. 161

Major Sinclair's statements of the proceedings at Plattsburg of the batteries under his charge. 162,167 to 170

Weekly state of the left division at Plattsburg 6th September 1814. 163

The same at Odelltown, 15th September. 165

April 1, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst. The difficulties in the way of carrying into effect the settlement of disbanded soldiers. Has, in consequence, appointed Pierre de Boucherville to be superintendent. It will be necessary to appoint others to a similar position, if the extensive plan is to be carried into effect. 171

April 2, Quebec. Same to the same. Stephen Sewell, solicitor general, having betrayed his trust and endeavoured by libellous publications to discredit the government he was bound by his oath of office to support, he has referred the matter to the Council and now transmits report with accompanying papers. Has in the meantime suspended Sewell. 173

Enclosed. Report of the Executive Council recommendiag that Sewell be suspended. 174

J. Stuart to Cochrane. Has induced Kay the publisher of the *Herald* to produce the original documents sent by Stephen Sewell, with an affidavit of the circumstances. The affidavit of the printer may also be obtained. 176

Copy of the paper attributed to Sewell with affidavit by Kay, editor of the *Montreal Herald*, that it was handed in for publication by him (Sewell). 178

Sewell to the Commissary General, 25th March. Denies that he was guilty of libellous publications; the only document he published on the affair at Plattsburg is recital of facts as reported by the troops on their return. No one can dare to say that that article is libellous, &c. 184

May 11, Mother Bank. Prevost to Bathurst. His arrival at Portsmouth; intends to proceed to London when the ship is released from quarantine. 189

May 24. Same to the same. Desires information respecting the nature of the investigation his conduct is to undergo. 190

Gov. Sir G. Drummond—1815.

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January 10, War Office. Yorke to Macdonell. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 10th July, 1815, which see.

March 1, Downing Street. Hobart to Hunter. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 10th July, 1815, which see.

November 2, Downing Street. Sullivan to Macdonell. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 10th July, 1815, which see.

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March 1. Glengarry. Memorial from Rev. Alexander Macdonell. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 10th July, 1815, which see.

March 7, Washington. Baker to Prevost. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, of 6th April, which see.

March 11, Dept. of War. Monroe to McArthur. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 20th May, which see.

March 21, Chillicothe. Todd to Butler. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 20th May, which see.

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March 28, Kingston. Harvey to Macdonell. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst of 6th April, which see.

March 28. Memorandum by McGillivray. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 5), 25th April, which see.

March 31, Quebec. Prevost to Drummond. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst of 6th April, which see.

April 5, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 1). Arrived at Quebec on the 3rd, sworn in next day to administer the civil government of Upper and Lower Canada and assumed command of the forces. Appointed Sir George Murray to command in Upper Canada. Sir George Prevost left before his (Drummond's) arrival; his regrets at not having a personal interview on subjects of importance. Page 2

April 6, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 2). Transmits copy of letter from Prevost transferring one from Baker at Washington respecting the restoration of places captured during the war; had anticipated the object in respect to Michilimakinak; sends copy of the correspondence. 4

Enclosed. Prevost to Drummond, 31st March. Transmits letter from Baker relative to giving up Michilimakinak; to procrastinate till he can receive specific commands. 5

Baker to Prevost, 28th March. Respecting the mutual restoration of places captured. 6

Harvey to Macdouall, 28th March. Order to select in concert with Payne, R.E., a suitable post in room of Mackinak, which is to be restored, but no defensive works to be built until the site is approved of. How the reduction to the peace establishment is to be effected. Prairie des Chiens to be given up at once; he is to explain that Makinac cannot be given up till shelter is provided for the garrison. 7

Same to Murray, 6th April. Instructions respecting the restoration of captured posts. 10

April 6, Quebec. Same to the same. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, same date, which see.

April 8, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 3). Calls attention to the restricted power granted him by Prevost, in respect to courts martial and asks for extended powers to be granted to him by the Prince Regent. 12

Enclosed. Warrant by Prevost to Drummond for the holding of courts martial. 14

April 10, Quebec. Drummond to Bathuurst (No. 4). Had applied for leave of absence at the close of the campaign of 1814, which was not granted; applied again on the ratification of peace, but as Prevost was to return to England and he (Drummond) was appointed to succeed, the leave could not be granted. Applies now for leave to resign at as early a date as he can be relieved. 16

April 13, Quebec. Nicolls to Drummond. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 6), 25th April, which see.

April 15, Detroit. Butler to Drummond. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 20th May, which see.

April 15, Quebec. Harvey to W. McGillivray. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 5), 25th April, which see.

April 17, Montreal. McGillivray to Harvey. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 5), 25th April, which see.

April 18, Quebec. Drummond to Adjutant General. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 7), 25th April, which see.

April 20, Montreal. North-west Company to Drummond. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 5), 25th April, which see.

April 24, Quebec. Harvey to Richardson and McGillivray. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 25th April, which see.

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April 25, Quebec.

Drummond to Bathurst (No. 5). Transmits correspondence on the subject of the restoration of the island of Michilimakinak to the American government. Received on his arrival letter from Baker transferred by Prevost respecting the restoration of places captured from America, but to procrastinate till he could receive the commands of government. Has instructed McDouall accordingly. Sends sketch of Lake Huron, showing the relative situation of Michilimakinak, St. Josephs, &c. Page 18

Enclosed. Memorandum by McGillivray delivered to Prevost on the 28th March, 1815, respecting the exposed state of the frontier on the troops being removed from Michilimakinak. 20

North-west Company (by John Richardson and W. McGillivray) to Drummond, 20th April, 1815. The agitation of McGillivray at hearing of the intention to give up Michilimakinak, as by the late treaty the Indian trade is on the point of annihilation unless the stipulation to preserve the Indian rights is meant to exclude military posts and custom-houses of either nation from their limits; requests Drummond to defer the delivery of Michilimakinak until he shall receive positive directions by name to deliver that post and not by general words conveying the order by implication. The surest way to avoid giving the Americans a pretext for being offended is to do what is just and right towards "ourselves and Indian allies," for there is no instance of an unnecessary concession being made to the States that did not engender the demand for a greater sacrifice. Quote the words of two articles of the treaty as leaving doubt, the articles being contradictory to each other and the last overriding the first. It should, therefore, be made a condition that, if the British force be withdrawn from the island, it shall not be occupied by a force from the United States and that no military or civil authority of any kind should be exercised there from the time of evacuation until the decision of the commissioners. In this view St. Mary's, not the north side of the detour, should be the temporary post until the decision is arrived at. Where there are doubts the error should be on the safe side in dealing with such a government and people as Americans, as if this opportunity be lost another shall never occur again. It should at least be settled, if the island is to be given up, that there should be no American custom-house whilst the British garrison remains there. 25

Harvey to Richardson and McGillivray, 24th April. Drummond is not convinced by their letter and memorandum, but out of regard for their interests and those of the Indians he has directed the officer in command to take such measures as will delay the surrender of the post for a period to give Drummond an opportunity to communicate with His Majesty's government. Asks them to forward speedily the communication transmitted for Macdouall and invites them to make such representations to the King's government as they may think necessary. Macdouall has been instructed not to permit the establishment of any custom house on the island so long as it is occupied by a British garrison. 32

Harvey to W. McGillivray, 15th April. Drummond has instructed him to send copy of letter to Macdouall and extract from letter to Prevost, respecting the restoration of Michilimakinak and requests the North-west Company would advise with Macdouall as to the best situation for a post. This may be done by letter or by a confidential agent. 34

W. McGillivray to Harvey, 17th April. Thanks for Drummond's protecting care for the interests of the North-west Company, by giving them an influence in the selection of the post to replace that at Michilimakinak. Sends copy of his ideas on the subject communicated to

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Prevost (see p. 20). Much good management will be required to satisfy the Indians and as they cannot be approached empty handed, the supply of Indian presents should be very liberal; the supply originally intended should be augmented and sent forward by the first schooners. The rights of the Indians should be as in 1811, and if the post at Prairie des Chiens be occupied by the Americans, as was never before the case, that deprives the Indians of some of their privileges. Page 35

Chart of the straights of St. Mary's and Michilimakinak. 37

April 25, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 6). The construction and repair of barracks in the Canadas appertained hitherto to the Royal Engineers, but during the war owing to the demands on the Engineers for defensive works, etc., this branch was transferred to the Quarter-master General's department. On the return of peace the barrack branch was ordered to revert to its original department. Transmits letter from Lt.-Colonel Nicolls and recommends that as the Engineer department cannot continue this work in event of a renewal of hostilities with the United States, that the barrack department should assume the management of everything relating to the barracks. 38

Nicolls to Drummond, 13th April. Calls attention to the general order that the construction and repair of barracks is to revert to the Royal Engineers. The injurious effect of this on the Royal Engineers, as during war they cannot properly attend to this duty. He had hoped that the system of leaving their management to the barrack department would have been continued. 40

April 25, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 7). Calls attention to the case of the sufferers during the war and sends copy of a letter to the Adjutant General of the forces appealing to the well established benevolence of the commander-in-chief on behalf of these men. 42

Enclosed. Drummond to the Adjutant General, 18th April. Has received applications from soldiers, natives of Canada and British North America, proposed to be sent to Europe for their discharge praying to receive their discharge in Canada even on condition of forfeiting their pension. He has no authority to discharge them, but he feels for the hardship that the sacrifice of the bounty implies and has given them leave to remain until the result of an appeal to the commander-in-chief be known. If the appeal be allowed, asks that the mode of paying the pensions be distinctly pointed out. The case is harder in contrast with the liberal provision made by the provinces for payment on the spot to militia soldiers whose wounds or services give them a claim. 43

April 25, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 8). In consequence of the representations of a number of deserters of their anxiety to return to their allegiance if their crime would be forgiven, he has issued a proclamation offering a free pardon to all who would return by the 25th of July, next. 45

Enclosed. Proclamation. 47

April 25, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 9). Reports the advantages which would be derived from retaining the Glengarry Light Infantry as the provincial corps of Upper Canada. The good conduct and efficiency of the corps. Reasons for retaining its services, which apply also to the 104th with regard to New Brunswick and the Canadian fencibles with regard to Lower Canada. 49

April 29, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 10). Asks for instructions respecting Prevost's recommendation that the officers of the Canadian voltigeurs should receive half pay. 52

May 4, Quebec. Harvey to Macdouall. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 20th May, which see.

May 4, Quebec. Drummond to Baker. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 20th May, which see.

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May 11, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 13). In accordance with memorials, he has appointed an evening lecturer in Montreal for the benefit of the Protestant congregation there. Page 56

May 15, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 11). Has received a dispatch that Sir George Murray has assumed the civil administration of Upper Canada with the title of provisional Lieut.-Governor. 53

May 15, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 12). In order to improve the communication to Fredericton, has sent 16 men of the 10th Royal Veteran battalion in addition to those previously sent; Besserer to superintend the settlement. The settlers to have huts built for them, and a supply of rations and implements purchased. 54

May 20, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 14). Transmits copy of Act relating to a proposed canal from Montreal to LaChine; on account of the last part of the second clause has been unable to do anything effectual till he shall receive instructions. The importance of the canal. 58

Enclosed. Act in French. 60

The same in English. 83

(The Act is in volume VIII. of the statutes of Quebec, cap. XX.)

May 20, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No 15). In reference to the procrastination in the delivery of Michilimakinak encloses correspondence, orders to deliver up the post, etc. Had desired Baker to send information respecting the order that the military force of the United States is to remain on the same establishment as at the conclusion of hostilities, a measure not improbably connected with the extraordinary intelligence recently received from Europe. The loss of the "Penelope" and the non-arrival of the January, February and March mails leave him without any accounts from England adding to his anxiety. Has sent vessels to the relief of the "Penelope." It is reported that 40 men but no officers were drowned and that the ship has gone to pieces. Several transports have arrived but none bring any intelligence except arrangements for the removal of troops; the number left, if these are taken, will be insufficient for the defence of the provinces. 104

Enclosed. Harvey to McDouall, 4th May. The new post should be at the west end of Manitoulin Island, as it possesses an excellent harbour. Capt. Collier is accompanying Capt. Payne; his services will be of great assistance. It is proposed that the restitution of Makinak is to take place simultaneously so that he is to make every possible exertion to evacuate the island and post of Michilimakinak, and to apprise the commanding officer at Detroit when he is ready to deliver it. 107

Drummond to Baker, 4th May. Sends copies of letter from the commanding officer in Upper Canada respecting the simultaneous restitution of Michilimakinak and Malden. He is anxious for the evacuation of the Detroit frontier, owing to the state of the relations with the Indians and the necessity of issuing provisions to them. In consequence of the commanding officer in Upper Canada having suspended the evacuation of Fort Niagara, he has again ordered its immediate evacuation. 109

A. Butler, Colonel U. S. Army, 5th April, to Drummond. The proposed arrangement for the simultaneous transfer of posts. 111

Todd to Butler, 21st March. Transmits orders from the secretary of war relative to the transfer of posts. 113

Secretary of War to McArthur, 11th March. Sends copy of the first article of the treaty of Ghent and instructs him to arrange for its execution. 114

May 20, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 16). Owing to the frequency of desertion he has been obliged not only to convene but to put into immediate execution the sentences of general courts martial. The necessity of

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having a sufficient warrant, respecting which he had already written. Page 116

May 20, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 17). The reduced state of the military chest in which there is only £1,000. The impossibility of raising money in the United States; the expenditure for the ensuing month will be £200,000. The necessity for large remittances. 118

May 20, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 18). Reports the arrangements for settling portions of the disbanded troops. Has directed Major Heriot to take general charge; the saving that will be effected by the organization to superintend the issues of provisions and other expenditure. The absolute necessity of supporting the settlers for a considerable time. 120

May 23, Fort George. DeWatteville to Murray. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 5th June, (No. 28), which see.

May 25, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 19). According to instructions, the embarkation of the troops ordered to England begun this day, the first battalion of the 1st regiment and the 49th regiment at Three Rivers and the 4th battalion of the 1st regiment, and the 41st regiment at Quebec. The other regiments shall be embarked as soon as they can be assembled. Is afraid there may be delay for want of transport. The dispatches he is answering were saved from the wreck of the "Penelope" by Capt. Moray, who was a passenger. The vessel, with every article on board, has been lost and 40 of her crew drowned. 125

May 25, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 21). Has received copy of representations from the Hudson's Bay Company of their apprehension of hostilities from the American nations in the neighbourhood of the Red River. The vagueness of the information in Lord Selkirk's letter to the company. Owing to the jealousy between the two companies he shall take no steps that can be construed into affecting a question between them. 128

May 25, Quebec. Same to the same. Has received letter that the number of settlers to embark will not exceed 4,000. Sir George Prevost and himself have already reported the steps taken towards the settlement, and the difficulties in the way. He shall make every effort to facilitate the undertaking. 130

May 26, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 20). Has ordered four companies of Royal Artillery to be assembled for embarkation. 127

May 26, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 23). Calls attention to the gallant conduct of Capt. Alexander Dobbs, R. N., in the capture of two schooners which annoyed the left flank in the proceedings against Fort Erie. He had not then served long enough to be promoted to be a post Captain. Now recommends him for that promotion, which he deserves. 132

May 29, Kingston. Murray to Drummond. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst 5th June (No. 28), which see.

June 2, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 24). Owing to the absence of Chief Justice Sewell, the puisne judges have performed the whole duties. Recommends that they receive between them half the salary of the Chief Justice so long as they execute the office and cites precedents. 134

June 2, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 25). Reports the steps he has taken to select proper men of the disbanded soldiers to become settlers. 136

June 6, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 26). Sends transcript of proceedings of the Executive Council on land matters. 138

June 6, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 27). Return of Heriot from the river St. Francis, who reports the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient quantity of ungranted lands there to form a compact settlement. The difficulty arises from the improvident grants, which leave whole townships unsettled; proposes a court of escheats to remedy this. Grantees on the St. Francis have consented to an exchange, so that the lands given up may be settled. Sends copy of the instructions given to Heriot. 139

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Enclosed. Instructions to Heriot, dated 4th June. Page 141

June 8, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 28). Transmits report that Fort Niagara was given up to the United States on the 22nd ult., in conformity with the first article of the treaty of Ghent. 147

Enclosed. Murray to Drummond. Transmits report from de Watteville of the restoration of fort Niagara to the United States. 148

De Watteville to Murray, 23rd May. Fort Niagara restored to the United States on the 22nd at 11 a.m. 149

June 8, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 30). Sherbrooke has offered to send to Quebec a division of the Royal staff corps arrived at Halifax, of whose arrival he has no instructions. From the advantage of such assistance in the construction of the canal between Montreal and La Chine and in the improvement of the water communication with Upper Canada by the Ottawa and Rideau, he has requested Sherbrooke to forward the detachment. 151

June 9, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 29). No instructions were given to send the civil branch of the ordnance with the companies of Royal Artillery; believing this to have been an unintentional omission, he has sent two divisions of clerks and conductors, and has directed a proportion of the commissariat department and medical staff to embark also. 150

June 9, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 31). Owing to the restoration of commercial intercourse with the United States, he, with the advice of Council had framed regulations for that intercourse, which he encloses. These are only temporary. 153

Enclosed. Regulations, in English, 29th May. 154

Same in French. 173

A supplementary regulation dated 14th June follows. 191

June 10, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 33). Sends return of troops embarked in transports to sail this day under convoy. 193

Enclosed. Return (the different regiments and battalions are given), total 9,396; with about 120 invalids and of the completed service men of the corps embarked and of the 6th and 9th regiments, not included. 194

June 10, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 34). Murray will embark this day; Sir Frederick Robinson has been directed to assume the military command and civil administration of Upper Canada. Regret at Murray's departure. 195

June 10, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 34*). The brevet appointment of Lieut.-Col. in the army to Major de Courcy, on account of his having been appointed to command a battalion of embodied militia termed the Canadian Chasseurs, induces him to report his recommendation to give the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel to Major Foster and of major to Capt. Glew. The battalion of incorporated militia of Upper Canada and the Chasseurs were similar, except that the former were enlisted and received a bounty. The advantage of retaining for that battalion the name of militia. 196

June 15, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 40). Transmits memorial of Robert Richardson, junior, who was severely wounded at an early age while serving as master's mate in the provincial Marine on Lake Erie. Recommends him for a pension, as it is very improbable he will ever be sufficiently recovered to obtain a livelihood by his personal exertions. 223

Enclosed. Memorial. 224

Certificate by the staff surgeon of the wound and present state of Richardson. 225

June 25, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 35). Transmits memorial from the puisne judges of Lower Canada for an increase to their salaries and recommends that it be granted. 198

Enclosed. Memorial, signed by Ogden, Reid, Kerr, Perrault, Bowen and Fouché. 200

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June 27, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 36). Transmits memorial to the Prince Regent from the superintendents of police at Montreal, with an explanatory letter. He considers them entitled to favourable consideration. Page 199

Enclosed. McCord and Mondelét to Bathurst, 13th. Explain the reason of their petition to the Prince Regent for a properly established police system with salaried police magistrates. 204

Petition of the same to the Prince Regent. 209

June 27, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 37). Recommends that William Smith, clerk of the Legislative Council, should be appointed a member. 214

June 27, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 38). Transmits copy of conviction and sentence of transportation on Louis Bissonet for horse stealing. He has been put on board the "Madagascar" to be conveyed to England, there to wait His Lordship's decision as to the place of his transportation. 215

June 27, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 39). Received shortly after assuming the government of the Province a strong representation from the Lord Bishop of Quebec of the ruinous situation of the Cathedral and of its daily dilapidation for want of timely repair, along with copy of estimate for its repair. This amount being considerable he had directed another estimate to be made, but both are higher than he feels warranted to incur. Refers to Prevost's estimate of 23rd June, 1814, and asks that a sum be voted for the cost, amounting by the present estimate to £2,000. 217

Enclosed. Copy of estimate of 23rd June, 1814. Amount £6,797 9s. 10¾d., with certain modifications which would apparently reduce the cost to £3,437. 219

June 29, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst. Renews his request for leave to retire. In addition to his former reasons, the death of a brother makes it indispensable that he should return home. 226

June 30, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 41). Transmits letter from the Board of Ordnance on the subject of a demand for ordnance forwarded in December last, and returns, etc. The ordnance is required for the ordinary service of Quebec and requests, therefore, that the demand be complied with as well as that for travelling carriages to be kept in store. 231

Enclosed. Crew to Larratt Smith, dated 20th March, 1815. The ratification of the treaty of peace with the United States renders it unnecessary to comply with the requisition for ordnance. 227

Requisition for ordnance, &c., dated 16th December, 1814. 228

Return, dated 19th June, 1815, of iron and brass ordnance sent to Upper Canada since the 16th December, 1814. 229

Demand, 21st June, of ordnance, &c., for field and garrison service in Canada. 230

July 1, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 42). Sends memorandum of corps composing the second division; they are all embarked. Sailing of the transports. 233

Enclosed. List of corps composing the second division of troops, total number, 6,614. 234

July 8, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 43). Refers to the appointment of Robinson to succeed Murray in the military command and civil administration of Upper Canada. Recommends that his application for the local rank of Lieut. General be complied with. 235

July 9, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 44). A division of seamen from the Lake service sailing with the fleet on the 1st instant; a second division will sail to-morrow. 236

July 10, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 45). Transmits memorial and documents from Rev. Alexander McDonell, whose character and his services during the late war deserve favourable consideration. 237

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Enclosed. Memorial of Rev. Alexander McDonell, stating his services with the Glengarry fencibles in Guernsey Ireland, and afterwards in Canada, enclosing testimonials to that effect. Desires to establish a seminary with teachers from Britain, to be superintended by himself, but cannot do so without assistance from government. He desires also that some provision be made for four or five clergymen and double that number of schoolmasters, and prays that the claims of His Majesty's loyal Catholic subjects be represented. Page 239

A memorandum in continuation follows the enclosures. 250

Sullivan to Macdonell, 2nd November, 1803. His sense of the merits of Rev. Mr. Macdonell, believes that they will be considered as entitling him to participate in any provision that may be made for Catholic clergymen. 245

Yorke to Macdonell, 10th January, 1815. Half pay is to be given only to those for whom it was specially stipulated at the raising of the corps, but owing to his zeal for the public service, the sum of a hundred guineas has been ordered to be paid him. 247

Hobart to Hunter, 1st March, 1803. Recommends to his attention the body of Highlanders, mostly Macdonells and partly disbanded soldiers of the Glengarry Fencibles, who proceed to join relations in Upper Canada. The good character of the Glengarry settlers. 248

July 21, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 46). Proof given by de Bonne that he was promised in 1810 to be raised to the dignity of a Legislative Councillor. As apparently by oversight his mandamus has not been received, again recommends him for the appointment, the mandamus to be antedated September, 1810. Recommends him also for a pension as a retired judge of King's Bench. 252

July 22, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 47). States the conditions of the Act constituting a court of appeal, the doubt if the honorary members of Council are entitled to be members of the court, and the necessity that may arise from a revision of the judgments if they are not. Desires a decision on the point. 254

July 24, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 50). Can find no answer to communications from Prevost respecting ordnance captured from the enemy and admitted to have been a legal prize. Asks that the Ordnance value the articles given in the returns so that the prize money be distributed. 277

July 24, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 51). Bland, a Canadian of British parents, has come with a proposal for the improvement of fire arms, which was tried on a pistol, but to avoid delay he has not kept him for further experiments but has shipped him by the "Newcastle" with the promise that if his plan be approved of he should be well rewarded; if not he should at least be paid his expenses and be enabled to return to this country. The plan is not perfect, but it can be improved if the principle be understood. 273

July 25, Quebec. Same to the same (No 49). Transmits documents respecting an impeachment expected to be made at the next Session of the House of Assembly against Herman W. Ryland, who desires to submit the same with his replies on the special report of the committee. 256

Enclosed. Ryland to Drummond, 1st July. Transmits certain documents in relation to the elections on which the charge against him is founded; the motive is one of political malevolence to punish him for his votes in the Legislative Council and to deter him from pursuing the line of conduct which his duty dictated. Asks that the papers be transmitted. 257

Proclamation, 22nd March, 1814, for dissolving the existing and calling a new legislature. 261

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Copy of report of a special committee of Assembly respecting the conduct of Ryland, clerk of the Crown in Chancery. The charges and answers are in parallel columns. Page 263

Indenture, 29th July, 1814, of Chisholm, Caldwell and Sherar of the election of George Brown to be member for Gaspé. 270

Resolution of the Assembly, 20th March, 1815, that the charges against Ryland for gross faults, neglects and malversations will be taken up at the next session. 273

Copy of writ for election for the County of Gaspé. The date is left blank in the body of the writ, but endorsed 25th. 274

July 26, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst. Introduces Captain Norton who from his knowledge of Indian affairs can give important information. The services he has rendered by his bravery in leading the Indians, especially at Queenston under the late General Brock. 280

July 26, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 52). Embarkation of various detachments on board the "Dantzic" and "Eliza" chiefly sick and invalids and of Royal artillery drivers, seamen and marines on board the "Providence." 282

Governor Sir Gordon Drummond, 1815.

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1811.

May 24, Golden Square. Minute by Miles McDonell, marked No. 4. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, 1815, which see.

1813.

February 17, Turtle River. John Macleod to W. Miller. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, 1815, which see.

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January 18. Pembina. Proclamation by Miles McDonell. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, 1815, which see.

June 19, Red River. Speech of the Grandes Oreilles. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, 1815, which see.

October 10, Point Fortune. Neither signature nor address, marked No. 2. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August 1815, which see.

October 21, Red River. Notice by Miles McDonell to the North-west Company. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, 1815, which see.

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February 14, Penge Place. Selkirk to Hudson's Bay Company. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, 1815, which see.

March 18, London. Agents of the North-west Company to Goulburn. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th December, which see.

Statement follows.

March 22, London. Selkirk to Maitland, Garden and Aulgeo. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, which see.

March 28, Montreal. Sewell to the Commissary General. Appendix 3, enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 10th November, which see.

March 29, Montreal. Affidavit of M. Kay. Part of Appendix 2, enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 10th November, 1815, which see.

March 30, Montreal. Stuart to —— (Loring ?). Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 76), 10th November, which see.

April 1, Quebec. Report of Council. Appendix 4, enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 10th November, which see.

May 29, Montreal. Maitland, Garden & Aulgeo to Foster. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, which see.

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June 8, Quebec. Harvey to Maitland, Garden and Aulgeo. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, which see.

June 8, Quebec. Same to W. McGillivray. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, which see.

June 12, Montreal. Maitland, Garden & Aulgeo to Harvey. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, which see.

June 13, Downing Street. Bathurst to Drummond. Appendix 6, enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 76) 10th November, which see.

June 22. Sketch by Miles McDonell. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.

June 24, Montreal. W. McGillivray to Harvey. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, which see.

A journal of transactions was enclosed in this letter.

July 6, Quebec. W. McGillivray to Harvey. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, which see.

July 12, Quebec. Harvey to Maitland, Garden and Aulgeo. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, which see.

July 21, Quebec. Fred. Grant to Robinson. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 25th October, which see.

July 21, Quebec. Peter Brehaut to Robinson. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 25th October, which see.

July 22, Quebec. W. H. Robinson to Foster. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst 25th October, which see.

July 25, Quebec. Foster to the president of the board of officers. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 25th October, which see.

July 25, Fort William. Miles McDonell to Selkirk. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, which see.

July 28, Quebec. Proceedings of a board of officers. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 25th October (No. 73), which see.

July 28, Quebec. Statement of the annual sums necessary for the accommodation of the military departments, Quebec. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 25th October, which see.

August 5, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 53). A number of officers of the militia have been killed during the late war for whose widows no provision is made; recommends that these widows should be placed on the same footing as those of the officers of the regular forces. Page 2

August 15, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 54). Transmits proceedings of the Executive Council on matters of State. 3

August 15, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 55). Has received instructions to grant lands to Whitlow and to Felton and his associates. They have arrived and means shall be taken to carry out the instructions. 4

August 15, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 56). Michilimakinak, fort and island, was restored on the 18th ult. The new post on Lake Huron has been decided on. Directions have therefore been given to erect barracks and other works on the western extremity of Manitoulin Island instead of re-establishing the old post at St. Joseph's. It will be necessary to place the post of Amherstburg in a suitable state of defence, Fort Malden being now totally useless. The fort at Missisauga point must also be enlarged for the protection of Niagara and neighbourhood. When constructed it was laid out on so circumscribed a scale as nothing but deficiency of means could justify. Had ordered the proposed alteration and repairs to be completed, and the expense on the old and useless fort George to be discontinued. Kingston being the principal naval establishment in the Upper Province, the completion of its defences is a matter of magnitude; those at Isle aux Noix and Fort Wellington on the St. Lawrence should be kept in due repair to prevent the enormous expense, were they to

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fall too far into decay. Commodore Owen has set out to ascertain the most suitable site for a naval establishment on Lake Erie. Page 5

August 15, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 57). Prevost has transmitted letter that the Prince Regent consents to his receiving the £500 voted by the Assembly for the purchase of a service of plate. Cannot feel himself warranted in directing the sum to be issued without the concurrence of the Legislative Council. A check was placed on the issue of a small sum in Upper Canada by the Council and he has since been cautious. 8

August 15, Quebec. Same to the same. Again urges the appointment to the Legislative and Executive Council of Mr. Justice Campbell, who has not yet received mandamus. 10

August 15, Kingston. W. McGillivray to Robinson. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.

August 15, Kingston. Same to the same. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 2nd November (No. 72), which see.

August 16, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst. Had applied for information to the North-west Company, that would the better enable him to provide for the security of the lives and property of the settlers on the Red River. The plan of sending military protection to Selkirk's settlement is impracticable from the enormous expense and the first effect would be to involve the country in an Indian war. The mischievous consequences likely to arise from Selkirk's selection of an agent who calls himself governor and from whom no moderation can he looked for in his intercourse with the North-west Company, which is so necessary for mutual protection from Indians and famine. The invasion of rights mutually complained of is a matter to be decided by law. 11

Enclosed. Maitland, Garden & Aulgeo, 29th May. Transmits extract from letter from Selkirk respecting military protection for the Red River. 14

Selkirk to Maitland, Garden & Aulgeo, 22nd March. Application has been made to the Secretary of State for military protection; the governor has been directed to inquire into the circumstances. The nature of the force required and the route it might follow. Part of the force at Prairie des Chiens might be sent. 16

Harvey to Maitland, Garden & Aulgeo, 8th June. Acknowledges receipt of letter addressed to the military secretary, sends copy of communication it is proposed to address to McGillivray; how far, do they think, would the letter produce the desired effect. Drummond asks for communication of the documents in their possession. 18

Harvey to McGillivray, 8th June. Directions have been received to examine into the truth of a report that the Indians are preparing to attack the Red River Settlement, instigated, it is reported, by servants of the North-west Company. Information asked for on the subject. The North-west Company, will be held responsible for an outbreak of this kind, whether the attack has been instigated by servants of the company, or proceeds from the malignity of the Indians themselves. 19

Maitland, Garden and Aulgeo to Harvey, 12th June. Acknowledge receipt of copy of the communication proposed to be sent to W. McGillivray; believes that to be the proper method of obtaining security. The question whether or not the colony [of Red River] is in danger can be determined by the nature of McGillivray's answer. Send the documents previously mentioned, to be returned. 22

Act for extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice in the Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada to the trial and punishment of persons guilty of crimes and offences within certain parts of North America adjoining to the said provinces, assented to 11th August, 1803. 24

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W. McGillivray to Harvey, 24th June. Denies positively that there is any foundation for the report that the North-west Company were instigating the Indians to destroy the settlement at the Red River. Enters into details of the transactions between the North-west Company, the Hudson's Bay Company and the Selkirk settlement. Page 29

Journal of transactions in Red River department, having reference to the seizure and plunder of the North-west Company's property by Mr. Miles McDonell, from 19th May to 18th June, 1814. 38

Speech of Grandes Oreilles, Chippawa chief, 19th June, 1814. Testifying to his friendship for the North-west Company. 47

McGillivray to Harvey, 6th July. Express arrived from the Indian territory reports that Miles McDonell continues his violent conduct, but the people of the North-west Company do not submit to injustice as they did last year. Is afraid of unfortunate consequences. 51

Harvey to Maitland, Garden & Aulgeo, 12th July. The answer of W. McGillivray would have removed any impression of a plot on the part of the North-west Company against the Selkirk settlement had any such existed. The danger will arise from the conduct of Miles McDonell who, besides arrogates powers which could not be given to the agent of any company or individual. The question of these powers has properly been referred by the North-west Company to the courts. Copies of the documents they sent have been transmitted to the Secretary of State. 53

Proclamation by Miles McDonell, 18th January, 1814, that the Hudson's Bay had ceded to Selkirk a tract of land (boundaries given), with regulations for the government of the territory. 55

Notice to the North-west Company, 21st October, 1814, to quit the premises at the forks of the Red River within six months. 58

Statement of the Hudson's Bay Company as to the method they are adopting to raise provisions in the territory by giving grants of land in freehold. 59

Neither signature nor address, 10th October, 1814. The danger to the life of the writer's brother. The favourable light in which some of the North-west partners regard the Red River settlement. Respecting the sale of the writer's estate. 62

John Macleod to W. Miller, 17th February, 1813. The intrigues of the North-west Company with the Indians. 64

Minute by Miles McDonell 24th May 1811. Reports the opposition of Sir Alexander Mackenzie to the Red River settlement. 66

Selkirk to the Hudson's Bay Company, 14th February, 1815. Reports the hostilities of the North-west Company to the Red River settlement, and the means they are taking to excite the Indians. 68

Statement of the Hudson's Bay Company, no date, marked No. 9. Explaining the embargo laid on the North-west Company's dried provisions as a matter of precaution only. 75

Miles McDonell to Selkirk, 25th July, 1815 (extract). Reports the attack made by the North-west Company on the settlement; the people and property protected by Indians; arrival of McLeod and five or six men who can look after the crops till the arrival of reinforcements. He (McDonell) kept prisoner till the North-west Company take him to Montreal. Spencer is also a prisoner. The probability of the settlers making charges of ill usage as they are now in the hands of the North-west Company. Hears that they are to be settled on Matchedash Bay on Crown lands to be obtained for them. 77

August 21, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 58). Refers to his report of 15th May, of having placed several of the 10th Royal Veterans with their families as settlers on the communication between Fredericton and the St. Lawrence. Has sent a detachment of the same corps to assist settlers on the

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St. Francis. Those deserving he proposes afterwards to discharge and give them a grant of lands. Asks for authority to adopt the proposed measure and that the men who are still borne on the strength of the army may receive their discharge, and that deserving men might from time to time also receive their discharge so as to increase the number of settlers. Page 79

August 22, Kingston. Sir Frederic Robinson to Drummond. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 2nd November (No. 72), which see.

August 22, Quebec. Loring to Ryland. Appendix 5, enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, (No. 76), 10th November, which see.

August 27, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst, (No. 59.) Favourable report from McDouall of the situation of the new post on Lake Huron. (See 15th August, No. 56, p. 5 of this volume.) Its excellent harbour, convenient site for the town and much better soil in the neighbourhood than was first reported, with timber for ship building, the nature of the defences. Were it not that Michilimakinak is the key to the country of the Western Indians there is little to regret in giving it up. The island on which is the new post, now called Drummond Island, must be purchased from the Indians; shall send a requisition for the goods required to meet the cost. There is an indication on the part of the United States to violate the treaty in so far as regards Indian territory and forces are openly sent to establish posts. Under pretext of calling a numerous council of Indians to make peace, the intention seems to be to destroy the tribes who will not surrender their territory. Asks for instructions. The American officer commanding at Michilimakinak, it is reported by McDouall, admits that the United States are debarred by treaty from "occupying Indian territory or from constructing forts upon it which "they did not possess before the war, but that still it was determined "upon and should be done." Has communicated with Baker at Washington on the subject. 81

August 28, Quebec. Ryland to Loring. Appendix 7, enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, (No. 76), 10th November, which see.

August 30, Quebec. Cochran to Ryland. Appendix 8, enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 76), 10th November, which see.

September 8, Quebec. Same to the same. Appendix 9, enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 76), 10th November, which see.

September 12, Montreal. Affidavit of W. Gray. Part of Appendix 2, enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 76), 10th November, which see.

September 12, Quebec. Loring to Ryland. Appendix 10, enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 76), 10th November, which see.

September 14, Quebec. Cochran to Ryland. Appendix 11, enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 76,) 10th November, which see.

September 22, York. List of settlers from Red River arrived at Holland River 6th September. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 2nd November (No. 72), which see.

September 22, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst. (No. 60.) Respecting Felton's correspondence in reference to his land grant previously sent. Forwards another letter from Felton asking for a reference to the terms on which he and his associates directed their attention to Canada. 86

Enclosed. Felton to Loring, 12th September. Reports that he and Whitcher had embarked before the receipt of Bathurst's dispatch which varied the terms of the agreement into which they had entered with His Lordship. 87

September 23, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 61). Suggests as a good plan of settling the waste lands, that the provincial corps on their reduction, in consequence of a general peace, instead of being disbanded should be continued on the establishment for one year to be immediately placed on Crown lands to be granted to them at the expiration of the year in fixed pro-

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portions. The officers would thus remain with the men for a time and their influence would have a good effect. Provisions, stores &c., to be under the commissariat. Many are artificers so that the land would soon be cleared and houses erected. Most of the men and officers are natives of the country, so that an excellent militia would be supplied, and he would recommend that those who settle should have their arms and accoutrements. Other advantages. The men who do not choose to remain could be employed during the year in opening roads, &c. Page 89

September 23, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 62). Arrival of transports with settlers; the disadvantage of their late arrival; they have been forwarded to Upper Canada without loss of time, which province they had selected. Is uneasy at the non-arrival of the "Eliza" with settlers from Greenock. Favourable reports received of the progress of the settlements in both provinces. They have begun at three points in Upper Canada. 1. In the county of Glengarry. 2. On the Rideau, to open a communication by that river from the Ottawa to Kingston. 3. On the Bay of Quinté. In Lower Canada the establishmeut on the St. Francis is succeeding well. Early information should be given if it is intended to send a large body of settlers in spring so that arrangements may be made. 93

September 23, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 63). Thanks for being relieved from his command; he would not have solicited this but from the most urgent motives. The season is advanced, but he hopes to receive authority to transfer the command and administration to the senior officer so that he may sail before the close of navigation. 95

September 23, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 64). Transmits transcript of the inquest on the body of Wm. Thompson, a Corporal of Royal Marines, murdered by Francis Ansell, on board the "La Traave" His trial, the extraordinary decision of the judges; shall send their reports when received, Ansell sent to England for trial; the importance of the points raised in respect to the future criminal and civil justice of the country. 97

September 23, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 65). Three vacancies in the Executive Council; recommends that John Richardson, James Irvine and A. L. J. Duchesnay be appointed. 99

September 27, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 66). The telegraph reports the arrival in the river of transport 638, with 40 families, she having sailed from Greenock on the 6th August. 100

(In letter of 23rd (No. 62) uneasiness was expressed for the non-arrival from Greenock of the transport "Eliza", probably the same vessel here called transport 638).

October 18, William Henry. Davis to Bathurst. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 26th October, which see.

October 18, William Henry. Same to Drummond. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 26th October, which see.

October 23, Quebec. Loring to Heriot. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 78), 10th November, which see.

October 24, Quebec. Heriot to Loring. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 78), 10th November, which see.

October 25, Quebec. Loring to Heriot. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 78), 10th November, which see.

October 25, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 73). In consequence of the high rent, the uncertainty of retaining possession and other disadvantages of rented buildings for the public offices, he submitted the question of purchasing property for this purpose to a board of officers, which strongly recommended a purchase. Has, therefore acquired a property near St. Lewis Castle and solicits His Lordship's approval. 127

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Enclosed. Proceedings of the board, 28th July, 1815. Page 130
Plan attached to the proceedings. 132
Foster to the president of the board of officers, referring the question of purchase for consideration, 25th July. 133
W. H. Robinson to Foster, 22nd July, recommends the purchase of a house for public offices. 134
Statement, 28th July, of the annual sums that will be necessary for the accommodation of the military departments, Quebec, amounting to £600 currency. 135
Fred. Grant to Robinson, 21st July, offer to sell the property in St. Lewis Street for the use of the military departments. 136
Peter Brehaut to Robinson, 21st July, offers to sell his property for the use of the military departments, with note of the burden to be assumed by the purchaser. 137
The acceptance of the offer is attached. 138

October 26, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst. (No 67). Sends proposal from Major Davies; believes he is capable of accomplishing the undertaking. 101
Enclosed. Davies to Drummond 18th October, requests him to forward proposal to Bathurst. Should his being in the army impede his wishes, he is willing to retire on the new half pay, retaining his progressive rank. 102
Davies to Bathurst, 18th October. Proposes to form a Welsh settlement. 103

October 27, Quebec. Heriot to Loring, enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No 78), 10th November, which see.

October 29, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No 68). Sends documents relating to the conviction and sentence of death on John Tyrie Wilson for shop lifting and George Cross for burglary, whose sentences were commuted to transportation. They have been put on board the transport "Eliza" to be transferred to the authorities at the first port of landing. 105

October 29, Quebec. Same to the same (No 69). Memorial from Caldwell, Receiver General, for increase of salary, remitted to a committee, which recommended the increase. From the increase of duties believes that from £400, with £100 a year for clerks and stationery, it should be increased to £1,000 a year to cover all expenses. 107

October 29, Quebec. Same to the same (No 70). In accordance with the application from Capt. Dobbs, R.N., that a grant of land should be made to men entering as seamen for service on the Lakes after serving three years, he has authorized the promise that such men should receive a grant of 100 acres each, if they intended to settle. By this means a species of floating militia would be always ready; its importance for the security of the province. 109

October 30, Quebec. Same to the same (No 71). Reports from personal examination the success of the settlement on the St. Francis under the superintendence of Heriot. The difficulty of making a concentrated settlement in consequence of the extensive grants, which have been added to by purchase. Suggests that in the case of these extensive grants security should be taken for due improvement. Asks for instructions as to the extent of land to be granted to officers settling and refers to letter No. 61 of 23rd September, for the scale he had proposed. Had been induced to increase the rations on the representation of the superintendents and had accordingly issued further instructions. 111
Enclosed. The additional instructions. 115

November 2, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 72). Refers to his letter and enclosure of 16th August (not numbered) respecting the settlers on the Red River. Transmits letter from Sir Frederick Robinson, then exercising the government of Upper Canada, enclosing a letter from W. McGillivray, that settlers, whose numbers are given in a return attached, have left Red

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River and come to Upper Canada. Has ordered rations and recommended Gore to give them land. Page 116

Enclosed. Sir Frederick Robinson to Drummond, 22nd August. Transmits letter from McGillivray respecting Red River settlers taken under the protection of the North-west Company. Desires information on the subject. If they are likely to become good settlers he would like to place them on the Rideau. 118

Statements relative to the settlers on the Red River, 15th August, 1815, signed by W. McGillivray for the North-west Company. Gives a history of Selkirks's proceedings respecting settlement on the Red River from the year 1811. 120

List of settlers from Red River arrived at Holland River, 6th September, 1815. The names and families are given. 125

November 3, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 74). In consequence of the loss of commissariat stores by a fire in lower town, Quebec, and the risk of loss of barrack stores, at another store, which to the amount of £100,000 were only saved with the utmost difficulty and at great hazard to the troops, and in consequence also of the extravagantly high rent for the insecure premises, he proposes to erect a suitable building within the walls of the garrison and another on the King's wharf to be secured from fire. 139

November 3, Quebec, Report of the Executive Council. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 76), 10th November, which see.

November 10, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 75). Asks for instructions as to the reception to be given to Joseph Bonaparte, St. Jean d' Angely, his son and other adherents of Napoleon Bonaparte, recently arrived in the United States, should they come to Canada. 141

November 10, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 76). Sends report of the Executive Council on the case of Stephen Sewell, Solicitor General. 142

Enclosed. Report. 143

3rd November. Appendix No. 1. J. Stuart to ——— 30th March. 148

No. 2. Affidavit of M. Kay, 29th March. 150

Affidavit of W. Gray, 12th September. 155

No. 3. Sewell to the Commissary General, 28th March. 157

No. 4. Report of a Committee of the whole Council on Sewell's case. 161

No. 5. Loring to Ryland, 22nd August, for information respecting the suspension of Sewell, Solicitor General. 163

No. 6. Bathurst to Drummond, 13th June. For information respecting the suspension of Sewell. 164

No. 7. Ryland to Loring, 28th August. The Council desire to have the original papers in the case of Sewell to enable a further report to be made. 165

No. 8. A. W. Cochran to Ryland, 30th August. The papers asked for are in Montreal but will be sent as soon as received. 166

No. 9. Cochran to Ryland, 8th September. The papers asked for were by order of Prevost sent to Montreal for a private purpose, when returned they shall be forwarded to the Council. 167

No. 10. Loring to Ryland, 12th September. Can only attribute the delay in returning the papers to the absence of Stuart in whose hands they were placed. 168

No. 11. A. W. Cochran to Ryland, 14th September. The original papers are now sent with an affidavit added. 169

November 10, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst. (No. 77.) Sends requisition for stationery. 170

November 10, Quebec. Same to the same. (No. 78.) Calls attention to joint address from both houses in Upper Canada for the improvement of the post office in that province. Forwards correspondence with George Heriot on the

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subject and requests that measures be taken towards improving the communication with the upper province. Page 171

Enclosed. Loring to Heriot, 23rd October. Desires information as to the postal arrangements, from Montreal to Kingston, Kingston to York, thence to Niagara and Amherstburg, with the arrangements for intermediate places, the manner in which the mails are conveyed, etc. The revenue will more than pay for the expense of proper arrangements; unless these are made Drummond will be obliged to re-establish the military express at great expense to government. 173

Heriot to Loring, 24th October. In consequence of the exorbitant terms asked for by contractors for carrying the mails twice a week he had employed the couriers already in the post office service to carry the mails under a written contract for one year, with security. Monday is the post day at Kingston and Montreal; the mail leaves Kingston in the evening, reaches Brockville on Tuesday, Cornwall on Wednesday, and Montreal on Thursday; between York and Kingston two couriers are employed at £171 a year each, and the postmaster at York has been directed to have a weekly courier to and from Niagara. The postmaster at Amherstburg has declined resuming the situation since the war; the letters to and from that place in summer were so few that a courier was employed only once a month in winter (*sic*). Must observe the instructions as to economy. His personal losses from the default of former postmasters in Upper Canada which he has been unable to recover. 175

Loring to Heriot, 25th October. His statements not satisfactory; increased facilities would give a larger revenue, and from the slovenly manner in which the mails are carried no confidence is felt in their security, and the traders and inhabitants make use of every private opportunity to send their letters, by which the principal support of the service is lost. Drummond disapproves of leaving the arrangement for conveyance of the mails between York and Niagara to the postmaster at York and for the appointment of a postmaster at Amherstburg; these should be directly taken charge of by the deputy postmaster general. The great importance of mails to Amherstburg. The instructions as to economy are not to be observed in a manner injurious to the interests of Upper Canada. 177

Heriot to Loring, 27th October. Regrets that his letter of the 24th is not satisfactory. His attempt to increase the facilities by expending the whole revenue was prevented by the postmaster general. In the appointment of postmasters, he is obliged to rely on the recommendation of the senior postmaster in each province. 179

November 10, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst. (No. 79.) Transmits special report of the judges on the trial of Francis Ansell. 181

November 11, Montreal. Selkirk to Drummond. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.

November 18, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst. (No. 80.) Transmits memorial from Placknett. Sir George Prevost, who appointed him, can give information as to his merits and services. 182

Enclosed. Memorial of T. J. Placknett, 1st November, 1815, stating his losses and the causes, and praying for half pay and rations. 183

Placknett to Bathurst, 1st November. Has sent his memorial through Drummond. 186

Appendix *A.* Commission to Placknett as storekeeper, 3rd December, 1812. 187

B. Instructions from Colonel Vincent respecting gun boats, 18th December, 1812. 188

Other orders *C* to *E*, and a certificate from Admiral Nelson as to the value of his improvements on capsterns, and a receipt for money paid for the public service. 189 to 192

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November 19, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst. (No. 81.) Reports the high qualities of Commodore Owen. Page 193

November 28, Montreal. W. McGillivray to Loring. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.

December 6, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst. (No. 82.) Transmits papers respecting the dispersion of Selkirk's colony at Red River. His opinion of Selkirk's proposal for a military force. Had obtained from Robinson, Commissary General, a report showing that Selkirk's object could, in no reasonable possibility, be effected. Forwards letters and documents of W. McGillivray on behalf of the North-west Company in answer to McDonell's statement. On account of Selkirk's apprehension for his personal safety, had permitted him to take an officer and five or six soldiers at his own expense when he went to the Red River in the spring. 195

Enclosed. Selkirk to Drummond, 11th November. The misapprehensions of Maitland, Garden and Auldjo; they have omitted to give additional explanations. Further reasons for military assistance. Sends a narrative of the occurrences at Red River to the 18th June, drawn up by Miles McDonell, to show the necessity for assistance. Gives a summary of McDonell's narrative, and points out the paragraphs having the chief bearing on the subject. The necessity for military protection from the present condition of the people who have been driven from the settlement. 198

Sketch of the conduct of the North-west Company towards the Red River settlement from September, 1814, to June, 1815, inclusive. The sketch is in the form of a journal, each paragraph being numbered, up to 41. 205

Answer by W. McGillivray to the sketch by McDonell, 28th November, 1815. 226

McGillivray to Robinson, 15th August. Sends note of the circumstances of the Red River settlement, and asks for protection for the poor settlers. 235

Agents of the North-west Company to Goulburn, 18th March, 1815. State the position taken by the company towards the Selkirk settlement, and their fear of the result to the settlers, coming in fulfilment of Selkirk's visionary speculations. 236

Statement of the same date follows. 241

December 7, Quebec. Loring to Heriot. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 10th December, which see.

December 8, Quebec. Heriot to Loring. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 10th December, which see.

December 10, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst. (No. 83.) Refers to previous letters on the subject of the post office service, and enters into details to show the propriety of the removal of Heriot from the office of deputy postmaster general. 246

Enclosed. Loring to Heriot, 7th December. Desires to have proper information respecting the postal arrangements between York, Niagara and Amherstburg. His Excellency's surprise that he should be left to collect information casually. 252

Heriot to Loring, 8th December. He is responsible to the postmaster general only, and is not subject to receive orders except through his secretary. Is not aware whether the postmaster at York has established a post to Niagara and Amherstburg. Improvement can only be made as the revenue increases. 254

December 18, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst. (No. 84.) Had followed the ordinary course in respect to the Indians and as commander of the forces, appointed, an Indian Superintendent in Upper Canada. Finds, however, that the

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power has been transferred to the civil administration; the best interests of the Indians and of the service seem to demand the transfer of the management to the military authority, which cannot take place at a more favourable opportunity. Page 256

December 18, Montreal. Barnes to Beckwith. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 26th December, which see.

December 23, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst. (No. 85.) Refers to and recommends that the memorial of the Legislature of Lower Canada, in favour of de Salaberry for his services, should have favourable consideration. 259

December 23, Quebec. Beckwith to Drummond. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 26th December, which see.

December 24, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst. (No. 86.) Has been enabled to call in the Army Bills; the total unredeemed amount does not exceed £400 currency. The favourable reception the Army Bills met with. 261

December 26, Quebec. Same to the same. (No 87.) Reports the disasters to four out of the eight transports which sailed with ordnance and stores for the Lakes. The other four are not yet reported. 263

December 26, Quebec. Same to the same. (No. 88.) Complaints of settlers who were sent to join their friends in Upper Canada have been investigated and found to be groundless. 266

Enclosed. Beckwith to Drummond, 23rd December. Transmits report from Barnes. The demands of Holliday, sent out as a schoolmaster. 268

Barnes to Beckwith, 18th December. Reports that the settlers are comfortable, the complaints coming from only a few discontented persons, led by William Old, a lawyer and bankrupt merchant, Holliday, schoolmaster, and Francis Allen, lawyer, who had drawn up petitions to the Prince Regent and Bathurst, for full rations to children, and an allowance of rum. The settlers at River Raisin satisfied; blankets ordered for families who had not received them. 270

December 26, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst. (No. 89.) Renewed complaints against Heriot, instances given of his mismanagement. 273

No date. Statement of the Hudson's Bay Company. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, 1815, which see.

Statement by the Hudson's Bay Company, marked 6. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, 1815, which see.

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January 13, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Orders shall be given for a passage to Prevost and suite. Page 3

February 9, Whitehall. Buller (Privy Council) to Bunbury. Transmits copy of petition from Flowerden & Davidson for leave to export naval stores to Quebec and thence to New York, for the opinion of Bathurst, if there is any objection to send instructions to Quebec similar to those given to the governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with respect to vessels from Great Britain with cargoes for the United States. 83

Enclosed. Petition. 84

February 10, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. The Treasury approves of the means adopted by Bathurst to assist persons emigrating to settle in Canada. 207

February 11. Treasury. Same to Bunbury. In reference to the case of Miss Buller, daughter of a loyalist, the regulations prevent any allowance being made from the sum for the relief of the loyalists, but it being a case of extreme distress £50 has been allowed from the royal bounty, but no further payment can be made. 208

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March 11, Washington. Baker to Castlereagh. Enclosed in Morier to Bunbury, 1st May, which see.

March 13, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Sends memorial of Lieut. W. Herron (Heron?) for leave to settle in British North America. Page 50

March 13, Transport Office. McLeay to the same. In accordance with Bathurst's desire, the Transport Board will provide 5,000 tons for the conveyance of settlers from the Clyde to Quebec and the same from ports in Ireland, and desires to know for how many persons the transports are to be fitted. 140

March 15, Foreign office. Morier to the same. Transmits six copies of the treaty of Ghent, concluded on the 24th December and ratified and exchanged at Washington on the 17th ultimo. 96

March 15, Spring Gardens. Harrison to the same (private). Encloses letter from Reid of Reid & Irving, to say what he is to be told. Asks for help to send a young man to Canada, who has contracted a foolish marriage. 209

March 16, Transport Office. List of transports in the St. Lawrence and at Halifax. 141
(Gives the name and tonnage of each ship).

March 20. Transport Office. State of the arrangements for bringing troops from America. 20,000 men to be brought from Quebec. 144
A second table, dated 23rd March, follows. 146

March 21, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Orders have been given to the captain of H.M.S. "Penelope" to receive on board at Quebec Prevost and suite. 4

March 21, Portobello. Morison to ——. Enclosed in Harrison to Goulburn, 13th April, which see.

March 22, Island of Skye. Certificate of Shaw's character. Enclosed in Beckett to Goulburn, 22nd August, which see.

March 27, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. A vessel is to be dispatched to Rear Admiral Griffith at Halifax to provide convoy for three divisions of transports. 5

March 29, Transport Office. McLeay to the same. Sends list of transports to convey troops from Halifax and Quebec, are any of them to be detained for the reception of emigrants for Canada? 148
Enclosed. List of transports to bring 3,000 men from Halifax and 20,000 men from Quebec. 149
(Gives the name and tonnage of each ship).
Another table dated the 31st follows, with a slight difference in the arrangement of the names. 154

April 3, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Sends order from the House of Peers for copies of correspondence relative to armaments on the American Lakes. 6
The title of the return follows, dated 21st February. 7

April 7, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits letter from Prevost, inclosing memorial from Richardson of the provincial Marine for a pension. 210

April 7, Victualling Office. Commissioners for victualling to Harrison. Enclosed in Lushington to Goulburn, 17th April, which see.

April 11, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. In reference to the emigrants to be conveyed in one of the transports to Canada as settlers, sends extract from letter from Young, agent for transports at Deptford, asking that the families should be instructed to apply to him when ready, and for their names, etc. 158
Young to McLeay, 10th April. Extract mentioned. 159

April 12, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from Prevost, that he has drawn for £10,000 for payment of the embodied militia. 211
Enclosed. Prevost to Harrison, 1st December, 1814. He has drawn for £10,000 for the payment of the embodied militia in Upper Canada. 212

1815.
April 13, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits a letter to a person who appears to be anxious to be employed in shipping settlers for Canada. Page 213

Enclosed. W. Morison to ———. Desires to be employed in the shipping of emigrants; sends testimonials of his good treatment of emigrants on his last voyage to Prince Edward Island. Believes he is qualified to select and fit up, &c., ships for the comfort of passengers. 214

April 17, Downing Street. Vansittart to Goulburn. Sends a letter which he asks him (Goulburn) to enable him to answer. 216

(The enclosure is not with the preceding letter.)

April 18, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Has received and laid before the Board list of persons who had obtained permission to proceed to Canada, sends extract from letter from Young, recommending that those who are ready should repair to Deptford as early as possible. 160

Enclosed. Extract dated 17th. 161

April 19, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits copy of a letter from the commissioners of victualling, asking that the commissariat take over the surplus provisions obtained for the navy, but now rendered unnecessary by the cessation of the war. Is there any other service besides that for the garrisons named to which the remainder of the provisions may be applied ? 217

Enclosed. Commissioners for victualling to Harrison, 7th April. Calls attention to the surplus provisions sent for the use of the navy but not required in consequence of the cessation of the war, and ask that the commissariat at Bermuda, Halifax and Quebec, be ordered to receive these from the stores of the victualling contractors to complete their supplies for the current year. 218

April —, Transport Office. Baker to Goulburn. The Rev. Lewis Williams can be accommodated with a passage to Quebec on board the "Phœnix" and may embark immediately. 162

April 21, Belfast. Certificate by Stephen Daniel. Enclosed in Planta to Goulburn, 8th May, which see.

April 21, Belfast. Recommendation of Woolsey, Stewart & Co. Enclosed in Planta to Goulburn, 8th May, which see.

April 22, Belfast. Stewart to Castlereagh. Enclosed in Planta to Goulburn, 8th May, which see.

April 24, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Sends for opinion and direction the names of 20 soldiers taken in arms against His Majesty in Upper Canada, now in confinement at Dartmoor. 8

List of the prisoners mentioned. 9

April 26, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Asks for information as to the sums to be paid by settlers proceeding to Quebec, asked for by Young. 163

Enclosed. Young to McLeay, 25th April. Information wanted as to the sums to be paid by settlers embarking. 164

May 1, Foreign Office. Morier to Bunbury. Transmits extract from Baker's dispatch that the peace establishment of the United States is fixed at 10,000, exclusive of the corps of engineers. 97

Enclosed. Extract from Baker's dispatch, dated 11th March. The differences between the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States as to the peace establishment of the army settled by fixing the number at 10,000, exclusive of the corps of engineers. 98

May 1, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. The rations issued to the settlers for Canada are the same as those supplied to soldiers, their wives and families embarked on transports. 165

May 4, Quebec. Beckwith to Robinson. Enclosed in Lushington to ——, 2nd October, which see.

May 6, Transport Office. Baker to Goulburn. The commissioners expect to send in a few days two transports to the Clyde to receive part of the emigrants and to supply rations to the remainder until the arrival of vessels. 166

1815.
May 8, St. James's Square. Planta to Goulburn (private). Sends application in case government should think proper to employ the establishment alluded to (apparently the firm of Stewart in Belfast). Page 100

Enclosed. Application from Robert Stewart, 22nd April, that his firm might be employed either as commissioners or in a mercantile capacity in the Canadas. Their losses in the Peninsula in 1810, 1811, and 1812. Enclose certificate of qualifications, &c. 101

Recommendation of the firm of Woolsey, Stewart & Co., dated 21st April. 103

Certificate by Stephen Daniel, 21st April. 104

May 11, Foreign Office. Hamilton to Goulburn. Felton applied for land in New Holland, but now applies instead for land in Canada. Supposes it will be granted with the usual restrictions as well as advantages. 105

May 13, Horse Guards. Frederick (Duke of York) to Bathurst. Has investigated the unfortunate occurrence at Dartmoor prison. The firing on the prisoners may have been at first justified by their turbulent conduct, but its extent must be attributed to want of steadiness in the troops and of exertion on the part of the officers. It did not arise from animosity to the American prisoners, but to want of experience on the part of the militia, rather than to the want of inclination to afford protection to prisoners of war. The conduct of the troops calls, however, for severe animadversion. Sends copy of admonitory letter addressed to the commanding officer of the Somerset militia, which he trusts will make a deep impression on the officers and men. 51

Enclosed. Calvert to Bathurst, same date. Transmits copy of letter addressed to Major General Brown, commanding at Plymouth and in the western district. 53

Calvert to Brown, same date. The Prince Regent cannot attach blame to the first steps taken to put an end to the revolt in Dartmoor prison, and the firing over the heads of the prisoners who had mutinied showed an indisposition to proceed to extremities. But the subsequent conduct of the troops in firing after resistance had subsided has caused the Prince Regent a degree of grief and concern which it is difficult to express; this is to be communicated to the troops in the most solemn manner. The Commander-in-chief animadverts on the neglect of the officers in not having been instantly on the spot on the alarm being given. Had they done their duty, it is probable that some of the unfortunate consequences of the tumult would have been avoided. 54

May 13, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits memorial from Campbell, agent for settlers to Canada, that they may be allowed to carry with them their tools and certain articles of furniture with their arms. Asks for Bathurst's opinion on the application. 219

May 16, Transport Office. McLeay to the same. Charles Whitcher and wife with two male and two female servants may embark in the "Emily" at Deptford immediately. 167

May 21, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits copy of letter from Yeo, relative to charges against Prevost. 24

Enclosed. Yeo to Croker, 19th August. Denies the charge by Prevost that he (Yeo) had been using underhand means to obtain information against him (Prevost). 25

May 24, Whitehall. Beckett to Goulburn. Forwards application from Lee for Bathurst's consideration. 111

May 25, Quebec. Drummond to Torrens. Enclosed in Torrens to Goulburn, 15th July, which see.

May 26, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. The Board cannot accommodate Mrs. Tunstall and three children and Mr. John Simpson, wife and family, unless they may be embarked in one of the vessels ordered to the Clyde for settlers. 168

1815.

May 26, Quebec. Dobbs to Transport Board. Enclosed in McLeay to Goulburn, 10th July, which see.

May 30, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn (two letters). John Simpson, wife and family and Mrs. Tunstall and her three children can be accommodated with a passage to Quebec, provided they can proceed immediately to Portsmouth for embarkation. Page 170

May 30, Quebec. Beckwith to Robinson. Enclosed in Lushington to——— 2nd October, which see.

June 3, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. In reference to application for instructions to be given to the proper officers at Portsmouth for passing the baggage and effects of Prevost, no instructions have ever been given, the effects of governors being under the same regulations as those belonging to all other of His Majesty's subjects. 220

June 4, Quebec. Instructions to Heriot. Enclosed in Lushington to —— 2nd October, which see.

June 6, Horse Guards. Frederick (Duke of York) to Bathurst. The charges made by Yeo against Prevost demand an investigation. He shall have a court martial assembled when Yeo shall furnish the specific charges. 57

June 9, Whitehall. Beckett to Goulburn. Desires that a pardon to Plackett be forwarded to Quebec. 112

June 15, Whitehall. Circular from Sidmouth. Enclosed in Addington to Goulburn, 19th December, which see.

June 20, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. To ask Bathurst to send orders to the surveyor general of woods in Upper and Lower Canada to grant free license to Messrs. Usborne & Co., and Messrs. Idles, to cut masts, &c., on the Crown reserves, they having entered into a contract to supply masts, bowsprits, &c., for the navy. 11

June 20, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Has submitted the documents relating to the merits of Lieut.-Col. Harvey and the commander-in-chief would be glad of the opportunity to submit to the Prince Regent the means to testify his approbation of Harvey's conduct. 58

June 22, Foreign office. Morier to the same. Chipman and Bouchette to be attached to the commission for the execution of the 4th and 5th articles of the treaty with the United States and are to rendezvous at St. Andrew's. 106

June 22, Foreign Office. Same to the same. Transmits letter from Barclay, containing list of mathematical instruments necessary for ascertaining the boundary. 107

Barclay to Morier, 14th June. The qualifications of Bouchette should be ascertained. If the qualification of a mathematician and practical surveyor are not combined, two persons must be employed, so as to obtain the necessary qualifications. 108

May 23, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. In accordance with Bathurst's directions relative to the trial of Prevost, Sir James Yeo has arrived. 10

June 23, Admiralty. Same to the same. Orders have been sent to the impress officer to release the men taken from the transports bound for Canada. 12

June 23, Transport Office. McLeay to the same. Is a surgeon to be provided for each of the vessels to convey settlers from the Clyde to Canada? 171

June 24, Transport Office. Same to the same. Sends extract from a letter from Champion, agent for transports, that the collector of customs at Greenock has raised difficulties respecting the transports with settlers. Asks that directions be given that no impediments are to be placed in their way. 172

Enclosed. Extract. 173

June 27, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Campbell's letter should be sent when it has been returned from the regulating officer at Greenock. 13

June 30, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. On report of the regulating officer at Greenock, the admiralty cannot release the seamen impressed from the "Atlas" at that port. 14

1815.

Enclosed. McDowall to Croker. Report, 26th June. Had impressed the men from the "Atlas" on account of their threats and riotous behaviour. Page 15

June 30, Whitehall. Buller to Goulburn. Transmits Order in Council dismissing the complaints of the Assembly against the Chief Justices of Quebec and Montreal, so far as the rules of practice are concerned. 85

Enclosed. Order in Council reciting the reference and dismissing the complaints, dated 29th June. 86

July 3, Transport Office. McLeay to the same. Mrs. Tunstall, with her three children and servant, can be accommodated on board the "Golden Grove" for Quebec. 174

July 6, Quebec. Robinson to Herries. Enclosed in Lushington to —— 2nd October, which see.

July 8, Quebec. Same to the same. Enclosed in Lushington to —— 2nd October, which see.

July 10, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter from Rear Admiral Griffith, relative to fishing vessels of the United States fishing in the Gulph of St. Lawrence and on the coast of Labrador; should a copy of the instructions sent to Keane not be sent to the Rear Admiral? 17

Enclosed. Griffith to Croker, 11th June. Reports that nearly 100 fishing vessels belonging to the United States have passed the Gut of Canso to fish in the St. Lawrence and on the coast of Labrador; shall send a vessel to watch them. The privilege granted to the United States having lapsed he shall issue orders to seize all foreign vessels entering the ports or harbours 18

July 10, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Sends extract from letter from Dobbs, acting transport agent at Quebec, respecting the equipment of transports for the conveyance of troops from North America. 175

Enclosed. Extract, 26th May. 176

July 11, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Rev. Mr. Tunstall can be accommodated on board the "Golden Grove" for Quebec. 177

July 13, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Transmits letter from the Secretary to the Board of Customs in Scotland relative to difficulties at Greenock respecting transports with settlers for Canada. 221

Enclosed. Pemberton to Lushington, 1st July. The difficulties complained of were removed by an order of the Board. 222

July 15, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Transmits copy of a letter from Drummond on the subject of the Glengarry Light Infantry Regiment being placed under permanent arrangements, and asking for Bathurst's opinion. 59

Enclosed. Drummond to Torrens, 25th May. The Glengarry Fencibles not mentioned as a part of the force to be retained in Canada; Prevost had allowed the corps to recruit from the limited service men; he (Drummond) had continued this leave to all the corps in command in consequence of circumstances in Europe and of the United States continuing to keep their forces on the war establishment notwithstanding the intention to reduce them. The advantage that would arise from the retention of this special corps. Transmits copy of letter he wrote to Bathurst on the subject. 60

July 15, Transport Office McLeay to Goulburn. Sends extract from a letter from Patton, transport agent at Portsmouth, respecting the arrival of the "Retreat" and "Stately" transports, having parted with the convoy from Quebec. 178

Enclosed. Extract, giving the numbers of the men, women and children on board the transports being disbanded troops and families. 179

July 17, Whitehall. Lack to Goulburn. The Committee of Council for Trade approve of the conduct of Prevost in respect to the revenue bill. 91

1815.

July 17, Transport Office. McLeay to Bunbury. Instructions have been sent to Champion, agent at Greenock, to provide a passage for the female companion of Mrs. Jeffreys. Page 180

July 18, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Capt. West has asked for an attested copy of instructions to Thornton respecting troops embarked under his orders. Asks that it be sent to be used at West's court martial. 19

July 19, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. A passage cannot be provided for Jerrard on board the "Golden Grove," as she already has her full proportion of passengers. 181

July 21, Treasury. Lushington to the same. In reference to appropriating a portion of the victualling stores at Halifax and Quebec to the use of settlers, asks for the number of persons and the period for which they are to be victualled. 223

July 22, Transport Office. McLeay to the same. From the advanced season, orders should be given to complete the embarkation of the emigrants proceeding from the Clyde as soon as possible. 182

July 24, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. Sends copy of letter from West, giving reasons for asking for instructions to Thornton, to be produced at his (West's) court martial. Asks that the copy requested be sent. 20

Enclosed. West to Greetham, 22nd July. His reasons for asking for a copy of the instructions to Thornton. 21

July 27, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. The Lords of the Treasury concur in the recommendation of Prevost that Freer may be kept in pay till the 24th August, to enable him to close the business relative to the public expenditure. 224

July 28, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. Sends copy of letter from the Navy Board in reference to the contract for masts, bowsprits, &c. 22

Enclosed. Navy Board to Croker, 27th July. The terms of the contract for masts and bowsprits are not yet fixed to enable instructions to be sent to the Surveyor General. If an account of the quantities, &c., will answer the purpose, it can be immediately prepared. 23

July 29, Transport Office. McLeay to the same. A passage has been ordered for Hope Stewart to Canada and back. 183

July 31, Treasury. Lushington to the same. In accordance with request, the Commissary in Chief has been directed to ship from Portsmouth to Commissary General Robinson at Quebec $200,000. 225

Enclosed. Drummond to Harrison, 13th July. Report received from the senior commissariat officer at Halifax, that on application from Commissary General Robinson, he had shipped to him $120,000 for the service of the Canadas. Had communicated with Jamaica and Bermuda and learned that owing to the high price of specie in England, nearly £20,000 had been shipped for the London market. 226

July 31, Edinburgh. Campbell to McLeay. Enclosed in McLeay to Goulburn, 3rd August, which see.

August 3, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. In reference to Hope Stewart's passage, he encloses the copy of a letter from John Campbell disapproving of Stewart's proceeding to Canada. 184

Enclosed. John Campbell to McLeay, 31st July. Disapproves of Stewart, a clerk at Greenock, from receiving a passage to Canada and back. 185

August 3, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Sends extract from letter from Patton, agent at Portsmouth, reporting the arrival from Quebec of the transport "Nautilus." 187

Enclosed. Extract, 2nd August. 188

August 4, Horse Guards. Shawe to Bunbury. Sends return of the detachments in readiness to join the regiments in America, which should be sent with the ships of the season. 62

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Enclosed. Return. Page 63

August 9, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. A passage provided for Gerrard (Jerrard elsewhere) on board the "Nelly." 189

August 14, Horse Guards. Frederick (Duke of York) to Bathurst. Transmits letter from Prevost. From the length of time taken by Yeo to prepare his charges, thinks it due to Prevost to forward his representation. 64

Enclosed. Prevost to the Duke of York, 11th August. His desire for an early trial to vindicate his character. Charges Yeo with having stooped to try to obtain information against him from officers of the United States naval and military forces. 65

August 17, Watternish. Shaw to Sidmouth. Enclosed in Beckett to Goulburn, 22nd August, which see.

August 17, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. A passage is provided for Jerrard on board the "Rebecca" instead of the "Nelly." 190

August 22, Horse Guards. Torrens to Bunbury. Asks that, in accordance with Mainwaring's letter, passages may be provided for the wives and children of soldiers belonging to the 37th and 76th regiments, whose husbands and fathers are serving in Canada. 67

Enclosed. Mainwaring to Torrens, 21st August. Reports the number of women and children of soldiers serving in Canada in the 37th and 76th regiments, for whom he desires a passage. 68

August 22, Whitehall. Beckett to Goulburn. Transmits application from the Isle of Skye on behalf of 500 souls desiring to emigrate, for a ship to convey them to Quebec and for lands on their arrival. 113

Enclosed. Shaw to Sidmouth, 7th August. Applies on behalf of tenantry of the Isle of Skye for a vessel to convey them to Quebec, for lands, etc., as they are unable to provide their own passage. 114

Certificate, 22nd March, of the good character of Shaw. 116

August 22, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Bezant, his wife and two children can be accommodated on board the "Queen." 191

August 23, War Office. Merry to the same. The Treasury concur in the recommendation to place the officers of the Canadian Voltigeurs on half pay. List of the names of the officers and dates on which they are to be placed on half pay to be transmitted. 263

August 24, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Sends two lists transmitted by Epworth of officers of the army who had passages. Should these officers have passages at the public expense? 27

Enclosed. List of officers entertained in the cabin of the "Bulwark." 28

The list of those in the ward room. 29

August 26, Vere Street. Yeo to Sutton. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 9th September, which see.

August 27, Ossington. Sutton to Yeo. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 9th September, which see.

August 29, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Sends attested copies of contracts for masts and bowsprits to be attached to the warrant for the Surveyor General of Woods in Canada. 30

August 31, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Transmits letter from the Storekeeper General relative to the transfer from the Commissariat to his department of the military stores, and to the arrangements to be made for this purpose. 227

Enclosed. Barker to Harrison, 17th August. Is sending officers to Quebec and Halifax to examine and report on the most economical and efficient manner in which the transfer and care of military stores may be effected. 228

1815.
September 1, Ordnance. Griffin to Bunbury. Orders have been given to test Bland's improvement on fire arms. Page 196

September 5, Portsmouth. Yeo to Croker. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 9th September, which see.

September 5, Horse Guards. Frederick (Duke of York) to Bathurst. Sends copy of letter from Prevost, who requests that it may be sent to the Admiralty. His surprise that Yeo should have been allowed to delay so long the framing of his charges. The injury done to Prevost by the publication of the proceedings of the naval court martial, of which Prevost asks for an authenticated copy. 69

Enclosed. Prevost to the Duke of York, 1st September. Protests against the finding of the naval court martial in its censure of the operations of the army, no military evidence having been laid before it. Urges for an immediate trial. 71

Charges against Prevost brought by Yeo. 42

September 5, Portsmouth.

September 7, Treasury. Brooksbanks to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from the commissioners for victualling upon the present state of the supply in store in Canada; the same is sent to the Commissary General in Canada for his guidance. 230

Enclosed. Commissioners for victualling to Harrison, 17th August. In answer to the state of the stores in anticipation of victualling the new settlers, they report that there are no stores belonging to them in Canada, but the commissariat stores at Halifax and Bermuda were so abundantly stocked that they could receive none of the surplus of the naval contractor. No supply will, therefore, require to be sent to Bermuda and instructions shall be sent there to furnish the commissary at Quebec with what he may want. 231

September 8, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. In accordance with request, sends copy of the sentence of the court martial on the officers of the Champlain flotilla. 31

Enclosed. Report of court martial which acquitted the naval officers. 32

September 9, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits letter from Yeo, with the charges against Prevost. 36

Enclosed. Yeo to Croker, 5th September. Had transmitted the charges against Prevost to the judge advocate; sends copy of a letter from him, and of the charges; the painful duty of making these charges. 37

Yeo to Sutton, 26th August. Sends the charges against Prevost for his conduct at Plattsburg, which he has confined to the part that relates to the naval operations. 39

Sutton to Yeo, 27th August. Returns the charges against Prevost, which are clearly worded, but he can say nothing of the substance for reasons given. 41

The charges as formulated. 42

September 11, Horse Guards. Torrens to Bunbury. The order for the return of Sir F. Robinson was dated on the 26th July. 74

September 15, Horse Guards. Same to the same. The brevet promotion asked for by Bathurst in favour of Captain Glew, of the 41st Regiment, cannot be granted, as it would establish an embarrassing precedent. 75

September 15, Commissary's Office. Drummond to Harrison. Enclosed in Lushington to ———, 2nd October, which see.

September 19, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Mary Drury and her child have been accommodated with a passage to Quebec on board the "Eliza." 192

1815.

September 26, Transport Office. McLeay to Bunbury. The Board has already made inquiry respecting Stafford, taken prisoner in America. Page 193

September 27, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. In reference to the claims of the North-west Company for the loss of vessels employed during the late operations in America, the Lords of the Treasury desire to have Bathurst's opinion of the general merits of the claims, and if indemnification should be made for the loss of the "Perseverance." 233

September 27, Treasury. Same to the same. The Lords of the Treasury have received notice from Drummond that he has drawn two bills for £5,000 each for the civil expenditure of Upper Canada. 234

September 30, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. The pension to a severely wounded master's mate in the navy would be in proportion to the injury, not less than 6d. nor more than 1s. 6d. per diem. 44

October 2, Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. Sir F. Robinson cannot obtain the local brevet rank of Lieut. General, as it would prevent the possibility of sending out senior Major Generals to Canada. 76

October 2, Ordnance. Ouvry to the same. Ordnance has been shipped to Quebec to replace that sent to Upper Canada. Steps shall be taken to place Quebec in a proper state of defence. 197

October 2, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Sends returns of stores supplied by the Storekeeper General's department. 235

Enclosed. Return of stores ordered for the use of the settlers in Canada. 235*a*

Return of stationery for various departments in Canada. 236

Return of stores shipped for the barrack, engineer and batteau departments in Canada. 236*a*

October 2, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits letter from Campbell, enclosing bill for £600, deposited by settlers from Scotland to Canada this season; what are the conditions of the deposit, and how is it applied? 237

Enclosed. Campbell to Treasury, 13th September. Transmits bill for £600 deposited by settlers on conditions published. 238

October 2, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. (?) Transmits copy of letter from the commissary in chief, respecting the arrangements for the settlers in Canada made by Drummond, and asking if they have Bathurst's approbation. 239

Enclosed. Drummond to Harrison, 15th September. Transmits letters from Commissary General Robinson, respecting the arrangements for and progress of settlement. Robinson has made no application for provisions for the settlers; as it is understood he is to obtain his supply from William Henry, he presumes it will be unnecessary to send a supply from here. 240

Robinson to Herries, 6th July. The settlement on the communication between Canada and New Brunswick is in a state of forwardness; thinks it might have been delayed till the decision of the boundaries had been arrived at. The present postal communication is through a part of the United States territory. 241

Beckwith to Robinson, 4th May. It being determined to improve the communication between Canada and New Brunswick, 16 non-commissioned officers and men of the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion with their families, are to be settled there. How they are to be housed, fed &c., and the method fixed upon to meet expenses. 242

Robinson to Herries, 8th July. Sends copy of instructions, &c., respecting the new settlements; the progress of that on the St. Francis. Implements supplied. 245

Beckwith to Robinson, 30th May. Additional instructions regarding new settlements. 246

1815. Instructions to Major F. G. Heriot, 4th June, superintendent of the settlement to be made by disbanded soldiers and emigrants from Scotland and Ireland, in Lower Canada. Page 249

October 3, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Montresor of H.M.S. "Dictator," has applied for passage money for Major General Glasgow and suite. Should the passage be paid for at the public expense? 45

October 6, Whitehall. Buller to Goulburn. Transmits two Acts passed by the Legislature of Lower Canada, one of which is not now in force. Although the Committee of Council for Trade do not disapprove of the provisions of the other Act, they desire to point out that it has no suspending clause. (The titles of the Acts are not given.) 92

October 6, Ordnance. Ouvry to Bunbury. Sends letter from the Master of the "Thetis" transport, laden with ordnance stores for Quebec, describing the difficulties of the voyage. Is the urgency so great as to render it necessary to send vessels to Quebec in the present season? 198

Enclosed. Irvine to Transport board, 29th September. Has been obliged to take shelter in Dungarvan, but shall proceed on the first favourable opportunity. 199

October 9, Downing Street. Judge Advocate to Bunbury. He has received warrant for the trial of Prevost and encloses a copy of the charges. 121

Enclosed. The charges. 122

October 9, Ordnance. Crew to Bunbury. On the arrival of the ordnance at Quebec that place will be prepared for any emergency, but as to putting it in a proper state of defence, orders have been sent to ascertain the state of fortifications in the province previous to directions being given as to Quebec. 200

October 14, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. Was de Rottenberg entitled to a passage from Quebec at the public expense? 46

October 18, Ordnance. Crew to Goulburn. The Board having received no instructions, the vessels sailed with the first fair wind and must now take their chance of a passage. 201

October 28, Treasury. Lushington to Bunbury. Has laid before the Treasury letters respecting the ruinous state of the Cathedral Church at Quebec. Refers to letter of 9th September, 1814, on the subject; no further directions can be given till they have a reply to that letter. 255

October 31, War Office. Merry to the same. Asks if Prevost has given the grounds for increasing the levy money of the Glengarry fencibles. 264

November 2, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Asks that Bathurst instruct the general commanding to cause the Royal Marine Artillery and other detachments of marines to be sent to Quebec for embarkation. 47

November 13, Whitehall. Chetwynd to the same. The Committee of Council for Trade think it would be expedient that the arrangements made by Drummond for commercial intercourse with the United States should be sanctioned by way of experiment; the relations of Canada with the United States are becoming so important that the Committee will co-operate with the Secretary of State and the Colonial Legislature in forming such permanent arrangements as may seem best suited for carrying on the intercourse and promoting the best interest of the two Canadas. 93

November 16, Lincoln's Inn. Opinion of Council that there is no difference in the functions of the regular and honorary members of the Council, when the latter are summoned, but they can only act when summoned and are entitled to no salary. 123

November 21, Horse Guards. Frederick (Duke of York) to Bathurst. As it is proposed to disband the fencible regiments in Canada on the reduction of the army, he suggests that arrangements should be made so that the old and disabled soldiers might establish their claim to the provision made by government for loss of limbs, &c., without being required to be sent to England for that purpose. The rule is that each applicant must appear in

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person at Chelsea and dispensation is only granted by application in the separate cases. Asks that the system applied for should extend to the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, New South Wales and other distant possessions. The saving of expense and other advantages pointed out. Page 77

November 28, Horse Guards. Shawe to Montresor. Major General Glasgow being ordered to return upon his removal from the Staff in Canada, he is entitled to a passage at the public expense. How it is to be applied for. 80

Enclosed. Merry to Torrens, 24th November (extract). Montresor should apply to the Admiralty, referring to the regulations of 17th January, 1812. 81

November 28, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. The North-west Company has no legal claim for indemnification for the lost "Perseverance," but from the zeal and services of that Company the sum of £1,000 may be granted in full and instructions have been given accordingly. 256

December 1, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. In reference to the application for payment of Major General Glasgow's passage, now sends a communication from the Commander-in-chief on the subject and again asks for Bathurst's decision. 48

December 1, Montreal. Prevost to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison to Goulburn 12th April, 1815, which see.

December 4, Carleton House. Order in Council to prepare a warrant to transmit a new seal for the province of Lower Canada, the old seal to be returned that it may be defaced. 89

(No description is given of the seal.)

December 5, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Asks that the sum of £500 to be paid to Campbell, agent for settlers, be authorized to be charged in his account to be sent to the Treasury with the balance remaining so that the Lords of the Treasury may be able to give instructions for the payment to the settlers of sums due them. 258

December 7, Treasury. Same to the same. Under the special circumstances the sum of £1,000 is to be paid to Major General Wilson as outfit for Canada, but should he remain in the government of Canada for three years or upwards, it should be repaid to save inconvenient precedents. 261

December 18, War Office. Merry to Addington. Enclosed in Addington to Goulburn, 19th December, which see.

December 18, Ordnance. Crew to Bunbury. Sends report of the colonel and field officers of artillery on the gun constructed under the direction of Bland; asks what remuneration he is to receive. 202

Enclosed. The report gives an account of the tests of a musket and pistols, which although ingenious, are not fitted for field service. Bland's zeal. 203

December 19, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. The Lords of the Treasury are disposed to sanction the proposal of the Commander-in-chief, that the disabled men of the fencible regiments need not be sent to Chelsea for examination, but the provision should not extend further until the effect of the arrangement is seen. The secretary at war has been directed to take the subject into consideration and with the commissioners of Chelsea to prepare rules that will prevent abuses. 259

December 19, Whitehall. Addington to the same. Transmits letter from Merry, for an explanation of the resolution that soldiers who, on being discharged, enlisted in other regiments should receive a year's pay in lieu of all other advantages. 117

Enclosed. Merry to Addington, 18th December. What was the intention respecting the men of the Scottish regiments of militia, when it was proposed they should enlist in the 49th regiment? 118

1815. Sidmouth to officers commanding 14 regiments of Scotch militia, 15th June, 1813 (circular). The men enlisting into the 49th will be entitled at the close of the war to one year's pay and subsistence. Page 119

December 20, Lincoln's Inn. Jenkyns to Goulburn. Prevost's trial fixed for the 15th of January; asks that Yeo may obtain leave of absence for the purpose of being able to consult with his counsel. 126

December 29, Lincoln's Inn. Same to the same. Is informed that the trial of Prevost is postponed to the 5th of February; the leave of absence asked for will not therefore be wanted immediately. 125

December 30, Lincoln's Inn. Opinion of Counsel on queries sent by Bathurst respecting the privileges, etc., of the colonial legislatures, under the Act of 1791. The answers are very technical, occupying seven pages and a half, which may be summarized that they are entitled to all the privileges which are required for performing their functions, but have not the full privileges belonging to the Imperial Parliament, and that the speaker shall have both personal and casting votes. 127

Enclosed. The clauses on which the questions are founded, two papers. 135-137

Q. 134–2. PUBLIC OFFICES, 1815.

1813. August —. North-west proprietor to ————, (extract.) Enclosed in Simon McGillivray to Goulburn 20th March, 1815, which see.

1814. February 24, Quebec. Memoranda submitted by Captain Norton, respecting his command over the Indians, the promises that may be made to the Senecas and the assistance that might be given to the Indians in the neigbourhood of Pensacola with His Excellency's decision. Page 318

1815. February 15, General Post Office. Freeling to Goulburn. Sends report that the "Lady Wellington," which sailed from Falmouth with the mails on the 12th January, was obliged to put back, damaged from the constant hurricanes. The journal of the "Princess Mary" arrived from Jamaica corrobates this report, she having met with similar weather at the same time and nearly in the same latitude and longitude. 398

Enclosed. Proctor to Saverland, 13th February. Reports the dreadful weather met with by the "Lady Wellington," which compelled him to put back. 400

February 18, Hudson's Bay House. Berens (Hudson's Bay Co.) to Bathurst. Represents the attempts made to influence the minds of the Indians against the Red River settlers; asks for temporary military protection. 266

Enclosed. Two statements see Q. 133; pp. 68 and 59.

Memorial of Hudson's Bay Company to have the ordinances they have prepared for the government of the country examined by the Attorney and Solicitor General. 269

Resolutions respecting the government of the country, passed 19th May. 271

March 3, General Post Office. Freeling to Goulburn. From the recent sailing of the "Windsor Castle" it would accommodate the merchants if the packet for this month were delayed for eight or ten days. 403

March 13, Army Pay Office. Long to the same. What is he to say to the schoolmaster about emigration? 404

March 14, Cannon Street. Simon McGillivray to the same. Thanks for the opportunity to refute charges brought against their connections in the North-west. Asks for an interview with Bathurst for himself and Ellice. 329

March 20, Cannon Street. Same to the same. Sends answer of the agents to the charges by Selkirk and the Hudson's Bay Company. Again asks for an interview and requests that certain maps, &c., may be returned. 330

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Enclosed. Protest by shareholders, 30th May, 1811 against the transfer of Red River lands to Selkirk. Page 333

Copy of Selkirk's advertisement and prospectus of the new colony. 338

A note to the prospectus states that material circumstances are suppressed and its advantages misrepresented. 346

Extract from a letter from a North-west proprietor dated August, 1813, describing the hardships and suffering of the Red River settlers. 347

March 21, Commissary's Office. Drummond to Goulburn. Sends returns of articles for the military departments and for presents for the Indians. In consequence of the ratification of peace and of the large supplies sent last August, is it necessary to send all the articles mentioned in the returns, or only a part thereof? 405

Enclosed. Return of articles to complete the supply of the Indian storehouse. 406

Return of stores and stationery for the military departments in Canada. 410

April 3, Red River. Cameron to Archibald McDonell. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.

April 8, Red River. Information of James White. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.

April 10, Irish Office. Peel to Goulburn. Sends two letters respecting emigration from Ireland to the United States. 436

April 26, Irish Office. Same to the same. Is informed by Gregory that only two persons subsisted by government for giving information are in Dublin. The others are so scattered that it would be better to relinquish his idea for this year. 437

Enclosed. Gregory to Peel, 19th April. Will inquire about the names of the persons who are unable to live at home from having prosecuted or given evidence against persons engaged in the present disturbances and endeavour to ascertain who are qualified and willing to emigrate to Canada. 438

April 27, Storekeeper's Office. Barker to Gordon. No measures have yet been taken to procure ploughs for the settlers in Canada, the pattern not having been decided on. 439

May 1, Storekeeper's Office. Same to Goulburn. Has received orders to defer the shipment of the ploughs for the settlers; are the ox chains and harrows also to be delayed in shipment? Are the stores to be shipped as received from the contractors? 440

May 15, Red River. Complaint of James McIntosh. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.

May 15, Castle Street. Hamilton to Goulburn. Acknowledges receipt of Boardman's letter. Asks for information as to sums voted for missionaries in the North American colonies. 441

May 22, Castle Street. Same to the same. After consideration, the Board declines for the present to adopt Boardman as a missionary. 442

May 25, Red River. Complaint of John Scarth. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.

May 27, Red River. Complaint of Duncan McDonald. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th December, which see

May 29, London. North-west Company to Goulburn. Call attention to the extraordinary proceedings of Selkirk and the Hudson's Bay Company and to their assumption of power; the dreadful consequences to be expected from its exercise. The unfounded claim of the Hudson's Bay Company to the possession of the lands watered by rivers falling into the Bay, which have been occupied by Canadian traders since the conquest, in succession to their French Canadian predecessors. Four fifths of the trade on the

1815. territory claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company have been carried on by Canadian subjects, and the Hudson's Bay Company have only extended their trade by following the discoveries of the Canadians in the interior. The only posts which they can claim are those on the shores of the Bay and probably the only situations over which their exclusive privileges extend. Even if they had acquired by their charter the full extent of the privileges they claim, these privileges must long since have lapsed by the demise of the charter and the non-fulfilment of its terms. Since the interference of Selkirk in the affairs of the Company these dormant rights have been scrutinized, with a view to ruin His Lordship's rivals in trade and for the promotion of schemes of monopoly. It is intended to appoint judges and juries to try causes between the Hudson's Bay Company and their opponents, who had never acknowledged this jurisdiction and do not now feel more disposed to do so. The consequence will be resistance by arms and bloodshed, in a situation 3,000 miles from the chief governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, where it would scarcely be practicable to enforce even acknowledged law. The characters of the persons appointed by the Hudson's Bay Company render them unfit to administer the laws. The councillors and sheriff may possibly be able to read and write but they possess no other qualifications for these offices. Selkirk having obtained the majority of the votes, the other proprietors and directors are powerless; it was thus Selkirk acquired such an immense extent of territory. Suggests that a suit for ejectment be brought, so that the land might revert to the Crown. Asks him (Goulburn) to represent to Bathurst the situation in which the Canadian traders and their servants (about 2,000 persons) will be placed by the proceedings of the Hudson's Bay Company and to pray for the interference of Government to prevent the exercise of the assumed judicial power. Violence has occurred on both sides, but they enclose copy of Selkirk's instructions by which it appears that Selkirk supposes the charter authorizes the company to make war and "right and recompense" themselves by hostilities against persons interrupting their trade. His present intentions are more favourable to the Canadian traders than the instructions, as it is proposed first to obtain a judgment from his dependents before seizing, whereas by instructions a seizure was to be made at once. The disputes between the two companies before Selkirk's undertaking were of perpetual occurrence but of no consequence, and had usually subsided before they were inquired into. Sometimes crimes were committed, but the trials for those at Montreal have had a proportionate effect. Selkirk's attempt to colonize Assiniboia has led to more serious difficulties by arousing the jealousy of the Indians. Would be happy to concur with the Hudson's Bay Company in any feasible plan for restraining violence, but this can only be done by placing the territories under the Canadian courts, to which they properly belong. The difficulty of finding suitable persons to administer justice and the question of expense are points for government to determine. Page 356

Enclosed. Selkirk to Wm. Hillier, 18th June, 1812. Instructions as to his conduct when in charge of the post; he is to act with firmness and moderation. If attacked he is only to act in accordance with the law of self-defence; to assert the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to the territory, warning the servants of the North-west Company to leave it, seizing any timber they may have cut, destroying their buildings, and seizing their fishing nets. To use shilalas (*sic*) in preference to fire arms, which may teach the voyageurs to keep at a respectful distance. 366

June 7, Red River. Cameron to servants of the Hudson's Bay Company. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.

June 8, Red River. Deposition of McLean. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.

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June 8, Red River. Complaint of John McLeod. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.

June 8, Red River. Complaint of John Warren. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.

June 8, Mark Lane. Committee of Merchants to Bathurst. It is reported that the commissioners from the United States are anxious for a commercial treaty. The opinion is held that the safest policy is to leave the trade with the United States to municipal regulations. If a treaty is entered into, all United States vessels should be excluded from the harbours, &c., of British North America, and the citizens of the United States be prohibited from fishing within certain defined limits. The importance of these proposals to the shipowners, merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain. The motives for narrowing the privileges of intercourse between the United States and the sugar colonies apply with greater force than during the late war. Page 394

June 9, Red River. Complaint of McNaughton. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.

June 29, Montreal. Simon McGillivray to Bathurst. Writes in consequence of Selkirk's labours to excite suspicion against the North-west Company of exciting the Indians against the Red River settlers. Sends copy of confidential letter addressed to his brother by the Adjutant General and of the answer. Refers to other correspondence. Was and still is in hope that impressions unfavourable to the North-west Company are removed from his (Bathurst's) mind; the charges are entirely unfounded. The assistance rendered by the North-west Company to the settlers completely refutes the charges. The company's provisions seized by Miles McDonell recovered by the company's servants in part, a portion being left with McDonell. Offers of the Indians to assist in their recovery refused. Denial of the calumnies of Selkirk repeated. His belief that the Indians will destroy the settlement very different from the charges that the North-west Company was instigating them to do so. 372

Enclosed. Harvey to W. McGillivray, 14th June (confidential). Statement of the charges made by Selkirk against the North-west Company; is there any ground for believing that the Indians contemplate the atrocity alluded to? 380

(The answer is in vol. 133 of this series, as is also the speech of the Grandes Oreilles).

July 24, Red River. Deposition of François Mongunier. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.

July 25, London. Inglis, Ellice & Co., to Goulburn. Their goods have been sent for the Indian trade on the faith of the article of the treaty of Ghent, which secures the right to trade as formerly, with the Indians living in the United States. Desires to know if any change has been made. 385

July 28, London. Same to the same. Desires protection for a colony they propose to establish to carry on the fur trade between China and the Columbia River. They wish to carry on the trade as British subjects, but they may be forced to combine their interests with American merchants or to abandon the proposal unless they have some assurance of protection. 388

August 2, London. Same to the same. Regret the misinterpretation put on their letter of the 28th ulto. They have sent out goods to the extent of £150,000 sterling for the Indian trade on the Columbia River, which run the risk of being seized by the Americans on the plea that they have no rights as British subjects to trade with Indians in United States territory. They solicit information, "Whether we may rely upon the protection of "His Majesty's Government in carrying on a legal trade as British "subjects, within what we have always considered British territory "from the North of the Columbia to the Russian settlements on the

1815. "coast of the Pacific and from the coast in the countries between the "sea and the Rocky Mountains." They did not ask for Bathurst's opinions on a commercial speculation, but if they cannot obtain protection they must abandon the undertaking. Page 390

August 5, Red River. McLeod to Thomas. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.

August 5, Red River. Same to Selkirk. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.

August 5, Winnipic. Deposition of McLean. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.

August 11, Winnipic. Deposition of George Sutherland. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.

August 11, Winnipic. Deposition of Alex. Sutherland. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.

October 16, Dublin Castle. Peel to Goulburn. Introduces Chearnley, who is desirous to emigrate to Canada. 443

October 31, General Post Office. Freeling to the same. The packet for the ensuing month will, according to Bathurst's suggestion, go direct to New York with Wilson, who is to take the command in Canada, calling at Bermuda on the way back. This will delay the delivery of the letters for Halifax and Bermuda. 444

November 3, Horse Guards. Long to Bathurst. There is no objection to pay the pensions to widows residing in Quebec, Montreal and Halifax, of deceased officers of provincial regiments through the deputy paymasters at these stations, the same rule will apply to all places where there is a resident officer of the department. 445

November 18, Falmouth. Cunningham to Saverland. Enclosed in Freeling to Goulburn, 7th December, which see.

November 20, Falmouth. Saverland to Freeling. Enclosed in Freeling to Goulburn, 7th December, which see.

November 21, General Post Office. Freeling to Goulburn. Sends letter from the agent at Falmouth, to be returned. 447

November 25. Same to Saverland. Enclosed in Freeling to Goulburn, 7th December, which see.

November 30, Falmouth. Saverland to Freeland. Enclosed in Freeling to Goulburn, 7th December, which see.

December 6, Hudson's Bay House. Berens to Bathurst. Sends letter from Colville, with documents; the facts stated by him are fully corroborated by letters from the governor and other officers. The instructions to the governor of Canada did not reach him in time to send up troops last summer, and as there is little probability of his having heard of the return of the settlers, he may not consider it necessary to act on these instructions; asks that they be repeated. Muskets issued for the protection of the settlers have been seized by Cameron for the North-west Company and probably sent to Canada; asks that orders be sent to have these arms restored. 272

Enclosed. Colville to the Governor, &c., of the Hudson's Bay Company, 5th December. Sends charges against the North-west Company of outrages committed by Cameron, their agent, on the settlers at Red River and documents to prove the truth of the charges. 274

Cameron to the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, 7th June. That in bringing Miles McDonell to justice there is no intention to injure the person or property of the others, but warns them that any attempt to rescue or screen the prisoners will be punished. 285

Cameron to Archibald McDonell, 3rd April. The field pieces having been employed to disturb the peace, they have been taken possession of to put them out of harm's way. 287

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Deposition of George Sutherland, 11th August, that the settlers were taken prisoners by the North-west Company, their muskets seized, &c. Page 288

McLeod to Selkirk, 5th August. Reports the outrages and plundering committed by the half-breeds at the instance of Cameron. 292

McLeod to Thomas, 5th August. Substantially the same as the immediately preceding letter. 295

Deposition of McLean, 8th June. Several shots were fired at Duncan McNaughton by an armed party of half-breeds at Frog Plain. 298

Deposition of McLean, 5th August. The offers of money, land, &c., made to him by the agents of the North-west Company if he would remove and the threats of the half-breeds if he would not do so. 299

Complaint of Duncan McNaughton, 9th June. He was fired at when on Frog Plain. 301

Complaint of John McLeod, 8th June. Saw Duncan McNaughton fired at by a party of half-breeds on Frog Plain. 302

Complaint of John Warren, 8th June, that he was attacked and taken prisoner to the North-west Company's fort at Pembina. 303

Deposition of Alex. Sutherland, 11th August. His musket taken from him and he made prisoner, taken to Frog Plain and abused by Cameron. 304

Deposition of François Mongunier, 24th July. Saw Duncan Cameron wave his hat and heard him cheer when passing the government house at Red River when he saw it in flames. 306

Complaint of Duncan McDonald, 27th May, that he had been kept a prisoner for two days by Duncan Cameron. 307

Complaint of John Scarth, 25th May, that he was taken prisoner to the North-west Company's fort. 308

Complaint of James McIntosh, 15th May, that he was kept a prisoner for two days by Duncan Cameron. 309

Information of James White, 8th April. That a crowd of North-west Company's people had broken open the house and rescued a prisoner, Donald McKinnon. 311

Other information and depositions follow to the same general effect.

December 7, General Post Office. Freeling to Goulburn. Sends correspondence on the subject of a claim by Cunningham of the "Francis Freeling" for losses sustained in laying in stores for the accommodation of Wilson, who was going to take command in Canada. Expecting the General to be accompanied by a suite, Cunningham laid in stores accordingly, many of which are spoiled, Wilson having changed the determination to proceed by the "Francis Freeling." Recommends the payment of £100 as a fair remuneration. 448

Enclosed. Freeling to Saverland, 25th November. Desires to be informed what, if any, arrangement was made with Wilson for his passage by the "Francis Freeling." 451

Saverland to Freeling, 20th November. Encloses Cunningham's letter respecting his claim for the half passage for Wilson's failure to take the ship. 452

Cunningham to Saverland, 18th November. For payment of the forfeiture of the half passage incurred by Wilson not going in the ship. 453

Saverland to Freeling, 30th November. Wilson held no communication either with him or Cunningham, but the ship was detained and her course altered to suit General Wilson and Glegg; wrote to Captain Upton that he was going out in the "Francis Freeling" with Wilson, which was communicated to him (Saverland) on which he detained the vessel. Believes Cunningham should receive £100 to pay for the loss. 454

1815. December 13, Dublin Castle. Peel to Goulburn. Transmits extract from a letter from Rev. G. V. Sampson, on the subject of emigration from Ireland to British North America. Page 456

Enclosed. Sampson to Peel, 30th November. The alarming increase of Catholics in Ulster and the emigration chiefly of Protestants from there to the United States has led him to propose an emigration of Catholics to Lower Canada. 457

December 20, Hudson's Bay House. Berens to Bathurst. In answer to the report of the total dispersion of the Red River settlement, much later reports have been received by way of Hudson's Bay than that which could have reached Canada. By Colville's letter it appears that after the dispersal of the settlement in June, a party had left the north end of Winnipic on the 7th August, to the number of 50 or 60, and about 90 new settlers who had arrived at Hudson's Bay at the end of this month had also gone to Red River. The order to send military assistance might have been received too late this year, but if orders are immediately sent there would be no difficulty in dispatching a small detachment of troops as the Hudson's Bay and North-west companies are in the habit of sending many men and large quantities of bulky goods several hundred miles beyond Red River. Should there be difficulties of which he is not aware in sending troops from Upper Canada, they might be sent hence in the ships of the Hudson's Bay Company, which sail in May. These might not arrive in time to prevent threatened hostilities, but troops from Upper Canada, could arrive in sufficient time. Were, however, the governor of Canada instructed to express the high displeasure at the unwarrantable proceedings of the North-west Company, it might have the effect of preventing the recurrence of the evil and the North-west Company could inform their partners and agents of the intention of government (if such is the case) to send military protection to the settlement. The powers given by the charter to the Hudson's Bay Company are sufficient in ordinary cases, but not to protect the settlers against the attacks of armed men, so that he feels it his duty again to ask protection for the settlers within the company's territories. Should this be refused and that the settlers must defend themselves and call on the neighbouring Indians for help the result can only be looked forward to with apprehension. The Hudson's Bay Company can at least have the satisfaction of knowing that no blame can be atributed to them, as they have taken every means to press the subject on Government. 322

Q.—135-1. MISCELLANEOUS 1815.

1813. October 17, London. Bouchette to Bathurst. Describes the islands on the St. Lawrence and Lakes and suggests the line for the boundary with the United States. 65

1814. November 8, Montreal. Citizens of Quebec and Montreal to Brenton. Enclosed in Brenton to Bathurst, 2nd January, 1815, misdated 1814, which see.

November 18, Quebec. Citizens of Quebec to Brenton (in French). Enclosed in Brenton to Bathurst, 2nd January, 1815, which see.

November 19, Montreal. Committee of citizens to Brenton. Enclosed in Brenton to Bathurst, 2nd January, 1815, which see.

An undated *memoire* in support follows.

No date. Anonymous ("British Canadian") to Bathurst. Argues at length against the reduction of the Canadian Fencibles; the dangers of the measure and the usefulness of the corps. 10

1815. January 2, London. Brenton to Bathurst. Transmits copies of letters, address and memorial, and asks for an interview. (The letter is dated 1814, apparently through error.) 15

Enclosed. Citizens of Quebec and Montreal to Brenton, 8th November, 1814 (in French). Their devotion to the Crown shown by their

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acts in defending the country. The equitable administration of Prevost leads them to ask that he be continued. Page 16

Citizens of Quebec to Brenton, 18th November, 1814 (in French). Sends address to be presented to the Prince Regent. "La refutation des faux exposés dont ils se plaignent, la conservation de leur constitution et la continuation de leur présent gouverneur jointes au vif intérêt qu'ils ont maintenant plus que jamais à etre representés auprés de sa majesté" (the refutation of the false statements of which they complain, the preservation of their constitution and the continuation of their present governor, joined to the lively interest which they have now more than ever to be represented before His Majesty) make them desirous to have the address presented and hope he, who has been a witness to their attachment to their Sovereign and government, will do so and commuuicate with Panet. 18

Address to the Prince Regent (in English), for the preservation of the present constitution and the retention of Prevost as governor. 20

Memoire (in French) in support of the petition to the Prince Regent. (Called "address" in the English copy). The inhabitants regard the constitution as the most capable of giving them happiness, but complain of its mal-administration, all the places being filled by the old subjects, called English whatever their nationality and by a few French Canadians devoted to them, so that the House of Assembly, largely composed of French Canadians, is regarded as a foreign body, and the members treated as rebels against government so that the division has become national, the English party forming the government and the majority of the Assembly being supported by the mass of the people; thus throughout the country there are two parties, as in the legislature. The French Canadian Catholics are treated by the vulgar part of the English party in the most revolting manner and their attachment to the constitution is made a pretext to represent the little confidence that can be placed in the Canadians. The governors, who know them only through the reports of the English party, could not help sharing their prejudices, which were no doubt communicated to the Mother Country. Their sufferings under the late governor (Craig); the governing party has an interest in making them appear to be disloyal, the effect of which is only evil. This course has a tendency to make Canadians regard the constitution in a sombre and odious light, the improper constitution of the courts of justice and their imperfect administration, leading to arbitrary and uncertain decisions. The governor cannot show himself the least favourable to the Canadians without exciting the hatred of the government party; the means for communication between the governor and Assembly is only by a prejudiced councillor, who desires to support the views of his party, which he has often joined either from a spirit of rivalry or by chance. Were this system changed misunderstandings between government and the Assembly would be removed, and the Assembly would no longer be excited and irritated, a state of feeling which passes to the outside. It is suggested that the place of councillor or other honourable office should be given to those who have most influence in the Assembly, the only means by which they could maintain these positions. It is to be presumed that the two parties would unite and national divisions would cease. The insinuation that the Canadians are disloyal because they look to the interests of the country is as false as to charge the Scotchman or the Englishman with disloyalty because he is chiefly interested in Scotland or England, as the case may be, and that he is not capable of filling offices of trust. The Canadians are more concerned for the interests of the Mother Country than the old subjects. If the country passed into subjection to the United States they would no longer have a country to look to, but would become submerged, unable

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to protect themselves or their religion, which would only render them odious to the other sects which abound in the United States. Fathers could on their death bed only think with horror of leaving their families under such domination. So long as the country remains under the British Empire, they have no such dangers to fear. The English party encourages the Americans to come in, having the same manners, religion and language in order to free themselves from the French Canadians, whom they regard as a foreign people, and many of the officers are interested in bringing Americans to settle on the lots granted from the Crown lands. The only hope the Canadians have is that their interests and those of the Mother Country for the preservation of Canada are identical, believing that the absorption of the Canadian population would mean the extinction of the domination of the Mother Country, and that the loss of the political life of the Canadians as a people would be the loss of the political life of the country as a British colony. Page 23

Committee of Citizens to Brenton, (in French) 19th November 1814. They have sent a memoir in support of the petition to the Prince Regent, which they request should be handed to the Secretary of State for the colonies. Hope that the statement of the feelings of the majority may produce a remedy. 41

February 7, Lambeth Marsh. Flindall to Bathurst. Asks what land would be granted to a family of eight persons and what further assistance to those who have only their industry to depend on. 262

February 8, Mount Gerald. Gilbert Fitzgerald to———. Calls attention to the efforts made by emissaries from the United States to induce emigrants to go there; his efforts to prevent this. Numbers going ostensibly to Newfoundland but in reality for the United States. 263

February 15, Edinburgh. Colquhoun to Bathurst. John Campbell, senior, is willing to act as agent for emigration from Scotland. His connection with the Highlands and other qualifications for the office. As soon as he (Colquhoun) learns that a communication is to be made to Campbell, he shall do so and send such further instructions as may be necessary; there is no time to be lost if the embarkation is to take place in April. 83

February 18, MountGerald. Fitzgerald to———. Has tried to ascertain the object of those who are preparing to leave the kingdom and the means provided for their passage, and can only find that the vessels at Ross are employed to procure hands for the Newfoundland fishery. Knows of two brothers who are going to Newfoundland for a year, intending after that to settle in the United States; nine-tenths have the same intention and he does not see how the emigration to the United States is to be stopped if the people go to Newfoundland for a year. Has no doubt that persons are concerned in engaging men direct for the United States with a bounty, although he cannot discover them. He has consulted the Roman Catholic clergymen and requested them to exhort their parishioners not to be seduced; they had not seen the advertisements although they had heard of them. Cork and Dublin are to be the ports of embarkation; a vessel may probably be also sent to Waterford. The superabundance of population in Leinster and scarcity of employment make the people eager to grasp at any prospect of removal. Wishes government would devise a plan for employment, similar to the Highland canal, for instance, set out to prevent emigration from the north of Scotland. If desired shall send plans of that canal and of the breakwater at Plymouth. 266

February 22, Edinburgh. Colquhoun to Bathurst. Campbell has been attending to the plan of emigration, but he and others think that the time for embarkation should be postponed to the 1st July. 85

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February 24, Glasgow. Campbell to Bathurst The measures he has taken to make public the intentions of government in respect to emigration. Very little private or adventitious aid will be required. The obstacles are attachment to the soil and the infamous practices that have been followed by emigration crimps. Page 106

March 4, Glasgow. Same to the same. Reports the progress of emigration. At Edinburgh, about 500, including children, &c., at Glasgow, about 200 have applied. Will send queries, some of which have occurred to himself, others suggested by the applicants. 109

March 4, St. Asaph. Browne to Secretary of State. Asks for information respecting advantages that might be given to persons who propose to settle in Canada. He has served with Wellington and been wounded. Several men would settle with him. 42

March 10, Harlemere. W. Curtis to Sir C. Long. Sent a petition for employment as a land surveyor in a foreign settlement, but is afraid it has not been received. Should he not be employed is still desirous of emigrating on the hazard of employment. Asks for directions how to proceed. 86

March 11, London. Report by Bouchette on the water communication from Montreal to Kingston and Sackett's Harbour. The rapids and other obstructions described and the situation at which canals should be placed are stated. 43

Prospectus of map of Canada and of a "Topographical Description." 49

List of British subscribers. 54

List of Canadian subscribers. 55

March 11, Edinburgh. Campbell to Bathurst. Has received his appointment and shall endeavour to discharge his duties faithfully. Has anxiously explained in Edinburgh and elsewhere the terms offered by Government to prevent misunderstanding, that great wealth was not to be expected from the offer and that only persons of steady character and industry were to be encouraged. Shall attend to granting the receipts to settlers paying money and to the other instructions on that head. A communication shall be made respecting inquiries. Memorandum, noted as being sent, was not enclosed. 114

March 13, Edinburgh. Same to the same. Sends queries and remarks by applicants and his answers, so far as these could be made. A column is left for His Lordship's answers. Has judged it proper to forbear using solicitation with any one to accept of the terms, and has recommended consideration and consultation with friends before agreeing to accept. 117

Enclosed. Queries, remarks and answers. 119

March 15, Uxbridge. Thomas Hopkins to Bathurst. Suggestions for colonial settlements. 318

March 15, Edinburgh. Campbell to the same. Has published the notice that the number of settlers to be sent to Canada this season is restricted to 2,000; tonnage is to be in readiness in the Clyde. Objections are raised as to the shortness of the time allowed for preparation. It has been suggested that one or two ports might be appointed for embarkation at distant points; shall inquire and report. The obstacles by the obligation to pay £16 or £22, most of the applicants being poor though industrious. 127

March 15, Edinburgh. Same to Goulburn (private). In consequence of the delay and inconvenience in respect to postage, suggests that he should have the privilege of franking. 129

March 17, Edinburgh. Same to Bathurst. Sends memorial from Allan McDonell and others. Had answered that he had communicated it, notwithstanding its irregular form. The answer shows several ideas which he has often had occasion to express. 131

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March 18, Edinburgh. Campbell to Goulburn (?). Desires to know if a stamp should be used for the receipt to be given to the settlers for the deposit of money. Page 132

March 20, Edinburgh. Same to the same. Has received Bathurst's answers to queries. His satisfaction at the approbation given to his conduct. Has received letters from Ireland and from the north of England, but has not observed that government's terms have been published in the Irish or English papers. 133

March 24, Edinburgh. Same to Bathurst. Sends copies of letter from Pilkington and of answer, respecting emigration to Canada. Letters begin to pour in from the northern counties; Bathurst's answers should check many of the inquiries. 135

Enclosed. Pilkington to Campbell, 20th March. Asks what arrangements are made for the passage of emigrants from the neighbourhood of Woolwich. A great number of artificers and labourers who are likely to be out of employ are anxious to emigrate. Asks to whom application is to be made in London, as a valuable class of persons will be grateful for an opportunity to go to Canada on the terms stated, which bear his signature, 136

Campbell to Pilkington, 24th March. Refers him to Goulburn or other official in the Colonial office. What is the best book on Canada? Has printed the article from the Edinburgh Encyclopedia to be circulated. 138

March 24, Edinburgh. Same to Goulburn. Respecting most convenient place of embarkation other than the Clyde, and if it may be delayed beyond April. Inquiries from various parts of the United Kingdom. The difficulty in many cases of paying the deposit by persons otherwise most suitable. 141

March 26, Sunning Hill. Gore to the same. Did not intend to answer Firth's abusive petition to the House of Commons, but has been advised to do so. Asks for Firth's letters to assist him. Shall send the answer to the charges which he shall send to him (Goulburn), to be fortified if necessary, should the subject be discussed in the House of Commons, as seems probable. 273

March 27, Edinburgh. Campbell to the same. Has paid anxious attention to Bathurst's wishes regarding emigration. The officers of the stamp office believe some stamp to be necessary, &c. 143

March 27, Edinburgh. Same to the same. Encloses copy of letter of 18th instant. 144
(For enclosure see at its date.)

March 28, Edinburgh. Campbell to Goulburn. A receipt stamp is necessary for the money deposited by the settler. The precautions he has taken to prevent the settlers coming to an inconsiderate decision. 145

March 28, Edinburgh. Same to Bathurst. Forwards copy of the explanatory terms. Has added a clause warning people against unauthorized agents. Has always explained that the deposit is indispensable. 154

Enclosed. Explanation of the terms previously published. The enclosure precedes the covering letter. 146

April 3, Glasgow. Campbell to Bathurst. The few that have paid the deposit, partly from the short time that has elapsed since the explanatory paper was published and chiefly to the shortness of time to procure the money. Encloses queries and remarks, being No. 2 of this description. 156

Enclosed. "Questions and remarks by intended settlers in Canada." 158

These are questions by Campbell on doubts that have arisen respecting the regulations for deposit and for those who may go with relations, etc.

April 18, Templemore. Certificate of the suitableness of Richard Shepherd and his family to become settlers in Canada. 175

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April 18, Roscrea. Francis Evans to Peel. After sending certificates of character to Bathurst he was directed to apply to the Irish Government respecting arrangements for emigration. The references he gave as to his character. Had also sent certificates of the characters of William Robinson, Joseph Abbot, Richard Wallace, William Mara, Rev. John Connel, John Chambers, Andrew Fitzpatrick and Daniel Moore. Desires to know if they are approved of, as these persons have property to be disposed of; hopes for an answer. Page 240

April 18, Roscrea. Same to the same. Sends certificate of Richard Shepherd; asks for an answer whether it is approved of and if Shepherd and his family are to be permitted to proceed to Canada. 242

April 22. Anonymous (Pro patria) to the Secretary of State for War. Proposes a system of colonization calculated to preserve the Canadas. 3

April 25, Glasgow. Campbell to Bathurst. The few comparatively that have come forward as settlers, as he believes many have still to sell off their effects and get rid of their engagements as tenants, servants, &c., on the approaching term, the 15th of May. Sends copies of letters to the Transport Board and to the Commissioners of the Treasury, also of the last advertisement and state of applications. 160

Enclosed. Campbell to McLeay, 21st April. Asks for information respecting the arrangements for conveying the settlers to Upper and Lower Canada by the transports. 161

Campbell to the Treasury. That owing to the delay and other inconveniences that would attend the enforcement of the customs regulations, prays that the effects of settlers may be allowed to be shipped direct in the transports, without requiring the entries demanded in other cases. Attached is a list of the different trades pursued by the settlers. 164

Notice, 7th April, to settlers for Canada, of the times they can see the commissioner, the nature of the certificate, who are excluded, the date of embarkation, &c. 168

Applications to 25th April. The total number was 5,500 of whom 2,000 proposed to embark in June or July, A note says, "There is "every reason to believe that from the north especially, there will be a "great number of applications for spring, 1816." 171

April 29, Edinburgh. Campbell to Goulburn. Encloses copy of letter from the Transport Board respecting the sailing of the transports, which he has advertised. The difficulties which may arise should many of the settlers arrive before the transports are ready. Asks for instructions. 172

Enclosed. McLeay to Campbell, 26th April. The Transport Board cannot say when the transports will be in the Clyde for the settlers. The vessels will register from 250 to 400 tons. 174

April 29, Roscrea. Evans to Bathurst. Sends certificate from a person and his family who would pay their own passage if the grant of land and provisions would be guaranteed them on their arrival in Canada. Has sent certificates of others who agree on the same plan. 243

April 29, Roscrea. Same to the same. Having learned that the encouragement for settlers to Canada has been suspended for this year, asks if government would guarantee the land and provisions to himself and others who would pay their own passage. Enclosed certificates for those who wish to go and gives list. 244

Enclosed. Certificates. 246 to 252

April 29, On board the Tyne. Passengers to Bathurst. For an increased allowance of provisions on the voyage to Canada. 253

May 5, London. Frankham to Bathurst (?). Served under Lord Apsley, his Lordship's son in the local militia; requests his Lordship's influence to procure him an appointment in the Canadian militia, with leave to settle. 269

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May 6, Edinburgh. Campbell to Goulburn. The number of those for whom deposits are made to this date, is 80 men, 73 females above 16, and 230 children under 16, a total of 383. They are anxious to embark and are beginning to be discontented that the vessels are not arrived. Has taken every precaution to keep the settlers back till the ships arrive, but many see no newspapers and cannot hear till it is too late; suggests that as these people arrived on the faith of the vessels being here, other tonnage may be engaged, as in private emigration; where ships were detained, even if by contrary winds, the justices awarded maintenance till the ships arrived and the emigrants were put on rations. Selkirk he understands, with others, is collecting emigrants in the north. Desires to know if government intends to hold out the same encouragement next spring, and would consent to send vessels to the north and western islands, as, if known, this would suspend the resolutions of many to go with private adventurers, but in that case every thing should be arranged some months before the sailing of the vessel. Page 176

May 7, Cork. Chearnley to Bathurst. Applies in consequence of notices of encouragement to be given to settlers. Has a large and efficient family, 14 children, 9 male and 5 female; has stated to the Under Secretary his pretensions on behalf of this colony. 89

May 12, London. W. Atkinson and Thomas Clouting to ——. Are desirous to settle in Canada, having determined to dispose of their business and take with them proceeds of the sale. 6

May 15, Southampton. John Fielder to Goulburn. Asks leave to go to Canada as a settler with his son in law, S. New, his wife and her sister, his (Fielder's) two eldest daughters. Asks also that he may be allowed to take his wife and youngest daughter. 270

May 24, Swansea. W. Grove & Sons to Bathurst. Send the names of the family of Daniel Redman, who are desirous of settling in Canada. The man has been bred to agriculture, and is the son of a farmer in Sussex. 275

May 24, Edinburgh. Campbell to Goulburn. Has intimated, as advised, that the transports may shortly be expected in the Clyde, to receive part of the settlers and to supply rations for the remainder until the arrival of vessels for their reception. A difficulty has arisen as to lodging and maintenance, as by the letter from the Transport Board, rations are to be given to the settlers who do not sail in the first two transports, whereas Bathurst intends the settlers shall receive rations from their arrival to their embarkation. On account of complaints this becomes an urgent consideration. The Lord Advocate apprehends there is a necessity for an immediate relief in money, otherwise the settlers may be instigated to clamour and mischief. The rates that might be allowed. Memorial sent by settlers to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. No communication received as to the passing of their tools. Announcement made that no more applications would be received. Deposits have been made for 108 men, 90 women, 276 children, a total of 474 souls. The anxiety as to the tonnage allowed to each. Apprehends that many who have not made their deposits will do so when they hear of the transports. More vessels will, therefere, be wanted. 179

May 25, Moneygall. Chiswell to Bathurst. As he intends to pay his passage and go to Canada immediately, asks for the necessary authority to get a grant of land in Upper Canada. 90

May 30, Edinburgh. Campbell to Goulburn. Transmits letter from McNab, on behalf of himself and others in regard to their claim for rations and lodgings by the delay and also for the time lost for the cultivation of the land this season. Presumes that on the latter point the government of Canada will have the power to extend the time for supplying rations. 182

Enclosed. McNab to Campbell, 26th May. Thanks for his attention. The claim of himself and other settlers for repayment of their expenses

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and for compensation for the loss of a year's crop caused by delay. They will cheerfully submit to the delay that may be caused by contrary winds after they are embarked. Page 183

May 30, London. S. B. Ferris to Bathurst. Is anxious to have an answer to his previous application, so that he may be enabled to make his arrangements. 271

June 3, Dublin. Evans to the same. On the faith of the letter from Goulburn that the families who paid their own passage to Canada would receive land, rations, &c., some of them have taken passage, others will leave in spring. 254

June 5, Greta Lodge. Barker to Goulburn (?). Writes respecting his brothers going to Canada and asks that they may have grants in a favourable situation. 56

June 6, Millwall. Brewer to Goulburn. Being too late for a passage on government account, has taken passage for himself and family; asks if any privileges are allowed to persons settling in Canada. 59

June 6, Edinbnrgh. Campbell to the same. Has received Bathurst's instructions respecting the allowance to emigrants till they embark; is in correspondence with the transport agent at Greenock. 185

June 6, Princes Street Graves to the same. Desires to know whether government will grant him lands in Upper Canada in room of those taken possession of in Nova Scotia. 312

June 9, New Street. Edward Ellice to the same. Sends extract from a letter from Canada on the subject of the Indians. The United States government have few scruples in attempting to persuade these poor people that they have been betrayed by Great Britain and the consequences may be dreadful to the colonists of Upper Canada. 255

Enclosed. Extract, 26th April. Report received from Michilimakinak that the Indians have been betrayed in the treaty, the stipulation about them being considered a mere mockery. 256

June 9, Arlington Street. Littleton to Goulburn. Asks that a letter may be given to Charles and Henry Barker that may recommend them to the Governor in respect to their settlement in Canada. 340

June 12, Henrietta Street. J. Budé to the same (?). The name of the person who wishes to settle in Canada is Ewart; had no difficulty in recommending him for the letter to the Governor. 60

June 12, Edinburgh. Campbell to the same. The difficulties that have arisen as to the distribution of rations to settlers from different localities. Refers the question of a schoolmaster selected by families to the number of 140 souls to the decision of Government. 186

June 13, Edinburgh. Same to the same. One vessel has arrived at Greenock, another daily expected. Has no doubt dispatch will be given. To what office in Canada are the settlers to apply? A list of the settlers shall be sent as soon as the names can be ascertained. A few of the settlers are unable to go; has not repaid them their deposit; presumes that may be done after the embarkation. 187

June 14, Kensington. Young to the same. Has had no answer to his application of 1st June. Hopes for a speedy consideration of his case. Calls attention to his request for additional leave of absence. 664

June 15, La Canardière De Bonne to Bishop of Quebec. Enclosure E, in Bishop to Bathurst, 26th June, which see.

June 17, New Street. Ellice to Goulburn. Recommends John Richardson and David Thomson as the most suitable persons to be employed to settle the boundary from the Lake of the Woods. 257

June 19, Tavistock Square. Barclay to the same. Sails in a few days for the United States as commissioner under the 4th and 5th Articles of the Treaty of Ghent. Desires to see the decision under the 5th Article of the Treaty of Amity of 1794. 71

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June 20, Edinburgh. Campbell to Goulburn. The transports have suffered interruption from the impressment of eight men from the "Atlas"; has sent a memorial to the Admiralty; believes the impress officer has acted under a mistake. Page 193

June 23, Edinburgh. Same to the same. When proper evidence is received respecting the schoolmaster he shall report. In regard to pressing the men at Greenock, the regulating officer states that the "Atlas" can be manned there. The transport agent had issued allowance to persons residing in Glasgow; he (Campbell) has suggested to Bathurst that others suffering from similar delays should also have allowances. The number of persons now forward does not exceed 680, but more are on their way. 189

June 28, Greenock. Same to the same. The arrangements for the embarkation satisfactory; ships waiting for surgeons. Halliday recommended by the settlers to be their schoolmaster; his testimonials satisfactory. 191

June 30, Greenock. Champion, agent for transports, to the same(?) The necessity to have a surgeon on board each transport; has made some difference in the provisions on the voyage and is supplying fresh beef during the stay of the vessels in port. 91

July 4, Edinburgh. Campbell to the same. Has seen Simson and family on board the "Atlas." Hopes his proceeding to Canada with settlers will be for their mutual advantage. 194

July 4, Edinburgh. Same to the same. The men pressed from the "Atlas," have not been returned on account of bad conduct; others have been got to take their places. Surgeons have been appointed and may be expected immediately. Attention paid to the minute details by an agent whom he (Campbell) has employed, as it is necessary to guard against imposition. 195

July 11. Edinburgh. Same to the same. Has informed Halliday that the recommendation of him to be schoolmaster has been approved of and instructions shall be sent to the governor of Canada. Has informed Champion respecting the issue of oatmeal on the voyage. Has written to the governor of Canada to please the settlers. The deposits will be returned after the embarkation to those who have changed their mind. Has had the article from the Edinburgh Cyclopedia on Canada reprinted and by a small consideration for the manuscript, has encouraged the publication of practical advices to emigrants. The last of these is by a Mr. Stewart, who travelled in Canada; sends copies. 197

Enclosed. Campbell to the governor of Canada 10th July. Reports the sailing of four transports with emigrants who are to apply to him (the governor). Sends printed copies of the terms. 199

July 21, Spring Gardens. Bicknell to Goulburn. Desires that an order be given to pay him the amount voted by Parliament towards the salaries of missionaries. 72

July 22, Somerton. Dickinson to ———. Has received applications from persons wishing to become settlers, and asks for information. 233

July 24, Duke Street. Nat. Atcheson to Goulburn. Has the Act for imposing a duty on the importation of rum into Lower Canada been sanctioned? Asks this for the guidance of the merchants. 8

July 24, Edinburgh. Campbell to the same. Three of the transports have sailed. Several settlers being expected and the surgeon not having arrived, the last vessel will not sail till the first of August. 201

July 27, Quebec. Beckwith to the same. Sends by Major Powell a sketch of the settlers' habitations on the communication between Quebec and New Brunswick; has deferred erecting other buildings until the boundary line is settled, and that he shall receive instructions. The settlers are men belonging to the 10th Royal veteran battalion, continued on the strength of their regiment that they might not be left to wander as whim or caprice dictated. The settlement on the St. Francis has a fair prospect of suc-

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ceeding. Sir Frederick Robinson is making a settlement in Upper Canada. Of the settlers arrived in transports, some are eligible, others the reverse; he mentions this to prevent the well meaning from being misled by one or two designing men. These men in general propose settling in Upper Canada. No precise instructions have been sent as to the expense to be incurred for the transport of settlers and their effects to the places where they may wish to fix. Page 73

Plan of part of the communication between Quebec and Halifax. 75*a*

August 1, Stepney Green. Bezant to Bathurst. Applies for a grant of land in Canada and for a passage for himself, wife and two children. He was a lieutenant of the Royal Marines, allowed to retire on half pay, on account of his services and wounds. 76

August 1, Edinburgh. Campbell to Goulburn. Has written to the Transport Board disapproving of them granting permission to J. Hope Stewart to proceed to Canada in the "Eliza," to return in the same vessel, as he had already declined to recommend it, and was afraid Stewart would interfere with the passengers on the voyage or even in Canada. As permission has been granted, he will not try to disappoint Stewart, but has laid on him the strongest injunctions not to interfere in any respect with the settlers. 202

August 2, Bristol. Rev. T. Hands to Castlereagh. Applies for a grant of land; his object is to instruct the youth of Canada, to instil into their minds principles which will attach them to the British nation. 322

August 3, Greenock. Campbell to Goulburn. The "Eliza" sailed this afternoon with 122 persons on board. Lists of the whole of the settlers shall be sent soon. 204

August 25, Edinburgh. Same to Bathurst. Sends list of settlers with memoradum; also, copy of list sent to the governor, which contains a list of the crew and passengers. Another is prepared with list of deposits, &c. 205

August 25, Edinburgh. Same to Goulburn. A letter and two books containing lists of settlers have been sent in a box addressed to Bathurst. 207

September 2, Near Paris. Glew to Bathurst. States his services in Canada on the ground of which he was strongly recommended. Applies for the brevet rank of major. 314

September 25. Flaming to Darby. An enclosure. 343

September 29, Edinburgh. Campbell to Goulburn. Reports the conduct of Stewart his clerk, who now declines to make use of the privilege granted to him by Bathurst to go to Canada. His want of discretion, etc. 208

October 4, Ludgate Hill. T. E. Darby to Bathurst (?) Reminds his Lordship that in May last, he had offered on the part of a French gentleman some exceedingly precious maps of the United States. His Lordship assented to the purchase provided the maps answered the description. Asks that steps be taken for their transfer to London, so that they may be examined and their value ascertained. 234

October 9, Portsmouth. Thomas Aive to the same. Was taken on Lake Champlain on 11th September, 1814, and lost all his property. Asks that his case be taken into consideration. 9

October 12, Ludgate Hill. Darby to the same. Has received from France a more exact description of the maps than he (Darby), had hitherto been able to afford. Submits it to His Lordship. 236

Apparently the enclosure (undated) with the title "Plans of rivers of "the United States, taken by General Collet, by desire of the French "Govt. in 1796," giving a description of each of the maps. 111

Also apparently enclosed letter from Flaming to Darby, dated Bar le Duc, 25th September.

October 14, Edinburgh. Campbell to Bathurst. Submits considerations respecting emigration to Canada. Is satisfied that there is a surplus population in the Highlands; Selkirk's book on the subject will supersede many observations;

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was at first received with prejudice, but it has been found that it contains much truth. The inclination to proceed to Canada did not, except in rare instances, arise from a spirit of adventure, but from necessity due to various causes among a people tenacious of remaining on the soil. Opposition to the plan of emigration on the part of the great proprietors; his efforts to remove this. The distinction between the Lowlands and the Highlands requires a modification of the laws. The change of tenure after 1745 has not wholly destroyed the feudal system, which it may not be convenient to obliterate, as in some places its spirit is found to operate in a very high degree. Suggests that small stills might be legalized, as the people would willingly pay for stills within the reach of their operations and capital. The spirit of clanship that exists as shown in the military service. The publicity of the plan of emigration has not, as alleged by some, unsettled the minds of the country, the Scotch being a thinking people who deliberate upon all subjects and few of the applicants appeared to have relinquished their bread in Scotland to seek it in a foreign clime. If the same plan is to be continued next year the public should be at once apprised, owing to the inconvenience that arose from the late intimation and the delay in the arrival of the transports. If the plan is to be abandoned, the same immediate notice should be given to remove suspense and to allow of arrangements being made. The greater security for the defence of Canada from the emigration of the Highlanders than from the mixed mass in the low country. Besides many Highlanders are already in Canada, whose presence there is a strong motive to the emigration of their relations left behind. The numerous applications from various parts of the country supply a reason for continuing the plan. The question of a port of embarkation is of importance, for the Clyde is not central except for the Lowlands and the chief difficulty the Highland settlers have experienced is the travelling overland with their families to the port of embarkation. The embarkation might easily be arranged at different places and a rendezvous fixed on. The Highlanders are beginning to be anxious about the arrival of the transports; asks to be informed whenever accounts are received. General remarks. Page 216

October 3, Bryanston Square. Booth to Bathurst. Proposes a plan for making roads in Nova Scotia as a means of settling the province. 77

November 1, Eyre Court. Rev. Isham Boggs to the same. States his clerical services, asks to be informed of the encouragement that may be held out to emigrants proceeding to Canada and whether grants of land would be made to himself and his two sons. 79

November 8, Tower Street. Barwis to Goulburn. Is desirous to be informed of the value affixed to the maps he left and asks for his (Goulburn's) interference to expedite Bathurst's answer. 81

November 9, Pall Mall. Ellice to the same. Recommends John Ogilvie, of Montreal, to be appointed commissioner for ascertaining the boundaries by the treaty of Ghent. His qualifications; he should be authorized to employ surveyors, &c. 259

November 22, Edinburgh. Campbell to the same. Discusses the subject of his remuneration, which he thinks should be 500 guineas. 228

November 28, Cork. Chearnley to the same. Transmits letter of introduction from Peel and Sir Richard Musgrave and hopes that they will induce Bathurst to grant his powerful aid to set forward his 9 boys and 5 girls. 93

December 14, St. John, N.B. Ward Chipman to Bathurst. In the business of the boundary commission, it may be necessary to visit various points and as he is sometimes incapacitated from gout, asks that his son be appointed joint agent with him; his qualifications. 95

1815.
December 22, Cork. Chearnley to Bathurst. It was unfortunate that he had fixed on Canada in his application, but he leaves the choice of situation to His Lordship. Page 98

December 22, Beckenham. Colville to Bathurst. In reference to the report from Drummond that settlers from the Red River had arrived in Canada in great distress, admits, as Drummond reports it officially, that the fact may be so, but that they were not in distress in Red River until misled by the North-west Company, having been supplied with everything necessary and some things unnecessary out of the stores provided by Selkirk. Sends account to show the amount due by the settlers for clothes, provisions, &c., after deducting what they paid and the amount due them for labour. A gentleman now in London is ready to give evidence as to the facts. 100

Enclosed. List of sums due by settlers at the time they left the Red River in June, 1815. The names and the sum due by each are given. The total is £1,169 2s. 11d. 103

December 22, Edinburgh. Campbell to Goulburn. Has been informed of the approval of the Treasury of the payment of 500 guineas, which he shall charge in his accounts. 231

No date. Memorial of Joseph Bouchette, pointing out the acknowledged value of his topographical map and volume and asking for assistance towards the completion of the work, the expense having far exceeded the estimate and his means being at present exhausted, until he can obtain funds from the sale of his property. 61

Cornelius Curtis. Petition. Has been kept prisoner in France for ten years; his wounds and age incapacitate him for labour; he can obtain no aid from Greenwich Hospital and asks, therefore, for relief from government. 88

Joseph Elk to Bathurst (?) Asks for information respecting the encouragement to be given to settlers as he may be enabled to turn their attention to British North America. 238

"Statement of the claim of Rear Admiral R. Graves and Louisa Carolina, his wife, on the Bahama Islands." Gives an account of the Bahamas being taken possession of by Capt. Sayle in 1667; the grant to Sir Peter Colleton and five others, the capture by the Spaniards, the re establishment of the colony in 1690. The purchase by Sir John Colleton in 1729 of the other five-sixths; the descent of the property to Graves through his wife, and the forcible taking possession of it by the Crown for the settlement of loyalists from Florida. The case enters minutely into the circumstances of the grant, the value of the products of the islands, of the privileges, &c., in explanation of the petition to the House of Commons for its restitution to the heirs of Colleton; for whose sacrifices on behalf of Charles I. he had received a baronetcy and the grant. 277

George Hope, apparently a circular notifying passengers to embark on board the "Penelope," which is to sail from Portsmouth to Quebec. 323

Petition of Pierre de Sales Laterrière stating his services as surgeon with the Canadian Voltigeurs and, on account of the consequent loss of his practice, praying for remuneration either by a grant of land or otherwise. 347

MISCELLANEOUS, 1815.

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1812.
December 19, Quebec. Freer to Sheaffe. Enclosure A 1, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

1813.
March 1, Fort George. Prevost to Procter. Enclosure A 3, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

May 7, Montreal. Prevost to Procter. Enclosure A 4 in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

May 14, Sandwich. Procter to McDouall. Enclosure B 1, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

May 14, Sandwich. Procter to Prevost. Enclosure B 2, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

May 14, Sandwich. Procter to Baynes. Enclosure B. 3, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

May 23, Sandwich. Procter to Myers. Enclosure B 4, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

June 4, Sandwich. Procter to Prevost. Enclosure B 5, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

June 14, Kingston. Prevost to Procter. Enclosure A 5, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

June 16, Sandwich. Procter to McDouall. Enclosure B 6, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

June 18. Baynes to Prevost. Enclosure A 10, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

June 19, Sandwich. Procter to McDouall. Enclosure B 7, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

June 20, Kingston. Prevost to Procter. Enclosure A 6, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

June 29, Sandwich. Procter to McDouall. Enclosure B 8, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

July 1, 12 Mile Creek. De Rottenburg to Procter. Enclosure B 14, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

July 4, Sandwich. Procter to McDouall. Enclosure B 9, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

July 4, Sandwich. Procter to Prevost. Enclosure B 10, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

July 11, Kingston. Prevost to Procter. Enclosure A 7, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

July 11, Sandwich. Procter to Prevost. Enclosure B 13, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815, which see.

July 12, Kingston. Prevost to Procter. Enclosure A 8, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815, which see.

July 13, Sandwich. Procter to Brenton. Enclosure B 15, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815, which see.

July 13, Sandwich. Procter to Prevost. Enclosure B 12, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815, which see.

July 23. Kingston. Prevost to Procter. Enclosure A 9, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815, which see.

July 26, Kingston. Freer to Procter. Enclosure A 11, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815, which see.

July 29, "Queen Charlotte." Barclay to Procter. Enclosure B 11, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

August 9, Sandwich. Procter to Prevost. Enclosure B 16, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

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August 18, Sandwich. Procter to Prevost. Enclosure B 17, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

August 19, Sandwich. Procter to Baynes. Enclosure B 18, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

August 22, St. Davids. Prevost to Procter. Enclosure A 13, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

August 22, Sandwich. Procter to Baynes. Enclosure B 19, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

August 25, St. Davids. Freer to Procter. Enclosure A 14, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

August 26, St. Davids. Freer to Procter. Enclosure A 15, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

August 26, Sandwich. Procter to Prevost. Enclosure B 20, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

August 29, Sandwich. Procter to Prevost. Enclosure B 21, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

August 31, Sandwich. Procter to Brenton. Enclosure B 22, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

September 2, Kingston. Freer to Procter. Enclosure A 16, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

September 3, Sandwich. Procter to Freer. Enclosure B 23, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

(The copy certified by Captain Procter is dated 13th, but this appears to be an error).

September 6, Kingston. Prevost to Procter. Enclosure A 17, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

September 6, Sandwich. Procter to Freer. Enclosure B 24, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

September 13, Sandwich. Procter to Prevost. Enclosure B 25, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

September 16, Kingston. Baynes to Procter. Enclosure A 18, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

September 16, Kingston. Freer to Procter. Enclosure A 19, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

September 18, Kingston. Baynes to Procter. Enclosure A 20, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

September 19, Kingston. Freer to Procter. Enclosure A 21, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

September 19, Kingston. Prevost to Procter. Enclosure A 22, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

September 21, Sandwich. Procter to Prevost. Enclosure B 26, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

September 23, Kingston. Prevost to Procter. Enclosure A 23, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

October 4, Montreal. Freer to Procter. Enclosure A 24, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

October 6, Montreal. Freer to Procter. Enclosure A 25, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

October 6, Montreal. Prevost to Procter. Enclosure A 26, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

October 23, Ancaster. Procter to de Rottenburg. Enclosure B 27, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

November 16, Burlington. Same to the same. Enclosure B 29, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

November 16, Burlington Same to the same. Enclosure B 28, in Procter to Bathurst 5th June, 1815.

November 23, Montreal. Freer to Procter. Enclosure A 27, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

1813. December 14, York. Procter to Drummond. Enclosure in Procter to Bathurst, 20th May, 1815.

1814. January 14, York. Procter to Drummond. Enclosure in Procter to Bathurst, 20th May, 1815.

January 14, York. Procter to the Duke of York. Enclosure in Procter to Bathurst, 20th May, 1815.

May 21, Montreal. Baynes to Procter. Enclosure in Procter to Bathurst, 20th May, 1815.

June 13, Quebec. Barclay to Procter. Enclosure A 28, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

September 19, Montreal. Brenton to Procter. Enclosure in Procter to Bathurst, 20th May, 1815.

September 22, Quebec. Procter to Brenton. Enclosure in Procter to Bathurst, 20th May, 1815.

September 27, Montreal. Brenton to Procter. Enclosure in Procter to Bathurst, 20th May, 1815.

All these inclosures follow the covering letters.

1815. January 27, Tower Street. Orger to ———. The memorial of Thomas Barwis, late of the dockyard at Kingston, has been sent to Bunbury, Under Secretary of State; asks his good offices to obtain a speedy and favourable report. Page 388

February 12, Bryanston Street. Sewell to Gordon. The advantages of having Canadian Army bills authorized by an Act of the Imperial Parliament. If he can find a suitable man to be teacher of the Grammar School at Quebec, would the £200 a year voted under Craig's administration be available for his salary. Mr. McGill, a Legislative Councillor, left £10,000, a house, &c., as a beginning for a college. If government did not establish the college in ten years after his death, the money was to go to some persons whom he named. Can any measure be taken to save this legacy? If an annual sum were added the college might be founded. The Jesuit estates were originally granted by the Crown of France for education. Could the amount not be taken from them? 608

February 24, London. O'Conor to Bathurst. Had been refused permission by Prevost to resign the appointment of acting naval commissioner of the Canadas when selected by the Admiralty for a command afloat. Prevost promised that his claims would be recommended and he was to receive the same salary as his successor. His services and the difficulties he had to overcome. Prays for payment of the difference of salary, amounting to £700. 390

February 25, Strand. Same to Goulburn. Bathurst seems favourable to his application for payment of his claims for the balance due him as naval commissioner in Canada. As he leaves next month, cannot see Prevost, but refers to official communication on his services, drawn from Prevost's own observation. 389

February 27, Dublin. Prior to Castlereagh. Sends petition to be presented to the Prince Regent. 396

Enclosed. Petition, stating the offices he has filled. Would go to Canada with his family and take about 400 young men of good character were he to be appointed to a position of trust, with a sufficient income and lands, &c., to the people with him, so as to form a permanent settlement. 397

February 27. Lord Somerville to Liverpool. Asks that specimens of a plant found by Whitlow, better adapted than hemp for the purposes to which it can be applied may be inspected. He(Whitlow) does not wish to make a monopoly of the plant and its uses, but to repay him, asks for a grant of land in

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Upper Canada, where he can put his discovery in practice for the use and benefit of his country. Its approval by the officers to whom it has been submitted. Page 572

The above letter was enclosed to Bathurst in an undated letter, in which Whitlow's case was submitted. If a grant be given, certain payments should be made by Whitlow by means of a number of plants annually to be placed in the hands of capable cultivators in England and Ireland and some sent to Russia. Approves of the manner in which Whitlow proposes to settle the land should he obtain a grant. He (Somerville) has it in his power to ascertain the value of the production, through the captains and mates of fishing smacks, six of which are his property, who can watch the decay and destruction of the article, an advantage not possessed by the most able ropemaker. 573

March 2, Quebec. Sir George Murray to Bathurst. Has, by the arrival of the King's messenger with the ratified treaty from Washington, been enabled to inform His Lordship of his arrival and of his having communicated to Prevost the confidential letter of 13th December. No later letters have been received by the King's messenger. He and Owens suffered little inconvenience in the journey from Halifax. By a little exertion this communication may be made more practicable than it has been. Proposes to go to Upper Canada. 350

March 3, Penge Place. Selkirk to Bathurst. The application by the Hudson's Bay Company for military protection has been misunderstood; it is not a mercantile question, but a measure for the protection of the lives of the inhabitants threatened by the Indians. Has no desire to have the North-west Company punished, but only to take precautions against the design to extirpate the settlement. If the North-west Company have such a design, they are the last who should be consulted as to the measures to be taken to defeat it. The military force if sent could not be used for any sinister purpose, even if the Hudson's Bay Company had any such in contemplation. If any question of right arises that must be settled by the tribunals. The groundlessness of the charges of illegal proceedings on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company. The different constitutions of the two companies, offering to the North-west Company temptations to violence from which the others are exempt. This and the other subjects of the letter are discussed at length. 577

March 6, Paris. Fitzroy Somerset to the same. A French gentleman has called with maps, but does not think he is the one mentioned in Hamilton's letter; desires instructions. 585

List of the maps (in French). 587

March 8. Paulsbray. Rev. John Simms to Goulburn. His son, a farmer, proposes to go to Canada, if he had the prospect of a livelihood; his qualifications and good character; his wife and two children and probably a younger brother would go with him. 589

March 11, Fort Augustus. Allan McDonell, on behalf of other proposed emigrants, to Campbell. Being unable to pay the deposit required before embarkation for Canada, they send memorial to be presented to the Prince Regent, in case he cannot himself grant the privilege asked for. Hopes he will mediate on their behalf and answer as soon as possible, so that those who can advance the money may be prepared, if their request is denied. 352

Enclosed. Memorial to the Prince Regent. The obstacles to their taking advantage of the encouragement to emigrate. 1st. The shortness of the time; 2nd, their inability to pay the deposit required from circumstances stated. Ask that the payment of the deposit be dispensed with on them furnishing security that they will remain for two years on the lands allotted to them and for life, unless they should be called out for military service. Also ask that the time of embarkation be prolonged till the 16th June. 354

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List of the subscribers' names, with their families, follows.

March 11, Albemarle Street. William Pitt to Chapman. Recommending William Jerrard, half-pay lieutenant of Marines. Page 399

Letter of same date to Bathurst, recommending Jerrard. 400

March 14, Glasgow. Memorial of David Stewart. Prays for a passage for himself and family to Canada, where he wishes to resume his former employment of farming. 625

March 15. Campbell to McDonald. The payment of the deposit is indispensable as a pledge of good character, etc., and to prevent persons of an opposite description getting a footing among respectable settlers. Does not think government will alter the time fixed for embarkation, but some of the vessels may be later. Shall, however, transmit the memorial. 356

March 15, Broad Street. Reid to Harrison. Are Irish, as well as Scotch, emigrants wanted for Canada? If so, plenty can be got at Belfast, if ships are sent there. If their departure is not facilitated for Canada, many of both will go to the United States. 570

March 23, Quebec. W. McGillivray to Drummond (?) The unfortunate cession of Michilimakinak threatens to destroy the influence over the Indians secured by the British traders. Discusses the proper position for a frontier post and recommends the high islands near the Detour and a detachment at St. Mary's. 358

April 2, Quebec. Cochran to Prevost. Enclosure B, in Bishop of Quebec to Bathurst, 26th June, which see.

April 12, London. Rev. Lewis Williams to Goulburn. Had officiated in Grantham, Upper Canada, for five years and a half, and built two meeting houses. Asks for a passage to Canada. 631

April 18. Lamb to ——— . Remarks in reference to the offer of 2,000 acres to Whitlow for his discovery of the utility of plants and their products. The amount is not sufficient to pay for his labour and expenses. 336

April 19, Hill Street. Somerville to Bathurst. Has received reply from Whitlow's agent; he reports that Whitlow does not think the land grant adequate; a patent must, therefore, be granted, and he (Somerville), shall try to associate men of a superior class in the patent, so as to give a liberal direction to the monopoly. 591

April 24, Pall Mall. "Observations." Signed David Stewart, Colonel, on the means of "obtaining from the Highlands of Scotland an efficient and permanent "force in the defence of Canada in the event of future wars and for pro- "moting, cultivating and augmenting the population of the colony in "time of peace." 592

April 24, Quebec. Bishop (Anglican), of Quebec to de Bonne. Enclosure A, in Bishop of Quebec to Bathurst, 26th June, which see.

April 26, Glasgow. Donald McEachern to Bathurst. Asks for a grant of Anticosti, which he proposes to settle. Learns that there are two families there with a salary of £100 a year to care for ship-wrecked people. Would ask for no salary, but would require some assistance to carry him out, which he would repay. 364

April 28, Kensington Palace. Duke of Kent to the same. Recommends John Holland to act, conjointly with Bouchette, as a commissioner to settle the boundaries with the United States. 333

May 1, Royal Exchange. Whitlow to the same. Cannot accept 2,000 acres as a compensation for his discovery of substitutes for hemp and flax. Will accept the 2,000 acres to be settled, but not as a compensation. Desires an interview at which he can give valuable information respecting North America. 632

A memorial, undated, for the grant of the 2,000 acres. 636

May 5, Quebec. Members of Council to Bishop of Quebec. Enclosure C, in Bishop to Bathurst, 26th June, which see.

1815.
May 8, Addingham. Metcalfe to Bathurst. Two of his friends propose to settle in Canada. They are going on business to New York, thence to proceed to Canada with upwards of £1,000. They wish to know to whom to apply for land. Page 366

May 12, Strand. Whitcher to Goulburn. States the steps taken by Felton to settle and cultivate the land; asks that the grant to him may be confirmed. 633

An undated note follows from Whitcher, that he had come to London a second time to press for order for Felton's grant, so that he (Whitcher) might proceed to Canada. 635

May 18, Kensington. Young to Goulburn. Calls attention to his memorial, the consideration of which has been delayed. Asks for an additional leave for twelve months. 657

May 19, Brompton. Sarah Tunstall to Bathurst. Applies for a passage to Canada for herself and family. She is the daughter of the late General Christie; her husband was garrison chaplain of Montreal for 29 years. 627

May 20, Montreal. Procter to the same. Understands that it is intended to lay before Parliament the proceedings at the court martial into his conduct, in the expectation that it would elucidate the causes of the disasters on Lake Erie and its shores. The investigation was confined to too limited a period of his command and therefore sends extracts from the official correspondence showing his early anxiety for an investigation, shall also send copies of and extracts from letters in the official correspondence with the Commander-in-Chief whilst he (Procter) was in command of the Western District and Right Division of the army, which he entreats may be laid before Parliament. A duplicate of this was sent dated 5th or 6th, the date being uncertain. 406

Enclosed. Procter to Drummond, 14th December, 1813. Has been expecting the investigation into his conduct, which he sought. The order of the 24th ultimo, conveys a severe censure and he, therefore, asks for a speedy and public investigation. 408

Procter to Drummond, 14th January, 1814. Has received notice of the refusal of Prevost to have a public investigation of his (Procter's) conduct, whilst the Right Division was under his command, on the plea of so many officers being absent. This has not escaped his consideration and he had forborne his demand as long as possible, but the order of the 24th of November last left him no option, as he can no longer be useful till he has cleared his reputation. 409

Same to the Duke of York, 14th January, 1814. Requests that a public investigation be held on his couduct, which has been refused by Prevost. 410

Baynes to Procter, 21st May, 1814. Prevost has received orders to assemble a general court martial for the investigation of his (Procter's) conduct. 412

Brenton to Procter, 19th September, 1814. The court martial shall be assembled on a date to be fixed when his (Procter's) witnesses are known and the charges when prepared shall be notified to him, 413

Procter to Brenton, 22nd September, 1814. Is happy to learn that the court martial will assemble at no distant period. Would have preferred that the investigation had included the whole of his conduct during his command. 414

Brenton to Procter, 27th September, 1814. Transmits the charges for the investigation of his conduct in the retreat of the Right Division in September last (1813). No charge being made against his conduct previous to that time, no investigation has been considered necessary. 415

May 20, Portsmouth. Samuel New to Goulburn. Asks leave to take his wife's father and mother with him to Canada; they are advanced in years and wholly dependent on him. His wife and (her) sister, who were indisposed, could

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not embark at Deptford. Asks that they be allowed to sail in the "Tyne" from Spithead. Page 373

May 23, Leicester. Thomas Ice to Sidmouth. Is willing to proceed to Canada, and can bring other families; asks for information respecting allowances to the families. 325

May 23, Glasgow. Memorial of intending settlers who had disposed of their effects and had come to the port for embarkation at the time announced, pray for the repayment of the expenses they have incurred in consequence of the non-arrival of the vessels. 367

May 25, Ardross. M. Mackenzie to Bathurst. The redundant population prevents him from improving his property. Asks for a grant of eight or ten thousand acres on which he could dispose of those who are now a burden, but who would be of great use in Canada. Their confidence in him would induce many to emigrate, who had refused previous offers. 369

May 27, Holles Street. Putman to the Duke of Kent. Has written to Sewell, now at Bath, that Bathurst wishes to see him; has no doubt he will be in town on Monday. 401

May 30, Gray's Inn. Trunant to C. C. Smith. Recommends Thomas Horner for employment on the commission to settle the boundaries between Great Britain and the United States; states his qualifications. 628

May 31, Quebec. Baby, Perceval and Perrault to de Bonne. Enclosure D in Bishop of Quebec to Bathurst, 26th June, which see.

June 1, Kensington. Young to Goulburn. Has received intimation that the prayer of his memorial cannot be granted. Advances additional arguments in its support. 659

June 4, Galway. Henry Scott to Bathurst. Asks for particulars of the encouragements to be given to people intending to reside in Canada. Sends particulars relative to himself and family. 599

Enclosed. Particulars. 600

June 5, Montreal. Procter to Bathurst. In consequence of a report that the proceedings of the court martial are to be laid before Parliament, sends copies of official correspondence to be laid before Parliament, for the satisfaction of the Prince Regent, of both Houses of Parliament and the public and for his own justification. 417

(The letter is a duplicate of that of 20th May, slightly varying in the wording, and enclosing additional correspondence. The date is either the 5th or 6th of June, but it is doubtful which.)

Enclosed. Schedule of official correspondence between Prevost and the general staff and Procter, whilst the latter was in command of the Right Division. 419

The letters follow but do not exactly agree with the schedule nor follow in the same order.

A 1. Freer to Sheaffe, 19th December, 1812. Prevost directs him to restrain as far as possible the Indians it may be necessary to employ. Prevost is averse to employing regular troops with Indians, and Procter is to be recommended to caution on that head. 424

A 3. Prevost to Procter, 1st March, 1813. Is unable to afford him the reinforcements asked for nor is there any prospect of obtaining more troops from Europe. The reinforcement of Indians with an augmentation of militia should enable him to surround Harrison with a cloud of warriors supported by a small and select band of regulars and militia, who would arrest his supplies and reduce his army to a state of distress. The services required of the Indians are to be explained distinctly to Norton and Roundhead, as well as the extent of co-operation he (Procter) can afford them. The officers of the Indian Department are to restrain the Indians, so that there may be no stain on his achievements, Capt. McDouall, one of the aid-de-camps is sent to obtain information of his (Procter's) situation. 425

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A 4. Prevost to Procter, 7th May, 1813. The enemy succeeded in getting possession of York on the 27th ult., obliging Sheaffe to retire to Kingston, but there is every prospect that this triumph of the enemy will be of short duration. A reinforcement of 450 picked seamen with officers has arrived for service on the Lakes and will proceed immediately to Upper Canada; this, he hopes, will enable the ascendency on the Lakes to be regained; is also strengthening the posts in Upper Canada, and will supply him (Procter) with what he needs when his wants are made known, so that he may confidently rely on his exertions to repel attacks. Page 428

A 5. Prevost to Procter, 14th June, 1813. Congratulates him on the success of his defence on the 5th of May; has sent directions to Vincent to supply his wants. When the goods for the Indians arrive they shall be forwarded without delay. Has not received acknowledgment of receipt of instructions to annoy the enemy on Lake Erie, in retaliation for the taking of York. The arrivel of Barclay with a small reinforcement of seamen should enable him to check the enemy's attempt to obtain the supremacy on Lake Erie. Is anxious to receive a statement of his marine force. Attached is a scheme to forward two companies of the Royals and a detachment of the 104th for the right division. 429

A 6. Prevost to Procter, 20th June, 1813. Has directed de Rottenburg to push on the remainder of the 41st to Amherstburg, with the other re-inforcements and supplies. He is to co-operate with the navy to crush the enemy's endeavours to obtain the ascendency on Lake Erie. He is to persevere in the judicious exertions which distinguish his command. 431

A 7. Prevost to Procter, 11th July. Was pleased to learn by letter to McDouall of the arrival of Dickson at Mackinac. Had supplied his wants as far as possible and besides the articles sent in charge of Chambers and McLean, shoes, trowsers, &c., had been sent. Ordnance and naval stores must be taken from the enemy on Lake Erie. Has no doubt Barclay will be willing to play that game. The whole of the 41st is placed in his command. The goods for the Indians are not yet arrived; shall purchase 200 guns for them in Montreal and forward with powder and ball. 432

A 8. Prevost to Procter, 12th July, 1813. In consequence of the letter to McDouall acknowledged yesterday, his wants had been supplied as far as possible. Repeats the contents of the previous day's letter. Some petty officers and seamen shall be sent by Yeo on the first opportunity. 434

A 9. Prevost to Procter, 23rd July. Approves of his resolution not to retreat. Yeo will forward as many petty officers and seamen as can be spared, but is afraid the number will fall short of his (Procter's) expectations; will try to obtain more from Quebec, exclusively for the service of Lake Erie. Has the best hopes of his success, and shall not fail to assist him as far as is consistent with what is due to the other parts of the command. 435

A 10. Baynes to Procter 18th June. Copy of abridged note. His requisitions shall be complied with as far as practicable. DeRottenburg is to assume the command of the centre division. List of the troops to join at Amherstburg. He (Procter) is to send a few gunners to Michilimakinak and a captain to relieve Roberts on account of his health; no one can be found to relieve him in his own corps, the 10th Royal Veteran battalion. 436

A 11. Freer to Procter. Having been appointed prize agent, asks for a return of the stores and other effects captured. The Indians are to have a share; the chiefs are to rank as subalterns and the warriors as privates. Has written to Nicoll for such information as he can furnish. The ordnance and ordnance stores, shall be a second issue when their value is ascertained. 438

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A 13. Prevost to Procter, 22nd August. Regrets his having committed himself to a hopeless combat in accordance with the clamours of the Indian warriors. As he must be aware of the limited force to defend an extensive frontier, he must not count too much on his (Prevost's) disposition to strengthen the right division. The 2—41st has been ordered up, but it is uncertain when it may reach Amherstburg. A Captain, non-commissioned officers and 18 gunners are to reinforce him from Lower Canada. Two of the three troop ships which arrived with de Meuron's regiment have gone to Halifax with 500 American prisoners of war; the other is laid up, three fourths of the officers and men being ordered for service on the lakes. The first lieutenant with 50 or 60 men, is at Kingston to be forwarded to Amherstburg; this is to be communicated to Barclay. Desires him to send frequent reports on the state of the western district. Has changed his head quarters from anxiety respecting his (Procter's) situation, but hopes that the excellent description of his troops will enable him to overcome the enemy's numerical superiority. Yeo's experience with the enemy's fleet should convince Barclay that he has only to dare and he will be successful. It will give him satisfaction to learn that cordiality exists between the two services, that the well disposed are conciliated and that the Indian warriors are ready to assist. Page 439

A 14. Freer to Procter, 25th August. Letter to the Adjutant General received and opened. To strengthen the staff, Prevost has appointed Lieut. McLean, 41st regiment, to be his (Procter's) aide-de-camp, his rank not qualifying him to be Brigade Major, to which position Captain Hall, Canadian fencibles, is appointed. The flank companies of the 100th regiment to proceed to Long Point, to be relieved by the 2—41st; he (Procter) is to endeavour to persuade 500 Indian warriors to accompany Dickson to join the centre division. The officers and men of the "Dover" are probably by this time at York. Hall, of the provincial marine, discontinued by Barclay, is appointed superintendent of the dock yard and naval stores at Amherstburg; Barclay's authority does not extend to annulling appointments and none should be made without the general officer's sanction. 441

A 15. Freer to Procter, 26th August. Talbot is to proceed to the head of the Lake to meet the seamen and forward them to Barclay, who Prevost trusts may then be able to meet the enemy. Twelve 24 pounders are to be landed at Burlington Bay to arm the "Detroit." Barclay is to report his arrival at Long Point and when he will be ready for the carronades. 444

A 16. Freer to Procter, 2nd September. Presents for the Indians have arrived safe at Quebec. An assortment sent by the Grand River to Michilimakinak; another will be sent to the head of Lake Ontario to be forwarded to Amherstburg. Letter received; every exertion shall be made to supply Barclay with seamen. 445

A 17. Prevost to Procter, 6th September. Has received word of the enemy's fleet having left the station at Amherstburg, probably for Long Point. March of Hamilton with the flank companies of the 100th; hopes he will arrive in time to organize the militia. Drury of the "Dover" expected at Kingston, with 5 officers, 40 seamen and eight marines; will try to obtain a larger proportion of them from Yeo and forward them. Has always expressed his confidence in his (Procter's) success, and circumstances confirm this opinion. Is glad to hear of the good understanding between him and Barclay and having conciliated the well disposed. If a doubt of this, owing to the receipt of any anonymous letter existed, it has been dispelled. There is no time now to ferret out the villain. The sudden appearance of Armstrong and Wilkinson at

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Sackett's harbour has hurried him back here (Kingston). The 2—41st is expected at Kingston, whence it will proceed in two divisions to York. Page 446

A 18. Baynes to Procter, 16th September. His wants have been foreseen and provided for, but the embarrassment on account of the want of transport will not be relieved till the Lakes are again open to the armed vessels. The contest between the two squadrons has been procrastinated beyond all calculation. Yeo is now at anchor within the Bay of Quinté, to land some seamen, wounded in a desultory engagement; no decided action yet. Prevost will see Yeo before he sails; the necessity of decisive measures on Lake Ontario; has been pressed to supply the wants of the centre and right divisions. Prevost has strongly urged the reinforcement for Barclay. 54 officers and seamen and eight marines are here (Kingston) and will proceed with the squadron to the head of the Lake. Part of the supply for his (Procter's) wants is now on the way, the rest will be forwarded if conveyance can be found and the channel opened. Major General de Rottenburg to be informed that the head-quarters are to be removed to Montreal. 448

A 19. Freer to Procter, 16th September. Prevost regrets the inconvenience from want of specie; the arrangements made for a supply. How the officers of the Indian Department are to be paid. Sends invoices of presents for the Indians forwarded this morning. Drury and officers and seamen of the "Dover" are on board the flotilla waiting for a wind to proceed to the head of the Lake with supplies for the right division and then to proceed to join Barclay on Lake Erie. 451

A 20. Baynes to Procter, 18th September. Had announced that the headquarters were removed to Montreal. The Major General commanding is to consider how far it is prudent to contend against the increasing difficulties with which the centre and right divisions have to struggle. The want of a decisive action between the two squadrons on Lake Ontario, which keeps the army in a state of inaction, leaving it in its present critical condition; on the result of that action depends ulterior measures of the army, which cannot take offensive proceedings without the co-operation of the navy. It would not be prudent to fall back as that would cause the loss of wavering friends and be destructive to the Indian alliance. Should a retrograde movement become necessary, it should not be resorted to until previously well weighed and considered and all necessary arrangements made. The advanced divisions are not to be encumbered with baggage; the removal of the sick and invalids is to be provided for. Every available point is to be defended and no retrograde movement made except at the last extremity. This applies especially to the navy, which must be sacrificed to the last atom rather than be allowed to fall into the enemy's hands, nor anything that could be useful to him. Enjoins the most entire cordiality between the centre and right divisions, between which communication is to be constantly kept open. De Rottenburg has been directed to open all dispatches addressed to Prevost, so that his (Procter's) wants may meet with prompt relief. Yeo's third cruise attended with no advantage; he sails again this evening. If deemed eligible Fort George to be attacked before de Rottenburg leaves his position, whose defects, &c., have introduced disease and desertion. To send such relief as he can to McPherson of the 10th Veteran Battalion. 453

A 21. Freer to Procter, 19th September. Sends copy of letter addressed to Yeo; the squadron sailed on Thursday with a convoy of transports having supplies for the right and centre divisions. O'Conor, commissioner of the naval yard, is on board one of the fleet; he is to land at Burlington Bay, and proceed to Amherstburg to make himself acquainted with the strength and resources of the naval yard at the

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latter place; he is to lay down a ship to be built during the winter, suited to Lake Erie, and to keep pace with the enemy's operations. Dickson has arrived at Kingston; he is to wait for presents for the Indians, take a supply by canoes, the rest to be forwarded by bateaux. Page 458

A 22. Prevost to Yeo, 19th September. The peculiar position of the centre division, investing a force vastly superior in numbers in a strongly entrenched position. To the local disadvantages are added disease and desertion; he is to proceed with his fleet to the head of the Lake, and consult with de Rottenburg as to a combined attack to dislodge the enemy from Fort George; should the attack be impracticable, de Rottenburg is to evacuate his position and to be assisted by the fleet, which is then to attempt to acquire the naval superiority, Barclay to be impressed with the necessity of gaining superiority on Lake Erie. Transports to be employed on Lake Ontario in conveying supplies to the right and centre divisions. 460

A 23. Prevost to Procter, 23rd September. Has learned of the loss of the fleet, and of part of the heavy ordnance and troops. Presumes that the fleet was ordered out in consequence of the extreme distress for provisions. Approves of the precautionary measures he has taken. Refers him to a letter written by the Adjutant General for his sentiments on the movements of the right division in case he should be obliged to relinquish the territory he has so long ably defended. Has reliance on his measures in consequence of the loss of the fleet. 462

A 24. Freer to Procter, 4th October. Has already written of Dickson's leaving with provisions for Michilimakinak; desires him (Procter) to send provisions as there is a possibility that Dickson may not succeed in carrying up those he has. Authority given to repair at the public expense such mills as may be necessary to secure a supply of flour. 464

A 25. Freer to Procter, 6th October. Sends memorandum for a report for Prevost's consideration. The memorandum relates to the defence of the St. Clair river; the advantages of Penetanguishene as a harbour and place for building ships and the necessity for a stronger garrison to Michilimakinak. 466

A 26. Prevost to Procter, 6th October. Apparently the whole fleet is in possession of the enemy, which is confirmed by Perry's official report, now transmitted. It would have been satisfactory to have learned his reasons for urging Barclay to meet the enemy before the arrival of the seamen, which would have enabled Barclay to meet them on less unequal terms, especially as he knew of their approach. Shall in the meantime, do him the justice to believe that he acted from the best motives. Approves of his making a stand on the Thames and relies on him to conduct the retreat so as to give the enemy no decided advantage. Recommends him to observe conciliation with the Indians and to promise them presents, a large supply of which has arrived. Is happy to find he preserves the unbroken spirit of a British officer, which will, he trusts, with the valour and discipline of the troops, extricate him from his difficulties. No reinforcements shall be sent unless he urge the measure, as that would add to his embarrassment respecting provisions. DeRottenburg, in consequence of a demonstration towards his left, has sent the two flank companies of de Watteville back to Kingston. 469

A 27. Freer to Procter, 23rd November. Warrants will be issued for his staff pay. 471

A 28. Barclay to Procter, 13th June, 1814. In answer to reported charges that harmony did not exist between the military and naval forces of the right division, fully and unequivocally denies their truth. 472

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B 1. Procter to McDouall, 14th May, 1813. Has received only half the 41st regiment. If Prevost's promises had been fulfilled he could have ensured the safety of the flank for some months at least. Tecumseth and his people are settling between the River Raisin and Detroit; the Pottawatomies, twenty miles higher up; and the Ottawas on the River Rouge. This will render the conquest of this territory difficult, if not impossible, if he can have a due proportion of regulars, which cannot be dispensed with. Page 473

B 2. Procter to Prevost, 14th May. The capital of the province being in possession of the enemy, has written direct. In expectation of meeting the enemy before his reinforcements arrived, he had determined to attack. Owing to preparations and untoward circumstances, he could not reach him until three weeks after the time proposed. From heavy rains it was not till the 1st instant, the fifth day after arriving at the mouth of the Miami, that the batteries could be opened. Illness early deprived him of the services of the only artillery officer, and the enemy was so intrenched as to render unavailing every effort of the artillery, though well served and judiciously placed by Dixon. The fortunate result of an attack on the enemy on the 5th inst., aided by the whole garrison, and a reinforcement. At first the enemy took the batteries and some prisoners, but after a short and severe contest he retired. Except those from the post, the rest must have been mostly killed or taken. The good conduct of the 41st, who charged and routed the enemy near the batteries. Mention made of the services of Captains Muir and Chambers, and Lieutenants Bullock and Le-Breton, as well as of the Indian chiefs and warriors. Cannot ascertain the number of prisoners with the Indians; has sent off 500 to the River Huron, near Sandusky, and proposed an exchange. which has been referred to the United States government; estimates the loss of the enemy, in killed and prisoners, at from 1,000 to 1,200 men. The critical position he would have been in had the enemy's reinforcements arrived. Had not the option of remaining on the Miami, as the day after the enclosed letter (No. 7) was received, half the militia had left and the rest declared their determination not to remain longer and the Indian chiefs counselled a return, as they could not prevent their people from returning to their villages, as was usual after a battle, with their wounded, their prisoners and plunder. Before the ordnance could be withdrawn, he was left with Tecumseth and fewer than twenty chiefs and warriors, showing that an Indian force is neither disposable nor permanent, though occasionally a powerful aid. Has brought off all the ordnance, part of it embarked under the fire of the enemy. The service though short has been severe. Services of the officers (named). Sends embarkation returns, exclusive of Indians who numbered about 1,200, sends also returns of the killed, wounded and prisoners; has given the rank of major to six captains of the line. The necessity for reinforcements of regular troops. 474

There were enclosed in this last letter:—

(1). Agreement for an exchange of prisoners between Procter and Harrison. 480

(3). Procter proposes to exchange Kentuckians for Indians. 481

(4). Harrison refers the proposition to his government. 482

(2). Return of prisoners taken from the enemy at the battle of the Miamis. 482A

(5). Embarkation returns of Procter's army. 482B

(6). Casualty return of Procter's army. 482C

(7.) Militia officers to Warburton, 6th May, 1813. From the necessity of sowing their crops, the militia are obliged to return to their homes. 483

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B 3. Procter to Baynes, 14th May. The want of camp equipage and of money to pay the men and the Indian department; clothing also wanted, as well as other necessaries. No blame can be attached to the commissariat or to the officers of the 41st. Page 485

B 4. Procter to Myers, 23rd May. Is glad to find that the sixth Company and the staff are to be sent. When he receives the remainder of the 41st, he hopes to be relieved of the necessity of calling out the militia or any part of it. Chambers will report the wants in the dockyard; gunboats are idle for want of hands, good use of them might have been made in intercepting supplies for Harrison. Artificers might be spared from York and Kingston. An ample supply of powder should be sent. Cannot send pork to Makinac, only a few barrels here, and the cattle too lean for meat. Asks respecting goods for the Indians; the Indian arm will, he hopes, be strengthened by system and a good supply of provisions and stores, of which there is a deficiency. His growing hopes; if not successful he will endeavour to deserve it. Flour, corn and tallow on board the "Hunter" for Makinac; shall not send the veterans till next opportunity, as the place is in want of provisions more than of men; hopes then to be able to send pork also. Regrets that promotions should be made in the district without reference to him. 486

B 5. Procter to Prevost, 4th June. Sends duplicate by Boucherville. Harrison is in the same state as he was left in, waiting for reinforcements or the result of operations on the Niagara line. Unfortunate circumstances render him more independent on the Niagara line than should have been the case. Full information can be given by Boucherville and McLean the bearers of the letter and duplicate. 489

B 6. Procter to McDouall, 16th June. Congratulates him on his attack on the 6th instant. The enemy indebted to the flotilla for their late successes. Hopes for seamen from the lower Lakes, though fully aware that the enemy are not idle at Sackett's Harbour or Presqu' Isle. Barclay trying to ascertain their real state. Is surprised the enemy has not appeared on the Lake. The necessity of striking the first blow, to which he (Procter) owes everything. Barclay has written earnestly to Yeo for seamen. If he (Procter) had a regular force, he could give an impulse to an Indian force, that would enable them to feed on the enemy, at present the Indians are not half fed and would leave if they were not warm in the cause. The want of men and of Indian arms and goods, &c., is so serious, that the enemy must derive great advantage from that alone. Surely Couch need not have kept them so entirely without money and meat. Is, however, full of hope that he can stand his ground, trusting that every aid and supply will be sent as soon as possible. How the supplies could be sent. Nichol could direct the transfer. A commissariat officer sent to meet the 41st on the Thames and boats for their conveyance. His last letter from Dickson was dated 22nd March; he was expected in June. The enemy's emissaries are taking advantage of circumstances and have detached some of the Indians, who are sending wampum to Harrison; hopes to remedy this and to punish individuals. The necessity for troops to give confidence and restrain the evil disposed. Delay in the arrival of Indians; will counsel them to take a few of Harrison's cattle. Feels no small confidence that he will receive supplies from him (McDouall). 490

B 7. Procter to McDouall, 19th June. The necessity for the rest of the 41st; had understood they were on the route; the reluctance in the Niagara district to send him regulars. Had informed the Indians that 400 troops were on the march; the bad effect of a disappointment. His anxiety to hear from Dickson. He (McDouall) will have plenty of Indians without more being sent; there are some fine fellows among them whom he (Procter) may miss. Is very anxious to have the new

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vessel in the water where she will be safer; every effort should be made to send seamen before the vessels at Presqu' Isle are ready, but the cry has been always against sending men here. The consideration shown him (Procter) will be apparent in sending (name omitted) who brought his baggage but left the provisions and the baggage of the 41st to be destroyed or to fall into the hands of the enemy. The bearer is waiting for this scrawl; most of the horses are completely done up from the bad roads. Page 493

B 8. Procter to McDouall, 29th June. Arrival of Dickson at Makinac on the 11th. Grant has brought in 72 head of cattle, he having been sent by Vincent for the purpose. An effort must be made to procure a supply of meat, but that cannot be done without troops, for the Indian force is not disposable, though he hopes it may be made so. The Indians seldom get anything but bread. Guns, ammunition and bread wanted for the Indians. Neither the troops nor departments can be paid, if money is not regularly sent. The "Detroit" will be launched in a fortnight; could lend her guns if she had seamen. Believes that Barclay is now making some attempt on the enemy; he may expect to lose some men. 494

B 9. Procter to McDouall, 4th July. The non-arrival of reinforcements has prevented the district from being in a state of security, which the destruction of the enemy's vessels at Presqu'Isle would have effected. That might easily have been done a short time since; it will now be a work of difficulty; he could also have supplied himself with provisions at the enemy's expense. He will not willingly attack Presqu' Isle except he has the whole of the first battalion. Complains of the detention of troops at Niagara to suit the convenience of individuals. The 41st has lost all its books, which were very complete, so that the loss of every register and document is irretrievable. The total want of artificers in the district is very injurious. Hopes Dickson will be sent if he can be spared; he would be a powerful assistant. The treachery of the inhabitants in the settlement on River Raisin will, he is afraid, prevent him from preserving it; they sent information to the enemy that nearly enabled them to cut off a party of Indians. Harrison, he understands, has a strong party of horse, and when the ships are ready it is intended to attack in various quarters. The enemy certainly paid a visit to the River Raisin settlement, where he (Procter) would have a post if he had the means. 496

B 10. Procter to Prevost, 4th July. Is sensible of his (Prevost's) attention, but complains of the detention at Niagara of troops ordered. Had they arrived he could have secured the safety of the dock yard and post of Amherst, by the destruction of the enemy's vessels at Presqu' Isle; it is not yet too late if the 41st were at once sent to Long Point. There was an error with respect to the provincial marine, which does not rest with him, as he had notified Sheaffe of the changes necessary. Is confident of the most cordial co-operation from Barclay, whose arrival lessened his anxiety. Sends letter from him (Barclay) whose desire is to have some more of the Royal Newfoundland regiment, his greatest reliance being on that part of the corps which is serving as marines. The want of artificers in the district, apprehends that part of the 41st is to be detained at Niagara to serve as artificers. Hopes this will not be sanctioned, as in his district there are scarcely means to construct even a blockhouse. Dickson was at Makinac on the 11th ultimo but whether he is coming here or is gone by Lake Huron to York he (Procter) does not know; the weather has been much against him but he has fully succeeded with the Indians. Harrison has arrived with a body of horse at Fort Meigs; he is to advance through Michigan, whilst the flotilla lands troops on the Canadian shore. Each of the corvettes

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seen by Barclay is equal to the "Queen Charlotte"; there were eleven vessels in Presqu'Isle. From the treachery of the inhabitants of the River Raisin, he will no longer be able to save the territory. The service greatly impeded by the scanty and irregular supplies of money. Arrival of a vessel from Makinac, other two not far behind. Dickson should be here shortly. If Yeo sends sailors something will be done. Want of arms and ammunition. The enemy's cavalry has been as far as the river Raisin; the Indians afraid of cavalry. The inadequacy of his troops has prevented him from having a post there. Page 499

B 11. Barclay to Procter, 29th July. There is a want of stores of all kinds, especially of iron, which have been demanded long ago. Has sent abstract of former requisitions. The "Detroit" may be launched in ten days, but cannot be ready for service till stores and guns are sent and there is not a seaman to put on board her; the ships are manned with a crew, part of whom cannot speak English, none of them seamen and they are few in number. The enemy has two corvettes in a forward state at Presqu'Isle, which they can soon man in much superior force to anything his exertions can get ready to oppose them. Has no doubt that Yeo will send such seamen as he can spare, but not in sufficient numbers until a supply can be got from England or Quebec. Good shipwrights wanted, those here being ignorant of their profession. If a party were sent, vessels injured in action could soon be repaired and rendered effective. In the meantime such repairs have to be postponed. In spite of all the difficulties the "Detroit" will be ready to receive her guns and men when they are sent up. 502

B 12. Procter to Prevost, 13th July. Barclay to sail with his vessels to Long Point to embark Evans and 100 men of the 41st. If the enemy's vessels are still in Presqu'Isle he is to endeavour to keep them there till assistance can be sent, which can be soon done if sailors are sent immediately as there are guns to arm the "Detroit," until those intended for her arrive. She will be launched in two days, when she will be in greater security than on the stocks. Were 100 seamen pushed on that would probably secure the superiority on the Lake, at all events enable the fleet to appear on it. Is already weakened on shore, but should seamen arrive, he shall send more soldiers on board to supply the deficiency. His mortification that his Indian force is not disposable and he must yield to their desire to go to the Miami instead of to Sandusky. The reinforcements reluctantly afforded have been so tardily sent as largely to defeat the purpose. Has no hope of aid from the centre division; 300 seamen are wanted for the vessels on the Lake. 504

B 13. Procter to Prevost, 11th July. Sends copy of letter from de Rottenburg; his surprise and concern on reading it. Is fully confident of receiving aid from His Excellency (Prevost) but he is so situated that these intentions are of no avail. The Major General cannot at present assist in the upper Lake until he secure the command of the lower, after which, he says, the command of the upper Lake could be recovered; dissents from his opinion. Had the force ordered been sent to him, he could have destroyed the fleet at Presqu'Isle, thus securing the command of the Lake and benefiting the centre division. If the command is lost it will be difficult to recover it. Dickson might have been landed on the enemy's flank or rear. Has never thought of a retreat, the very attempt at which would make the Indians enemies nor should he conceive the province to be lost in event of disaster on Lake Ontario. Complains of the delay in forwarding reinforcements. Shall make an attempt on Sandusky; cannot attack Presqu'Isle without the remainder of the 41st. Barclay goes to Long Point for Evans; if he meet the enemy, there must be an engagement; if the vessels are not ready, he

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will endeavour to keep them in the harbour. The number of soldiers he has been obliged to put on board the vessels. Page 506

B 14. DeRottenburg to Procter, 1st July. Notifies him (Procter) of the arrangements for retreat in case of disaster to the fleet on Lake Ontario. 508

B 15. Procter to Brenton, 13th July. Sends information that Whitmore Knaggs, on parole, was taken in arms in the settlement on the River Raisin, called Frenchtown. He belongs to the Indian Department; his house was plundered by the Indians, according to the example set by Hull, the effrontery of whose people equals their want of principle. Knaggs is a dangerous man and has twice attempted assassination. 510

B 16. Procter to Prevost, 9th August. Owing to the conduct of the Indians has been obliged to go to the Miami, contrary to his judgment. After remaining two days, finding that the Indians were returning to Detroit and Amherstburg, he moved to the lower Sandusky, with as many hundred Indians as there should have been thousands. The unsuccessful assault on the fort on the demand of the Indians, who if refused would have gone off; but who ran away from the fire of the fort which they had demanded leave to assault; had, therefore, drawn off his force after the assault; sends embarkation and casualty returns. The loss, though severe, is less than could have been expected. The Indian force is not to be relied on and only useful when the troops are independent of it. The Indians surprised and cut to pieces on a plain near Sandusky; their dread of cavalry; the service that could be rendered by a troop of the 19th Regiment. Another officer of artillery wanted. If the wooden defences of the enemy could be burned, Harrison's army must have been destroyed long since. The enemy's vessels out of Presqu'Isle so decidedly stronger that Barclay had to return to Amherstburg to get the new vessel ready for sea, which will be in eight or ten days, when she will want hands. The unsatisfactory manner in which the forces are sent, when opportunities are lost by delay. The enemy in great numbers at Presqu'Isle and reinforced at Fort Meigs. Harrison has arrived at his headquarters, near lower Sandusky. Must look for the enemy from two quarters, whom he must oppose with his small force. The enemy may probably land at Long Point, gain the rear of the centre division, and affect his (Procter's) supplies, 150 sailors would have obviated this evil. The enemy can soon establish himself in force on the River Raisin; he would have had a post there, if he had had the means. Entreats for more troops. If the enemy can establish himself on the territory, it will operate strongly against him (Procter) on the minds of the Indians; can only rely on the troops. Has not desponded nor does so now, but thinks it his duty to state the inadequacy of his force. 511

B 17. Procter to Prevost, 18th August. Return of a small vessel, which reports having seen the enemy's fleet, twelve vessels. Supposes they are establishing themselves on the Bass Islands, which form Put-in Bay, which he would have occupied, if he had had the means. If he had seamen he could place the "Detroit" in security, which he cannot now do; entreats for means to continue the contest; he does not expect the least assistance from the centre division. The fleet drops down to the bar, as the best place to meet the enemy's vessels; should a landing be attempted it will not be possible to avoid an action, though without seamen and the enemy's vessels well manned. Is trying to dispose of the Indians to the best advantage. Will do his duty and heartily hopes for more assistance. 516

Disembarkation return, Sandusky, 1st August. 516*a*

1815. B 18. Procter to Baynes. Want of officers of the staff; shall endeavour to select an officer to relieve Roberts, of the 10th Veteran Battalion, whose conduct he trusts will meet with approbation. His local knowledge, and that of the Indian character is much increased. Increase of his regular force wanted, so as not to depend on the Indians. The Tuscaroras would not have attacked Bishop, but for the smallness of his force, it is to be regretted that the Indians have begun to act in a hostile manner, the only remedy is a greater force of regulars; the Indians follow each other at times unaccountably and there are some in the United States of the same nations on whom the enemy are using every means to operate, the small quantity of presents giving the enemy an advantage and the opinion of deRottenburg agrees with his, that they move off when most wanted. He has manned the fleet, armed the "Detroit" and looks for an attack on two quarters by the enemy in considerable numbers, whom he must meet with a small and divided force, the enemy having more thousands than he (Procter) has hundreds of regulars. A supply of seamen would give a fair prospect. The benefit from the order for the distribution of presents. Page 518

B 19. Procter to Baynes, 22nd August. Thanks for the handsome manner in which he is informed of his promotion. 521

B 20. Procter to Prevost, 26th August. Had informed Barclay that 50 or 60 seamen were on their way. (A marginal note says that only 42, including petty officers, and some not able seamen, were sent). The service that would be rendered by pushing them on, there is peculiar need of them. The miserable description of the crews, except 25 with Barclay, and not enough to work the vessels. The harmony between him and Barclay, who has besides the Newfoundland regiment, 150 of the 41st, better soldiers could not be, but they are only landsmen. The little trust to be placed in the Indians. As long as Barclay is without seamen, he should avoid the enemy. All his (Procter's) ordnance is on board except the field. In event of disaster to the fleet, the arrival of seamen could be of no use; they should be pushed on even by dozens, and he shall have conveyances ready. The fleet once manned, and one flank secured, the Indians may be induced to move to the centre division. The enemy's fleet reconnoitered ours lying off Hartley's point, three miles below Amherstburg and anchored off the settlement 20 miles below Amherstburg. Boats are collecting in numbers at the island. 521

B 21. Procter to Prevost, 29th August. The enemy's fleet quitted the station it seemed to have taken for the purpose of covering a landing, supposes it has gone to Long Point. Every effort is making to have the fleet effective especially in training the men to the guns, but the supply of officers and seamen is very inadequate. The provincial marine scarcely better than that on Lake Ontario, which it has been found necessary to lay aside. The arrival of Barclay was fortunate. There are only 24 seamen on board the fleet and he should have been averse to send soldiers on board had it not been for the presence of officers of the Royal Navy. The cordiality between the army and navy and no dissatisfaction among the well disposed inhabitants except for the want of seamen. Every inducement will be used to get the Indians to go to the centre division, but it is dangerous to weaken the force before the fleet can meet the enemy. Unless considerable quantities of Indian goods arrive within a month the consequences will be serious. Entreats that more seamen may be sent. 524

B 22. Procter to Brenton, 31st August. Is unable to send money to Roberts, that sent by Couche being inadequate to his necessities. 526

B 23. Procter to Freer, 3rd September. The evil effects of the want of money for the pay of troops and other expenditures. 527

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(In the schedule the date is given as the 3rd, in copy of the letter certified by Capt. Procter it is the 13th. There seems to be no doubt the 3rd is the correct date.)

B 24. Procter to Freer, 6th September. States at some length the deplorable effects of delay in sending presents for the Indians. Page 529

B 25. Procter to Prevost, 13th September. Reports the defeat and capture of the fleet on Lake Erie; cannot maintain his position as by this disaster the enemy will be enabled to turn his flank and is arranging to fall back on the Thames. The management of the Indians will be a delicate affair. Is endeavouring to form depots at convenient distances and to erect block houses on ground overlooking Turkey Point; these can be built expeditiously by the aid of the militia, who are expert axemen, and can be maintained against any body of the enemy. If drawn off from the Thames before the Indians are settled there, they will regard this as desertion. Can still make the enemy uncomfortable, although with the fleet he lost his ordnance and one third of his regular force; still thinks he can drive the enemy out of the district. Regrets the absence of Dickson, whose exertions in bringing on the Indians would be beneficial. Barclay's assurance that he would do his duty, and his request that if he did not survive this would be reported. The action must have been a severe one. The aggravation from the fact that Presqu'Isle could have been destroyed when Barclay lay off that place. The creation of a navy by the enemy. The superior situation of Turkey Point to Amherstburg for a dock yard. 530

B 26. Procter to Prevost, 21st September. The enemy's fleet discovered standing into Carrying Bay, between Sandusky and Miami and four vessels discovered at Put-in-Bay, with lower masts in and two rigged vessels, one of which chased the canoe which was reconnoitring. Expects an attack from the enemy. The sick, the women and children are on the Thames, as well as the stores; the little remaining ordnance is sent off, except the field, some of the shot must be disposed of, not to fall into possession of the enemy. Has determined to fall backward and make a stand on the Thames, as the enemy in his present position could cut-off his supplies. Has brought the Indians to reason, many will accompany him and many have arrived with their wives and children. The enemy is in advance in considerable force accompanied by their small vessels and gun boats. The hazard of fighting on the other side where his retreat could easily be cut off. Has no salt pork or salt and little flour, so that his rear must be open to supplies or he must fail from want of them alone. Sees in a letter from Harvey that it is intended to make him responsible for the loss of the fleet. 534

B 27. Procter to de Rottenburg, 23rd October. Has, through Tecumseth, satisfied the Indians. Reports his movements towards the Thames and his plans for making a stand at Chatham; his inability to occupy the narrows of the Sinclair (St. Clair) as he had intended, was induced to take post at Dover, where ovens had been constructed and there was shelter. Attack by the enemy and retreat of the Indians to Moraviantown, which made it requisite to destroy the vessels and stores brought from Amherstburg, and others that could not be removed. Had his instructions been carried out there would have been no want of food. The unfitness of the boats; in the retreat the Indians and troops took different sides of the river and the boats became exposed to the fire of the enemy and fell into his possession with several men, provisions and all the ammunition, which enabled the enemy to advance on both sides of the river. Made a stand in a wood below Moraviantown. His defeat and escape. The troops had not the confidence in themselves they usually had and which would have produced a different result. The

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conduct of the enemy's cavalry was marked by peculiar cruelty to the families of the Indians. Page 536

B 28. Procter to de Rottenburg, 16th November. Has paid attention to the wants of Michilimakinak; repeats information given in a previous letter. Reports the affair at Moraviantown and subsequent retreat. 542

B 29. Procter to de Rottenburg, 16th November. Sends extracts from letters from Bullock, who relieved Roberts at Mackinac; arrival there of Dickson on the 22nd ulto.; it is not probable that Mackinac will be attacked this winter. 547

June 5, Glasgow. Alexander McNab to Campbell (?). Prays, for himself and others, for allowance for food and lodgings to the intending settlers, who are detained waiting for vessels in which to embark and for an allowance in Canada for the loss incurred by want of cultivation of their land, owing to the delay. 370

June 26, Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. In consequence of the resentment of Prevost respecting a memorial by the Executive Council and his threatened representations as to the conduct of the members, sends copies of correspondence to show the nature of the transactions. 551

Enclosed (*A*). Bishop of Quebec to de Bonne, 24th April. Reports his conversation with Prevost in regard to the memorial, which he (Prevost) held to be hostile to him, charging that undue influence had been used to obtain signatures and that his (the Bishop's) servant and de Bonne had been employed for this purpose. Harper, the messenger, was employed to get the signatures and it was stated that he was drunk and that Cochran, the Secretary, had copied part of the memorial he carried. 553

(B). Cochran to Prevost, 2nd April. Denies that he read the memorial surreptitiously. It was brought to him by the messenger, who asked him to read it. 556

(C). Members of Executive Council to the Bishop of Quebec, 5th May. Assert their right to make a representation to the Prince Regent on the state of the colony, especially as Prevost did not consult them; if they had not done so, they would have violated their oath. They defend the manner of the address, which they could have prepared as a Council, but not being called together, they were obliged to sign it individually. It was unanimously agreed that His Lordship (the Bishop) should be asked to prepare the address, to which he agreed after some solicitation. How the address was discussed, settled and sent to the Colonial Secretary for presentation to the Prince Regent. As to Cochran's statement, they are yet to learn under what system it is honest for a confidential messenger to deliver up a paper to any one, or correct and honourable in Cochran to receive it. How they feel at the charge by Prevost that they were duped into signing, &c. 557

(D.) Baby, Perceval and Perrault, members of the Executive Council, to de Bonne (in French) 31st May. Their approval of the address which they had signed without any undue influence being used. 562

De Bonne to the Bishop, (in French), 15th June. Cannot understand why the gentlemen who signed the letter of 31st May, now transmitted, preferred this mode to that unanimously adopted to testify to His Lordship the formal denial of Prevost's assertion and resenting his insulting imputations. Defends his own course and characterises Prevost's charges against him in his conversation with the Bishop as false, calumnious and reckless, the constant attack upon the measures of his predecessor and his friends being to lower them and elevate himself; it being easier for him to be the hero of the mob and dregs of the people than in his own station, but unfortunately his intrigues have taken effect in places but little suspected. His (de Bonne's) age and attachment to his King and country should place him

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above all suspicion. Suspects that the actions of Prevost arose from the craft with which he had intimidated the Assembly after exhausting his blandishments. The idea that after showing his independence he could let himself be seduced by a servant—makes him blush. However disagreeable it may be to give a direct and formal contradiction to a person of the rank of Prevost, he must do so. He never received any message from His Lordship by a servant, nor did he solicit any one for his signature, either at His Lordship's instigation or otherwise. Suspects that in the conversation, smarting under the animadversions on his civil and military measures and his unexpected recall, Prevost's mind was in a state which scarcely left him the control of his observations or the choice of his words. Page 564

July 1, Salopian Hotel. Yeo to Bathurst. On account of his health, will be obliged to leave town to-morrow, and, therefore, asks for an interview to-day. 665
(Date only Saturday, which was the 1st of July).

July 2, Salopian Hotel. Same to the same. Are Sir Francis Robinson and Sir Thomas Brisbane ordered to return for the intended court martial? 667

July 3, Salopian Hotel. Same to the same. Transmits letter from Litchfield's colleague and waits His Lordship's pleasure thereon. 668
Enclosed. H. Hobhouse to Yeo, 3rd July. In consequence of the demands on their time, neither he nor Litchfield can attend properly to his business; recommends him, therefore, to apply to Bathurst for the assistance of a counsel to frame and support his charges against Prevost. 669

July 9, Chatham. Yeo to Bathurst. From the state of his health cannot return to town until the middle of the week. Will wait on his Lordship any day fixed after Wednesday. 666
(Dated only Sunday, apparently a week and a day after the letter given as 1st July).

July 9, Greenock. J. O. Wilson to Bathurst. Mrs Jeffreys, who has taken a passsage to Canada, being in delicate health, asks leave for a lady, a near relative, to accompany her. 640

July 12, London. Litherland to Goulburn. Applies for employment in Canada, stating his training, qualifications &c. 341

July 13, Kingston. Wm. Pitt to ———. This letter to be delivered by Jerrard. The preparations he has been making to go to Canada. Asks that his views be forwarded. His qualifications. 402

July 18, Chatham. Yeo to Bathurst. Only waits for the assistance of counsel assigned to him to proceed in framing charges against Prevost. 670

July 20, Lincoln's Inn. Jenkyns to Goulburn. Shall, as desired, assist Yeo in preparing his charges against Prevost. 326

July 22, Greenock. J. Hope Stewart to Goulburn. Applies for a passage to Quebec and back in the "Eliza" transport. 601

July 22, Penge. Selkirk to Goulburn. Has a commission been appointed to settle the boundaries between Canada and the United States, westward of the part undertaken by Barclay? When instructions are under consideration, he wishes to have an opportunity of submitting some observations. 603

July 24, Bath. Sewell to Gordon. His elation that certain charges by the Assembly against him have been disallowed, but others, apart from those brought because of the advice he has given to governors, have not been also specifically disallowed; thinks this ought to be done by the Prince Regent. Encloses letter to Bathurst only to be delivered if he (Gordon) should think it judicious to do so. 612

July 24, Bath. Same to Bathurst. Calls attention to the defects in the order-in-Council, disallowing the complaints of the House of Assembly against Monk and himself, in similar terms to those used in letter to Gordon of same date. 615

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July 24, Bath. Sewell to Bathurst. Acknowledges with thanks, the decision in his favour in the cases of Monk and himself, complained against by the House of Assembly. Page 617

August 9, Bedford Square. Baron Wood to Bathurst. States the claims of his brother for the restoration of his slaves taken from him at the close of the late war, or for compensation, he being a British subject, and entitled to protection. Argues the case at length. 641

Enclosed. Permit for John Wood, the brother mentioned in the letter, to remain during the war in the United States. 646

September 14, George Street. Prince to Becket. Is disposed to settle in Canada; what grant of land would be given him; would it be in the neighbourhood of a navigable river ? 404

September 21, Three Rivers. Short to Owen. Not having heard, is afraid his last letter has miscarried. The arrival of emigrants, the necessity for better arrangements if they are to be retained, owing to the high wages paid in the United States. Government must support the settlers liberally, but in such a manner that the expenses will return to their source. 604

September 25, Storekeeper's Office. Lists of stores, signed by J. Barker, Deputy Storekeeper General. 328 to 331

September 25, Bar le Duc. Flameng to Darby (in French). Offers for sale a collection of maps and plates of the Ohio, Mississippi and other rivers in the United States. If not purchased by the British Government will offer them to the United States or to whoever shall desire to purchase them. 343

See description Q. 135—1 p. 111.

October 21, Edinburgh. J. O. Wilson to Bathurst. Thanks for granting passage to a lady to accompany Mrs. Jeffreys and now states the qualifications of Jeffreys for a government situation. 647

November 9, Bedford Square. Baron Wood to Bathurst. Further respecting his brother's claim for slaves taken possession of during the war with the United States. 649

November 18, Edinburgh. John Norton to Goulburn. Had arrived the previous evening. Shall leave on Friday for London when he shall call. 375

November 20, London. Sewell to Gordon. Encloses letter to Lord Bathurst, containing claim for indemnification for the costs and expenses incurred in his defence to the proceedings of the House of Assembly against him; quotes precedents for such indemnification. 619

November 20, London. Same to Bathurst. Applies for indemnification for the cost and expenses incurred in the defence of himself and brother judges against the charges preferred by the Assembly of Lower Canada. 621

November 20, Liverpool. John Wilson to the same. Has received letter respecting the frontier between Montreal and Lake Erie and shall direct his attention to it as soon as possible. 650

November 20, Liverpool. Same to Goulburn. The American ship "Trident" not sailing for a fortnight, shall avail himself of an earlier opportunity should one offer. 651

November 27, Chaplain General's Office. Owen to Bathurst. Encloses letter from Short, missionary at Three Rivers; his worthy character. His habits might induce his Lordship to consider his opinions on an important subject. The difficulty in emigrating to uncultivated lands is to provide for immediate subsistence, and the facility of passing to the United States is a temptation to people hampered through their own imprudence or inevitable difficulties. The comprehensive view of government to judge if all practical precautions have been taken. 393

November 30, Sloan Street. Jane Lynd to Goulburn. Desires to know if any answer has yet been received to her memorial. 346

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November --, Montague Street. Sewell to Montague. Calls attention to the question of education. Shall be gratified if permitted to wait on the Attorney and Solicitor General to discuss the points raised. Page 618

December 1, London. John Norton to Goulburn. Explains the nature of his memorials. The first part is to avoid the misrepresentation that as the five nations have no government, a grant to them as a body gives an equal claim to all and a right to none. It comprises the individual rights of the people of the Grand River. The other, the measures necessary for the collective rights of the aboriginal tribes bordering on Canada as a community protected in their natural rights by the Crown. Reason why the Confederated tribes may remain unconnected with the civil government and be under the direct protection of the King, attached to the military commanders as a power directly proceeding from him. The lands hitherto occupied by the Wyandots, or Hurons, and the Ottawas falling within the territories of the United States, it becomes necessary they should obtain part of the lands formerly possessed by their ancestors until driven out by the Iroquois. A few missionaries and instructors having lands for their support, would be an establishment of permanent benefit. 376

December 1, London. Same to the same. Applies for full confirmation of the grant of land on the Grand River, and that the same may be divided to the different families of which the confederated tribes are composed. Prays also for compensation for the losses sustained by the Moravians and Munsey Delawares after the affair at Moraviantown. 379

December 1, London. Same to the same. Is desirous to rescue the Hurons, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas and others in the vicinity of Upper Canada, from the power of the United States, and proposes that a tract of land may be allotted to them along the shores of Lake Huron (the boundaries described), and that they may be placed under the immediate protection of His Majesty, and attached to the commander of the forces, and the generals under him. Suggests that the issues of clothing, etc., may be made only twice a year, in April and September. Asks that permission be granted to go to the assistance of Indian allies distant from Canada, should they be attacked by the United States. 381

December 4, Chester. Jones to Bathurst. Shall exert himself to procure 500 labourers, with their families, from North Wales, to colonize the Niagara frontier, if due encouragement is granted, but his residing there must be optional. 327

December 6, Vere Street. Norton to Goulburn. Sends the memorandum submitted to Prevost in February, 1814, with his answers. The quantity of land disposed of on the Grand River; to preserve the rest proposes that it shall cease to be a common and be specially appropriated to faithful chiefs and warriors. 383

December 12, Vere Street. Same to the same. Not having heard since he sent the memorandum, had called to explain anything that might be necessary. 385

December 21. London. Same to Torrens. Has seen three patterns of rifles at Tatham's; the first two might be deemed a peculiar mark of distinction to a few leading chiefs; the others would be prized by the warriors. 386

December 21, Brussels. Moncrieffe Willoughby to Bunbury. Proposes a plan for obtaining settlers for Canada from the Nertherlands. 652

December 25, Liverpool. John Wilson to Goulburn. The delay caused to his sailing by the "Trident" being driven ashore in a gale. Shall lose no more time than he can help. 655

GOVERNOR SIR GORDON DRUMMOND; ACTING GOVERNOR JOHN WILSON, 1816.

Q. 136.

1797. May 15, Halifax. Duke of Kent to Connolly. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst 10th January, 1816, (No. 91) which see.

1809. August 8, Kensington Palace. Vesey to Connolly. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 10th January, 1816, (No. 91) which see.

1815. November 29, Montreal. Memorial by Mrs. Margaret Connolly. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 10th January, 1816, (No. 91) which see.

1816. January 8, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst, (No. 90). Has received directions to transfer the military stores from the commissariat to the storekeeper general; shall do everything in his power for assistant storekeeper Hare. Page 2

January 10, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst, (No. 91.) Transmits memorial of Margaret, widow of Lieut.-Colonel John Connolly of the late Royal Virginia Foresters, and recommends her case for favourable consideration. 3

Enclosed. Memorial stating her husband's services and praying for a widow's pension in accordance with her husband's rank. 4

Vesey to Connolly, 8th August, 1809. The Duke of Kent is mortified to find that he (Connolly) is still unprovided for. Has recommended his son to the Adjutant General. 7

Duke of Kent to the same, 15th May, 1797. Shall as suggested communicate to Prescott his (Connolly's) ideas on the attempt on the Spanish possessions in the Illinois; cannot himself communicate directly with His Majesty's Ministers as he must avoid every appearance of interference. His anxiety to see him (Connolly) employed, &c. 8

January 21, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (confidential). Had recommended to Sir George Prevost, for reasons given, that Norton should be allowed to retire from the Indian department with a pension of £200 for life and £100 to his widow in event of his death, so that his influence over the Indians might be secured. Not finding that Prevost had brought this to the notice of any department now recommends to submit this proposal to the favourable consideration of the Prince Regent. 10

A duplicate of this letter is marked (No. 93).

January 22, Quebec. Same to the same, (No. 92). Is unable till next spring to obtain estimate of the expense for rendering the Ottawa and Rideau navigable and of constructing the canal between Montreal and LaChine. Recommends, like his predecessor, the employment of a civil engineer to superintend and that from 300 to 400 men accustomed to such work shall be sent with the necessary tools, &c., on account of the scarcity and high price of labour. It would be desirable that the work should be completed in the coming season, but is afraid that cannot be done. Recommends that grants of land should be made the workmen who are willing to settle. 12

February 10, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 94). The provincial Legislature opened on the 26th of January. Sends copy of speech and addresses. 15

16

Enclosed. Speech. 20

Address of the Legislstive Council. 24

Address of the Assembly.

February 12, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 95). Transmits copy of a printed libel whose author has not yet been discovered. 28

February 12, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 96). There is little prospect of obtaining from the inhabitants of Quebec any amount worth consideration toward repairing the Cathedral, nor is there any local fund applicable to that

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purpose. Authority might be given to draw on the Jesuit Estates, the revenue of which, amounting to more than £4,500 annually, has hitherto been transferred to the military chest. This is the proper source for such repairs, and for supporting places of worship of the established church in the province. Page 30

Enclosed. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Drummond, 1st February. Reports that nothing worthy of consideration can be obtained from the City of Quebec, to be applied to repairing the Cathedral. 32

February 12, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 97). The difficulty of placing settlers on Crown reserves owing to the nature of the instructions to substitute reserves in the same township. Asks that this be modified, so as to allow of substituting reserves to be taken in adjacent townships. 35

February 12, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 98). Sends estimate for the expense of erecting a suitable magazine for the fort on Point Henry, at Kingston. 37

Enclosed. Nicolls to Foster, 7th February. Report respecting a bomb proof magazine required for the fort at Point Henry. 38

Estimate. The amount is £1,313 7s. 9d. 39

February 13, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 99). On the ratification of the treaty of peace with the United States, when Michilimakinak was to be restored to that country, McDouall found it necessary to show the Western Indians strong tokens of their great Father's satisfaction at their conduct and as the presents had not arrived he was obliged to purchase, the goods to be paid for partly by a return of similar goods, partly by cash to the amount of £1,500. For the same reason he (Drummond) has been obliged to purchase to the extent of £500. Asks for the sanction for these proceedings. 41

February 13, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 100). Sends return of the officers of voltigeurs on its reduction. Stean has resigned as lieutenant and adjutant of the 49th, in the hope that he will be allowed half-pay as granted to a paymaster of the line, recommends this from his exertions as secretary and storekeeper of the establishment of new settlers. 43

Enclosed. Return of officers of the Canadian voltigeurs, entitled to half-pay on reduction. 44

February 13, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No.101). Strongly recommends the purchase of the land at Cataraqui Point, about two miles and a half above Kingston, for the erection of fortifications. 46

February 14, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 102). Reports a destructive fire on the 27th ult., in the garrison, by which the armoury, armourer's work-shops, ordnance and camp equipage, provost and part of the artillery barracks consumed, and a great quantity of arms and stores deposited therein destroyed. The board of officers reports that there were no grounds to impute the cause of the fire to design. It is to be lamented that smiths' shops and work-shops were allowed to be in the same building. This is the third alarming fire since September. Sends report of the proceedings of the board of officers, returns, &c. 48

February 14, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 103). Recommends that the camp equipage and militia clothing required by letter from Fowler, in charge of the Quartermaster General's department, should always be in store, but leaves the decision to His Lordship. Recommends, however, that the 6,000 great coats asked for should be sent as soon as possible. 50

Enclosed. Fowler to Drummond. Recommends that a supply of camp equipage, great coats, and militia clothing should be sent. 51

February 17, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst. (No 104). His satisfaction at his conduct being approved of in not acting on the vote of one branch of the legislature for the £5,000 to Prevost. A bill was introduced this session "for appropriating a sum of money for the purchase of a service of plate to be presented to Sir George Prevost," and was passed in the Assembly but rejected by the Council. 53

1816.
February 18, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 105). Has referred the memorial of Mrs. Jane Lynd to the commissioners for managing the Jesuit Estates, who report that her request cannot be granted without essential injury to the revenue of the estates hereafter. Page 54

February 26, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 108). Has prorogued Parliament, sends copy of his speech. 69

Speech. 70

February 27, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 106). According to instructions to withdraw the detachment of Royal marine artillery and any other detachments of marines in Canada, he has ordered the two companies of Royal marine artillery to assemble at Quebec for embarkation. There will be no detachments of marines left in the country but those serving with the navy on the Lakes. 55

February 27, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 107). Owing to the proceedings of the House of Assembly he had been compelled to dissolve it. The proceedings to renew the charges against the Judges dismissed by the decision of the Prince Regent; sends copy of resolutions on the subject. The bad effect on the province of the dissolution, as the Assembly had been in the habit of passing only temporary laws and was evidently resolved to attend to no business until they had brought forward their charges against the Chief Justices. Attempt on the part of the House to appoint a law clerk in violation of the prerogative, and to employ him (Christie) as their printer and the press formerly used by "Le Canadien" now in the hands of the most violent and factious members of the Assembly was to be used by him. Reports the observations of Sherwood and of Papineau and other members. The intrigues to gain over the county members and efforts to influence the legislature. 56

Enclosed. Resolutions of the House of Assembly on the impeachment of Sewell and Monk, Chief Justices. 67

March 1, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 109). Progress of Drummondville on the St. Francis; the families settled have passed the winter without ill effects from the climate. The number of children requiring a school, the inability of the settlers—chiefly discharged soldiers—to build one; has contributed £50 to the subscription for this purpose originated by Lt.-Col. Heriot; recommends that the settlement should be provided with a church and minister. The poverty of the settlers prevents them from building a church. Asks that the expenditure, if not more than £1,000, be sanctioned for the building, and that a military chaplain be appointed. 71

March 1, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 110). Has received information of the appointment of Major General Wilson to succeed him. His desire to be relieved could not be overcome by the appointment, which appeared to be only temporary; had he been aware of its being intended that it was to be permanent, he would have devoted his energy to secure the welfare of the government, and have endeavoured to arrange for the settlement of his affairs, and being joined by his family. Asks consideration to the period when the command devolved upon him, when no necessary arrangement could be made, and he had not been able to see Sir George Prevost, whereby he lost the information that could thus have been obtained. The embarrassing situation in which he had been placed by the sudden removal of the troops. The objects he had in requesting leave of absence have been, in great measure, defeated by the delay. Wilson not yet arrived; shall wait for the opening of navigation, and proceed by the St. Lawrence on his arrival. 74

March —, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 110 B). In consequence of the death of Mrs. Cox, widow of the late lieut.-governor Cox, recommends that the pension of

1816. £100 per annum be transferred to the widow of lieut.-governor LeMaistre. Page 77

March 6, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 111). Has dissolved the provincial parliament; is afraid that if certain members are returned, there will be little change in the sentiments or conduct of the House; transmits the advertisement of two of the candidates in proof of this. Shall not call members together for the dispatch of business until he shall receive instructions. 78

Enclosed. Addresses to the electors of the Lower Town and the county of Quebec by Pierre Bruneau and Peter Brehaut. 80, 81

March 20, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 114). A board of officers recommended an allowance to the officers of the navy for the conveyance of officers of the army to and from posts on Lake Ontario, which was adopted. Had stopped the allowance till further orders, but recommends that officers on the Lakes should have an allowance in the same way as those conveying officers of the army on the ocean. 89

Enclosed. Copies of letters on the subject from Commodore Yeo, 28th November, and Captain Dobbs, R.N., 20th October. 91, 92

March 22, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 112). Sends copy of letter from Rev. Mr. McDonell, of Glengarry, recommending MacPherson as well qualified to be a schoolmaster to the settlers in that neighbourhood. As MacPherson does not strictly come within the terms of the memorandum, refers the request to His Lordship for favourable consideration. 82

Enclosed. Rev. Alexander McDonell, 7th March. Recommends James MacPherson to be Catholic schoolmaster at Lancaster. 83

March 22, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 113.) Strongly recommends, owing to the increased cost of living, an addition being made to the salaries of the judges. Statement of the judges enclosed. 85

Enclosed. Representation of the judges, 20th March. 87

March 27, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 115). Arrival of Major General Wilson on the 25th instant, unpleasant discussion, sends the documents on the subject; the improper conduct of Wilson, so much his junior, which he trusts may be taken notice of by government. The delay caused by the late season at which Wilson embarked. 93

Enclosed. Wilson to Drummond, 25th March. Cannot remain in the province in any situation but as governor and commander of the forces, in accordance with order from the Prince Regent. Asks him (Drummond) for a decision on this point so that he may return to Europe. 97

Drummond to Wilson, 26th March. Shall sail by the first opportunity and shall deliver over the civil and military command. He cannot permit him (Wilson) to return to Europe. 99

Extract, Bathurst to Drummond, 12th July, 1815. 101

Bathurst to Drummond, 15th November, 1815. Wilson has been appointed to relieve him (Drummond). 102

Extract, Duke of York to Drummond, 10th November, 1815. 103

Wilson to Drummond 26th March, 1816. Cannot serve as Major General on the staff, his orders being to assume the civil administration and command of the forces, but he will return to Europe till he (Drummond) is ready to be relieved. 104

Drummond to Wilson 27th March. Declines further discussion; cannot allow him to go to Europe. 107

General order, 26th March, that Major General Wilson has arrived to join the staff of the army. 109

Wilson to Drummond, 27th March. Is happy that the discussion should be brought to a close. Cannot consider himself on the staff of the army and subject to orders. 110

March 27, Quebec. Wilson to Goulburn. Encloses correspondence (see pages 97 to 111 of this volume) on the unexpected difficulties he has met with. He would have made every arrangement for Drummond's private accommodation,

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but no public reason was given for the retention of the government; he (Wilson) felt bound to resist what he considered an infringement of his instructions. His first impulse was to return, but as this might have brought on disputes prejudicial to government he had sacrificed his feelings and remained. Page 252

March 27, Quebec. Wilson to Bathurst. In respect to the resumption of certain frontier lands by the crown, reports that they are for the most part of inferior quality and in possession of great proprietors in want of money, so that they might be purchased cheaply by an agent not ostensibly employed by government. Chief Justice Sewell's plan would involve a more tedious process. 258

March 27, Quebec. Same to Goulburn. Gives details of the neglect to receive him at Quebec in the manner demanded by his public position. 255

March 27, Quebec. Harvey to Wilson. As Drummond cannot sail till the opening of navigation by the St. Lawrence, so that it may be a month or even five weeks before he can transfer the command of the troops and the civil administration, he (Wilson) is offered the accommodation of the Government House at Montreal during that period. 254

March 28, Quebec. Wilson to Goulburn. Has received letter respecting the loss sustained by the master of the packet by which he took his passage in consequence of laying in provisions. Why he took another vessel; how he proposes to settle. 259

March 29, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 118). In consequence of the expiry of the Act for the regulation of trade with the United States by land or inland navigation, he has submitted the subject to the Executive Council. Sends copy of proclamation and of report of Council. The effect of this instrument will be to afford assistance to the commercial interests of the country, but it must suffer; recommends, therefore, that the commercial intercourse with the United States should be governed by a permanent law of the Imperial Government. The Governor and Council might be empowered to make temporary regulations for cases of urgent necessity. Has in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Council, sent private instructions to the collectors of customs to admit free from the United States the articles mentioned. 127

Enclosed. Proclamation. 130

Report of the Executive Council on commercial intercourse with the United States, 26th March, signed by James Irvine, chairman. 139

The same 6th March, signed by James Monk, chairman. 147

April 8, Quebec. Drummond to Goulburn. Laterriere, who has applied for a grant of land for his services, has upwards of 27,900 acres; his services do not entitle him to remuneration. 112

April 11, Quebec. The same to Bathurst (No. 116). Joel Ackley, who has applied for remuneration for secret services, would be sufficiently repaid by the difference being paid him between the sums he has already received and £500. 113

Enclosed. List of sums paid to Ackley with his remarks. The amount paid him was £239 15s. 0d. 114

Certificates in favour of Ackley and other documents. 117 to 123

April 12, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 117). Sends plan and estimate of a new fort for the security of the Niagara frontier; has also directed a plan and estimate to be prepared for suitable defences at Isle aux Noix. Both are in consequence of the building of forts by the United States. 124

Enclosed. Estimate of the expense for building a fort at Mississauga Point. 126

Plan. 126 *a*

1816.
April 17, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 126). True bill found against Samuel Sherwood for criminal libel; the trial to be held in September. The improper conduct of James Stuart (advocate) represented by the Grand Jury to the court, but the matter ended in his discharge. Remarks by the Chief Justice and Attorney General on the procedure. Stuart's course a continuation of his conduct in the House of Assembly. Page 165

April 20, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 128). Strongly recommends Robinson commissary general and states his services in organizing for the supply of the forces during the war. 195

April 21, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 119). In consequence of the instruction to leave the frontier between Montreal and Lake Champlain in a state of nature, has taken steps to ascertain the best means of recovering land still uncleared granted within these limits. Sends report of the surveyor general with a descriptive plan. 151

Enclosed. Report explanatory of the plan signed Wm. Tax, acting surveyor general. 154

Plan. 154*a*

April 21, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 120). Sends copy of memorial from Caldwell and of report of Council thereon, to show the grounds for the increase in Caldwell's salary. 155

Enclosed. Memorial of Caldwell, Receiver General, for an increase to his salary. 156

Report of Council, dated 27th September, 1815, signed F. Baby, Chairman, that Caldwell has strong claims for an increase of salary. 158

April 21, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 121). Shall lose no time in demanding from the North-west Company, if in their possession, the restoration of muskets alleged to have been seized from the settlers at Red River and carried to Canada. 160

April 21, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 122). Has taken steps as instructed, to exclude from the province Joseph Buonaparte, as well as any other relation or adherent of Napoleon Buonaparte. 161

April 21, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 123). Regrets that the appointment to the Council of John Richardson, James Irvine and A.L. J. Duchesnay has been postponed, as they were considered as coming into the existing vacancies in the ordinary course of succession. 162

April 21, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 124). Has received dispatches respecting the dissensions between the North-west and the Hudson's Bay companies and shall take steps to prevent them. 163

April 21, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 125). Has received dispatch announcing the King's intention to establish one or more colleges in the province. Shall have inquiry made at Montreal for a suitable piece of ground; shall inform the trustees of the McGill bequest and shall send information of the value of the Jesuits' estates. 164

April 21, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 127). Transmits copy of letter from the Chief Justice and judges of the King's bench, Montreal, with newspaper called "Le Spectateur" containing a gross libel. The judges represent the necessity for a Crown officer of abilities. 169

Enclosed. The Chief Justice and judges to Drummond, 17th April. The want of an effective Crown officer. Transmit copy of libel by Samuel Sherwood, for which no attempt has been made to punish. The occasional attendance of the Attorney General from Quebec does not afford the necessary aid for the administration of justice. A resident Crown officer is necessary. 170

Two letters (in French) in "Le Spectateur" of the 15th April, one signed "Un Electeur du Comté d'Effingham," the other "Samuel Sherwood," with editorial remarks. 172

1816.
April 23, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 129). Transmits publication showing that the opinion given in his dispatch respecting the Attorney General is shared by the public. Page 198

Enclosed. Letter to the Montreal "Herald" signed "Civis" on the libels published by Sherwood with impunity; the insufficiency of the Attorney General as Crown officer. 199

April 29, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 130). Recommends that Shepherd, Sheriff of Montreal, may be allowed from his advanced age (86) to retire on a pension. 209

Enclosed. Petition of James Shepherd, sheriff. 210

May 6, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 129, repeated). Sends plan and estimate for works at Isle aux Noix. 204

Enclosed. Lt. Col. Nicolls to Drummond 27th April. Sends plan and estimate of works at Isle aux Noix with remarks. 205

Estimate. 207

May 7, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 136). Transmits papers and documents regarding a claim of Stants Sager, for indemnification for the loss of a sloop captured on Lake Ontario whilst in government service. Recommends the case which has been favourably reported on by the Attorney General and a board of inquiry. 229

Enclosed. Documents relating to the claim. 230 to 242

May 7, Quebec. Wilson to Bathurst. The appointment of Sir John Sherbrooke to be governor general supersedes his commission, which he has been unable to execute owing to Drummond retaining the administration. Has no complaint to make except against Drummond, for frustrating the Prince Regent's intentions. 261

May 14, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst, (No. 131). Transmits copy of proceedings of the Executive Council on matters of state between 6th July and 26th December, 1815. 212

May 15, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 132). Sends copy of Act to continue Act on controverted elections, printed copies of Journals of Assembly of 1815, and Journals of Legislative Council for last session. 213

May 15, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 133). Transmits plan for the management of the clergy reserves, of which he approves, but could not think of putting into execution without consulting His Lordship. 214

Enclosed. Extract from letter from the Bishop of Quebec to Drummond, dated 16th August, 1815. 215

Extract from report dated 16th April, 1813, from the Executive Council on the management of the clergy reserves. 218

Report dated 7th May, 1816, of a Committee of Council on the management of the clergy reserves. 220

May 16, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 134). Transmits petition from the people of St. Johns, alias Dorchester, for an addition to the £640 they have raised for building a church. He has no public money for the purpose, but recommends the case for favourable consideration. 221

May 20, Quebec. Same to the same. Sends copies of addresses from the Executive Council and from the cities of Quebec and Montreal. His satisfaction at these flattering testimonials to his public conduct. 243

Enclosed. Address from the Executive Council. 244

Address from the inhabitants of Quebec. 246

Address from the inhabitants of Montreal. 248

May 20, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 135). Has, as instructed, warned all officers on the frontier posts from entering into political correspondence with civil or military authorities in the United States. It was impossible to avoid such correspondence on the giving up of posts; it might have been avoided at an earlier period but for the rancorous enmity of the American inhabitants, and even of the authorities who might have shown a better example. Copies of all the communications are sent

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to him (Drummond) and sent to His Majesty's Minister at Washington. In reference to the murder of a Kickapoo Indian on British territory, sends copies and extracts of letters to de Watteville with instructions to the officer at Amherstburg to refrain from correspondence with the United States authorities on this or any subject of a civil nature, and to refer them to Lieutenant Governor Gore. As Gore had but lately arrived, had sent all the correspondence to Baker, the Minister at Washington, which shows the unfriendly disposition of the inhabitants of Detroit towards their British neighbours. Page 222

Enclosed. Correspondence referred to. 225 to 228

May 21, Quebec. Wilson to Bathurst. Not being entitled to the order of the Bath, exclusively appropriated for the officers who served under Wellington, asks for a Baronetcy that may descend to his son. 263

May 21, Quebec. Same to the same. On the departure of Drummond he has assumed the administration of the province. States his services and applies for some mark of approbation. 264

May 23, Quebec. Same to Goulburn. Drummond sailed on the 20th May and drew his salary to the 19th, although he (Wilson) had arrived on the 25th of March to succeed. Believes that Drummond had written to Bathurst that he was to remain till spring, but this was after information of his (Wilson's) appointment had reached Quebec. 266

May 26, Quebec. The same to Bathurst. Calls attention to libellous matter contained in a weekly paper called "Le Spectateur Canadien;" as a private individual he has seen repeated instances of similar attacks on the judiciary arising from motives different from those professed by the writers. The danger of allowing the practice to gain ground. The attacks on Sir James Craig for his firm attitude. Necessity for having experienced and well qualified law officers. 267

Enclosed. "Le Spectateur Canadien" (in French) of 20th May, containing (1) letter (in French) signed by "Un Electeur." 272 to 287

(2) Letter (in French) signed by Samuel Sherwood. 288 to 299

(3) Letter (in French) signed James Lane. 299 to 303

(4) Communication (unsigned). 303

May 26, Quebec. Wilson to Goulburn. Has called the attention of Bathurst to the detriment to the King's interests owing to the want of competent law officers of the Crown, especially owing to the agitation caused by seditious publications. The propriety of increasing the emoluments, so as to secure efficient law officers, as these are the principal support of the authority of the Crown. 304

Enclosed. Memorandum of the fees and allowances paid by government to the Attorney General from May, 1812, to August, 1815. 307

June 5, Quebec. Wilson to Goulburn. Believing it to be his right not to be prejudiced by the private motives of Drummond, he has drawn for the pay of administrator in chief from the date of his arrival on the 25th March. Drummond has drawn for his pay and allowances to the day of his departure. 308

June 5, Quebec. The same to Bathurst. Has thought it right to continue the arrangements made by Drummond for the fort on Point Henry, Kingston. 309

June 5, Quebec. Same to the same. Proposes that in the management of the settlers the superintendents should be allowed the provincial rank of provincial assistant quartermasters general, so that their extra pay may be charged to the civil revenue of the province. 310

June 5, Quebec. Same to the same. A demand rather than petition has been presented by some of the Glengarry fencibles for 200 acres of land as stipulated in their attestation when enlisted. Has received no answer from the commanding officer respecting this claim; asks for directions which may recall Sir John Sherbrooke with as little delay as possible. The fencibles of Nova Scotia have been disbanded and will proceed to

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Halifax. Has granted leave to a few of the officers and others to remain in the province. Page 311

June 18, Quebec. Wilson to Bathurst. Sends report and rough sketch of the proposed communication with the St. Lawrence by the Rideau. Arrival of a detachment of the Royal staff corps from Halifax; before receiving final instructions for beginning the canal between LaChine and Montreal, shall employ them in repairing the locks on the St. Lawrence above Montreal. 313

Enclosed. Report by Lieut. Jebb on the proposed Rideau Canal, dated 8th June, addressed to Lt. Col.-Nicolls. The advantages of the canal. 314

Letter to Nicolls of the same date with additional information. 316

"Plan of the mouth of the Rideau River and project for improving the communication." The plan is referred to in the reports and letters. 318 A

June 18, Quebec. Wilson to Bathurst. Sends answers from Lt. Colonels de Salaberry and Heriot on the petition by Major Duchesnay, showing how little claim he has for the consideration of government. 319

Enclosed. De Salaberry to Loring, 25th May. Major Duchesnay raised his quota of men with the other officers of the Voltigeurs over whom he has no higher claim. He has not the qualifications to bring forward the same corps again; he has, however, always done his duty as a zealous and brave officer. 320

Heriot to A. W. Cochran, 11th June, 1816. Duchesnay was an active officer, possessing much zeal for the service, "but from my knowledge of the fact I can by no means allow that he was the principal in raising the corps." Each officer contributed according to his rank to defray the extraordinary expenses. 323

June 18, Quebec. Wilson to Bathurst. Has received instructions addressed to Drummond for an alteration to be made in the instrument for the erection of a corporation for the advancement of learning. Shall leave the execution to Sherbrooke, expected to arrive in a few days. Regrets to see that the Lord Bishop of Quebec has not in the patent the precedence to which he is entitled. 325

June 18, Quebec. Wilson to Bathurst. Has appointed Gilbert Ainslie to succeed Pollock, late Clerk of the Crown. 326

June 26, Quebec. Same to the same. Has received letter relative to a reduction in the expenditure of the Indian Department. Shall take no steps until the arrival of Sherbrooke. 327

July 1, Quebec. Same to the same. Difficulties in settlement in Upper Canada, owing to delays in the survey of lands; has written on the subject in strong terms to the lieut.-governor of Upper Canada. 328

July 2, Quebec. Same to the same. Arrival of about 80 persons, natives of Ireland, from Newfoundland, representing themselves to have been ruined by the destructive fire there. To avoid the evil consequences that would arise from letting loose destitute men on the public, has found employment for them with the commanding engineer. They are of a class to make settlers so that he has held out encouragement that they will be received as such, but from difficulties in surveying some time must elapse before the intention can be carried into execution. 329

July 2, Quebec. Same to the same. Sends additional reports, plans and estimates for the proposed communication by the Rideau. 331

Enclosed. Lt. Jebb to Durnford, 22nd June. Sends plan of the Rideau from its mouth to Long Island. Proposed plans for making the river navigable. 332

Estimate of the expense of workmanship and materials for constructing a dam 100 feet long, 7 feet high and on a base of 42 feet. 335

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Estimate of expense for rendering the rapids between the mouth of the Rideau and the head of Long Island navigable for loaded boats by means of contracting the channel. Page 336

Estimate of the expense for constructing three locks in the Rideau between its mouth and the head of Long Island. 337

Plan of the river referred to in report and estimates. 337*a*

Plan of wings for contracting the channel. 337*b*

July 13, Quebec. Wilson to Bathurst. Gave up the administration of the province of Lower Canada and the command of the forces in the two Canadas, to Sherbrooke on his arrival on the 12th. Is proceeding to Kingston to succeed de Watteville in the command of the troops in Upper Canada. 338

October 13, Kingston. Wilson to Goulburn. Regrets that Bathurst considers him (Wilson) so much in error in having drawn the salary as administrator in chief from the period of his arrival at Quebec. Shall take steps to have the amount refunded. Explains his reasons and trusts that Bathurst will believe he had no intention to depart from the established rules of the service. 339

November 28, Kingston. Same to the same. The amount of the civil salary drawn from the day of his arrival at Quebec to the departure of Drumnond was repaid on the 2nd of this month as directed. 341

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July 13, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 1). Arrived on the 12th and assumed the government. Page 2

July 13, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 2). In compliance with directions, has brought the suspension of Stephen Sewell before the Council for decision. He agrees with the Council on the propriety of delaying till more members are present. Shall take no steps in regard to transferring the Jesuit Estates to the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning till the return of the Bishop of Quebec and the Superintendent of the Romish Church, both absent on their visitations. Is desirous also for further instructions in answer to Wilson's letters. 3

Enclosed. Report of a Committee of Council on the suspension of Stephen Sewell. 5

July 13, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 7). Has received dispatch, transmitting, for consideration, copy of letter from Drummond respecting the claims of Vassal, adjutant general of militia in Lower Canada and the services of the sedentary militia. Sends copy of letter from Drummond's secretary, showing that a decision had been arrived at in Vassal's case from which he saw no reason to deviate and as the services of the militia had been acknowledged and rewarded by Prevost, he sees no reason to urge their case upon government. 38

Enclosed. Loring to Vassal, 7th August, 1815, His Excellency does not consider his claim for additional pay to have any foundation. 40

July 15, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 3). Sends copy of correspondence with McDouall, commanding at Drummond Island. Has instructed him to repress, by every means in his power, the hostile disposition of the Indians towards the United States and has communicated this to Bagot, Minister at Washington. He (Sherbrooke) will spare no exertions to induce the Indians to abstain from acts of hostility. 7

Enclosed. McDouall to Sherbrooke, 19th June. The impossibility of carrying out orders in consequence of the long delay in the receipt of dispatches. If the post is to be occupied for purely military purposes, desires to know how far the authority of the commanding officer extends

1816. to maintain order and sobriety. It would be desirable that the commanding officer should be made senior justice of the peace. The endeavour to secure the purchase of the island from the Indian proprietors. The missing papers cannot be found. Regrets that the purchase of presents to reward the bravery of the Indian chiefs has not been approved of. He and Lieut.-Col. McKay will each pay half of the cost. Page 9

McDouall to military secretary, 19th June. Arrival of 400 Indians and expected arrival of a much larger number. The confederacy to oppose the Americans building forts on the Indian lands. The suspicion of the Indians that the Americans aim at their final extinction. The difficulties of the situation; suspicions of the Americans and the misrepresentations that will be made of the giving of the ordinary presents. 12

McDouall to military secretary, 17th June. The sudden reduction of the garrison, the influx of the Indians and the defenceless state of the post render the erection of a block house necessary, more especially from the ferment among the Indian tribes from the intentions of the Americans to erect forts on their lands with their consent or by force, if the consent cannot be obtained. The Indians are bent on resisting the measure as contrary to the treaty of peace. The chiefs of the greatest talent cannot divest themselves of the suspicion that their complete subjugation, if not entire destruction, will be the consequence of the accomplishment of the American measures. Further arrivals; the indignation of the Indians at no promise of assistance being given. His awkward situation; the Americans at Makinac make use of every art to add to the discontents of the Indians, threatening and cajoling them by turns and uniformly concluding with the boast that they had driven their English father from amongst them and would shortly drive him to the other side of the Big Salt Lake. The little powder given does not please the Indians, but is blazoned over the United States as supplying them with the means of war. The violent measures at Makinac, seizure of all the furs belonging to British traders, &c.; the effect on the Indians of British traders being prevented from going amongst them. Shall, in this state of things, occupy the heights for the proposed fort with the smaller guns with a temporary cover. The timber for the block house is already on the ground. The injurious consequences of delay in the receipt of dispatches. Sends estimate of the expense for the block house and stockade. 15

Estimate. 21

Addison to McDouall, 15th July. He is to discourage hostility on the part of the Indians towards the United States, which the British government will neither countenance nor assist in. Their complaints shall, however, be attended to and represented, which will be a more likely way to obtain their reasonable objects than by acts of indiscreet hostility. His Excellency will approve of the construction of the block house. 22

Hall, military secretary, to McDouall, 4th July. The proposal respecting the block house will be laid before His Excellency, who is daily expected. He is to avoid controversy with the American government; should disputes arise, an account should be sent to headquarters, so that they may be dealt with through the regular channels. 24

July 15, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (separate). Has received the instructions given to Drummond to dissolve the Assembly. Such a step will only aggravate the embarrassment. In such delicate circumstances a governor might find means to carry on the public business without coming to extremities. The measures adopted by Drummond in consequence of the command had entirely failed in its operation, causing much irri-

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tation and leading generally to the re-election of the same members, or where a change took place, it was to the exclusion of the moderate Canadian members of the former House. Page 26

July 15, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst. Drew before leaving Nova Scotia, for his pay as lieutenant-governor to 10th April last, on which day his commission of Governor-in-Chief was dated. Is informed that this was not correct; desires to know how he is to draw for the pay from the time he ceased to be lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia till he assumed the administration at Quebec. 42

July 17, Quebec. Robinson, Commissary General, to Addison. Explains in detail the cause of repairs being done to Elmsley House at York, and the procedure in carrying them out. 108

July 23, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 4). Romilly employed in surveying for the proposed Rideau Canal and for that between Montreal and LaChine, has applied for an additional guinea a day whilst so employed. 29

Enclosed. Nicolls to Hall, 22nd May. Sends copy of letter from Romilly; agrees with him that the work is the duty of a civil rather than of a military engineer, and recommends that he should be paid the additional guinea a day asked for and be furnished with a corporal and three steady privates. 31

Romilly to Nicolls, 16th May. Applies for an additional guinea a day, according to the regulation contained in the warrant for the establishment of the corps of engineers. Requires four labourers to carry the chain, &c. 32

July 23, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 5). Has, in accordance with instructions to Drummond, communicated with the commissary general on the purchase of Stuart's property at Cataroque point. Stuart's letter is enclosed refusiug to abate anything of the price; has, therefore, directed the completion of the purchase at £1,000 currency, the acquisition of the property being considered essential for the public service. The sale of the wood will probably not amount to the sum expected, but he will take care to dispose of it on the most advantageous terms possible. 33

Enclosed. Robinson to Addison, 22nd July. Andrew Stuart declines to abate the price of his land at Cataroque point in Upper Canada; waits further commands. 35

July 29, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 6). Bland, sent to wait on His Lordship respecting the plan of a new gun, has returned to Quebec with an order for some remuneration for his expenses; he asks for £500, less amount already paid, leaving £365, which he claims; asks for instructions. Bland proposes to go to Montreal to follow his business as a whitesmith, being afraid to return to the United States. 36

July 30, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 8). Transmits the final report of the Executive Council on the case of Sewell, Solicitor General. Has, in accordance with instructions, dismissed him; the difficulty of finding a successor. 44

Enclosed. Report of the Executive Council, recommending the dismissal of Sewell. 46

July 31, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 9). Transmits copy of letter with enclosures from Bagot, ambassador at Washington, and a copy of the reply. Asks for instructions respecting property at Moose Island, claimed by citizens of the United States under the treaty of peace. 48

Enclosed. Bagot to Sherbrooke, 14th June. Encloses copy of note from the Secretary of State (U.S.A.) transmitting copies of two representations from citizens of the United States to obtain for them possession of property on Moose Island. 49

Monroe, Secretary of State, to Bagot, ——— June. Has delayed transmitting representations for obtaining possession of property on Moose Island, in hopes that commissioners would be appointed to

1816. settle the boundaries. The property has been taken possession of by the British authorities in violatien of the treaty of capitulation. Page 51

Memorials from citizens of the United States for lands on Moose Island, of which they allege they are proprietors. 53

Extract from letter from Whitney & Door, Boston, on the same subject. 57

July 31, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 10). Sends copy of letter and return from the commissary general, relative to officers, &c., employed in the department of settlers; asks for instructions as to how the service is to be provided for. In consequence of this duty being thrown on the commissariat, it could not be reduced so much as was desired; will in the meantime pay the persons mentioned in the return from the extraordinaries of the army. The difficulty of complying with Robinson's suggestion that they should be paid by the colony. 58

Enclosed. Robinson to Sherbrooke, 27th July. The new duties imposed on the commissariat render difficult the task of reducing the establishment. The first expenses of the settlers were to be defrayed by the Imperial authorities; the continued expenses by the colonial government. 60

Return of the commissariat transferred to the establishment of settlers. 64

August 2, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 11). The judges of the King's Bench having been informed that it is the Prince Regent's pleasure, they should receive an increase of salary, a question has arisen whether this is to be given from the date of the dispatch or of their application. The Executive Council would have recommended the increase to take place from an earlier period than the former had the members not believed they were restricted by the letter of the dispatch. The judges had earlier intimation of the increase than that in the dispatch to the governor; recommends their case for favourable consideration. Submits also the claim of the two chief justices, who are not mentioned. 65

August 3, Quebec. Same to the same. Has granted leave of absence to Kerr, one of the judges, and recommends that, if necessary, it should be extended. 67

August 9, Quebec. Same to the same. (No. 12). Sends copy of letter from McDouall and of speeches from him and McKay to the Indians, whose alliance had been useful. The temperate conduct of the chiefs and warriors who will not fight unless first attacked by the United States. Has written to the Minister at Washington on this important subject. 68

Enclosed. McDouall to Sherbrooke, 7th August. Sends copies of Indian speeches delivered at a Council. The violation by the United States of the treaty which was to secure the Indians in all their privileges, &c., as admitted by the Americans themselves when they did not claim the restitution of the fort at Prairie des Chiens, because it was in the Indian country; and they have since tried to purchase land for a fort, offers for which had been rejected. The attempt to take possession by force is a glaring violation of the treaty; this the Indians are determined to resist and he has little doubt the United States are trying to goad them into a war. The exclusion of Indian traders is regarded as even worse than the building of forts, as the place of these traders cannot be supplied, many lives being lost among the Indians every year for want of clothing, but there is no remedy as the right to trade was given up by the late commercial treaty, a clause of which the Americans know the full value. He dreads that if, besides this, the building of forts is permitted, the Indians from being friends, seeing themselves abandoned, will become bitter enemies. Next to cutting off the Indians the exclusive monopoly of the fur trade is the favourite project of the

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Americans. The ruinous conflict in which the two great Canadian companies are engaged; how this is taken advantage of by the Americans. Page 70
Speeches at the Council held at Drummond's Island on the 29th of June, 1816. 77
August 10, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 13). Recommends the settlement of Major Edward Jessup's claim for lands taken at Prescott. 90
Enclosed. Proceedings of a board of arbitration on Jessup's claim; the amount of the damage is valued at £1,950, which should prevent future claims in this respect. 92
Walker to Foster, 17th April, 1816. Calls attention to the claim of the Jessup family in respect to lands in the neighbourhood of Prescott. 94
Foster to Walker, 6th April. Drummond has come to a decision respecting Jessup's claim, but awaits a valuation to settle it; he cannot pay the principal without further instructions. 96
August 12, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 15). Cannot fill up the office of Solicitor General from the bar here; asks that a lawyer be sent from the English bar to fill the office. 100
August 13, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 14). Sir John Johnson has been informed that the Indian department is to be reduced to what it was in 1811. The difficulty of enforcing economy owing to the demands of the officers for rations to their families, which have been refused. 98
August 14, Quebec. Same to Goulburn. Forwards, at the request of Chief Justice Sewell, a petition from his brother Stephen, to be laid before Bathurst, but without recommendation. 102
Enclosed. Memorial from Stephen Sewell. Explains his motive for writing the paragraph about the Plattsburg expedition and as that is the only charge against him, prays to be reinstated in the office of Solicitor General. 104
August 16, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 17). Encloses correspondence respecting repairs to Elmsley House, the expense for which lieutenant-governor Gore declines to repay. Has not refused to issue further sums from the military chest for the civil services of Upper Canada, but has only suspended the issue till he shall receive further instructions. 111
Enclosed. Sherbrooke to Gore, 19th July. Explains the cause of Elmsley House being repaired by the engineer officers acting in their civil capacity, the repairs being for the lieut.-governor, to be paid for by the civil government. 113
Same to the same, 17th July. Sends warrant for £2,500 on the military chest for the civil government of Upper Canada; has referred the question of the continuance of these advances for the decision of the Treasury. 115
Same to the Treasury, 17th July. Refers the question of the continuance of advances for the civil expenditure of Upper Canada. 116
Gore to Sherbrooke, 3rd August. Still declines to issue warrant for £2,060 11s. 6d. currency for an expenditure he did not authorize. The refusal to issue further warrants for civil expenditure precludes him from issuing a warrant for so large a sum. 117
August 20, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 16). He may have to be absent in Upper Canada for three or four weeks occasionally; as he will be within reach by post, thinks an administrator may not be necessary at these times. If one must be appointed, asks for instructions. 106
August 22, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 18). When Moore, agent for packets at New York, wrote in favour of receiving emigrants in Canada, who had gone from the United Kingdom to the United States, the difficulty in surveying the lands, on account of the pressure to settle disbanded soldiers, prevented attention being paid to his application. The soldiers being now settled, Moore has been written to, so that some portion of those who have gone to the United States may be received. 118

1816.
August 23, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No 19). Sends account of the revenue of the province and of the ordinary and extraordinary charges on it. Remarks on the deficiency and its causes, the additional expenditure being liable to increase more rapidly than the revenue. Page 120

Enclosed. Statement of the permanent revenue of Lower Canada for the year ending 5th January, 1816. 123A.

(The charges are included in the statement.)

August 23, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No 20). Is happy to find that his views as to the conduct to be pursued towards the Assembly, should it continue the measures that led to its dissolution are in accord with those held by government. 124

August 24, Quebec. Same to the same (No 21). The violence in the Indian territory by the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company and the North-west Company cannot be checked by any military force he has at his disposal. On the advice of the Executive Council, he has issued a proclamation for both parties to respect the laws. A violent conflict had taken place before his arrival in which lives were lost; details have been sent by Selkirk and one of the partners of the North-west Company. Suggests that commissioners be sent out in spring to adjust the quarrels. 125

Enclosed. Selkirk to Sherbrooke, 29th July. Charges the North-west Company with urging the Indians to attack the Hudson's Bay Company and the settlers on the Red River. Robbery of the messenger on the same instigation. Destruction of the Red River settlement by the North-west Company and slaughter of about 20 settlers and servants. His ineffectual attempt to get other magistrates to act. 127

John Richardson to Sherbrooke, 17th August. Charges the Hudson's Bay Company with attacking a post of the North-west Company. Details. 130

August 24, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No 22). Has received directions to change the tenure of Caldwell's lands. Owing to the difficulty, has referred the question to the Executive Council; encloses the report and observations of the chief justice, who differs from the Council; sends copies of these for further consideration. 133

Enclosed. Report of a committee of Council, pointing out the loss that would arise to the provincial revenue by the proposed change of tenure in the case of Caldwell's lands, with objections to the change. 134

Chief Justice Sewell to Sherbrooke 20th August. Controverts the objections of the Council to the change of tenure, with legal authorities for his opinion. 141

August 25, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst. Has made an arrangement for the Indian peace establishment in Upper and Lower Canada; remarks on the deviation from the establishment of 1811, which is but small. 147

September 8, Quebec. Addison to the same. In the absence of Sherbrooke has by his direction opened the dispatches; forwards copy of a proposal from New Brunswick; the scheme reported, if it was ever contemplated, appears to be a very wild one. 150

Enclosed. Francis Story to the Commander-in-chief, 16th August. Reports a design to attack St. Helena and release Bonaparte; also to attack Canada. The United States full of Frenchmen. 151

September 20, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 24). Had, previous to receipt of dispatch, given directions that there should be no unnecessary detention of Indians at the posts. 155

September 20, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 25). In accordance with dispatch, has issued warrant for £260 5s. 0d., being the difference between £500 and the sum Joel Ackley has already received for secret service. 156

September 20, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 26). Had on his arrival intimated to the Indians that no presents would be issued to any of those residing in the United States. 157

1816.
September 21, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 27). Has received dispatch that the same objection to expensive works on the Niagara frontier applies to those proposed in Drummond's letter of 6th May. Page 158
(See Q. vol. 136, pp. 204, &c., for this proposal.)

September 21, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 28). The time of Henry Noble's engagement as a seaman on the Lakes having expired, has written to Rear Admiral Milne on the subject. 159

September 21, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 29). Has taken steps to reduce the Royal Artillery drivers in Canada and Nova Scotia; the number he has retained to meet a sudden emergency. 160

September 23, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 30). Cannot remove the Attorney General from the difficulty of replacing him and because the prospect of succeeding him should be held out as an inducement for an English barrister to accept the office of Solicitor General. The rule that the law officers shall reside in Montreal has long been in force. 162

September 23, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 31). The Bill to grant a salary to the Speaker of the late Legislative Assembly cannot be given effect to, Parliament being dissolved. Presumes that, as the principle was sanctioned, he may assent to a similar bill if passed. 164

September 23, Quebec. Same to the same. (No. 32). Shall attend to the reduction of all expenses that arose out of the war, but there are some that cannot be immediately closed, such, for instance, as works of defence placed on private property, for which the owners have not yet been remunerated. Shall also attend to the reduction of expense for settlers but fears he must continue to supply with provisions those lately arrived and expected. 165

September 23, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 33). Points out that some confusion appears to have arisen respecting Drummond's Island, in regard to which questions might arise as to the boundary, and Drummondville, which is on the St. Francis, for which latter Drummond wrote on the subject of a church and school. 167

September 23, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 34). In order to keep the frontier between Montreal and Lake Champlain in a state of nature, as directed, shall make no new grants and shall prevent as far as possible the extension of roads in that quarter. Has cancelled the private instructions to collectors of customs issued by Drummond. Has authorized the importation of provisions from the United States for a period of six months. 169

September 23, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 35). Acknowledges receipt of dispatches, giving dates and subjects. 170

September 24, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 37). Has on receipt of letter from the minister at Washington ordered the restoration to American citizens on Moose Island of their property. 174

Enclosed. Bagot to Sherbrooke, 19th August. Thinks it would be proper to restore their property to American citizens on Moose Island. 175

September 26, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 36). Death of Pierre Amable de Bonne. 173

September 26, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 38). In consequence of representation from Lieut.-Col. McKay, of the penury to which the Indian officers would be exposed if they were reduced when the order should arrive at Drummond Island, he has authorized their pay to be continued to 24th April. 176

September 30, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 39). Has issued a warrant for Major Norton's pension. 177

October 1, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 40). Recommends that John Richardson, James Irvine, A. L. J. Duchesnay and James Kerr be appointed to fill the vacancies in the Council, and that Mr. Smith, clerk of the Legislative Council, be made an honorary member. 179

1816.
October 3, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 41). Shall attend to the directions of the Admiralty respecting the conveyance of public money on the Lakes. Page 180

October 4, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 42). Has communicated with Gore respecting Indian lands in Upper Canada. Has conferred on Norton the colonial rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Indian nations. 181

October 10, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 43). Recommends that Rolette be paid five shillings a day, from the period he is discontinued in his employ in the government schooner. His memorial enclosed. 182

Enclosed. Memorial from Rolette, stating his services and praying for half pay. 183

October 10, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (private and confidential). The steps he has taken to concentrate the troops, their distribution in detail. The unpopularity of the Chief Justice; its causes; shall, as directed, support him. Remedies for the discontent of the people. 185

Return of the distribution of troops in Canada. 198*a*

October 17, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 44). Encloses letter from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec in favour of Mr. Bellenger, missionary to the Micmacs, for an increase of salary. Qualifications of Mr. Bellenger; recommends that the increase be granted. 195

Enclosed. Bishop Plessis to Sherbrooke, 14th October, in favour of Mr. Bellenger, missionary. 196

October 21, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 45). Has given orders for the custody &c., of stores, as prescribed by the Treasury. 198

October 23, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 46). Impediments in the way of founding a college at Montreal. The objection of the Anglican Bishop to being placed after the two Chief Justices in the charter; and of the Roman Catholic Bishop that the proceeds of the Jesuit Estates being appropriated for Roman Catholic education, he cannot form one of the corporation of the college. This last objection might be removed by obtaining the funds from another source, as without the countenance of the Roman Catholic Bishop, the institution cannot be of general advantage to the country. 199

October 23, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 47). Transmits copy of proceedings of Council in matters of State. 202

October 23, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 48). Reports a continuance of dissensions between the Hudson's Bay Company and the North-west Company; a memorial from the latter reports the arrest of the principal partners and the seizure of Fort William by Selkirk; His Lordship's letter shows his further views; has referred the matter to Council. The difficulty of removing the magistrates, selected from the two opposing parties. The Council recommended superseding the commissions of the magistrates and appointing two men of influence as magistrates with extensive powers, to act also as commissioners of inquiry, and to mediate between the two companies and that a full understanding be come to with the province of Upper Canada, as to the supercession and new appointments; sends correspondence with Gore on the subject. From the difficulty of choice, the proposal of the Council cannot be carried out, and he can exercise no authority over persons at a distance of 4,000 miles, described as banditti. 203

Enclosed. Memorial from John Richardson on behalf of the North-west Company, 17th September. Complains of the arrest of partners of the North-west Company and other proceedings of Selkirk. 207

Selkirk to Sherbrooke, 3rd September. Reports his proceedings at Fort William, when he stopped supplies for banditti in a district which was in a state of open rebellion. 215

Sherbrooke to Gore, 1st October (most secret and confidential). Agrees as to the steps to be taken to restore order in the North-west

1816.

sends writs of *supersedeas* in respect to the present magistrates to be confirmed by the government of Upper Canada. His difficulty as respects selecting two persons to act as magistrates; if the same difficulty exists in Upper Canada, the instrument of revocation cannot be acted upon. If the instruments, cannot, from any cause, be acted on, they are to be returned. Page 218

Gore to Sherbrooke, 17th October. Cannot select two persons in Upper Canada fit to be entrusted with the important mission to the North-West. Returns the commissions and papers. 221

October 24, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 49). Sends requisition for stationery. 222

October 30, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 50). Has received notice from the chief justice that directions would be sent to him (Sherbrooke) to pay the expenses incurred by the chief justice out of the funds raised by virtue of the Act 14 George III.; has hesitated to act on the orders of the chief justice, as the funds so raised fall short of the expenditure for which they are appropriated, such payment, besides, must be laid before the Assembly giving a pretext for renewing discussions which it is desirable should be avoided. Suggests that as the only funds in the province of which the accounts are not laid before the Assembly are those from the Jesuit estates, the expenses might be paid from them, or else from the extraordinaries of the army. 223

November 1, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 51). Recommends the continuance of Richardson as surgeon for the Indians resorting to Amherstburg; his services. Recommends also the continuance of a salary of £10 to an Indian chief at Lorette, who acts as teacher in English, French, reading and writing. 225

November 1, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 52). Has admitted free of duty at certain posts, provisions from the United States, the time being limited to two months. 228

November 11, Quebec. Plan for extending the present wharf under Cape Diamond, Quebec, to accommodate the Quarter Master General's Department. 208*a*

November 11, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 53). Has overcome the difficulty of selecting magistrates for the Indian territory, and has selected Mr. Coltman, associating with him Mr. Fletcher, a gentleman of the law, of great respectability and professional knowledge. The extensive powers given to them; doubts of their reaching Fort William this season; if they do, the happy results to be anticipated. The alarming consequences of a continuance of hostilities; character of the population, &c. 229

Enclosed. Instructions to W. B. Coltman and John Fletcher. 235

November 12, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 54). Transmits copy of letter from the Anglican Bishop on the state of his diocese; agrees with most of his statements. Calls special attention to the need of repairs to the Cathedral Church at Quebec. 238

Enclosed. Bishop of Quebec (Anglican) to Sherbrooke, 22nd October. Calls attention to the want of endowment, and that not a single parish or rectory has been erected in the provinces, so that the clergy have no proper standing. Calls attention to the state of the cathedral church. Denies that he is hostile to Catholic claims, but points out what he believes to be privileges inconsistent with the King's supremacy. 240

November 12, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 55). Transmits copy of report of the Executive Council, recommending the removal of Thomas, joint prothonotary of Three Rivers, Fraser, his associate to be sole prothonotary. Drummond had revoked the commission to Thomas and promised him a pension, but this has not yet been sanctioned. Recommends that, from his long and faithful services, Thomas receive a pension. 248

Enclosed. Report from the committee of Council on the case of Thomas. 249

1816. Memorial from Charles Thomas, addressed to H. W. Ryland, dated 6th March, 1816. Page 254

November 20, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 56.) In accordance with instructions had ordered Myers to proceed to the new settlements on the Rideau and St. Francis, to ascertain what retrenchments could be made. Sends report by Myers on the subject; the reductions recommended at the Rideau will begin on the 25th December next, those at Drummondville on the St. Francis on 31st January, 1817. Has continued rations at the Rideau, there being a positive pledge of that to the disbanded soldiers and the same to the civil settlers by proclamation. Sends copy of the requisitions directed to Heriot to be made at Drummondville; sends also copy of letter from Gore respecting provisions to settlers on the Rideau and of letter to the British consul at New York to prevent the influx of settlers from the United States. 256

Enclosed. Report from Myers on the state of the settlements on the Rideau and at Drummondville on the St. Francis. Recommends reduction and sends tabular statements of the settlements. Marginal notes are added by Sherbrooke. 259

Present and proposed establishments at the new settlements in Upper Canada. The reduction is from £3 12s. 0d. to £1 3s. 3d. per day. 269

The same for the settlement at Drummondville. The reduction is from £4 0s. 9d. to £1 3s. 3d. per day. 270

Extracts from general orders respecting discharged soldiers settled on waste lands, dated 6th December, 1814, and 7th June, 1815. 271

Myers to Heriot, 12th November, 1816. Has received return and requisition for provisions from 25th December, 1816, to 24th June, 1817. The rations for those who have been supplied for twelve months are to be stopped, except in the case of such as are absolutely unable to provide for their subsistence. How he is to provide transport from William Henry (Sorel), and the quantity to be brought according to the regulations. A report is to be made of the probable extent of the retrenchment. 272

Gore to Sherbrooke, 15th October. Has visited the Rideau settlement; the delay in laying it out; necessity for continuing rations. 274

Myers to Moore, New York, 1st November. Sherbrooke has lately received such instructions as put it out of his power to hold out any encouragement to emigrants from Great Britain who have lately arrived in the United States. 277

November 21, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 57). Sends duplicate estimate of the expense of works, &c., in Upper and Lower Canada, to be executed by the Royal Engineers in 1817. The original was sent to the Treasury. 279

Enclosed. Estimates. 280 to 296

(These are for various works.)

November 21, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 58). The cause of the delay in forwarding ordnance and other stores to the ships of war on the Lakes. 297

November 21, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 59). Has communicated to the General commanding in Upper Canada and to the Commodore on the Lakes, the intentions of government respecting the transport of stores. The directions are only applicable to Lakes Erie and Ontario and to sixty miles below Kingston; thence to Montreal the transport is effected by bateaux and canoes on account of the rapids. 299

November 21, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 60). Has received and communicated orders to prevent improper interference towards vessels of the United States on the Lakes, such interference being so much at variance with the intentions of His Majesty's Government. 300

November 21, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 61). In accordance with orders, the transfer of Indian stores and presents shall take place at Montreal on the 24th

1816.

December and as soon as practicable at the other posts. Several persons, many of advanced age, will be put out of employment by the change. What remuneration is to be made them for long services? Page 301

November 22, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 62). The extent of the scarcity in Lower Canada, the inhabitants of upwards of thirty parishes being in danger of perishing before the close of winter. Has sent a supply of provisions from the King's stores to last till the 1st of May to the parishes which cannot be reached after the close of navigation; to the others only till the 1st of March, before which time he hopes the legislature will meet and take measures for further supplying the inhabitants, for repaying the provisions supplied from the King's stores and for covering the expense of purchasing the supplies that were deficient. 303

November 22, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 63.) Sends report of the Executive Council recommending that a clerk be employed for the Inspector General of public accounts. Under the present circumstances cannot sanction the appointment without further orders. 305

Enclosed. Report. 306

December 9, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst. Dispatches received. 307

December 11, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 64). Has received order to pay Bland £100 a year for three years, as a compensation for his loss of time and expenses in going to submit the plan of a new gun to government. Warrant for the first £100 shall be issued on the first January, and the others on the following two years. 308

December 16, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 68). Has been unable to visit all the posts on account of his health; has visited some. Sends Durnford's report on the general state of the fortifications, which agrees with the opinion of Commodore Owen. Points out what are the most necessary objects to be attended to for the defence of the Canadas; these include the defences for Lower and Upper Canada, the proposal for a canal by the Rideau, on which the men of the Royal Staff Corps might be employed in spring; remarks on St. Helen's Island; on the possession of Bois Blanc; the construction of a steamboat, forwarding of stores, &c. 324

Enclosed. Report by Durnford, on the state of the fortifications, &c., in Upper and Lower Canada, dated 20th November, 1816. The state of each post is given with remarks. 332

December 19, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 65). The Attorney General does not intend to resign as suggested, but if another situation were found for him out of the Canadas has no doubt he would exchange for that. Thanks for His Lordship's exertions to secure a well qualified solicitor general. 309

December 19, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 66). Has been taking measures to lessen the expense for settlements. The want of surveyors to lay out the lots has caused delay and the consequent issue of provisions beyond the time originally intended. Before other settlers are dispatched a notice of the numbers to be expected should be sent. No emigrant should be allowed to leave Great Britain after the first week in June, so that they might arrive in time to make some progress towards settlement. On the Rideau settlement there is still room for about 1,500 emigrant families, but the land is not yet surveyed; by contracting for the surveys the difficulty might be overcome. The assistance to emigrants will be paid out of the military chest; the civil arrangements will rest with the provincial government of Upper Canada. To secure compactness the Crown reserves which interfere should be granted to the settlers and an equivalent taken elsewhere. Sends estimate of the expense attending the settlement of each emigrant family. A year's provisions certain should be given to each settler with a discretion to extend it to eighteen or twenty months, which has been found necessary with few exceptions.

1816. Respecting implements, &c. Scarcity prevails throughout the provinces, requiring more extensive assistance to the settlers than was anticipated. Page 311

Enclosed. Estimate of probable expense of establishing settlers and their families; the cost is given under different heads. 316

Supplementary estimate. 319

December 21, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 67). Details of the obstacles which prevented the commissioners for the Indian territory from proceeding and compelled their return. 320

December 31, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 69). Return sent of persons receiving pensions in Canada from the Indian department. 361

Enclosed. Return. 362

Public Offices, 1816.

Q. 138.

January 20, Horse Guards. Torrens to Bunbury. Sends copy of letter from Sir F. P. Robinson, applying for a passage to North America. Page 120

Enclosed. Robinson to Torrens, 19th January. Application for a passage. 121

January 25, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. A passage will be provided to Halifax for Major General Sir Frederick Robinson by the first vessel going to that quarter. 3

February 8, Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. Sends memorial from the widow of Sergeant Anderson of the 60th foot, for a passage for herself and three grandchildren to Canada to join her son-in-law, a settler there. 122

Enclosed. Memorial. 123

March 4, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Sends list of corps to be reduced. Asks that tonnage be provided for detachments to join the regiments to remain in Canada and Nova Scotia. 125

Enclosed. Duke of York to Sherbrooke, 28th February. Sends list of regiments to be reduced, with the addition of the regiment de Watteville, which it is not deemed expedient to retain on the peace establishment. The officers and men, previous to reduction, are to be offered grants of land; those who accept are to be marched to the vicinity of the grants, and to receive two month's pay from the date of their arrival. How the reduction of the different provincial troops is to be effected. The officers who are natives of North America and the non-commissioned officers are to receive two months' full pay in advance; natives of Great Britain and Ireland are to receive three months' pay to convey them to their homes. The officers and men of the de Meuron and de Watteville regiments who accept lands are to receive the same pay as the others, those who do not accept are to be sent to Europe to be reduced there. Detachments of about 800 are to be sent to join their regiments in North America. The tonnage carrying them can be used for sending back the remains of the de Meuron, de Watteville and 76th regiments. Orders will be sent as to the disposal of the 4th Veteran Battalion. 126

March 13, Foreign Office. Hamilton to Goulburn. Sends list of articles still wanting by Bouchette for the service of the boundary line. 212

Enclosed. List. 213

March 19, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Sends petition of Robert Newton, that he and his family may be allowed to proceed to Canada as settlers, and that a passage may be provided for them. 129

Enclosed. Petition from Robert Newton, stating his services and misfortunes, and asking for a provision, or to be settled in Canada. 130

1816.
March 21, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Transmits correspondence relative to the demand for the restitution of the United States establishment on Columbia River. Page 4

Enclosed. Admiral Dixon to Barrow, 19th March. Transmits letter sent to him from Rio de Janeiro. 5

Baker to Dixon, 24th July, 1815. Transmits copy of note from Secretary of State of the United States respecting the restitution of the United States establishment at Columbia River. "The claim of the United "States rests solely on the words of the treaty, their title to any posses- "sions on that coast never having been recognized by Great Britain." 6

James Monroe to Baker, 18th July, 1815. Applies for restitution of the post at Columbia River, in terms of the treaty, asking for a letter to that effect to the British commander there. 7

Baker to Monroe, 23rd July. Having no communication from his government, cannot give the letter asked for; refers him to Admiral Dixon. 8

March 23, Foreign Office. Hamilton to Goulburn. Sends for Bathurst's information copy of note from the American Minister, with enclosures, relating to interference by the British commanding officer and the magistrates of the western district in the jurisdiction of the United States, on the murder of an Indian by an American, and the measures taken by the American governor of the territory. Asks what explanations should be given. 214

Enclosed. John Quincy Adams to Castlereagh, 21st March. Complains of the conduct of the British officers, Colonels Nicolls and James, in stirring up the Indians to hostility against the United States, contrary to the terms of the treaty and the wishes of the British government, the officers holding out threats of revenge by the Indians for acts committed on United States territory; the fear of their proceedings leading to war. Trusts that such orders may be sent as will leave no doubt on the minds of these officers that the intention of Great Britain towards the United States is peace, which can be preserved only by mutual respect to each other's territory. Calls attention to the impolicy of maintaining large armaments on the Lakes. The United States government will agree to keep on the lakes no other armament beyond what is necessary to collect the revenue, should Great Britain agree to the same. The army kept up by the United States is not greater than the force maintained in Canada and Nova Scotia and there can be no declaration of war except by an Act of Congress. The mutual disarming on the lakes will, it is hoped, be regarded as a further guarantee of peace. 215

Colonel James to Governor Cass, 5th October. Reports the shooting of an Indian in a canoe near Grosse Isle, by a shot from a boat containing eight or ten Americans; an inquest will be held to-morrow. It is unnecessary to point out the custom of the Indians under the circumstances. 222

General Cass to James, 5th October. He will cause inquiry to be made as to the alleged murder of an Indian and if the case can be proved the guilty person will be punished; it was unnecessary to refer to the Indian custom of retaliating, the courts of law will do justice. 223

Cass to James, 7th October. The killing of the Indian was in consequence of his having presented a gun at McComb; it arose out of the predatory practices of the Indians which, if not checked, will lead to more disastrous consequences. The Indian having been killed within United States territory, no British officer has the right to require information on the subject. 224

James to Cass, 21st October. Forwards copy of a letter from the deputy superintendent of Indian affairs; he (Cass) will no doubt order restitution. 225

1816.

Caldwell to James, 21st October. The Americans have stolen eight horses and a colt from Stony Island, belonging to the Kickapoos. The Prophet asks that application be made for their restoration. Last summer the Indians stole a number of horses from the other side which were given up. Page 226

Cass to James, 26th October. Can take no notice of Caldwell's letter owing to the nature of its contents. The complete control of each nation over the Indians and all others in the respective territories; the Indians must, therefore, apply to the government under which they live for redress of injuries. Personally he may explain that three horses were taken from Stony Island, which were believed to be the property of people in the territory and were followed by others. One was found to belong to a citizen of Detroit; the others were ordered to be returned to the Indian owners, when they should come to claim them. 227

Proclamation by the magistrates of the western district, offering a reward of $500 for securing the murderer of the Kickapoo Indian; dated 18th October. 230

Counter proclamation by Cass that the alleged murder was committed on United States territory and the person accused must be tried by the tribunals of that country. 231

March 27, Horse Guards. Duke of York to Bathurst. Sends memorial and papers from Lady Prevost. 132

Enclosed. Marks of honour bestowed by the Prince Regent on Prevost, to be placed on his monument. 133

Memorial of Lady Prevost, stating Sir George Prevost's services, defending his conduct at Plattsburg and praying for an investigation that would clear his reputation. 135

Statement of the military operations at and near Plattsburg on Lake Champlain, by the army under the command of Sir George Prevost, Baronet, in September, 1814. The movements are given in detail. 144

March 28, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Transmits petition from William Morrison, out pensioner, for a passage to Canada, which it is recommended should be granted, if there is no objection. 163

Enclosed. Petition. 164

April 10, Horse Guards. Duke of York to Bathurst. Transmits letter from Colonel Vassall, Adjutant General of the Militia of Canada, appealing from the decision of the Administrator-in-chief that he was not entitled to equal allowances with the Adujutant General of the forces and suggesting that grants of land should be made to the sedentary militia for their services. 165

Enclosed. Memorial from Vassall. 166

April 23, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Owen, senior naval officer on the Lakes, having applied for a chaplain and the erection of a place of worship, sends copy of letter for Bathurst's consideration. 10

Enclosed. Owen to Croker, 25th February. Applies for a clergyman and a convenient place of worship at Kingston, as for want of religious instruction, the people are falling into barbarism, and the seamen have no means of keeping alive the moral lessons they may before have learned. 11

May 1, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Returns letter and memorial from John M. Hoffmeister, purser in the navy; suggests that they be sent to the Council office. 12

May 1, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. The Lords of the Admiralty agree with Bathurst that an arrangement might be made with the minister of Kingston for Divine service for the seamen and artificers, respecting which he is to communicate with the governor of Upper Canada. Their Lordships will defray any additional expense. 13

1816.
May 6, Carlton House. Report of the Privy Council on the claims for prize money in respect to the "Scorpion" and "Tigress" captured on Lake Huron; how the money should be divided. Order in Council to give effect to the recommendation. Page 202

May 7, Foreign office. Hamilton to Goulburn. Transmits copy of note from J. Q. Adams, with documents relating to the sale in the West Indies and Halifax, of slaves taken during the late war, under promise of freedom, with copy of answer. 233

Enclosed. Castlereagh to Adams, 30th April. The vague information contained in the depositions respecting the negroes affords no means of investigation, except in the case reported by Pat. Williams and those of C. Ironmonger and P. Hall; into these inquiries have been making and it is hoped the United States Government will assist in procuring the presence of Pat. Williams as a witness on a charge of felony against Wood, of Nassau, and the captain of the "Moselle" founded on his deposition. The British government are so anxious for the punishment of the crime, if proved, that it will undertake to pay all the expenses of the witness and remunerate him liberally for his absence from his native country. With respect to the other cases said to have taken place in Bermuda and Halifax, he (Castlereagh) cannot understand how an individual would advertise publicly that he was about to be guilty of a felony and that too in a colony where slavery is not recognized by law. With respect to the slaves taken on board the "Wilhelmina" the construction put by Adams on the decree of the court of vice-admiralty is erroneous, as their condemnation to the King is the legal mode of preventing their continuance in slavery. All other cases shall be investigated and he (Castlereagh) is satisfied it will be shown that so far from being treated as slaves the negroes are enjoying all the rights of freemen. 234

Adams to Castlereagh, 15th March. Sends list of affidavits respecting the sale of slaves in the West Indies and Halifax, taken from citizens of the United States. The United States government was willing at the conclusion of peace to have allowed the question to drop, it is now brought forward not to cause irritation but by desire of Lords Liverpool and Castlereagh to clear the character of British officers and to fix the blame on those to whom it was justly applicable and to bring them to condign punishment. In the original allegation the name of no officer was mentioned, the names of several are given in the present documents. Presumes with respect to the invitation to the slaves to leave their masters that the production of the proclamation will be sufficient. If after full investigation it shall be found that no sales of such slaves took place, the United States government and the persons who made the charge will concur in declaring that the impression under which it was made was erroneous, but the investigation should have the concurrence of both governments. The decree of the vice-Admiralty court at Jamaica appears to establish a case of slaves captured as a prize and the other documents show instances of sales of negroes taken as prizes. A list can be furnished of slaves taken during the war, and it is for the British government to show how they were disposed of. The local authorities of the places to which the slaves were taken have interposed obstacles to inquiries. 238

Decree of vice-Admiralty Court of St. Jago de la Vega. 242

Deposition of Caleb Jones, respecting negroes carried off by British soldiers. 244

Other depositions, namely, Richard Hause (246); Dr. W. M. Weems (247); Dr. Thomas Paran (248); Edward Ironmonger (249); Patrick Williams (250); John Hamilton Brown (251); Freeman Tyler (254); Michael Janny (257); Thomas L. Hall (262). 246 to 262

1816.
May 14, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Transmits letter from Bouchette. The Duke of Kent was mistaken in supposing that the Duke of York would make the request in favour of Bouchette. The Duke of York sees no harm in the application for knighthood, but the granting of it does not depend on him. Page 173

May 17, Horse Guards. Same to the same. Transmits letter from Drummond in reference to the discharge of men of the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion, calculated to become good settlers in Canada. 174

Enclosed. Drummond to Torrens, 21st February. Calls attention to the necessity of sending authority to pay the pensions of men discharged to enable them to become settlers. 175

May 18, Foreign Office. Hamilton to Goulburn. Sends for Bathurst's consideration, copy of offer from Rolfe & Kurty (Kurtz?) to obtain from Germany persons who wish to emigrate to Canada. 264

Enclosed. Offer from Rolfe & Kurty (Kurtz?) above referred to. 265

May 20, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. There are no regulations for passages for officers of the army on the Lakes; they must provide for their own mess. 14

May 23, Admiralty. Same to the same. The warrant appointing Sherbrooke vice admiral of the provinces, &c., over which he is governor, is ready for delivery. 15

May 23, Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. Sends copy of communication to Wilson on the subject of his misunderstanding with Drummond respecting the command of the forces. 176

Enclosed. Torrens to Wilson, 16th May. Has received dispatch with copies of correspondence. Transmits extract from letter to General Lord Charles Somerset in reference to his pressing for the immediate removal of his predecessor; Somerset had a stronger position than he (Wilson) had, to demand the supercession. Drummond was correct in the stand he took, and in refusing to allow him (Wilson) to leave, which would have been contrary to the objects of his appointment to the staff. 177

Torrens to General Lord Charles Somerset, 1st September, 1814 (extract). Had it been supposed he would have interfered with the command of his predecessor before he had left, instructions would have been given to prevent this inconvenience. 179

June 1, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Asks that application be made for a passage for Widdrington to Canada; it is desirable it should be in the same vessel with Sir Robert Hall. 180

June 4, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. A passage has been provided in the "Wye" for Major General Widdrington to Canada. 16

June 7, Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. Sends list of the family and suite of Widdrington, for whom it is asked that passage be provided in H. M. S. "Wye." 181

June 7, Horse Guards. Same to Widdrington. A passage has been provided for him in H. M. S. "Wye." 182

June 8, Carlton House. Order in Council assenting to Act of Lower Canada to grant a salary to the speaker of the House of Assembly. 207

June 13, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. A passage has been provided in the "Wye" for Capt. Piper, A.D.C. to Widdrington. 17

June 17, Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. His Royal Highness is induced by the peculiar case of Widdrington to recommend it for the favourable consideration of Bathurst. Letter from Widdrington enclosed. 183

Enclosed. Widdrington to Torrens, 15th June. Bathurst having refused a passage to his family, on account of the rule that general officers are not entitled to the privileges of governors in this respect; states that owing to the death of his eldest son and of his wife, his daughters cannot be left behind and asks that a passage for them be granted. 184

1816.
June 18, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. As John Lloyd late chief mate of the "Ocean" will be allowed £200 for his services at New Orleans, the Lords of the Admiralty have withdrawn their order to pay him £50 in full of his claims. Page 18

June 20, Admiralty. Same to the same. In reference to the withdrawal of the order to pay Lloyd £50, he is to inform Bathurst that a bill for that amount was delivered to Lloyd on the 15th. 19

June 22, Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. Sends application from out pensioners, etc., to be allowed to proceed to Canada as settlers. 186

July 4, Admiralty. Croker to the same. Sends copy of letter from Henry Noble, seaman on board H.M.S. "Leander" respecting his employment on the Lakes. If his statements are true, directions are to be given for his discharge. 21

Enclosed. Noble to Croker, 27th June. States his employment on the Lakes and the conditions; applies to be returned to Canada. 22

July 6, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. No freight to be allowed to the commanders of H.M. ships on the Lakes for the conveyance of public money, which is to be embarked in charge of a commissary. 24

July 6, Admiralty. Same to the same. Attention called to the necessity of forming a more ready communication between Halifax, Quebec and the Lakes. 25

July 6, Admiralty. Same to the same. Transmits copy of letters from Owen, respecting the removal of guns, etc., to Holland's landing; these guns have been sent by land to Nottawasaga and are to be transported to Drummond's Island or Amherst this summer. 26

Enclosed. Owen to Hambly. Directions for the removal of guns from Holland river to Kempenfeldt Bay. The number of men and other arrangements are detailed. 27

July 6, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. The Lords of the Admiralty request that directions be given to the government of Canada to allow grants of land to artificers on the naval establishment on the same terms as they are granted to the army. 31

July 6, Admiralty. Same to the same. Transmits copy of letter from Sir Edward Owen to Drummond respecting the boundary line at the Long Sault and the establishment at the Grand River; also preferring Isle aux Noix to St. John's as the naval station. 32

Enclosed. Commodore Owen to Drummond, 16th June. The boundary line at St. Regis is sufficiently correct to leave no probability that it needs to be removed. Recommends making an establishment for Lake Erie on the Grand River. The naval establishment for Lake Champlain should be at Isle aux Noix instead of St. John's, but the works now on the former do not give the necessary protection. 33

July 7, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Transmits papers relating to the present defects in the mode of transport. 35

Enclosed. Order by Captain Owen, dated 16th November, 1815, to have a survey of salt provisions made and a return sent of deficiencies, so as to avoid irregularities. 37

Captain Owen to Drummond, 20th December, 1815. Points out objections to the present method of contracting for transport; the saving that might be effected. 39

I. W. Clarke to Captain Owen, 28th December. Explains the method of contracting for transport of stores as approved of by Commodore Owen. 42

Capt. Owen to Walker, deputy naval storekeeper, 31st December. Censures his method of arranging for transport, which he attributes to want of reflection, not to want of zeal. Points out considerations which may prevent the recurrence of the measures taken. 44

Edward Laws to Captain Owen, 9th February, 1816. Statement showing the large profits made by contractors for transport; recommends that the deputy naval storekeeper hire the trains, but if a con-

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tract is still determined on, it should be divided into small quantities to allow persons to tender who are now excluded. Page 48

Form of government contract for transport of stores. 50

July 7, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Sends extract from letter from Captain Owen respecting iron works on the Gananoque and an offer from Henderson to undertake the establishment, with reply from Gore to Owen. 52

Enclosed. Owen to Croker, 21st February, 1816 (extract). Recommends the offer of Henderson to establish iron works at Gananoque. There are other offers, but these offers all require monetary help from government. 53

William Henderson, Quebec, to Owen, 15th January. Offers to establish iron works in Upper Canada for the naval service. 55

Gore to Owen, 12th February. Remarks on Henderson's offer to establish iron works. 62

July 7, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Sends copy of a letter from Captain Baumgardt, commanding at Isle aux Noix, respecting the seizure by the American custom-house officer of a boat within the British lines. 64

July 7, Worthing. Adam Gordon to the same. Asks for instructions as to the answer he is to return to the Bishop of Quebec in reference to a grant of land he has applied for in Upper Canada. 117

July 8, Foreign Office. Hamilton to the same. Castlereagh sees no objection to the sum of £600 a year to Bouchette as Surveyor General for the boundary line, the salary to begin from the date of his acceptance. 266

July 15, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. Sends copy of letter from Captain Hall, relative to defences at Penetanguishene when the naval establishment on Lake Huron is removed from Nottawasaga. 65

Enclosed. Hall to Croker, 12th July. Recommends that defensive works should be thrown up at Penetanguishene when the naval establishment is removed there. 66

July 17, Foreign Office. Hamilton to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter from Bagot, with copy of Act to regulate trade and commerce with the Indian tribes, published by authority in the United States. 267

Enclosed. Bagot to Castlereagh, 4th June. Sends copy of Act on trade with the Indians in the United States, the provisions of which amount to a total exclusion of British subjects from the territories in question. 268

The Act. 269

July 17, Foreign Office. Hamilton to Goulburn. Transmits dispatch from Bagot, with correspondence on the subject of deserters on the Detroit frontier being permitted to enter the American service. 272

Enclosed. Bagot to Castlereagh, 4th June. Had represented to Monroe the fact of more than twenty deserters having been enlisted into the American army at Detroit, and the impropriety of the practice. Monroe said it was a direct breach of the general orders of the War Department. Had intimated to Monroe that a formal remonstrance would be sent; transmits copy of the note. 273

Lt. Col. James to Harvey, 2nd March. Sends partial list of men who have deserted and been enlisted in the United States army. Many deserters from that army have offered to enter the British service, but have all been refused; the care taken to discourage desertion from the United States army. 275

Bagot to Monroe, 24th May. Calls formal attention to the practice of enlisting deserters into the United States army, as inconsistent in any circumstances with the friendly relations of two neighbouring countries, but more especially the admission of these men into corps within sight of the regiments they had so disgracefully abandoned. Believes attention has only to be called to the practice to induce the United States government to prevent its recurrence. Calls attention to the practice

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on the part of the British commanders of refusing to receive United States deserters and compelling them to leave the frontier within twelve hours. Page 277

July 18, Foreign Office. Hamilton to Goulburn. Sends copy of instructions to Bagot and of correspondence between Bagot and Monroe on the subject of the delivery of black and coloured people taken from on board British vessels and still held as prisoners. 279

Enclosed. Correspondence, namely, Bagot to Monroe, 10th May (280); Bathurst (should probably be Castlereagh, and is no doubt an error in copying the documents for transmission to Goulburn) to Bagot, 20th November. 1815 (281); Monroe to Bagot, 15th May, 1816 (283); same to the same, 30th May (284); Bagot to Monroe, 24th May (286); Bagot to Castlereagh, 4th June (287). 280 to 287

(The persons in question were delivered over to the British authorities.)

July 27, Halifax. Rear Admiral Griffith to Croker (No. 54). In consequence of notification from Bagot of negotiations with the United States respecting the fisheries, he has withdrawn in the meantime his instructions to the cruisers, so as not to interfere with the negotiations. 107

Enclosed. Hamilton (Foreign Office) to Croker, 20th May. Bagot has received powers to negotiate with the United States respecting the fisheries. The Admiralty is requested to send instructions to the naval officers to obey such orders as they may receive from Bagot. 109

Griffith to Croker, 16th June, 1815. The "Espoir" has been ordered to watch American vessels fishing in the St. Lawrence, and the "Jaseur" to look to those fishing off Nova Scotia, and to inform them that as fishing privileges have been abrogated by war, they are to desist from fishing under pain of seizure and confiscation, and foreign vessels are to be seized when found in ports and harbours of these districts unless they have entered them in distress. 110

Goulburn to Croker, 21st June, 1815. Sends copies of dispatches from Bathurst to vice Admiral Sir R. G. Keats. 111

Bathurst to Keats, 17th June, 1815. By the treaty of 1783, the United States fishermen had the privilege of fishing within British jurisdiction and of using the shore for the purposes connected with the fishery; these privileges have been abrogated by the war and not renewed by the present treaty. The fishermen of the United States are not to be interfered with on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland or at sea, but they are to be prevented from using British territories for purposes connected with the fishery. If, however, they have through ignorance formed establishments as before the war, which could not be suddenly abandoned without considerable loss, they are not to be interfered with during this year, unless they attempt to carry on a contraband trade, but it must be explained that they are not to expect a continuance of the indulgence during any future season. 112

Bathurst to Keats, 17th June, 1815. As the season is late, some fishermen may still arrive from the United States; against them the principle of exclusion need not be enforced. They are, however, to receive the same warning as was given to those who were engaged previous to his arrival. 115

July 29, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Sends reports and correspondence respecting fortifications to be erected by the Americans. Sends also list of names assigned to places on the Lakes of Canada. 67

Enclosed. Owen to Croker, 16th May. Sends copy of letter from Baumgardt respecting the United States fortifying Rouse's Point. 68

Baumgardt to Owen,—March. Reports the steps taken by the United States to fortify Lake Champlain. 69

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Owen to Croker, 12th June (extract). The two three deckers at Sackett's Harbour have been put in a state fit for launching since the peace and the other fort on Rouse's Point is actually begun. Page 70

List of names to be used in official documents of places on the Lakes. 71

August 16, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter from Board of Ordnance, relative to order by Wilson for depositing at Quebec the ordnance stores for vessels on the Lakes, asking that Bathurst give orders for their being forwarded to their destination. 75

Enclosed. Crew to Croker, 14th August. To prevent the expense of landing at Quebec stores intended to be sent to Kingston for ships on the Lakes. 76

Croker to Goulburn, 26th August. Sends correspondence respecting the employment of ships of war to prevent smuggling and to use them for the conveyance of troops and stores; there does not appear to be any objection to the employment of the ships for the transport alluded to. 78

Owen to Croker, 1st June. Sends correspondence with the lieut.-governor of Upper Canada and with the administrator in chief. The position of the officers of the navy on the Lakes; his desire to stop jobbery in the transport of stores, &c. 79

Owen to Drummond, 20th March. Calls attention to the policy of the commissariat in respect to transport, which encourages settlement on the American side; if vessels are required he would take the responsibility of building them rather than to purchase from the Americans, as they can be built at least as cheaply on the Canadian side. There have been no losses in the transport by His Majesty's ships, but the transport of stores from Nottawasaga requires some better arrangement; is ready to apply all His Majesty's vessels to this service. Capt. Bourchier has not yet sent report on the road from Burlington, 80

Bourchier to Owen, 2nd March. In answer to inquiry from the commissariat respecting transport, has recommended the purchase of a vessel from the Americans. McDouall complains of losses in the transport of stores, and recommends a radical change. Discusses the advantage of a road from Burlington for transport from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie. 83

Drummond to Owen, 13th April. Has directed the commisssary general to send information respecting the schooner said to have been bought in the United States for transport, which he considers to be impossible, as he did not give it his concurrence. Has desired the commissary general to communicate his (Owen's) offer for the transport of stores, &c. 86

Robinson to Foster, 13th April. No vessel was built for the commissariat; the contractors for transport may have had one built, but with that he could not interfere. Has directed the commissariat officers to avail themselves of Owen's offer, provided the officers of the ships of war will sign receipts or bills of lading. 87

Owen to Drummond, 21st April. Even if the vessel for transport was not directly ordered by the commissariat, has not changed his mind on the impolicy of having the vessel built in the United States. There was no need to make the stipulation as to signing receipts for stores sent by His Majesty's ships, they are signed by the master not by the captain 89

Owen to Gore, 27th May. Thanks for the opinion of the Attorney General as to the right of the vessels of both nations to navigate the Lakes and that the search of public vessels is illegal. That only the collector of Customs has the right to visit vessels on the Lakes gives

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a new feature to the naval service. Shall transmit the opinion and His Excellency's decision. Page 91

Owen to Gore, 21st March (extract). Asks for authority for the naval officers to assist in preventing smuggling, such as is the case in the United Kingdom. 93

Bourchier to Owen, 2nd March (extract). Hopes that the government will hold all the land for four miles up the Grand River; the bad character of many of the settlers, with no magistrate nearer than 40 Mile Creek; has acted as one, which he believes he has a right to do; asks for advice. 95

Gore to Owen, 14th May. Sends opinion of the Attorney General; the civil authority is sufficient for the support of the revenue laws. 96

The opinion of the Attorney General referred to. 97

August 26, Horse Guards. Duke of York to Bathurst. States circumstances which should lead to the withdrawal of the order by the Prince Regent to discontinue the pay and allowances to the inspecting field officers of militia in Canada and Nova Scotia. 187

September 4, Foreign Office. Joseph Planta, Jr., to Goulburn. Transmits by order of Castlereagh, complaint by the American Minister of the proceedings of the naval forces on Lake Erie. Asks that instructions be sent to act in strict conformity with the relations of amity and friendship towards the United States. 291

Enclosed. John Quincy Adams to Castlereagh, 29th August. Transmits complaint and affidavits that parties of armed men from the British armed vessel "Tecumseh" had boarded several vessels belonging to the people of the United States in an improper manner and asking that instructions be sent to abstain from such conduct. 292

Cass to the officer commanding the "Tecumseh," 6th June. Complains officially of improper conduct towards vessels belonging to people of the United States. 293

Affidavits in support of the complaint. 294 to 302

September 6, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. The Lords of the Admiralty prefer the entrance of the Grand River for the principal depot and naval establishment on Lake Erie; deepening the river or constructing a mole may be left to the chief engineer. Refers to Bathurst the report from Owen on the fall of water in Lake Erie and the propriety, in consequence, of building a pier in Mohawk Bay. 99

Enclosed. Commodore Owen to Croker, 31st August. On the subject of the fall of water in Lake Erie and the propriety of building a pier in Mohawk Bay, which is an object of the greatest importance. Has already stated its advantage and described the situation he thought favourable; has built a hut and placed a careful person to watch the rise and fall, the effect of bad weather and winds in summer and of the ice in winter. Sends copy of letter to Bourchier, with sketch. Remarks on the class of vessels required, the collection of materials, &c. 100

Commodore Owen to Bourchier, 24th October, 1815. Return of the "Huron" with Harris, assistant surveyor on board; if he calls at the Grand River his attention is to be directed to the points marked A, B and C in the sketch, to ascertain if at these or any other near, there are facilities for erecting a mole to shelter ships of war in winter. Asks for his (Bourchier's) obser vations. 104

Sketch of Lake Erie, showing various points referred to. 104*a*

September 6, Foreign Office. Joseph Planta, jr., to Goulburn. Sends dispatch from Bagot, with note from Monroe respecting enlistment of British deserters. 303

Enclosed. Bagot to Castlereagh, 4th July. Sends note from Monroe. 304

Monroe to Bagot, 12th June. In reference to the alleged enlistment of British deserters, instructions have been sent to McComb, command-

1816. ing on the frontier, to investigate the charges and report. If such enlistments were made, these were made contrary to positive orders. Page 305

September 24, ForeignOffice. Joseph Planta, jr., to Goulburn. Transmits dispatch, with enclosures, from Bagot respecting the enlistment of British deserters in the army of the United States. 306

Enclosed. Bagot to Castlereagh, 12th August. Transmits copy of note from Monroe, on the subject of enlisting deserters. 307

Monroe to Bagot, 20th July. Sends copy of letter from General McComb that no deserters have been admitted to the United States service; if any have gained admission it has been without his sanction and against his intention. Inquiry shall be made to ascertain if any have been admitted. 308

McComb to Monroe, 20th June. There has been no recruiting since the war, but as substitutes are allowed, deserters may have crept in by that means; more stringent rules have been passed. The perfect harmony that exists between the officers on both sides. 309

eptember 25, ForeignOffice. Joseph Planta, jr., to Goulburn. Sends dispatch from Bagot, with enclosures, relative to the hostile disposition of the Indians in the United States. 311

Enclosed. Bagot to Castlereagh, 12th August. Sherbrooke has reported the hostile disposition of the Mississippi Indians towards the United States, on account of the building of forts contrary to the treaty of peace. Has communicated the report to Monroe and the steps Sherbrooke is taking to allay their excitement, assuring them they would get no military assistance from Great Britain. Monroe asserts that only one fort is to be built, that at Green Bay, where there has always been a fort. Is afraid that the fears of the Indians are too well founded, and that this fort is only part of a larger system. 312

Sherbrooke to Bagot, 15th July. Reports the hostile disposition of the Indians towards the United States, and the steps he has taken to allay the excitement. 314

McDouall to military secretary, 17th June. The defenceless state of the post at Drummond Island; the ferment among the Mississippi Indians, it having been intimated to them that the United States intend to build forts on their lands, with or without their consent. The fears of the Indians that their extermination is intended. The anger of the chiefs at the evasion of the question of their being supported by Great Britain. His embarrassment caused by the silence imposed on him. The Americans at Makinac are making use of every means to increase the discontent of the Indians and the moderate quantity of powder given to them will be blazoned forth as supplying them with the means of war. The violent measures taken at Makinac and the determination to exclude British traders from the Indian territory; the indignation of the Indians when this shall become known. Has occupied the heights with the small guns. The uncertainty of correspondence. 315

McDouall to military secretary, 19th June. The delay in the receipt of letters prevents the carrying orders into immediate effect. The difficulty of purchasing the island and the obstacles thrown in the way by the Americans. Regrets that Sherbrooke did not approve of the purchase of the few swords, sashes and epaulets, to be presented to the Indian chiefs as a mark of the estimate of their zeal and bravery; he and McKay will each pay half of the cost. 321

McDouall to military secretary, 19th June. Arrival of 400 Indians, chiefly Sioux, the number will, before long, amount to 1,500. Believes there is a strong confederacy of Indians, which will be no easy conquest for the Americans. The delicate position in which he is placed owing to the presence of this Indian army. The expectation of the Indians to be supported in their claim to the lands secured to them by treaty,

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which the Americans are trying to violate. Their horror at the idea of British traders being excluded; will act with circumspection; the presents given to the swarm of Indians, with which they are not satisfied, will resound from one end of the States to the other, as an incentive to them to go to war, and that they are being furnished with the means. Page 324

Hall, military secretary, to McDouall, 4th July. The letters relating to the erection of a block house and to other subjects will be laid before the governor general on his arrival. He (McDouall) is not to correspond directly with the authorities of the United States; matters in dispute should be communicated to the governor general, who will correspond with the United States through the resident minister. 327

Addison, military secretary, to McDouall 15th July. He is to do all in his power to discourage in the Indians their hostile disposition towards the United States. They are to be persuaded, if possible, to return peaceably to their homes; to be explicitly told that the British government will not assist them in acts of hostility, but any complaints they have to make will meet with immediate attention, which will be a more likely means of obtaining their reasonable objects than by means of unreasoning hostility. The commander of the forces will approve of the construction of the block house. 328

September 27, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Sends letter, &c., from Sherbrooke recommending an allowance to de Watteville for his passage from Quebec for the favourable consideration of Bathurst. 189

September 30, Foreign Office. Hamilton to the same. Transmits copy of dispatch from Bagot, with enclosures, respecting the reduction of the naval armament on the Lakes. 330

Enclosed. Bagot to Castlereagh, 12th August. Reports the conference held with Monroe on the proposed reduction. 331

Alleged arrogant conduct of the British on Lake Erie, extracts from the "Pittsburg Mercury." 337

Bagot to Monroe, 26th July. The Prince Regent will cheerfully adopt the spirit of Mr. Adams's suggestions as to the reduction of the naval armament on the Lakes, but is unacquainted with the particular arrangements which the United States government would propose to make for this object. 341

Monroe to Bagot, 2nd August. It being stated that Adams has not given the precise proposal for the reduction of the naval armaments on the Lakes, the President proposes the following arrangement, one vessel to each government on Lake Ontario, not exceeding one hundred tons burden, with one 18 pound cannon. He also proposes that on the upper Lakes there should be two vessels of like burden and force and on Lake Champlain one vessel not exceeding like burden and force; all other vessels to be dismantled and neither party to build or arm any other vessel on the shores of these Lakes. Other conditions. 343

Bagot to Monroe, 6th August. Is not authorized to agree as to details and shall send the proposal to his government. Shall, however, give effect to any arrangement which can be made for suspending the construction and equipment of armed vessels on the Lakes. 346

Monroe to Bagot, 12th August. Proposes that the regulations stated in his former note be adopted provisionally and if this is agreed to, an order will be issued to carry these arrangements into effect. If he has not power to do so, asks him to send list of British naval force now on the Lakes, with an assurance that its further augmentation shall be suspended and the United States government shall issue an order to confine its naval force strictly within that limit. 348

Bagot to Monroe, 13th August. Cannot make any agreement, even provisionally, as to the exact manner in which the respective forces on

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the Lakes shall be limited, as reference must always be made to the arrangements of a peace establishment and to the ordinary services of the provinces. Has not a correct statement of the naval force in commission; shall procure and send it, and in the meantime all further augmentation shall be suspended. Page 350

October 22, Foreign Office. Hamilton to Goulburn. Sends, with enclosures, dispatches from Bagot, respecting the conduct of a British officer in searching an American vessel. 351

Enclosed. Correspondence, namely, Bagot to Castlereagh, 1st September; Bagot to Monroe, 16th August; Monroe to Bagot, 14th August; Cass to Monroe, 26th July; Major Belton to McComb, 24th July; John R. Williams to Cass, 24th July; McComb to Crawford, 25th July. 352 to 362

November 18, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Sends observations by Lt.-Col. James, an intelligent officer, lately arrived from Canada. (The date is almost illegible, it might be the 2nd). 190

Enclosed. Lt.-Col. James to Torrens, 7th November. Sends observations on occurrences at Detroit; the headquarters of the western district should be removed from Amherstburg to Delaware. 191

Detailed statement of the means made use of in Detroit, to induce British soldiers to desert. The unfair conduct of Governor Cass. 192

November 18, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Refers for Bathurst's consideration, memorial of William Clarke, an out pensioner, for leave to settle in Canada. 196

Enclosed. Memorial. 197

November 20, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Refers for Bathurst's consideration a petition of Nathaniel Ellis, late of the 49th, for permission to proceed to Canada as a settler; his statement is correct. 200

November 30, Admiralty. Croker to the same. Ker, judge of the vice-Admiralty court of Lower Canada, has not been superseded, but a letter intended for the acting judge at Halifax, that his functions had ceased, was sent by mistake to Ker, hence his memorial. 105

A note of the same date states that Ker's memorial is returned, but asks for a copy to be put on record. 106

December 21, Foreign Office. Hamilton to Goulburn. Transmits dispatch, with enclosures, from Bagot, being correspondence with the United States Secretary of State, containing statements of the British and American naval forces on the Lakes of Canada. 363

Enclosed. Bagot to Castlereagh, 9th November. Sends copy of note to Monroe with list of vessels on the Lakes. 364

Bagot to Monroe, 4th November. Sends list of vessels on the different Lakes. 366

List of British vessels. 367

Monroe to Bagot, 7th November. Has received list of British vessels; sends lists of vessels of the United States. 369

Lists of vessels of the United States. 370, 371, 372

Bagot to Monroe, 8th November. Has received no account of vessels on the upper lakes. 373

Monroe to Bagot, 8th November. The naval force on the upper Lakes is included in the return for Lake Erie. 374

Same to the same, same date. Has sent orders relating to naval force as alluded to in his letter of the 7th. 375

December 26, Whitehall. Lack to Goulburn. The necessity of the case justified Sherbrooke's decision to open certain inland ports for the admission of flour and other provisions from the United States free. 210

No date. Instruments and books necessary for ascertaining the latitude and longitude directed in the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent. 20

PUBLIC OFFICES, 1816.

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1816.

January 1, General Post Office. Freeling to Goulburn. In consequence of representations from Drummond, orders have been sent to the deputy postmaster general to report fully on the subject of postal communication between Quebec and Upper Canada. Page 234

January 2, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Transmits for the opinion of Bathurst, papers relative to a pension for the widow of the late Major McKee. 79

January 2, General Post Office. Freeling to Goulburn. Sends proposition from the deputy postmaster general in Canada that all letters for Upper and Lower Canada should be sent through New York. As this includes public letters, directions on that point are requested from Bathurst. 235

Enclosed. Heriot to Freeling, 2nd November, 1815 (extract). Recommends that letters for Upper and Lower Canada should be sent through New York. 236

January 3, Castle Street. Hamilton to Goulburn (?) Sends account of sums voted by Parliament in 1815 in aid of the expense of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. It is proposed that £150 per annum be paid to each of the four additional ministers in Upper Canada and to the two in Lower Canada, the Society allowing them £50 a year from its own funds. 242

January 3, Ordnance. Crew to Bunbury. Transmits representation of John Bland in reply to the report of the committee of artillery officers on the repeating muskets of his invention, and asks if a further investigation and trial should be made. 36

January 10, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. In reference to recommendation from Drummond relative to the destitute situation of the widows and families of many of the officers of the militia of Canada, and especially the case of R. Richardson, who has been severely wounded, recommends that he be allowed a shilling a day, but the Legislature of Canada should provide for this. If there are difficulties in the measure Bathurst should have a sum entered in the next estimate to provide for it. 81

January 10, Hudson's Bay House. Pelly, Deputy Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, to Bathurst. The remote situation of the Red River settlement a strong argument for military protection against violence; the small population would have been more than doubled had the settlers been protected. They suffered hardships at the beginning, but as soon as they began regular cultivation they had a large surplus of produce which was the principal cause of the inveterate hostility shown. The conspiracy of the North-west Company to destroy the settlement has been openly charged by the Hudson's Bay Company, which is the guardian of the peace of the territory granted by charter. If accusations are made against the Hudson's Bay Company's servants they should be communicated, to be refuted if false or the ill-disposed punished if true. The cases of Miles McDonell and his sheriff are in train of regular legal decision. Had sent such documents as it was thought would be sufficient; sends now other depositions and a letter from a partner of the North-west Company to the agent at Montreal, informing him of the intention to open hostilities "against the enemy at Red River" and at the Red River he gave out that he held the King's commission and appeared in uniform. The careful investigation shows the deliberate design to destroy the settlement in which design the outrages originated. Asks that the opinion of counsel may be obtained as to the powers of the company to enforce order, which would prevent outrage and remove doubts industriously promulgated. 183

1816. *Enclosed.* Two depositions of James Flynn regarding threats by Cameron against the Red River settlement and acts of violence. Pages 192, 194

Two depositions of Michael McDonell on the same subject. 197, 201

Deposition by Joseph Kenny. 204

Affidavit by Hector McEachern with copies of letters from Cameron. 208, 209, 212

January 25, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits letter from Drummond with requisition for presents for the Indians, so as to obtain Bathurst's opinion. 82

January 30, Transport Office. McLeay to the same. Returns memorial from James Thompson, for additional remuneration as assistant surgeon on board the "Baltic" conveying settlers to Canada. Every stipulated payment has been made to him. 13

February 2, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Sends copy of letter from the Ordnance that measures have been taken to provide all the rifles for the service mentioned in letter of 13th November last. 83

Enclosed. Crew to Harrison, 1st December, 1815. The rifles asked for have been ordered. 84

February 3, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits accounts from Campbell on the business of settlers who left for Canada last season, for Bathurst's opinion if the expenses incurred by Campbell were necessary. Will, if Bathurst does not object, send to Canada a list of the settlers and account of the sum each has deposited, so that those entitled may be repaid. 80

February 5, War Office. Palmerston to Bathurst (?). Suggests cutting off one Major General from Canada and one from Nova Scotia. 158

February 7, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Widows of militia officers are only entitled to a pension when their husbands die a violent death in the actual discharge of some military duty. This not being the case with McKee, the recommendation of Drummond on behalf of his widow cannot be complied with. 85

February 14, Ordnance. Crew to Bunbury. Transmits report on the experiment made with Bland's repeating fire arms. 37

February 20, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. The Lords of the Treasury will, out of the extraordinaries of the army, make provision this year for payment of pensions to the widows and families of officers of the militia of Canada killed in action during the late war. 86

February 20, Treasury. Paget to Bunbury. Asks him to place a memorial enclosed in the hands of Bathurst, as he is anxious to oblige his friend, Capt. Montresor of the navy. 87

February 23, Ordnance. Crew to the same. Transmits copy of report from the committee of field officers of artillery at Woolwich, of the result of the experiments on Bland's repeating fire arms, with a copy of Bland's answer. Submits the latter for Bathurst's information and that he may consider what compensation should be made to Bland. 41

Enclosed. Report of committee, 12th February. There is no reason to alter the opinion already expressed on Bland's repeating fire arms. Report enclosed from the naval officers with which the field officers agree. 38

Report of the naval officers 6th February that, for reasons given, it would be dangerous to employ Bland's repeating fire arms on board of His Majesty's ships. 40

Bland to Crew, 19th February. Submits to the decision of the committee and hopes that the American government will take the same view. Applies for remuneration for his loss of time and business, in accordance with Drummond's promise. Had kept the knowledge of the invention to himself, but presumes he can fit up arms on that principle for any one who may wish for them. 42

1816.

February 24, War Office. Merry to Goulburn. Transmits memorial from Judith, wife of Thomas Donahoe (given as Donahee in the letter) for a free passage to join her husband at Chambly. Asks if any arrangements have been made that would meet this application. Page 159

Enclosed. Judith Donahoe to Palmerston, 11th February. Is the wife of Thomas Donahoe of the 1— 39th regiment; applies for a passage to join her husband at Chambly. 160

March 4, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Report respecting settlers placed on the line of communication between Quebec and New Brunswick by Drummond. His course for providing rations judicious, but these should either be provided for by the colonial legislature or voted with the civil establishment, as the expense does not appear to be of a military description. 88

March 6, Ordnance. Crew to Bunbury. The Board of Ordnance has received application from artificers lately discharged from that department for passage to North America. Is it the intention of government to afford such an advantage at this time? 45

March 9, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. In reference to application for transports to convey detachments to Quebec and Halifax, to bring back tooops; if these are in Canada it is probable they will embark with troops now there. 14

March 22, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Sends copy of letter from the deputy storekeeper general respecting the shipment of stationery to Lower Canada. 89

Enclosed. Copy dated 13th March. 90

March 22, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter from the deputy storekeeper general, respecting the shipment of stores for settlers in Canada. 91

Enclosed. Copy dated 13th March, containing list of stores sent. 92

March 23, War Office. Merry to Goulburn. The Secretary at war desires to know whether and when the late Lieut. Gen. Sir. George Prevost, was removed from his appointment as commander of the forces in British North America. 162

March 27, Ordnance. Crew to the same. In reference to applications from discharged officers for permission to go to Canada and Drummond being of opinion that such a class of people settling there would be of advantage to both provinces, desires to know if government would object to discharged Ordnance artificers proceeding to Canada at the public expense, so far as concerns the voyage. 46

March 28, Treasury. Lushington to the same, Sends return of stores shipped for the Indians in Upper and Lower Canada in 1815. 93

March 29, Treasury. Same to the same. Sends copy of letter from the Astronomer Royal repecting a supply of mathemathical instruments for the survey of Canada, for Bathurst's opinion as to the instructions which should be given. 94

Enclosed. Pond to Harrison (Treasury). Recommends that in addition to the instruments already procured, an instrument by Dollond to show the variations of the compass with much greater precision might be added. 95

March 30, War Office. Merry to Mrs. Moores. To apply to the Colonial Office for a free passage to join her husband, which will be provided for her and her children on producing evidence of her marriage. 163

April 2, War Office. Same to Goulburn. What are the duties of an inspecting field officer of militia in the British settlements in America in time of peace and the nature of his appointment? 164

April 3, Hudson's Bay House. Berens, Governor of Hudson's Bay Company, to Bathurst. As no communication has been received respecting the proposal for military protection the company seem to have no alternative but to adopt a

1816. measure of defence which although unprecedented appears to be fully sanctioned by their charter and called for by the necessity of the case. Sends copy of the clause with remarks. Page 215 217

Enclosed. Clause of the charter referred to.

April 9, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Private William Morrison can have a passage to Quebec in the "Diana," and may embark on the 15th of this month. 15

April 10, Transport Office. Same to Bunbury. Sergeant McDonald, his wife and six children can have a passage in the "Diana," they should embark at Blackwall previous to the 15th instant. 16

April 10, Transport Office. Same to Goulburn. The wife and 3 grandchildren of Sergeant Anderson and Mrs. J. Bland can have a passage to Quebec on board the "Diana." 17

April 11, Treasury. Lushington to Bunbury. The Lords of the Treasury have no means of affording relief in the case of Miss Rosanna Miller, daughter of a loyalist. 96

April 11, Ordnance. Ward to Goulburn. Before the value of artillery and ordnance stores captured in North America can be distributed to the captors, the Royal sign manual should be transmitted to authorize the same. 47

April 15, General Post Office. Freeling to Goulburn. Sends letters for his perusal. 237

Enclosed. Francis Hall to Freeling, 9th March. Drummond has dissolved the Parliament of the lower province, on account, it is stated, of the high tone of the legislature, because of the decision of the Prince Regent and Council as it respects the judges lately impeached. 238

April 15, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Passages provided in the "Diana" for Mr. Jesse Smith to Quebec, and in the "Stranger" for John Hartley and wife to Halifax. 18

April 15, Ordnance. Ouvry to Goulburn. In answer to Bathurst's inquiry, there are 39 applicants for passages from discharged artificers. 48

April 16, Ordnance. Griffin to the same. Orders will be given for the payment to the captors of the value of the artillery and stores taken in North America, but the sign manual of the Prince Regent to that effect must be produced before payment can be made. 49

April 19, Hudson's Bay House. Berens to Bathurst. Has received letter with the information that the extent of jurisdiction which the Hudson's Bay Company can legally claim has been referred to His Majesty's law servants. The company will give every assistance in its power towards the investigation. 219

April 22, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Orders have been sent to prepare the rifles to be placed at the disposal of Major Norton, Chief of the Five Nations. 97

April 22, Treasury. Same to the same. The Lords of the Treasury approve of the purchase by Drummond of premises at Quebec, for the accommodation of public departments. 98

April 22, Ordnance. Ouvry to the same. Applications have been received from discharged artificers and labourers for a free passage for themselves and families to British North America; there are sixty-six persons in all, in addition to the number mentioned in a letter of the 15th instant. 50

April 30, Ordnance. Mulgrave to Bathurst. Sends letter from the Inspector General of Fortifications, with enclosures from the Commanding Royal Engineers in Canada, to be returned. 51

Enclosed. Mann to Mulgrave, 24th April, 1816. Transmits copies of letters, &c., from Nicolls, by which it appears that all the works of defence have been stopped. The defensive works at Quebec and Kingston are indispensable and can be carried out without the general plan which depends to some extent on the result of the commission on the boundaries. Sees no objection to the employment of the officers of

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engineers in superintending the proposed canal and surveying the country. Page 52

Nicolls to Mann, 5th January. Sends copies of communications from Drummond, by which the distribution of officers of engineers must be differently arranged. Calls attention to the importance of the works at Quebec, Missisauga Point and Fort Henry. Everything will be done to facilitate the work on the canal between Lower and Upper Canada by the Ottawa and Rideau rivers, that to LaChine being for the benefit of Montreal should be treated as a civil measure. The direct passage from Quebec by the north side of the island of Montreal appears to be the natural military route being much shorter and more secure and can be rendered safe and commodious at an expense trifling when compared with that by Montreal and Lachine. 54

Foster to Nicolls, 1st January. In consequence of orders (extract sent) from Bathurst, all works of defence in the Canadas are to cease. Drummond will, however, send instructions respecting the works at Point Henry. 57

Bathurst to Drummond, 10th October, 1815 (extract). The Prince Regent's gratification that Michilimakinak has been restored to the United States according to the treaty. Until the boundaries are formally recognized all works of defence in Canada are to cease. Plans should be sent for approbation for any works that may be considered indispensable. 58

Foster to Nicolls, 2nd January. Sends extract from dispatch of Bathurst to Drummond to have a survey made of the line of navigation by the Ottawa and Rideau and similar surveys to be made of the canal between Montreal and LaChine. 60

Bathurst to Drummond, 10th October (extract). Surveys of canals to be made. 61

Nicolls to Mann, 23rd December, 1815. Sends returns. Remarks on the fortifications. Calls attention to the propriety of relieving the young officers of engineers of duty which could be performed by the other departments leaving them free for higher employment. The importance of strengthening works of defence. 62

Returns.

1. Number of officers of Royal Engineers required in the Canadas. 65

2. Abstract of services for which estimates have been prepared and which have been ordered to be performed by the Engineer department. 66

(In this last the sum required for each post is given with the nature of the work).

May 4, Whitehall. Beckett to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from Sir John Doyle with list of inhabitants of Guernsey who wish to emigrate; he suggests that they might be useful if sent to Upper Canada, to which he recommends they should be conveyed free of expense. 3

Enclosed. Doyle to Beckett, 24th April. Sends lists of inhabitants of Guernsey who feel themselves obliged to emigrate. They are poor but have useful trades, so that it would be an advantage to convey them free of expense to Upper Canada. 4

Lists. The first contains the names of 69 men with 32 women and 91 children, a total of 192 persons, the second gives the names of three men and four women, a total of 7. 6 to 9

May 9, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Sends application from Job Guy Gray, late smith at Gibraltar, for a passage for himself and family to North America, for Bathurst's opinion. 99

May 20, Transport Office. McLeay to the same. Elizabeth Moors and child can have a passage to Quebec in the "Spartan," to embark at Deptford on the 27th instant. 19

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May 23, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Mrs. Herbert and two children can have a passage to Quebec in the "Spartan." Page 20

May 27, Treasury. Lushington to the same. The Lords of the Treasury have authorized Drummond to incur the expense for presents to the Indians purchased at Michilimakinak and Montreal. 100

May 27, General Post Office. Freeling to the same. The offer of Wilson to pay half the passage money of himself and two of his aides-de-camp as compensation for the loss sustained by the commander of the packet by laying in stock for their accommodation is satisfactory. 239

June 4, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Sends petition from Jesse Smith for a passage for himself and family to Quebec. 101

June 11, Howard Street. Shaw to the same. The British proprietors of lands on the Mississippi have been referred to him (Goulburn) by the Foreign Office for information respecting their claims. 244

June 13, Downing Street. Goulburn to Harrison. When was letter from Col. Brooke sent by the Treasury, as he (Goulburn) cannot find that it was received? 103

June 13, Treasury. J. S. Reynolds to Goulburn. Asks if the officer commanding in Canada was empowered by Bathurst to authorize the increase of pay requested by Lieut. Bell. Until an answer is received the case will not be considered. 102

June 14, Transport Office. McLeay to the same. Two ships have been engaged for Quebec; one of them may be ready in about three weeks. Carette's story of having been robbed is a fiction. 21

June 18, Treasury. Harrison to the same. Sends copies of letters sent to him relative to the allowance recommended by Bathurst to Col. Brooke. 104

Enclosed. Lushington to the same. 27th September, 1815. The Lords of the Treasury will comply with Bathurst's recommendation for increased pay to Col. Brooke, but ask for the date of his assuming and resigning the command on which the recommendation is based. 105

The same to the same. 16th January, 1816. Calls attention to the preceding letter to which an answer is requested. 106

June 18, Ordnance. Chapman to the same. It is intended, in reducing the force to a peace establishment, to withdraw the artillery drivers serving in Canada and Nova Scotia, but a small detachment may be left in Canada. 76

June 20, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Sends report from the commissioners of customs on the case of William Clarke, allowed to proceed to Canada as a settler, but detained at Yarmouth by the officers of customs. Directions have been given to permit him to embark. 107

Enclosed. Commissioner of Customs, 12th June. The officers of customs have detained Clarke, being an artificer, till he shall have obtained permission. They know of no law to prevent artificers to go to His Majesty's dominions abroad, but refer the application of Clarke to the Treasury. 108

June 20, War Office. Merry to Goulburn. Transmits regulations for the payment of the out-pensions to discharged soldiers residing in Canada. 165

Enclosed. Instructions for the payment of out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital residing in Canada. 166

June 21, Ordnance. Chapman to Goulburn. What orders have been given as to the withdrawal of artillery drivers. The orders from the Ordnance are delayed till this information is received. 77

June 22, War Office. Merry to the same. The officers of the Canadian Voltigeurs mentioned in his letter of 4th ulto., are to be placed upon half pay from 25th July, 1815, except the paymasters, surgeon and quarter-master, who are to revert to their former situations in the line. 169

June 22, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Sends papers for the comptrollers of army accounts respecting the claims of Lieut. Christopher James Bell. Was

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the officer commanding in Canada authorized to direct the issue of the allowance? Page 109

June 22, War Office. Merry to Goulburn. In reference to the application by the widow of paymaster Place of the Canadian Voltigeurs for a pension on the grounds of her husband being killed by an accident, whilst serving with his corps, desires to know the terms on which the corps was formed. 170

June 25, Transport Office. McLeay to the same. I. P. Salem, his wife and eight children, G. Annerlerle and G. Bihl can have a passage in the "Perseverance," sailing from Deptford. 22

June 27, Transport Office. Same to the same. The expense of passage for out pensioners to Quebec, including cabin bedding may be reckoned at from seven pounds to seven guineas per man. 23

June 27, Transport Office. Same to the same. Passages can be granted to Revs. John Seed and John Wilson, and to Mr. Robert Burrage by the "Monarch" to Quebec. 24

July 6, Treasury. Lushington to the same The Lords of the Treasury approve of Drummond calling in the Army bills and putting an end to the establishment, the necessity for it having ceased. 110

July 12, War Office. Lukin to the same. Calls attention to the letter relative to the terms on which the Canadian Voltigeurs were formed. 171

July 13, Lincoln's Inn. Law Officers to Bathurst. See no objection in law to the Act for the incorporation of the Protestant clergy of Lower Canada. 11

July 18, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter from the Secretary at War on the case of the widow of the late Lieut. Col. John Connolly of the Royal Virginia Foresters, recommended for a pension by Drummond. Copy to be sent to Drummond. 111

Enclosed. Palmerston to Harrison, 20th June. If the marriage of the widow of the late Lieut. Col. John Connolly took place before his reduction to half pay in 1783, she will be entitled to a pension. 112

July 25, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. The baggage of Major Goulburn will be received in the "Hussaren" in two or three days for conveyance to Quebec. 25

July 27, War Office. Lukin to the same. Transmits further letter respecting the payment of out pensioners in Canada, remote from the principal military stations. 172

Enclosed. Aust to Lukin, 16th July. The arrangements for paying out pensioners in Canada, remote from principal military stations. 173

August 9, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Sends letter from Thomas Barwis praying to be placed on half pay or to receive a pension as late intendant of Naval Stores at the dockyard, Kingston, for Bathurst's opinion. 113

August 12, Transport Office. McLeay to the same. If Bouchette has not embarked in the river on board the "Royal Charlotte" for a passage to Halifax, he may embark on her arrival at Portsmouth. 26

August 14, War Office. Lukin to the same. Two commissions have been issued to Sherbrooke; is he to be charged fees on both? 175

August 15, Treasury. Harrison to the same. The Lords of the Treasury in reference to Drummond's letter, stating that a magazine is necessary at Kingston, being of opinion that before such a work can be begun previous sanction and a vote from Parliament are necessary, orders have been sent to Drummond to suspend the execution of the work until the officers of Ordnance in Canada shall be directed in regard to it. 119

August 15, Treasury. The same to the same. Sends abstract of returns of stores and Indian presents sent to the Canadas since 1st January, 1813, amounting to £692,899. Orders sent that an account of their appropriation, with vouchers, be forwarded, with return of what remain applicable to the public service. The necessity for retrenchment. 114

Enclosed. Abstract of returns; the different departments to which the stores are sent are specified. 115

1816.
August 17, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Sends minute of the Treasury in regard to the arrangement for placing the public stores under the storekeeper general's department; order to be sent to transfer all the stores described. With respect to presents for the Indians, asks for Bathurst's opinion, as the Treasury believes the same system should be adopted for them. Page 120

Enclosed. Minute of Treasury 13th August on the proposed transfer. 122

August 20, War Office. Lukin to Goulburn. In reference to Francis Fortier's application for half pay on the ground of having served in the Canadian militia, Palmerston does not consider Fortier has a claim on the public funds of the country, the whole expense of that militia being defrayed by the North American colonies. 176

August 20, Transport Office. McLeay to the same J. R. Hoyle can have a passage to Canada in the "Cornet" at Woolwich. 27

August 22, War Office. Lukin to the same. Sends list of men of the 104th, whose periods of service have expired. Does Bathurst think it expedient to hold out any promise of land to the men desirous to become settlers? 177

Enclosed. List. 178

August 26, Navy Office. Bouverie to Bunbury. Refers to Bathurst for directions respecting the accounts of Thomas Edgecumbe, late acting naval storekeeper at Isle aux Noix. 28

August 26, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Asks for Bathurst's opinion on the continuance of provisions to settlers in Canada beyond the time limited by government. 131

September 4, Treasury. Same to the same. The accounts of Campbell of the deposits received by him from settlers for Canada in the spring of 1815, have been examined, and instructions sent to the commissary general in Canada, to repay the amounts and charge the payments in his accounts. 132

September 18, War Office. Merry to the same. To send copies of instructions, if issued, respecting the issue of full or half pay to officers of de Meuron's regiment who intend to become settlers. 179

September 23, York Factory. Memorial in the form of a letter from servants of the Hudson's Bay Company for protection in their design to form a settlement at Red River. The letter is addressed to William Chute, M.P., "The Vine," near Basingstoke, Hants, for Joseph Wood. 221

September 26, Hudson's Bay House. Berens to Bathurst. Sends copy of extract from a letter to Inglis, Ellice & Co., containing news of a calamity that has happened on the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company. 230

Enclosed. Forsyth, Richardson & Co. to Inglis, Ellice & Co., 17th August (extract). Red River Colony again broken up by the violence of Semple and his people, who fired on a party of Indians with provisions for the North-west Company. The Indians returned the fire, and rushing upon them, killed Semple and his whole party, about 20 in all, except one man, who escaped wounded. Miles McDonell, who had set off with the early canoes, hearing of this, returned to St. Mary's, where he met Selkirk with the deMeuron men, whom he had engaged. Does not think he will proceed, as in the present temper of the Indians the whole would be cut off or starved. Ill fortune of the Athabasca expedition. About 19 starved of hunger, the rest threw themselves on the mercy of the North-west Company's posts for subsistence. The people and property seized at the North-west Company's post at Lower Red River by Colin Robertson were sent by him to Hudson's Bay post before the conflict. 230

September 28, War Office. Merry to Goulburn. Repeats the request to be informed of the terms on which the Canadian Voltigeurs corps was formed. 181

September 30, Treasury. Arbuthnot to Goulburn. In time of peace there can be no pressing exigency for immediate transport of troops or stores from one part of

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North America to another, so that no other means for this need be resorted to except His Majesty's ships. Page 133

October 1, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Letter respecting the embarkation of de Watteville's, and a part of de Meuron's regiment received from the transport agent. Arrival of the three transports mentioned in the letter. 29

Enclosed. Lieut. Andrew, R. N., agent for transports, to the Transport Board, 29th September, 1816. His arrival at Portsmouth. The arrival of part of the transports from Quebec. 30

October 9, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. The detention of Clarke at Yarmouth proceeded from a zealous though mistaken idea of duty. 134

October 11, Treasury. The same to the same. Transmits a renewed petition from Thomas Barwis for half pay or a pension. 135

October 11, Fife House. Lord Liverpool to—(private)—Bathurst agrees in opinion with him (Liverpool); embarrassing engagements should be avoided, but the Indians kept in good humour. Sherbrooke does not appear to have a correct idea of the article of the treaty. It stipulated for the restoration to the Indians of all territories &c., they enjoyed previous to the war, but not for a guarantee of the territories, &c., after they were restored. 136

October 11, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits application from Barwis for an additional allowance recommended by Capt. Barclay. Asks for Bathurst's opinion on it. 137

October 15, Treasury. Harrison to the same. Returns the papers respecting the expense of defending the North American provinces, and for the transport of stores. The information is imperfect and none of the work urgent; the Lords of the Treasury do not, therefore, think it expedient now to undertake these works, when every practicable reduction should be made in the public expenditure. 138

October 20, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Authority has been given to pay Capt. Romilly of the Royal Engineers, an extra allowance of a guinea a day for making surveys ordered. 139

October 29, Treasury. Arbuthnot to the same (?) Approves of the commissariat taking charge of the issue of provisions to settlers in Upper Canada. The supplies should not continue a moment longer than the time they are unable to provide for themselves. Much expense could be saved by issuing the allowances for one or two months, leaving each settler to take care of his own provisions. 140

October 30, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits for the consideration of Bathurst, copy of letter from Sherbrooke, respecting the issue of an allowance for command money to officers in Upper Canada. 142

October 31, Treasury. Harrison to the same. Authority has been given to pay to S. Sagur, junior, £300 as compensation for the loss of a sloop, captured by the enemy on Lake Ontario during the war. 143

November 2, Treasury. Same to the same. Pond, the Astronomer Royal, reports that the mathematical instruments for Capt. Barclay are ready. How are they to be consigned to him? 144

November 2, Treasury. Same to the same. The accounts of Thomas Edgecumbe to be examined by the commissioners of the Navy and transmitted to the Treasury. 145

November 5, Treasury. Same to the same. By letter from the Ordnance it will be seen that the magazine in the harbour of Kingston was erected without previous sanction. The instructions sent to foreign stations will prevent this irregularity in future. No works to be constructed except in case of absolute and immediate necessity without authority being given, founded on plans, estimates, &c. 146

Enclosed. Crew to Harrison, 28th August. The magazine at Kingston was erected without directions from the Board of Ordnance, paid for

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out of the extraordinaries of the army and the Board have been informed that the magazine has been completed. Page 147

November 28, War Office. Merry to Goulburn. A pension has been granted to the widow of second Lieut. John Porter of the Canadian Voltigeurs. 181

November 29, Transport Office. McLeay to the same. Supposes that it is proposed to pay £6 per head for passage and victualling. If as many persons were to go in spring as a ship could take and to embark without delay, thinks £6 per head would cover every expense, and perhaps £4 would be reasonable for children. 31

December 7, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Application received from the inhabitants of St. John's, alias Dorchester, in Lower Canada, for an addition to the sum they raised for building a church. Bathurst requested to add £500 to the estimate for the civil expenditure of Lower Canada to be applied to the purpose. 148

December 13, Transport Office. McLeay to the same. Sends extract from letter from the agent for transports at Portmouth respecting the wreck of the "Harpooner" on the coast of Newfoundland, when 200 troops and several other men and wounded were drowned. 32

Enclosed. Extract. 33

December 16, Treasury. Arbuthnot to Goulburn. In respect to emigration, no permanent increase of the staff should be sanctioned; any addition should be merely temporary until the extent to which emigration may be carried shall be fully known. 149

December 16, Treasury. Same to the same. A warrant for the payment of £250 out of the extraordinaries of the army, ordered to be issued to Lieut.-Col. James to reimburse him for advances to the Indians. 150

December 17, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Asks for information applied for by the Rev. William Butts respecting a grant of land to Admiral Thomas McDougall. 151

December 18, Transport Office. McLeay to the same. Sends list of persons embarked last year at Deptford as settlers for Canada, with the sums respectively paid them. 34

December 18, Treasury. Arbuthnot to Hamilton. Transmits letter from Bagot advising that he had drawn a bill for £361 11s. 3d. for the support and conveyance of blacks and coloured people to His Majesty's settlements, who had been captured on board British vessels by the Americans and delivered over to him in May last. 152

Enclosed. Bagot to Treasury, 9th November. Has drawn bill for the support, &c., of black and coloured persons. Has sent all the necessary papers, accounts and vouchers to the Foreign Office. 153

December 27, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits Treasury minute on the subject of continuing the allowance to officers commanding posts in Upper Canada. 155

Enclosed. Minute. Sherbrooke to be informed that the allowance shall be continued. 156

Miscellaneous, 1816.

Q. 140—1; Q. 140—2.

January 3, London. Sir Richard Williams to Bathurst. Asks leave to present some military sketches he has made in the United States. Page 543

January 4, London. Norton to Goulburn. Had hastened from Scotland to London in hopes that Bathurst would have time to attend to the requests of his (Norton's) brother warriors, but supposing he had misunderstood His Lordship's wishes, he proposes to return to Scotland to arrange for going to Canada. 344

1816.
January 6, London. Norton to Goulburn. Thanks for the satisfactory answer by Bathurst respecting the Five Nations. A special confirmation by the Prince Regent of the grant of land to the Five Nations would be peculiarly gratifying. The land belonging to the Cayugas and Onondagas was ceded to the United States by the treaty of 1783. The money to be paid for it is given to the part of the tribes who remain in the United States to the detriment of the others. The tract of land proposed as a place of settlement for the Wyandots, Delawares and other tribes in the vicinity of Canada is at present possessed by the Wyandots, sometimes called the Missisaugas, who since the settlement of Upper Canada have been considered the proprietors of the land between the three lakes. It was from them all the land granted to settlers was bought; the right to a much larger extent has been extinguished and the Missisaugas are willing to admit their brethren of other nations as joint proprietors. Those he wishes to concentrate there number upwards of 1,500 men or about 8,000 souls, the better to ensure their preservation. Page 345

January 11, London. Yeo to Bunbury. Had been assured that he would be at no expense in the trial of Prevost. His visits to London have cost him upwards of £100: to whom is he to apply for payment? 560

January 12, Rankeillour Lord Niddry to Bathurst. Thanks for having thought of him for the government of Canada but from the necessity to look after his private affairs declines the office. 348

January 13, Lybster. Pat. Sinclair to Bunbury. Sends form of certificate required in Canada and requests that authority be given to have it altered to that required at the Horse Gaurds. 467

Enclosed. Form of certificate. 468

January 14, Chelsea. John Thompson. Memorial states his services and requests to have remuneration for his medical attendance on emigrants, similar to the allowance fee that is made to surgeons attending convicts. 536

Enclosed. Transport Board to Thompson, 11th January refusing mess allowance whilst he was employed as surgeon on Board the "Baltic Merchant." 538

Certificate that Thompson was employed in the Transport service. 539

January 23, Edinburgh. Campbell to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter from Champion for a more complete statement respecting each of the settlers; this he had prepared but did not think proper to send it to the governor of Canada, supposing it would be sent from the Colonial Office. 122

Enclosed. Lieut. Champion to Campbell 9th January. As desired by Drummond asks him Campbell, to send a statement respecting the settlers sent out last season. 124

January 25, Brussels. Moncrieffe Willoughby to Bathurst. His offer of 21st December to embark settlers was refused, but being desirous of being actively employed encloses a plan which may provide for him a small situation. States the services of himself and brothers. 544

January 29, London. Norton to Goulburn. Gives in detail an account of the services rendered by warriors whom he led into the field. 349

January 30, London. Plenderleath to Bathurst. Applies for a grant of land to the extent and under the conditions proposed in Goulburn's letter. 385

Enclosed. Memorial, dated 4th January. 386

January 31, Soho. Memorial of Thomas Dunn, surgeon, for allowance above his pay whilst attending emigrants to Canada and invalided soldiers on their return. 152

Enclosed. Certificates. 154-155

February 1, London. McTavish, Fraser & Co., and Inglis, Ellice & Co., to Goulburn (?) Call for protection against the Hudson's Bay Company and the Earl of Selkirk. The failure of the prosecution against Selkirk's governor and sheriff. 295

February 1. New Street. Ellice to the same (private). Sends the case stated to the Solicitor General, Sir A. Piggott and Brougham, relative to the rights and

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privileges of the Hudson's Bay Company. How the extent of these can be legally ascertained. Page 195

February 1, New Street. Edward Ellice to Goulburn. Sends papers relating to Dickson, and recommends his case for favourable consideration. 194

February 1, Old Bond Street. Bicknells and Moore to Goulburn. Is the spelling on the appointments of the 49th to be Queens Ton or Queens Town? 8

February 2, London. W. Smith to Bathurst. Applies for a seat in the Executive Council of Lower Canada. The inadequacy of his salary as clerk of the Parliament. How it could be increased. Has shown in his "History of Canada," that the sum of £10,000 to £15,000 per annum, now wrongfully held by the Seminary, belongs to the Crown. 471

February 3, London. Sewell to Goulburn. Thanks for Bathurst's kindness, and for his (Goulburn's) attention in bringing the subject before his Lordship. 473

February 5, London. Freer to the same. Asks that an order be issued to pay the prize money for the capture of ordnance and ordnance stores. 219

Enclosed. Report, 27th December, 1815, by the Board of Ordnance on the prize money for ordnance and ordnance stores captured. 220

R. H. Crew to Freer, 6th January, 1816. In consequence of explanations by Major-General Glasgow, the Board has ordered returns 2 and 4 to be included in the payment of prize money. 224

Same to the same, 2nd February. The certificate on honour of the capture of ordnance is the document on which payment may be made. 225

Rule for the distribution of prize money. 226

Bathurst to Prevost, 31st October, 1813, respecting the distribution of prize money. 227

Prevost to Bathurst, 4th July, 1813. Sends report of officers on the distribution of prize money. 229

Report. 230

W. Smith to Goulburn. Asks for extension of his leave of absence. 474

February 6, London.

February 9, Kent Road. R. Barker to the same. Had intended to go to New South Wales, now proposes to go to Canada and asks for a recommendation to the governor. 9

February (?), London. Norton to the same. As he has had no answer, begs him to remind Bathurst of their affairs. 357

February 10, Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Defends himself against charges of having behaved unwarrantably, made by Prevost, arising from anonymous letters. Comparison of the condition of the Romish Church and of the Church of England in the province, shown in parallel columns. 419

February 13, London. Norton to Goulburn. Thanks for attention paid to his communication. Specifies the arms preparing for the deserving chiefs and warriors. He would have felt more deeply the honour of being appointed Lieut. Colonel had it been done directly from the great Father as none of the generals under whom he served would remain on his return to Canada. 355

February 14, Oxford Street. Memorial of Baptiste Jucherau Duchesnay states the services of his father and his own services in raising the Canadian Voltigeurs and asks for a grant of land. 156

February 16, London. Sewell to Goulburn. Sends extracts from McGill's will so far as it relates to the University of Montreal and asks for an interview. 475

February 16, Boston. Skinner to Bathurst. The consulate not being organized, sends list of vessels arrived in the district since 1st April (1815) The advantage of British bottoms be ng exclusively engaged in the Colonial trade. Since he had been recommended for a Southern consulate in 1811, he had written His Lordship occasionally and had acted as consul gratuitously for nearly nine years; his appointment to be commissary for prisoners

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and to be agent for Lloyds. Hopes to succeed to the Consulship at Boston. Page 476

Enclosed. List of British Vessels which have arrived at Boston from 1st April to 31st December, 1815. 479

February 18, Cork. Chearnley to Bathurst. For assistance to himself and family proposing to emigrate to Canada. 87.

February 19, Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Gordon (private). Refers to correspondence respecting his application for a grant of waste lands and asking that the matter be again brought forward. 429

Enclosed. Extract Bishop of Quebec to Camden. 433

Extract. Camden o Bishop of Quebec. 435

Castlereagh to Bishop of Quebec. 436

Bishop of Quebec to Castlereagh. 437

February 20, Edinburgh. Campbell to Bathurst. Has received numerous letters asking what plan is to be adopted this season for settlers. Has inserted advertisements in the Scotch papers. It is desirable that the resolution of Government should be known, especially as to the time of embarkation. The delay in this last year caused additional expense. 125

February 21, Edinburgh. The same to Goulburn. Sends printed statement of the hardships suffered by emigrants from Lord Reay's country; the steps taken to prosecute the contractor: asks if a passage cannot be given to these people. Can he be furnished by Bathurst with a map of Canada. Refers to letter to Bathurst respecting the resolution of government as to the time of embarkation. Sends extract of a letter from Montreal; will ascertain the character of the writer. Regrets to hear of Bathurst's illness. 127

February 24, Villiars Street Gilpin to Bathurst. Is desirous to know what arrangements are to be made in consequence of General Wilson being so soon superseded by the appointment of Sherbrooke. 233

February 27, Clogtyordan. Richard Talbot to Bathurst. As government will give no conveyance this year to emigrants for Canada, asks what implements, provisions &c., will be furnished besides the land. 540

February 28, Haslemere. Curtis to Goulburn. Asks for information how to obtain passage for Canada. 89

February 29, London. Sewell to the same. Sends comparison of the situation of the puisne judges of Lower Canada with those of the colonies in general, showing that an increase of the salaries of the former cannot be urged by the latter as a precedent. 481

March 1, London. W. Smith to the same. Points out the untenable nature of the objections to him holding the office of Clerk of the provincial Parliament and being an Executive Councillor. 485

March 1, London. McTavish, Fraser & Co., and Inglis, Ellice & Co., to the same. Further respecting the attacks of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Earl of Selkirk. 298

March 1, London. Major Fulton to Bathurst. Is about to return to Canada to settle with his men before they are disembodied; requests to be made superintendent of settlers; his qualifications. 202

March 2, London. Simon McGillivray to Goulburn. Sends correspondence respecting the disputes with the Hudson's Bay Company. 300

March 3, London. J. Strachan, jr., to the same. Has received and forwarded letter to his father, who has left town. 487

March 4, London. B. Paget to the same. Asks that he grant an interview to Captain Montresor accompanied by Major Duchesnay, the latter of whom is anxious to carry out the order in his favour for a grant of land. 389

March 4, New York Wilson to the same. Has arrived and will continue his journey at least as far as Albany. 546

March 5, London. W. Milne to Bathurst. Applies for a situation in Canada with a grant of land. 301

1816.
March 6, London. Memorial of Major Fulton for a grant of land. Page 204

March 6, Cliffden. John Strachan to Goulburn. Does not think the offer to provide for his son adequate to the case. 488

March 6, London. Bland to Bunbury. Asks that the attention of Bathurst be called to the report of the field officers of Artillery, so that he (Bland) may be enabled to return to Canada. 80

March 8, New York. Wilson to Goulburn. Will set off for Canada to-morrow. Has been informed that Drummond has dissolved the provincial Parliament. 547

March 9, Strontian. D. Robertson Macdonald to Vansittart. The ruinous consequence to the Highlands of the plan of emigration proposed by government. 302

March 11, Poplar. Callan to Goulburn. Asks for employment as a surveyor in Canada or in any similar situation there. 90

March 14, Camberwell. Memorial of G. Coleman for a grant of land to enable him to settle in Upper Canada. 91

March 14, London. Bland to Goulburn. Thanks for the passage ordered for him and for the authority given to pay his expenses. Begs, however, for remuneration for his services, the amount of which he would be satisfied to leave to the decision of the Board of Ordnance. Asks also for an advance to meet debts incurred whilst giving his services. 81

March 16, Edinburgh. Campbell to the same. Is anxious to know what mode of emigration shall take place this season so that he may arrange his affairs to suit. 132

March 16, Winchester. E. B. Brenton to Goulburn. Sends memorial for Bathurst's consideration. 10

Enclosed. Memorial which states his employment with Prevost, that he was sent with dispatches and obliged to remain in London, to assist in Prevost's defence, by which he lost his employment as civil secretary and the allowances to which he would have been entitled had he remained in Canada; prays that the expenses of which he sends account may be paid, besides an allowance for his losses. 11

Account of expenses amounting to £325 10s. 15

A note says he did not charge for board.

March 18, Chelsea Road. Isaac G. Ogden to Goulburn States his own and his father's services. and applies for a grant of land in Canada. What encouragement can he hold out to settlers who have applied to go with him? 372

March 19, Edinburgh. Campbell to the same. Asks that instructions be sent to the Customs officers to give prompt facilities for clearing the vessels with emigrants. Is anxious to know what arrangements are made for settlers. 133

March 20, New Ross. Robert Elly to Bathurst. Three families propose to go to Canada at their own expense. What manner of application is necessary to obtain a recommendation for a grant of land? 196

March 26, London. C. Stewart to Bathurst. Calls attention to the expediency of establishing a court of judicature in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, its composition and how the expense could be met. 519

March 27, Edinburgh. Campbell to Goulburn. Has received notice of the intention of government respecting emigration to Canada, and has taken steps accordingly. 154

March 28, Camberwell. Thomas Turner Orton to Bathurst. Is desirous to go to Canada. Asks for information as to how to obtain land, &c. 374

March 29, Havre de Grace. F. P. Robinson to Hon. F. Robinson. His desire for the care of his daughters led to his request for a change in his destination. The Americans will not abandon their claim against Spain. He sails tomorrow for New York. 461

March 29, Edinburgh. Campbell to Goulburn. Since publishing the advertisement has doubts if he clearly understands the intentions of government. 135

March 29, Edinburgh. Same to the same. How his doubts, as expressed in letter of this date have arisen. Asks for answer by return of post. 136

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Enclosed. Advertisement to intending settlers. Page 137

March 30, (?) Edinburgh. Campbell to Goulburn. Sends copy of paragraph in *Globe* of 20th February, respecting the supposed intentions of government in regard to emigration. Great distress reported to be in the Highlands and other parts of the country. 130

Enclosed. Paragraph from the *Globe* as to the intentions of government respecting emigration. 131

April 1, London. Bland to Bathurst. No notice having been taken of his letter of 14th March, begs that it may be referred to and present relief granted. 84

April 2, London. Cochrane to Goulburn. Asks that letter in favour of Wylly be laid before Bathurst. 93

April 2. Alexander C. Wylly to Vice-Admiral Cochrane. Has applied for compensation for his losses in the late war with the United States. Pending a decision on his memorial and statement, asks for some provision in the meantime. As the loss occurred under his (Cochrane's) command, asks for his protection. 548

April 2, London. Bouchette to Goulburn. Is nearly ready to leave; has received the instruments required and will show every zeal in the service in which he is about to enter. Asks for the appointment of a competent draughtsman (not named); others may be obtained in the colonies. What will be the rate of his pay? Desires to know, so that he may make arrangements about his topographical work, which has not yet had circulation enough to meet its expenses. 55

Enclosed. Memorandum of instruments required for the service of the boundary line in accordance with the 4th and 5th articles of the treaty of peace with the United States. 57

April 3, Dorchester. W. Loveless to Bathurst. Has received no answer to his letter. A vessel in which he has been promised a free passage is now loading at Liverpool and he only waits his Lordship's letter to embark. 290

April 4, Dunfermline. Norton to Goulburn. Reminds him of the rifles which were to be presented to distinguished chiefs and warriors. Asks for an explanation of his being gazetted with the temporary rank of Major in Canada. 358

April 4, Reading. Couch to Bathurst. For a passage to Canada. 94

April 5, Dickson to Goulburn. Encloses duplicate of paper sent to the Colonial department. 158

Enclosed. Memorial of Robert Dickson, Indian agent, stating his services and praying for remuneration. 159

April 5, London. Memorial of Caldwell for leave to surrender his seigneuries, that he may have them regranted in free and common soccage. 95

April 5, New Ross. Robert Elly to Goulburn. Sends the names of the three families of whom he wrote with recommendations. 197

April 6, Downing Street. Sir John Colpoys to the same. Having seen the Chief Justice of Canada, he (Colpoys) intends to write to Bloomfield respecting Bathurst's kind offer. 97

April 6, Annan. James Burgess, R. N., to Bathurst. For information if grants of land are to be made to officers and men who had served in the colony during the American war, and if so, whether he could transfer the grant to his brother. 16

April 8, London. Bland to Goulburn. The money sent on the 5th was not sufficient to discharge all debts; asks for an interview to obtain his advice on that and other subjects. 85

April 9, Camberwell. Thomas Turner Orton to Bathurst. The ship in which he wishes to proceed to Canada is to sail in nine days. Asks that the recommendation in his favour be sent to the governor. 375

April 11, Liverpool. Cruickshank to Goulburn. Desires to learn if assistance will be given to emigrants this year; about 1,000, chiefly Welsh and Irish, desire to settle in Cape Breton. The assistance they would require. 98

1816.
April 11, Hull. Grace Herbett to Colonial and War Department. How is she to proceed to obtain a passage for herself and two children in order to join her husband in Canada? Page 247

April 12, Cork. Chearnley to Bathurst. Thanks for his promised letters of recommendation. Reports that numbers of persons in his part of the country wish to emigrate. It will depend on the action of government whether these persons would go to Canada or settle in the United States, adding strength to a hostile nation. 99

April 14, London. Douglas to Goulburn. On behalf of his brother, Lord Queensberry, recommends G. D. Rome to be sent to Canada as a land surveyor. 167

April 15, Blackburn. Rev. W. Boardman to Bathurst. Proposes to go to Cape of Good Hope if he could participate in the advantages offered. There are eight or ten families in his chapelry who would also emigrate, but they would prefer to go to British North America. 17

April 18, Putney. R. L. Wigan to Goulburn. Applies for one of the situations as teacher vacant in the Colonial Department. 550

April 19, Hull. Grace Herbett to the same. Sends certificates of her marriage and of her husband's discharge. She has had no letter from him for some time but is credibly informed he is now resident near Quebec. 248

April 21, Liverpool. Cruickshank to the same. A number of persons are sailing for Cape Breton in a vessel of his. Desires to know whether these people will receive a grant of land as a matter of right, and on what principle the Council determine the extent of the grant. 102

April 24, Buckland. Hoffmeister to Bathurst. Sends duplicate memorial, the original having been improperly addressed. 249

April 24, Bermondsey. W. B. Parsons to Bathurst. Applies for a grant of land; asks for as much as can be granted, as he intends taking out men with him. 390

April 25, Castle Town. Judith Donohoe, memorial that she has been informed by her husband that a passage, &c., will be provided for the wives and children of soldiers serving in North America, to whom also land will be granted and praying for the benefit of the regulation. 168

April 25, Gosport. J. B. J. Duchesnay to Goulburn. Requests that his half-pay as Major of the Canadian Voltigeurs may be paid in England. 170

April 26, Pentonville. Samuel Grove to the same. Proposes to form an agricultural establishment in Canada. 236

April 26, London. J. Sewell to the same. Vindicates his brother against the charge that in his "account of the affair at Plattsburgh" he meant to cast reflections on Prevost. 492

April 27, Savoy. C. F. A. Sturkopff to the same. Arrival of a schoolmaster from Wurtemburg, with a wife and eight children. Can he be provided with a passage to Canada and a grant of land? 490

April 27, Dunfermline. Norton to the same. Encloses letter from Drummond. Had written respecting the arms for the chiefs and warriors; his anxiety to reach Canada before the end of the summer. 360

April 27, Belfast. John Wilson Ferguson to Bathurst. Asks for an answer to his memorial. 205

Enclosed. Memorial for a recommendation to the governor of Quebec. 206

May 1, London. Robert Dickson to Goulburn. Thanks for his kindness and that of Bathurst. Prays that besides the annuity promised, he may be paid £1,000 to cover his travelling expenses. Recommends the case of other officers left destitute by their dismissal from the Indian Department. 171

Enclosed. List of officers and interpreters. 174

May 3, London. Bouchette to Goulburn. Transmits papers relating to the publication of his work on Canada; the sale has been so slow, that he has been left in debt to a large amount. Asks that the case be laid before Bathurst for his recommendation to the province for such remuneration as he (Bouchette) may be thought worthy of. 58

1816.

Enclosed. Extracts from the minutes of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada. Page 60

Memorandum of sums undischarged for the publication of Bouchette's topographical maps, &c. 62

May 6, Applecross. Memorial of Alexander McLeod and one hundred families in Highland parishes for assistance to settle in Canada. 308

May 6, Southwark. Jesse Smith to Bathurst. States his services and those of his son, and applies for a passage to Quebec for himself and family. 495

May 7, Yarmouth. Robert Smart to Goulburn. Applies for land as a discharged soldier, and asks how he is to apply to Chelsea Hospital respecting his pension. 496

May 8, London. C. Stewart to the same. Asks for an interview, to confer on the subject of schoolmasters and other subjects of interest to Canada. 521

May 8, London. Sir Richard Williams to Bathurst. Repeats his desire to present military sketches of the United States (see 3rd January). 552

May 8, Pentonville. Grove to Goulburn. Is it still intended to grant lands to settlers in Canada, and if so, how can they be obtained? 237

May 9, London. Bouchette to the same. Submits the claims of the Hurons of Jeune Lorette, and requests that an investigation may be made into them. 63

May 9. Colpoys to Goulburn. Encloses a memorandum for consideration whether it can be turned to the benefit of his nephew, John Colpoys Bloomfield. 103

Enclosed. Memorandum on Act of 1774, respecting salaries in Canada, all the salaries in the courts have been increased except that of the clerk of the Crown. 104

May 9, Belmont. Lady Prevost to Bathurst. Desires to know the fate of the memorial which the Commander-in-chief was requested to lay before the Prince Regent. The calamity attendant on the death of Sir George Prevost before his case had been investigated. 396

May 9, St. Hilier. Milne to Goulburn (?) Has received notice that Bathurst is to direct a grant to be made to him of 800 acres in Canada; asks how he is to obtain the grant, &c. 314

May 11, Hull. Grace Herbett to the same. Is ready to come to London to take passage as soon as she receives the order. 250

May 11, Dunfermline. Norton to Goulburn. Has requested Davison to call to inquire respecting the subjects that had been settled. 361

May 12, London. Bouchette to Torrens. Respecting the proposal to bestow on him the honour of knighthood. 65

May 14, London. Capt. Roxburgh to Goulburn. Applies for payment of part of his expenses for bringing dispatches. 463

May 14, Dunfermline. Norton to the same. Trusts his health is restored. Thanks for his communication to government and his Lordship's decision by which he hopes to present to the warriors a token of the regard of His Royal Highness. Respecting land for the Indians and his (Norton's) desire to have the different tribes collected in Canada. 362

May 15, Southwold. Robert Bull to War and Colonial department. Has been disappointed about a passage for himself and family for Canada; asks advice. 19

May 16, London. Thomas Bishop to Goulburn. Proposes to go to Canada; asks if the government are giving assistance, to be supplied with agricultural implements, rations and a passage to the St. Lawrence and Lakes. Has means to cultivate several hundred acres and trusts by being recommended to the proper authorities to receive a liberal grant. 20

May 20, Quebec. Fulton to the same. Regrets he did not see him (Goulburn) to remind him of the promise to send the order for 1,500 acres he is to receive for his services. 211

May 21, Bolton. W. Speakman to Bathurst. The misery and wretchedness of the cotton weavers of Bolton; asks for relief. 497

1816.
May 21, London. Capt. Roxburgh to Goulburn. Calls attention to his application of the 14th instant. Page 464

May 22, London. Thomas Bishop to Bathurst. Requests that he may be furnished with a letter of recommendation to the governor of Upper Canada. Has already secured a passage for himself and family. 22

May 24, Edinburgh. Campbell to Goulburn. What, if any, information should be given to applicants as to the encouragement to be afforded to settlers in Canada? 139

May 28, London. McGillivray to the same. Sends information how letters for Robert Dickson may reach him. 315

May 28, Belmont. Lady Prevost to Bathurst. Calls for an unequivocal evidence of the high character of Sir George Prevost; if not she will use every means in her power to have his reputation cleared. 398

May 29, London. C. J. Bell to Archdeacon Markham. Asks for his interference to obtain payment of £65 10s. due him for extra pay whilst commanding a gun boat on Lake Champlain. His papers are before the Treasury. 23

May 29, Belfast. Stewart to Bathurst. Has dispatched vessels to Quebec with cargo and emigrants. Proposes to place a vessel on the berth for Quebec; would recommendations be furnished to respectable settlers going by his vessel to Canada? 499

May 30, London. John Smith and Thomas Atkins to Henry Golding (Goulburn?) Have completed their term of service in the 41st regiment and ask for a passage and grant of land as they wish to become settlers in Canada. 500

June 1, Fort George. Memorial of Merritt and officers of the Provincial dragoons of Upper Canada for half pay. 319

Enclosed. Warrant for raising corps dated 3rd March, 1813. 321

Obligation taken by a recruit. 322

Third & fourth articles of the second section of the Articles of War. 324

Extract from general order of 9th July, 1813 noting the zeal and activity of Merritt. 326

Certificate of Capt. James Fitzgibbon, 1st April, 1816, of the services of Merritt. 327

June 3, London. Bouchette to Goulburn. His anxiety to leave to proceed on the public service, but his circumstances require that he should have the amount of his salary fixed, so as to make arrangements about his topographical work. Asks for an advance. 67

June 3, Edinburgh. Norton to the same. Has drawn for £50; thanks for his (Goulburn's) attention. 364

June 5, Harley Street. Cochrane to the same. Encloses letter from a person who acted as guide on the New Orleans expedition. Recommends him for remuneration for his services, sufferings, &c. 105

John Lloyd to Cochrane, 14th June. His services as guide, his sufferings as a prisoner, his arrival in London without means. Asks for relief. 106

June 8, London. Myers to Goulburn. Has been severely wounded in Canada, asks for a grant of lands. 316

June 9, Manchester. Anonymous, signed "Observer," to Bathurst, respecting licenses for artificers to go to the colonies. It is believed that Africa would be of most value to the trade of the country; the seven and fourteen year convicts might be sent there to work on the fortifications. 3

Enclosed. Proposed regulations for emigration. 4

June 10, Cork. Chearnley to Bathurst. On receiving promise of letters to Drummond, had waited on Lord Lismore for payment of money due but was refused. Asks leave to volunteer for Botany Bay. 108

1816.
June 10, Savoy. E. F. Ronnebery to Goulburn. Had thought agriculturists would be desirable for Canada and that the assistance of two labourers would be of importance to the schoolmaster. Page 465

June 12, Halifax, Yorkshire. Henry Jackson to Goulburn (?). Is desirous to settle in Canada. What quantity of land would be granted him? 255

June 12, Belfast. Stewart to Bathurst. Will strictly inspect the character of all persons he may nominate as settlers for Canada. The danger incurred by the emigration of mechanics to the United States. 502

June 12, London. C. Stewart to Goulburn. Sends the names of the Wurtemberg family which solicits a passage to Quebec. Sends letter respecting other two men. Should all three be sent they might be granted a larger lot than 100 acres or a promise of more after certain improvements of the first. It might be of mutual advantage to Salen, the schoolmaster, and the others who are going out to instruct the youth of Canada, that they should go in the same vessel. 522

Enclosed. Names of the family destined for Canada, with remarks. 523

June 14, Quebec. Evans to Bathurst. Requests that he may have a larger grant than 100 acres, as he has means to cultivate 500 acres. 198

June 17, Belmont. Lady Prevost to Bathurst. Did not intend to solicit any unmerited mark of royal approbation of her husband's services; his distinguished military career in the West Indies. His management of military affairs in Canada with an insufficient force, the provinces being almost defenceless. No indication of charges was made by Sir James Yeo when he was a guest of Prevost. She has documents to prove the sentence of the naval court martial to be illegal and unprecedented. Does not ask that his family be advanced to the peerage but that such marks of honour may be given as shall restore his reputation. 401

Enclosed. Extracts from letters of Gen. Sir James Craig respecting the defence of the Canadas. 410

June 18, Hamburg. C. A. Hunt to Bathurst. Asks for information as to the prospects for a settler in Canada, and what opportunity there would be for a medical man. 251

June 18, Belfast. John Shaw & Co. to Bathurst. They have a vessel in charge bound for Quebec. What inducements are held out to emigrants? The emigration to the United States has been considerable. If there were flattering prospects for British America many would go there. 504

June 19, Chambly. Certificates by Major Lisle of the efficiency of the provincial light dragoons. 328

— 23, Soho. NeilMcKeowan to Goulburn (?) Applies for a situation as surgeon. (No month is given in the application.) 306

June 27, London. C. D. Jermy to Goulburn (?) Cannot find the place of residence of John Lloyd. 274

June 29, London. Lawrence Bathurst to Lord Bathurst. Asks for an interview. 25

June 30, London. Bouchette to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter of 3rd. Repeats his representations as to his desire to be on the spot from whence the service is to be carried on and the occupation in which he has been engaged in preparation; would be pleased to show him (Goulburn) the apparatus. Trusts to his favourable representation of his (Bouchette's) case. 69

July —, Plymouth. Samuel New to the same. Why he returned to his mother country. From ill health he had been unable to cultivate his land. Asks for the return of his deposit money. 368

July 2, Hamburg. Mellish to Bathurst. Sends report of three persons who wish to settle in Canada and asks for instructions whether they can get a free passage to England. 317

July 3, Belmont. Lady Prevost to Bathurst. Further in defence of her husbands's reputation. 415

1816.
July 8, Belfast. Robert Stewart to Bathurst. Emigrants for Canada are going by various conveyances and desire to be supplied with separate recommendations to the governor. What is the probable quantity of land that would be granted? Would assistance be given till the settlers are established? Page 505

July 9, London. Ross Cuthbert to Goulburn. Had called as an Executive Councillor to give information respecting Canada. Regrets he called in so informal a way, will in future adopt another mode. 110

July 11, Belmont. Lady Prevost to Bathurst. Her gratitude for Mr. Gordon being sent to Belmont. 417

July 11, London. Case of John Young, which he prays may be considered. 562
Enclosed. Statement respecting Army Bills, dated 30th March, 1815. 572
Report of Committee of Council on the application of John Young for additional grant of lands. 582

July 12, Kensington. Norton to Goulburn. Gore having disallowed the pension granted him by Drummond, which has been confirmed, would it not be necessary for him to receive some document showing the confirmation? 365

July 13, Worcester. Sheaffe to Bathurst. Forwards documents, relating to the claims for land, of the Coffin family. 506
Enclosed. Petition of the heirs of the late John Coffin. 507
Report of a Committee of Council on the petition. 511
Loring to John Coffin, 19th March. The administrator cannot grant the large quantity of land asked for, without a special direction. 513

July 16, Kensington. Norton to Goulburn. Is anxious for an answer in writing respecting the subject on which he wrote on Friday. Cannot for the comfort of himself and family defer too long taking out his passage. 366

July 16, London. John Young to Bathurst. Is in attendance, but leaves his address in case His Lordship is engaged. 586

July 17, Fort William. W. McGillivray to ———. Report of the battle between Semple and the half-breeds of the North-west Company. Death of Semple; irritation of the half-breeds at the death of one of their number. None of the North-west people were within a hundred miles of the place. 329

July 17, London. Norton to Goulburn. Drummond has assured him that the confirmation of the pension was decided on. Cannot leave town till he hears on the subject. Is anxious to sail as soon as possible. 367

July 17, Dover Street. H. Ainslie to Bathurst. Gilbert Ainslie has been appointed by Wilson clerk of the Crown of Lower Canada which awaits his (Bathurst's) confirmation. Has written to Lord Lonsdale on the subject. 6

July 24, Heligoland. Irwin Dawson to Goulburn. Solicits a grant of land in the Canadas and transmits documents to show his services there. 175
Enclosed. Memorial. 176
Col. John Murray to Dawson, 6th March, 1815. Testimonial to his services. 178
Major General Riall to Torrens, 16th January, 1816. Testimonial in favour of Dawson. 180

July 14, London. C. Stewart to Bathurst. Sends a paper setting forth the ground of recommending a subscription to assist the Eastern Township people in building churches. 524
Enclosed. The paper entitled "The Church of England in Canada" addressed to the pious and charitable. 525
List of subscriptions. 529

July 30, Bethnal Green Francis Fortier, surgeon. Memorial for half pay. 212

August 4, Castle Martyr Lord Shannon to Bathurst. Applies for a letter of recommendation for John Keatinge, who intends to go to Canada. 514

1816.

August 5, Brancepeth Castle. Drummond to Goulburn. Transmits documents belonging to the office of the military secretary of Quebec, which should be sent to that station. Page 181

August 9. Brancepeth Castle. Same to Bathurst. Recommends that the right division should receive medals for the capture of Fort Niagara, the actions of Black Rock and Buffalo and particularly for the battle of Lundy's Lane; to the conduct of that division was due the preservation of Upper Canada. 182

August 13, Rotherhithe. John Lambert to the same. Had gone as assistant to Canada with his uncle but received only £6 currency for two years and a half. If James Campbell now at Bécancour has received pay for alleged expenses for him (Lambert) desires to know the amount. 292

August 13, London. J. R. Hoyle to the same. Served in the Canadian Voltigeurs and afterwards in the 9th Light Dragoons. Asks for a passage to Canada and a grant of land. 253

August 13, Quebec. J. Sewell to Goulburn. Has received copy of report of the Executive Council on the case of his brother; on this he founds petition for his restoration to office. 515

August 13, Farcham. Samuel and Harriet New to Bathurst. Represent their distressed situation and pray for the return of their deposit money. 369

August 31, Cork. Chearnley to the same. Is ready to proceed to Canada on receiving strong letters of recommendation to the governor. 111

September 3, Netherby. C. Stewart to Goulburn. Sends copy of list of subscribers in aid of the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada towards building churches. 534

September 15, Leith. J. Kerr to Bathurst. Had intended delivering personally dispatches he had received at Quebec, but owing to the illness of his family sends them by post. Should His Lordship desire him to come to London he shall come on being notified to that effect. 276

September 23, Megginch Castle. Drummond to the same. Transmits and recommends memorial from Captain Merritt with documents. 184

Enclosed. Merritt to Harvey, 1st June. Applies for half pay in the same manner as the Voltigeurs. 185

Certificate by Harvey, 30th June, of the services rendered by Merritt's troop of cavalry. 186

September 24, London. Oct. Scott to Goulburn. Sends marriage certificate and recommendation in favour of the widow of Lieut. John Porter, to have her placed on the pension list. 517

September 27, London. A. Middleton to Bathurst. Asks if an official account has been received of the death of Semple, for the information of his parents in the north. 333

October 1, London. W. Pepperrell to Goulburn. Recommends, on account of his own and his father's services, that Stephen Sewell should be restored to his office. 392

October 3, Errol. Drummond to Bathurst. Transmits claim of Lieut.-Col. James for advances made to the Indians, the zeal and attention of Lieut.-Col. James in controlling the vast expenditure of provisions to the Indians by which great savings were made. His success in gaining the affections of the Indians and preventing them from committing many outrages. 187

Enclosed. Lieut.-Col. James to Drummond, 25th September. States his services whilst in charge of the Indian department as shown by correspondence with the military secretary. How he secured the services of the Indian tribes, &c. 189

October 12, Quebec. Sherbrooke to the Bishop of Quebec. Grants him leave of absence. 438

October 12, London. Lieut.-Col. James to Bathurst. Sends extract from letter from Foster, military secretary, respecting his services. Encloses memorandum on the Indian Department, Upper Canada. 256

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Enclosed. Memorandum.

October 19, Edinburgh. J. O. V. Wilson, to Bathurst. Has arranged to go to Canada, but wishes the governor to advise him in what part he should settle. 553

October 20, London. De Puisaye to Goulburn. Asks that the decision to have his claims investigated be communicated to the provincial government, and to send list of documents in his possession. Does not expect to live till the answer is returned from Canada, but askes that it be sent to his wife, who does not bear his name, as his circumstances do not afford the means of maintaining her according to her real rank. She is only known as Mrs. Smithers. 393

October 22, Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec, to Sherbrooke. Respecting the condition of the Church of England in Canada. 439

Enclosed. Address from the clergy to the Bishop. 448

The Bishop's answer. 451

Address from the trustees for erecting a church in the township of Compton. 452

October 23, Cork. Chearnley to Bathurst. Encloses copy of letter from Peel, that he had strongly recommended him (Chearnley) to Lord Bathurst and had no doubt he would receive letters to the governor of Canada in his favour. 112

November 3, Airdrie. Rev. A. Duncanson to the same. Asks if a passage will be provided and a salary given, to a person properly qualified to give religious instruction, sent to Canada by the Associate Synod. 192

November 5, Kirkintilloch. William Fergus to the same. Writes on behalf of several working class families who wish to go to Canada; could they be assisted with a passage, &c.? 215

November 7, London. F. Battersby to Goulburn. Sends answers with regulations for settlement of officers of disbanded corps in Canada. Can any modifications be allowed, as the terms are so strict as almost to exclude the objects of the bounty from accepting what might be of advantage? 26

A. W. Cochran to Battersby, 24th July. The application of Captain Cochrane for permission to settle by an attorney, the lands to which he is entitled, has been referred to the Assistant Quartermaster General, superintending the settlement on the Rideau, where the men of the Glengarry regiment are to be placed. Sends extracts from the report, in which His Excellency acquiesces. 27

Enclosed. Report of Cockburn, that if Captain Cochrane is ordered to England on duty, there is no reason why he should not obtain his grant on returning in a reasonable time, but cannot recommend his receiving his grant before leaving and having it cleared in his absence, owing to the bad effect such permission would have on the settlement. 28

Queries respecting the terms of settlement, with answers, in parallel columns. 30

Cockburn to Battersby, 27th July. His Excellency does not approve of the instructions to the superintendent of settlers being sent from the office. Desires him on his arrival in London to apply to Bathurst to whom a copy has been sent. To inform him (Cockburn) of any particular point on which he may desire information. 38

November 8, London. Greenwood, Cox & Co., to Goulburn. What allowances were granted to Sir James Craig and Sir George Prevost as Commanders-in-chief in North America, and what allowances are issued to officers under the authority of the Colonial Secretary, so as to answer Sherbrooke's inquiry? 238

November 12, London. Memorial of Jos. Carl Kregg and B. Gallina, late of the Italian Levy. That in consequence of their serving Great Britain they had been deprived of their property in Germany. Has been recommended to settle in Canada and asks for the usual land grant. 277

November 16, Westminster Hall. P. Gibbs to Bathurst. Marshall is the best qualified for the office of any other person likely to present himself. His unfortunate

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marriage, but he does not intend to take his wife to Canada nor allow her to join him there. Page 239

November 18, New Street. Ellice to Goulburn. Is averse to give trouble by applying for redress against the frantic proceedings of Selkirk. The government of Canada decline to interfere until instructions are received and Selkirk is to be left in occupation of their (the North-west Company's) possessions. Asks that he be informed when the official reports are received from Canada. 200

November 19, London. Charles Whitcher to Bathurst. By great exertions he, Mr. Felton and their associates have been enabled to fulfil the conditions of settlement, the difficulties caused by the Crown and Clergy Reserves. 554

November 19, Inner Temple. Marshall to the same. Is proud that the recommendation of Lord Chief Justice Gibbs should be such as to render him (Marshall) worthy of notice. Will carry out the undertaking made by his father. 334

November 20, London. John Young to the same. Explains his case and discusses the terms of His Lordship's order. 587

November 20, Broadford. D. McCrummen on behalf of distressed Highlanders of Inverness and Rosshire for assistance towards their emigration, as many of them cannot afford to pay the passage; some can pay a portion of it. 335

November 21, London. J. Kerr to Goulburn. Applies for an extension of his leave of absence. 284

November 21, London. Memorial of James Kerr. States his services as judge in Canada, and prays for a pension. 279

November 21, London. Greenwood Cox & Co. to Goulburn. Send extract from letter from Sherbrooke, respecting allowances. He has been refused the ordinary equipage money on the ground that it is not allowed in time of peace. They are aware of the pay of the commander of the forces in Canada, but cannot ascertain what are the other allowances. 241

Enclosed. Extract from Sherbrooke's letter respecting allowances. 242

November 23, Edinburgh. Campbell to Goulburn. Sends letter and papers sent by Holliday relating to the nomination of a pastor. The character of the men named. 140

Enclosed. List of papers referred to in letter. 141

Petition by Scotch settlers. 142

Settlers at Elizabethtown, 28th June, to Campbell, respecting a minister. 145

The same of the same date to Messrs. Peddie & Hall, Edinburgh, on the same subject. 147

November 23, London. Considine to Bathurst. Proposes a plan for conveying goods from Montreal to LaChine by piers on the river, instead of taking them by road or building a canal. 114

November 26, Edinburgh. J. O. V. Wilson to Bathurst. His gratitude for His Lordship's compliance with his request. 556

November 26, London. Ommanney & J. Druce to Goulburn. Ask for a certified statement of the services of Captain Richard O'Conor, who served as commissary on the Lakes, so as to regulate his pay. 376

November 28, London. Considine to the same. Sends plan for the better navigation of the St. Lawrence from Montreal to LaChine. 116

Enclosed. Plan 117

November 28, London. Memorial of William Osgoode, late Chief Justice of Lower Canada, for a grant of 12,000 acres in the township of Potton, Sutton or elsewhere. States his services in favour of the application. 377

November 30, London. Quartermaster Bellman to Goulburn. Lieut. Col. May has gone to Switzerland, but Major C. de Villatte will give all required information about Bellman, 39

Enclosed. Memorial by Bellman, stating his services and asking for a passage to Canada for himself and family. 40

1816.
December 1, London. John Young to Goulburn. In reference to the inquiry as to when he proposes to return to Canada, the governor representing the necessity of filling up the vacant seats in the Executive Council, states that he proposes to return to Quebec by one of the early spring ships, and accordingly has asked for an extension of leave till June. Can arrange to leave by one of the first ships for Boston or New York so as to be earlier at Quebec. Page 595

December 2, London. Same to the same. Has enclosed paper returned by Lord Lonsdale; will give such further verbal explanations as may be thought necessary. 597

December 2, Inner Temple. Marshall to the same. Asks for an interview. 341

December 3, Chalfort. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Asks for an interview. 455

December 16, Albany House. W. Osgoode to Goulburn. Explains his reasons for applying for land by memorial to Bathurst. 380

December 17, London. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. The question of titles as affecting the erection of parishes and rectories according to the establishment of the Church of England, settled by the provision of the Act of 1791. 458

December 17, London. Same to the same. Is desirous to resign his office on account of his age and the fatigues that must be incurred. 456

December 18, London. Memorial (in French) of Kregg and Gallina, late of the Italian Levy, pray for some assistance until the sailing of the vessel on which they are to embark. 285

Enclosed. Copy of recommendations by Goulburn to Sherbrooke, 19th November, 1816, in favour of Kregg and Gallina. 288

December 18, Edinburgh. Campbell to Goulburn. Desires to know what allowance he is to receive for his trouble respecting the emigrants. 149

December 19, Wickham. Charles Whitcher to Bathurst. Asks that additional associates may receive land grants, and that a few inferior settlers may receive a passage and rations. 557

December 20, Belfast. McCloy to Bathurst. Has two vessels he intends to send in spring to Canada. What encouragement would be given so that be might reduce the cost of passage to poor people who wish to emigrate? What encouragement is held out to persons who pay their own passage? Can the Customs regulations, that vessels with passengers to Canada must have an Order in Council, not be dispensed with? 342

December 24, New York. James Buchanan to Bathurst. His anxiety for the settlement of Upper Canada; has since May last selected and sent there 300 persons who arrived at New York. In consequence of numerous applications, has written to Sherbrooke on the subject of emigration of which he sends copy, proposes a plan for obtaining a report of the state of Canada and Nova Scotia for the information of people who might settle. Gives list of questions, the answers to which to form the basis of the report. Could have it ready in two months to be printed and distributed through Great Britain and Ireland. Refers to Sir John Stewart, member for Tyrone for his qualifications. 42

Enclosed. Buchanan to Sherbrooke, 10th December, 1816. Submits application from Young who has travelled 1,200 miles in Canada and desires to remove there if an elegible situation is granted him. Had written respecting emigrants to Gore, to the ambassador at Washington and to the Imperial government; had hoped if the communications were considered of importance he would have received instructions, his regret at not being able to forward a considerable number of active labourers and mechanics to Canada at cost of paying their travelling expenses, which would have been repaid. Had forwarded 305 persons to Canada, but as

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he had been informed indirectly he was to send no more, supposes his exertions were not approved of, and will not, therefore, interfere further, but offers observations on the system of emigration, which at the present favourable conjuncture may be turned to Canada. Points out objections to the present system and offers a plan given in detail. Page 45

December 27, London. Ben Gibb to Goulburn. Bland on applying for remuneration ordered by Bathurst was informed by Sherbrooke that he had received no orders. Have these been sent, and at what dates? 243

December 28, London. Eugene O'Reilly to Bathurst. Having served for three years in the Royal Navy on the Lakes of Canada and being ordered to proceed there again, prays for a grant of land in any of the new settlements. 383

December 30. Bland to Crew. Remarks on his repeating musket and swivels which are unlike those previously in use and answers to the objections of the committee on ordnance. 72

Enclosed. Brief description of the swivel musket and pistol, on the repeating principle constructed by John Bland. 78

December 31, London. Lieut. James Gordon to Goulburn. Was severely wounded in 1813. Sends copies of application and other papers, and as the Secretary at War takes no cognizance of the Canadian militia, trusts that Bathurst may investigate his case. 244

No date. Charles Fothergill to Goulburn (?) What is the largest quantity of land he could receive to settle in Canada? He possesses land in Pennsylvania, but would as a British subject, prefer to settle in Canada. 207

A second undated letter on the same subject. 209

Colonel Brooke. Note in answer to the requirement of the Treasury in respect to the time during which he was entitled to pay, that the troops entered the Chesapeake on the 12th of August, and that he received permission to return to Europe on the 25th December, both dates being 1814. 24

Naval Establishments; surveys of the Lakes, 1816.

Q. 141-1. Q. 141-2.

July 6. Croker to Goulburn. Report by the Admiralty on the naval establishment of Canada as reported on by Commodore Owen; papers on the subject enclosed for Bathurst's consideration; of these a schedule is given. They include improvement on transport from Montreal to Kingston, including the LaChine Canal; defence of transport; defence of the frontier from Champlain to Kingston; navigation of the Detroit river; the establishment of steamboats on the St. Lawrence; fishing on the Humber and Credit. Recommendation on these and other subjects by the Admiralty.

[The papers are continued in Q. 141-2. For maps and plans see Q. 142-1-2-3.]

Maps and Plans, 1816.

Q. 142-1-2-3.

Continuation of the surveys from Q. 141, with the maps and plans as per the following list:

List of Charts, Plans, &c.

(1.) Kingston to Sackett's, entrance to the river.

(2.) Chart of Kingston harbour and entrance thereto from Lake Ontario.

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(3.) Entrance to the Bay of Quinté.
(4.) North Shore of Ontario.
(5.) Upper gap between Amherst Island and Prince Edward County.
(6.) Plan of Nicholas and Egg Islands and the adjacent coast of Lake Ontario, with sounding, shoals, &c.
(7.) Plan of Presqu'Isle on Lake Ontario.
(8.) River New or Rush, on Lake Ontario.
(9.) Sketch of Duffin's Creek on Lake Ontario.
(10.) York and Humber Bay.
(11.) Burlington Bay, with soundings, &c.
(12.) Plan of the Niagara River from Queenston.
(13.) Examination of Niagara River, with a view to landing stores, &c.
(14.) Twenty Mile Creek.

Q. 142-2.

(15.) Map of the Niagara district in Upper Canada.
(16.) Sketch of the position on the Chippawa and of the roads and principal settlements on the Chippawa and Lyon's Creek.
(17.) Sketch of Grand River, Lake Erie and of Mohawk Bay.
(18*a*.) Running sketch of Grand River, with Mohawk Bay, Lake Erie.
(18*b*.) Plan of Long Point Bay and Turkey Point Harbour.
(19.) North Frontier of Lake Erie from Grand River to the Thames.
(20.) Plan of the islands at the west end of Lake Erie.
(21.) Plan of Put-in Bay with adjacent islands.
(22.) Sketch of the communication between Erie and Huron.
(23.) Detroit frontier to the head of Lake St. Clair.
(24.) River Detroit.
(25.) Plan of part of the district of Hesse commencing near Point Pelée on the north shore of Lake Erie, extending to the entrance of River Trenche and from its entrance to the second fork.
(26.) Eye sketch of River Ruscam, a small river about 17 miles from the Detroit River.
(27*a*.) Eye sketch of Big Bear River.
(27*b*.) Eye sketch of the coast from the Detroit River to the River Thames and Chenail ecarté to the River St. Clair, also up Big Bear River.
(28.) River St. Clair.

Q. 142-3.

(29*a*.) Chart of the western coasts of Lake Huron and of its relative connection with some of the principal places of the other lakes.
(There are five charts marked respectively 29*a*, 29*b*, 29*c*, 29*d* and 29*e*.)
(30.) Plan of the site of a new post to which the garrison of Michilimakinak may be removed.
(31.) Sketch and soundings of Presqu'Isle.
(32*a*.) Draught of the "Caustic" gun boat, built at Isle Aux Noix.
(32*b*.) Draught of the "Axeman" gun boat.
(33.) Road from York to Matchedash Bay.
(34.) Penetanguishene road.
(35.) Gwillimsbury.
(36, 37.) Trent and Rideau communications.
(There are three plans numbered respectively 36, 37 and 36x37). Numbers 38 and 39 are missing.
(40.) Map of Otter River, with Vidal's journal.
(41.) Sketch of Fort Erie Roadstead.

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(42.) Sketch of the straights of St. Mary between Lake Huron and Lake Superior.
(43.) Sackett's Harbour.
(44.) Not here.
(45.) Chart of the straights of St. Mary and Michilimakinak.
(46.) The Chaudiere.

Governor Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, 1817.

Q. 143.

1817.
January 1, Quebec. Same to the same. (Confidential.) Suggests the appointment of the Roman Catholic Bishop to the Executive Council, which would give confidence to the Canadians and add to the Council a gentleman of talents and information. Page 1

January 1, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 70). Report received from commissioners for the special inquiry respecting the Indian territory, that Selkirk had resisted the execution of a legal process of arrest, and that, under cover of a transfer of property at Fort William, he was removing the goods of the North-west Company into the Hudson's Bay territory. The commissioners are afraid the North-west Company may call on the Indians to help them to prevent this measure. They desire to be allowed to proceed again, hoping to reach Fort William during winter to prevent the evil consequences of Selkirk's acts, and have also asked for military assistance, which he (Sherbrooke) has found it impossible to grant. Asks for instructions, and for the Acts, etc., respecting the Hudson's Bay Company. 3

January 2, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 71). Sends copies of affidavit by a clerk of the North-west Company lately arrived from Fort William, and of protest by McKenzie against the validity of the sale of the North-west Company's property at Fort Willlam. Remarks. 6

Enclosed. Affidavit of Robert McRobb of what took place at Fort William. 8

Certificate of Captain d'Orsonnens and the clerks of the Hudson's Bay and North-west Companies. 22

Protest by Daniel McKenzie. 24

January 2, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 72). His doubts as to the arrangements made with respect to schoolmasters; asks for instructions. Has in the meantime made advances to them. 26

January 4, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 73). Respecting surveys on the Rideau; advances made to Upper Canada for payment to the surveyors; correspondence enclosed. Asks for instructions as to the pay of surgeons. 28

Enclosed. Extract from minute of Council respecting supplies, etc., for the settlers, and the expenses for surveying. 32

Myers to Gore, 19th November, 1816. The governor general (Sherbrooke) has received still stronger orders to retrench. The expenditure for settlement must, therefore, be restricted. 34

Gore to Sherbrooke, 11th November, 1816. Owing to the exhausted state of the public chest, there are no funds for the expenses of surveying for settlement on the Rideau; asks for a warrant for £1,500 to meet the expenses of the surveyor-general to 30th June. 36

Myers to Gore, 23rd November, 1816. The governor general cannot order the advance of £1,500 asked for. 38

Gore to Sherbrooke, 16th December, 1816. In consequence of the want of funds, all surveys for the settlement of disbanded soldiers, &c. have been discontinued. 40

1817. Extract from letter from Ridout, surveyor general, 10th June, 1816, respecting the accounts due for surveying. 43

Sherbrooke to Gore, 28th December, 1816. Since his (Sherbrooke's) arrival, he had understood that the expense of surveys was defrayed from provincial funds; this belief is established by the correspondence and refers to letter from the surveyor general in further proof of this. Under the circumstances, he will defray the expenses from the 1st July last, leaving the question of the liability to the decision of the ministry. Regrets the hasty conduct of the Council in ordering the dismissal of all the surveyors. Page 44

January 4 Quebec. Sherbrooke to Goulburn. Had, according to order, paid to William Wilkins £20 sterling, for which he sends receipt. 47

Enclosed. Receipt. 48

January 6 Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst. Sends list of members of the Legislative Council; the necessity to add to their numbers, not only to remedy inconveniences from age, &c., but to serve as a counterpoise to the House of Assembly; recommends a number of gentlemen qualified for the office. Should the Roman Catholic Bishop be appointed to the Legislative Council, his mandamus should be dated before those of the others. Shall recommend others who may be fitted, so as to bring up the number to thirty. 49

Enclosed. Chief Justice Sewell to Sherbrooke. Sends list of the members of the Legislative Council and urges the appointment of additional members. 52

Descriptive list of the members of the Legislative Council. 54

January 9, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 74). The distress of the Indians on the Grand River owing to their corn being destroyed by summer frost; how their wants are to be supplied. 57

January 13 Quebec. Same to the same (No. 75). Sends correspondence with Gore respecting the settlement proposed in Upper Canada; also copy of the minutes of Council of Upper Canada respecting lands for the settlement. The extraordinary course of the Council in regard to promised grants to settlers and in depriving Fowler of his lots: his meritorious exertions and the expense he had incurred in the course of his service for which no salary could be allowed; asks for authority to grant him 1,200 acres or else a suitable pecuniary consideration. Has yielded to the demand of the lieutenant governor and Council in regard to the settlers with the object of preserving harmony. 59

Enclosed. Gore to Sherbrooke, 20th December. Sends minute of Council respecting settlement, in which he hopes he (Sherbrooke) will concur. 64

The minute referred to. 65

Sherbrooke to Gore, 4th January. The minute establishes the fact that the surveys on the Rideau are to be defrayed by funds at Gore's disposal. The extraordinary course taken by the Council in respect to the townships on the Rideau placed at the disposal of the commmander of the forces; does not propose to discuss this conduct, but desires to have the grants to the settlers confirmed on them producing a certificate from the military officer empowered to deal with the subject. Discusses the question of lots to the superintendents and agents and the ferry established by Oliver, for which he charges exorbitantly. All the land surveyed has been appropriated, and any overplus land must be swampy or not susceptible of improvement. 69

Sherbrooke to Gore, 3rd August, 1816, (extract). Discusses the charge of interference of the superintendent of settlements, with the instructions furnished to the surveyors. 75

Extract from queries put by the superintendent to Drummond with his answers. 77

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Minute of Council, 4th November, 1815, respecting arrangements for settlers. Page 78

January 14, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 76). Acknowledges receipt of dispatches. 81

January 17, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 77). Had received report from James on abuses in the Indian Department similar to that in His Lordship's letter No. 41; the measures taken to correct them. The infirm state of Sir John Johnson's health; Claus is at the time of life when he is not capable of the most active duties, but from their long service and knowledge of the Indian character they could not be removed. The officers of whom James complained, had for some time been discontinued. The trouble caused by reports from remote stations respecting Indian affairs. 82

January 20, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 78). In consequence of orders to economize he has discontinued command money at various posts and reduced it at others. 85

January 20, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 79). Arrival of emigrants by the "John and Samuel." Had made them no allowance except an offer of 100 acres of land to each, which was refused. Should he be authorized, he will assist them in spring if they come forward then. 87

January 22, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 80). To reduce the cost of issuing provisions to the settlers, has dispensed with the services of the commissariat; the storekeepers in charge of the settlers will issue the provisions. How these are supplied and the kind issued. 89

January 23, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 81). Recommends that lieuts. Brown and Frost of the Provincial Drivers' corps receive half pay. 92

January 28, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 82). In consequence of the decayed state of the barracks at Kingston, has ordered plans and estimates for new barracks there and at Point Frederick. If building of these barracks be approved of, recommends that they be built of stone. 93

Enclosed. Proceedings of a board of officers on the state of the barracks, &c., with notes of the evidence. 95

Major Henderson to Colonel Myers, 23rd January. Sends plans and estimates for building barracks at Kingston. 100

Estimate for the erection of a frame building. 101

The same for the erection of a stone building. 106

Other estimates. 111, 115, 118

Estimate for a stone building at Point Frederick. 122

Plans. 125*a*, 125*b*, 125*c*

February 1, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 83). Sends speech and addresses at the opening of the legislature; his regret that the Assembly is reverting to subjects which caused dissolution last year; has, however, succeeded in postponing their discussion till necessary public business has been attended to; the members are applying themselves zealously to this. To avoid the unpleasant discussion he has obtained the promise from the Roman Catholic Bishop to assist, but doubts if even this will restrain the Assembly; will try to reconcile the wishes of the province with the dignity of His Majesty's government. 126

Enclosed. Opening of the Legislature; Speech from the Throne and address in reply. 129, 134, 139

In French. 147-150

February 12, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 84). Sends list of commissariat officers worthy to receive grants of land, the commissariat, medical staff and field train department were not included in Drummond's letter of 23rd September, 1815 (No. 61), but a few of these have received grants under exceptional circumstances; recommends the schedule of the proportion of lands to each rank. It is desirable to have a due proportion of officers in the settlements, but nothing retards settlement so much as large grants; he refers to this as some of the officers would have no objection

1817. to receive grants elsewhere than in the military settlements, but instructions would be required for this purpose. Page 160

Enclosed. Robinson to Myers 3rd February. Sends list of officers and others of the commissariat and recommends them for a grant of land. 163

List. 164

Schedule of proportion of land. 165

February 19, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 85). Commodore Hall having visited Quebec, had taken advantage of his presence to form a committee on transport. Transmits copy of report. 166

Enclosed. Report. 168

State of the commissariat establishment required on the communication between York and Nottawasaga. 182

February 24, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 86). Reports that he has conversed with Grant on the subject of St. Helen's Island. Sends Grant's ultimatum; suggests that the cost of the island be settled by the exchange of some government property in Montreal. 183

Enclosed. Grant to Addison, 22nd February. Will dispose of St. Helen's Island for government property in Montreal or for £15,000 sterling. 185

February 25, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst. Transmits copy of proceedings of the Executive Council respecting waste lands of the Crown. 186

February 26, Quebec. Same to the same, (No. 87.) Applies for confirmation of grants made by Drummond to Daverne and Bullock and for further grants to them for services rendered. 187

Enclosed. Extract from queries submitted by the department of settlers to Drummond, with answer. 190

March 5, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 88.) The property of the late Major Edward Jessup having devolved on his grandson, a transfer cannot be made to government till he come of age. Interest from the 25th December, 1812, to 24th December, 1816, has been paid and will continue to be paid till the transfer shall be made, when the principal, £1,950 currency, will be paid off. The Attorney-General of Upper Canada has been ordered to take security for the surrender of the deeds when the minor comes of age. 191

March 5, Quebec. Sewell to Goulburn. Has prepared a memorial for an increase of salary, which has been forwarded by Sherbrooke. Remarks on the facts stated in the memorial. 207

March 10, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 89.) Acknowledges receipt of dispatches. 193

March 10, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 90.) Encloses letter from the Admiralty ordering that the expense of passage of Sherbrooke from Halifax to Quebec be borne by Admiral Griffith, and asking that the charge be disallowed. 194

Barrow to Griffith, 11th November, 1816. He is to be charged with payment to Captain Jackson of the "Niger" for passage of Sherbrooke to Quebec, orders for the passage having been given contrary to the regulations. 196

March 10, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 101.) Sends address in regard to Judge Foucher's impeachment and asks for instructions. 291

Enclosed. Address by the Legislative Council to the Prince Regent respecting the complaint against Judge Foucher. 292

March 11, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 91). Transmitted in August, 1816, statement of the revenue and expenditure of the province to the 5th January, 1816, which showed an excess of expenditure of £19,000. Calls attention to the debt due by government, the accumulation of which to the end of 1812 had been paid into the provincial chest by Prevost from the extraordinaries of the Army; detailed statement of the annual deficiencies.

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The irregularities in the expenditure, payment for which may be called for at any time. Encloses abstract of warrants for the salaries of clergy and pensions authorized by government. The necessity of rescuing the finances of the province from confusion; the questions on this head to be settled. Page 197

Enclosed. Statement of the finances signed by John Hale. 202

List of warrants not included in the abstract prepared for the Legislature. 204

March 12, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 92). Transmits petition from the Chief Justice of the province and the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Montreal, for an increase of their salaries. 206

Enclosed. Memorial of Sewell. 208

Petition of Monk. 210

March 13. Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 92 repeated). Encloses memorial from Jacob Franks for payment of supplies to the meeting of Indians at Drummond Island. Encloses answer from Sir John Johnson respecting the claim; has issued warrant on the extraordinaries of the army in payment. 215

Enclosed. Petition from Franks for payment. 217

Sir John Johnson to military secretary, 8th March. Had not received certificate from the agent or from McDouall of the correctness of the account of Franks, but acknowledges the reasonableness of his account. 223

Account for articles furnished to Indian families on their journey to Drummond Island. 225

March 13, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 93). Encloses letter from Sir John Johnson covering memorial from officers of the Indian department, the prayer of which he cannot recommend; a small gratuity might be made for past services. 227

Enclosed. Johnson to Addison, 25th February. Capt. Wilson of the Indian department carries a memorial in behalf of himself and other officers of the Indian department, the prayer of which he recommends. 229

Memorial of reduced officers of the Indian department of Amherstburg. 231

List of the above officers, with certificates attached. 235

March 13, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 94). Money has been advanced to procure seed grain for settlers on the Rideau and at Drummondville, in Lower Canada. Security will be taken for repayment of the advance. 238

March 14, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 95 B). Mrs. Connolly not having been married to Lieut.-Col. Connolly till after he was placed on half-pay, cannot by the regulations receive the pension; her situation is peculiarly deserving of compensation; recommends, therefore, her case for favourable consideration. 259

Enclosed. Mrs. Connolly to Addison, 12th March, 1817. Transmits certificate of her marriage; her husband's services; prays for an allowance. 260

Mrs. Connolly to Addison (?), 8th November, 1816. States her case as the widow of Lieut.-Col. Connolly, and asks for assistance to have her petition for a pension granted. 262

Certificate of marriage, 24th April, 1800. 264

March 27, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 95 A). Parliament prorogued on the 23rd; copy of speech by the Speaker of Assembly, on presenting money bills, and list of bills passed, to be sent at the opening of navigation, exemplification of the bills passed shall be forwarded. Discussion on the impeachment of the Chief Justice postponed till next session. Stuart deserted by most of his friends; salaries voted for the speakers of Council and Assembly. 239

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Enclosed. Speech of the governor on proroguing the House. Page 246
Speech of the Speaker of Assembly on presenting the money bills. 247
List of bills passed, assented to, or reserved. 251

March 31, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 97). Transmits for decision claim by William Dickson, Niagara, for damages done to his house whilst hired by the barrack department. 265

Enclosed. Myers to Addison, 29th March. Has communicated with Dickson on his claim for damages done to his house. Transmits copies of correspondence and papers relating to the occupation, &c., of the house. Myers considers Dickson's claim just. 267

Dickson to Addison, 8th November, 1816. Urges the settlement of his (Dickson's) claims. 270

Special report on a part of the claims of W. Dickson by a board of claims, 8th April, 1816. 272

Abstract of Dickson's direct claim against the barrack master general. 273

Affidavit by George Young, of having made a survey of Dickson's house. 274

Armstrong to Dickson, 28th April, 1813. Letter of agreement to hire Dickson's house for a barrack. 276

March 31, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst. (No. 98). Recommends the purchase of buildings erected by Muirhead on the military reserve at Chippawa. The right to these buildings is held by the Attorney General not to be absolute, but to be so in equity; Muirhead having left four orphan children, urges that the sum asked should be paid for the buildings as some provision for them. 278

Enclosed. D'Arcy Boulton to Wilson, 16th March, 1817. Opinion of Counsel that the representatives of Muirhead have no legal although they have an equitable claim to be paid for buildings erected at Chippawa. 280

April 1, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 99). Encloses report on Considine's proposal for navigation between Montreal and LaChine, which has no chance of success. The importance of the canal to LaChine; were a civil engineer sent out has little doubt the legislature would vote £25,000 additional. If government relinquishes the work, the canal would no doubt be built by private persons by subscriptions for shares. 281

Enclosed. Romilly to Henderson, R. E., 21st March. Report on Considine's plan, which may be useful where the distance is short, but bears no comparison to the utility of a canal. 284

April 8, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst. (No. 102). Transmits memorial of Foucher to have a tribunal appointed to investigate the charges against him. Leave of absence has not been granted to him to proceed to London, as no doubt the Legislative Council will be appointed to try him in Canada. The ruinous cost to Foucher of being tried in London. 295 297

Enclosed. Foucher's memorial (in French).

April 8, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst. (No. 103). Sends confession by Reinhardt of a murder committed by him on an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company. A proclamation has been issued of a reward for the apprehension of the accessories. Calls attention also to the deposition of Pritchard, giving an account of what happened at Red River from the beginning of the disturbance till last August. 303

Enclosed. Deposition (in French) by Hubert Faille. 305
Confession (in French) of Reinhardt. 317
Affidavit of John Pritchard. 330
(A long and detailed account of the events at Red River from the beginning of the disturbances.)

April 10, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 104). A Revenue Act imposing two and a half per cent on all merchandise imported, British and foreign, is about to expire, and the legislature wish to continue it. He is pro-

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hibited on account of the duty on British goods, from assenting to it; it was previously allowed as a war measure, but it has been found so beneficial and so little onerous that it would be matter of regret should it be given up. A similar Act has long existed in Nova Scotia, and he is so impressed with its advantages that he hopes for instructions to sanction such an Act. Page 371

April 10, Quebec. Sherbroke to Bathurst. The Roman Catholic Bishop is anxious for an answer to his comunication, dated 15th May, 1812, a duplicate of which is now transmitted. Importance of retaining the influence of the Bishop and clergy, but there are obstacles, as the Bishop holds of the See of Rome solely, in contravention of the Act of 1774 and of the Royal instructions. These, however, have never been acted upon, nor could be without exciting discontent in the country and alienating the affections of the Roman Catholic clergy. 373

Enclosed. Memorial of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec (in French) praying to be recognized civilly as Bishop. Panet to be recognized as coadjutor; other privileges asked for by the Bishop. 376

April 14, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 106). Agrees with the commanding engineer on the propriety of buying a lot which interferes with the defences of Quebec. Encloses plan. 388

Major Henderson to Addison, 14th April. Recommends the purchase of a lot on Carrieres Street, Quebec. 390

Plan of the lot. 390*a*

April 14, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 107). Dispatches received to which due attention shall be paid. 391

April 21, Quebec. Same to the same (confidential). Thanks for having sent so clear an expression of his sentiments on the political state of the province, and that should the Assembly bring forward fresh charges against the Chief Justice, every facility should be given for an investigation. No attempt has been made to detach Stuart from the party with which he is connected. To do away with the want of confidence in the Executive Council, proposes that the Speaker of the Assembly be a member; only suggests this, however. 392

P.S.—As no law situation can be offered Stuart, asks that a solicitor general be sent. 395

April 21, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 108). Has received dispatches and instructions respecting the disbandment of the 104th regiment and the settlement of the officers and men who may desire to remain in Canada or any of the other provinces. Measures are being taken for the reduction on the 24th of May, and grants shall be given to those who wish to settle, to whom two months' pay shall be issued on their arrival at their destination and arrangements made for rations for one year. Orders shall also be given for the purchase of agricultural implements. 396

April 22, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 109). Has had information of a letter from Gore respecting the Indian department, being received by him (Bathurst). If he consulted only his own feelings, he would recommend the control of this department being reinvested in the civil governor, as it is the most perplexing of all the duties devolving on the military commander, yet he could not conscientiously report that the commander of the forces was not the best fitted for the charge if he shall continue to furnish the supplies from the King's stores and pay the department. The impropriety of the civil governor having independent control of the King's stores; if he has, how could the commander regulate his estimates? Further objections to Gore's proposals. 398

April 23, Quebec. Same to the same (private). Feels assured that His Lordship is sensible of the inadequacy of the force now stationed in Canada. Shall endeavour to carry on the duties with the small portion of troops allotted for these purposes. 402

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April 23, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 110). Has received directions to remove persons accused by Selkirk to be tried in England. Sends report of the Executive Council showing the difficulties in the way of this course. Page 404

Enclosed. Report by the Executive Council on the directions to transfer the above persons for trial. 406

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May 3, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 111). Has by directions received, ordered the embarkation of the 103rd instead of the 76th. Does not know when to expect the 2—60th, which he hears is composed of foreigners, of whom there are no favourable accounts. The 76th regiment is very weak; will apply to the Horse Guards to have all the detachments sent out. Page 2

May 5, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 112). Has received orders to organize the militia to make up for the reduction of the regular troops; his disappointment at the condition of the militia. The law respecting them has expired, and the present law is only temporary. Can a temporary law annul the permanent law passed in Dorchester's administration or does it not come into force when the temporary law expires? Has communicated with Gore on the state of the militia of Upper Canada and will give him all the assistance possible. 4

May 5, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 113A). Dispatches received: has, as instructed, issued a proclamation to the North-west and Hudson's Bay companies to abstain from acts of hostility, to restore mutually property captured and the freedom of trade with the Indians. To carry this out, he has again dispatched special commissioners to the Indian territories and has written to Selkirk of his determination to carry out his instructions. The charge against Selkirk must be tried in Upper Canada; has sent copy of dispatch to Gore. How the commissioners are to proceed, and their powers. 8

May 6, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 114A). Restoration of lands to Felton which had been granted to Loring and others in derogation of Felton's claims. Loring's ready consent to give up the lands. 13

Enclosed. Felton to Cochran, 21st April. Exculpates Loring from charges of attempting to infringe on the rights of him (Felton) and associates. The danger, however, of the precedent set by this case. 15

May 8, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Goulburn. Has received by the hands of Capt. Stuart letter of 25th February, a copy of which he has transmitted to Gore and recommended that attention be paid to Stuart. 7

May 17, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst. (No. 113B). The coldness of the militia has arisen from the neglect to send colours to the corps which distinguished themselves. Recommends that the colours be sent to be hung in the respective parish churches of the battalions which would produce a beneficial impression. 11

May 20, Quebec. Same to the same. (No. 114B). The question of resuming lands held by Caldwell *en seigneuirie* and regranting them in free and common soccage involves the payment of the *droit de quint* given to the province by Dorchester. The question might be referred to the law officers. 17

May 20, Quebec. Same to the same. Arrival of Major Hamilton Smith, representing himself as entrusted with confidential business to the United States. Has advanced him money from his (Sherbrooke's) private purse. 19

May 20, Quebec. Same to the same. (No. 115). Has reserved bill re-pecting trade with the United States; its advantages and dangers. In the bills to be repealed were regulations for Custom Houses on the frontiers not provided for in the present bill. One object of the bill was to counteract the

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effect of the canal proposed by New York from Lake Ontario to the Hudson, so as to draw off the trade not only of the American territories but of Upper Canada. The necessity of considering the proper steps to be taken in view of the proposed canal. Page 21

Enclosed. Copy of Act to regulate the commerce between the province of Quebec and the United States of America by land or by inland navigation. 25

Petition by inhabitants of Montreal in favour of the bill. 30

May 21, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst. (No. 116). Dispatches received. 35

May 23, Quebec. Same to the same. (No. 117). New seal received, which has already been used; the old seal shall be returned. 36

May 23, Quebec. Same to the same. (No. 118.) Has received circular for a return of the officers employed in the colony. 37

May 23, Quebec. Same to the same. (No. 119). Has referred to Norton the report by Gore on the proposal for the management of Indian affairs in the hands of the civil governor. Transmits Norton's remarks on the subject. 38

Enclosed. Norton to Addison, 8th May. Remarks on Gore's letter to Bathurst on the management of Indian affairs. The judicious changes that have been made. There is no reason for Gore's complaints. History of the transactions with the Indians, &c., the letter concludes: "We have much to apprehend should the direction and control of Indian affairs again revert to the Civil Governor." 40

May 31, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 120). The 104th disbanded at Montreal on the 24th. Sends memorandum of those who intend to become settlers in the Canadas, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The latter have been sent by sailing vessels to Halifax and St. John who are to be victualled on the passage and receive two months' pay on arrival. Those for England shall be sent as opportunity offers. 51

Enclosed. Memorandum showing the disposition of the late 104th regiment. 53

May 31, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 121). Gore being about to sail on leave of absence, the Council of Upper Canada believe that the government should be administered by the senior military officer. Believes that this is inconsistent with his instructions and shall take measures that Major General Widdrington shall not interfere with the administration as the instructions do not in special terms set aside that of April 1812. Asks for his Lordship's opinion. 54

June 3, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 122.) In addition to the two months' pay to be given to the men of the 104th Regiment going to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, he has directed that they receive their net pay until they are landed. 56

June 4, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 123.) Dispatches received. 58

June 7, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 124). MacDonell, a civilian superintendent of the Rideau settlement, has been dismissed and censured for making a bargain for a money consideration for a lot of land there. Reports that the statements of Major Robertson of the 8th regiment are correct and his services appear to entitle him to a grant of land. 59

June 7, Quebec. Same to the same. Has received letter by the hands of Marshall, who is about to enter on the duties of solicitor general, to whom he will show every attention. 61

June 10, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 125.) Titles of bills which he has reserved; reasons for reservation. 62

June 10, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 126). Sends exemplifications of the Acts passed last session and manuscript copies of the journals. 64

Enclosed. Schedule of Acts passed. 65

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June 12, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 127). In accordance with report of Council, he shall issue an allowance of £90 sterling to the rector of Quebec for house rent. As authorized, he shall have repairs done to the Quebec Cathedral. Page 73

June 12, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 128.) Marshall, solicitor general, has arrived, and taken the oath of office. He will live at Quebec, as recommended by the Council and judges, instead of at Montreal. 75

Enclosed. Sewell to Sherbrooke, 10th June. It is the opinion of the Council that the solicitor general should live at Quebec. 77

June 12, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 129). Encloses copy of report by Council on the petition of the widow of the late Judge de Bonne for a pension recommending that something might be done for the widow although not that a pension should be granted. Asks for authority to give her a grant of 2,000 acres. 78

Enclosed. Report referred to. 79

June 14, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 130). Has directed the deputy surveyors of woods to report on the cutting of pine timber in the province; if it exist he has ordered that the practice be stopped. 81

Enclosed. Man to Cochran, 21st February. Had granted licenses in the inferior district of Gaspé and in New Brunswick to cut pine for private use, that is not fit to reserve for the navy. Does not know now of any abuses in cutting pine timber; some had occurred but they had been suppressed. 82

Pyke to Cochran, 23rd December, 1816. No abuses in regard to cutting pine have existed in New Brunswick since he became deputy surveyor. The only licenses for cutting pine have been those issued to contractors for supplying the navy. 84

June 23, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (separate). Has granted leave of absence to Richardson, a member of the Council. Recommends that he may receive if required an extension of time. 87

June 27, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 131). Sends list of persons thrown out of employment by the transfer of stores and presents for the Indians to the storekeeper general's department. 88

Enclosed. Return referred to. 89

June 30, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 132). Has bought at sheriff's sale the lot mentioned in his dispatch No. 106 for £1,170 sterling, which is considered reasonable. 90

July 4, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 133). Arrival of commissary general Wood, who is to take charge from the 24th of next month. 91

July 8, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 134). Can obtain no definite information regarding Mr. Bill's claims, while assistant builder in Upper Canada. All reports speak of him as a very respectable and deserving man. 92

July 15, Quebec. Same to Goulburn (private). Introduces Lieutenant-Colonel Nichol. 152

July 15, Quebec. Same to Bathurst (No. 135). After inquiry, finds that the conduct and services of Lieut.-Col. Nichol, deputy adjutant general of militia, were such that he must in justice forward his memorial and recommend its prayer. 94

A note from Bathurst to Nichol is appended, that all that he (Bathurst) can do is to forward to the Treasury his (Nichol's) memorial, with Sherbrooke's recommendation. 96

Nichol's memorial. 97

Myers to Sherbrooke, 3rd July. Bears testimony to the zeal and exertions of Nichol during the late war. 100

Harvey to Sherbrooke, 3rd July. A similar testimony to Nichol, but entering into more detail regarding his services. 102

Myers to Nichol, 25th November, 1813. A friendly letter showing his sense of Nichol's services. 105

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Myers to Nichol, 26th October, 1816, another friendly letter. Page 107
Myers to Nichol, 28th December, 1816. Hopes that on his arrival in England his claims may meet with attention. 109
Note from Sherbrooke to Nichol, sending reports from Myers and Harvey, and draught of letters to be written to Bathurst, so that he may have additions made to the letter. 111
Joint report by Myers and Harvey, December, 1816, in favour of Nichol. 112
Other documents referring to Nichol's services. 116–145
July 17, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 136). Arrival of discharged soldiers in great distress, with their wives and families. They have been supplied with provisions and sent to the settlement. The impropriety of sending such people, many of whom from age and infirmity are unable to earn a living. When soldiers are discharged in Canada, he has always encouraged those who had trades, or were otherwise fitted, to remain, rejecting those unfit. Hopes that directions will be given to prevent unsuitable discharged soldiers from being returned with authority for lands. 146
July 18, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 137). Has given orders that sailors who had served for three years on the Lakes are to receive lands on the same terms as soldiers. 149
Enclosed. Gore to Sir Robert Hall, 30th June. There will be no hesitation in granting seamen 100 acres, but orders must be received before the grants are made gratuitously. The land between Burlington and Grand River belongs to the Indians and cannot be repurchased without express commands. 151
July 19, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 138). Has returned the old seal of the province by Mr. Stokes commanding the "Prevoyante." 153
July 19, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 139). Has received letter from Selkirk acknowledging receipt of several letters expressing satisfaction at the appointment of commissioners, and that he would direct those left at Fort William to deliver up the post to them. Report from Coltman that Reinhardt has been arrested and is in prison at Montreal. Movements of Fletcher and Coltman. The commissioners learn that Selkirk has given up Fort William, possession of which has been resumed by the North-west Company. Armed parties arrive and are disarmed by Fletcher; correspondence that followed has been submitted to Council who consider no further instructions need be given to the commissioners. 154
July 25, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 142). The report that outfit money had been discontined has led to inconvenience as he had expended part of it before he was informed that it was not now given. Believes his agents were too hasty in believing the statement, as it had been paid to Lord Combermere on his being appointed commander in the Leeward Islands. 166
July 31, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 140). Sends estimate of works to be done by the Royal Engineers in the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. 161
Enclosed. Estimate. 161*a*
Note in the estimate. 162
August 1, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 141). Shall send answers to questions which he thinks will do away with unfavourable impressions. Has forwarded to the commissioners copy of instructions by the Hudson's Bay Company to their governor and other officials to assist the commissioners. Is anxious to hear from the commissioners again. 163
August 6, Quebec. Same to the same (separate). Has granted Mure, a member of the Executive Council, six months' leave of absence. 165
August 7, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 143). Forwards memorial from de Boucherville, and would have recommended granting its prayer but for the state of the finances. 168
Enclosed. Memorial. 169

1817. August 10, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 144). Sends copies of dispatches from the commissioners to the Indian Territories. Page 174

Enclosed. W. B. Coltman to Sherbrooke, 2nd July. Account of his proceedings in the Indian Territory. 175

Fletcher to Sherbrooke, 22nd July. Has already reported his proceedings to the period of his departure from St. Mary's with the detachment of the 70th regiment under Lieut. Austin. His subsequent proceedings. 183

Selkirk to Coltman and Fletcher, 28th June. Has received proclamation and in consequence restored the fort at Bay de la Riviere and the furs taken in it. Complains of the interpretation put on the proclamation by the North-west Company. 190

August 15, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 145). In reference to letter 136, reports that some of the 103rd who wished to remain and settle were not allowed to do so, the order being that all the men were to be returned; such as are suitable for settlers might be allowed a passage back to Canada. 198

August 19, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 146). Explains the nature of the claim by Upper Canada for a division of the duties, the cause of the delay in settling, &c. Details are given respecting the various claims. 200

August 20, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 148). Reports the condition of the Rideau and Drummondville settlements. Besides the arrival of soldiers previously reported, others had since arrived and been provided for; location tickets have been given to 1,077 settlers, soldiers and others and emigrants are daily arriving, generally destitute of means. Some have gone to the United States tempted by the agents for speculators. Calls attention to his representation of the assistance required by emigrants; without assistance the poor emigrants never can settle. Dreads the winter when he must either relieve these people or see many of them die of want. 212

August 21, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 147). Dispatches received. 211

August 23, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 149). Transmits memorial from Joseph Seghars, a seaman, for land on the same terms as lands are granted to soldiers. He considers himself entitled to grant lands but requires instructions as to the issue of rations, so as to be a guide in future applications. 217

Enclosed. Memorial of Joseph Seghars, stating his services and praying for rations for himself and wife. 219

August 25, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 150). Transmits petition of D. A. commissary general Stanton, recommended by commissary general Robinson. 221

Enclosed. Petition by Stanton, stating his services and applying for an additional grant of land. 222

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September 2. Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 151). As instructed, has selected an agent to act with the commissioners under the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of Ghent. John Hale is the person selected. Asks for instructions as to the duties. Has in the meantime applied to Chipman in New Brunswick, for a copy of his commission, etc., so that Hale's might be modelled after these. The commissioners are superintending the survey of the boundary line above St. Regis, and Hale has been directed to join them. Page 2

1817.
September 4, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 152). M. Roux, Superior of the Seminary at Montreal, has asked leave to bring into the province four young priests from France to take the place of the others who have become old and infirm. The measure is approved of by the Roman Catholic Bishop, who cannot train enough of young Canadians for the priesthood to supply the vacancies. Can see no objection if a judicious selection be made. Page 4

Proposed answer (undated). Is not disposed to interfere with the wish of M. Roux to obtain young priests from France, but he authorizes no appointment abroad without the recommendation of Dr. Poynter the Vicar Apostolic. 6

September 5, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 153). Transmits report and estimate for a canal from Upper LaChine to Montreal. 7

Enclosed. Estimate of the lower branch of the proposed canal from Montreal to St. Mary's (the navy store). 8

Estimate of a canal from Upper LaChine to Montreal. 10

Estimate of the branch through the Hay market with the St. Lawrence by the Little River. 13

Report of the proposed canal between Montreal and LaChine. 15

Map of the route. 19*a*

September 13, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 154). Sends draught of letters patent for the appointment of trustees for the schools of royal foundation in Lower Canada. Asks that the names be filled up in their order as there is already a quarrel as to precedency between the Chief Justice and the Bishop of Quebec. The Roman Catholic Bishop has declined altogether as may be seen by his letter enclosed. 20

Enclosed. Draught of letter patent. 22

Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec to Sherbrooke (in French) 19th October, 1816. Cannot accept a place in the corporation of the College at Montreal, as according to the will of the founder, it is to be Protestant. 26

September 13, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 158). Transmits report of the Executive Council respecting the trial of persons charged with crimes committed in the Indian country. 49

Enclosed. Report. 50

September 13, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 156). Hale appointed agent to the commissioners under the treaty of Ghent, should, he thinks, be appointed under the great seal of Great Britain. Has written to Bagot on the subject. 28

Enclosed. Sherbrooke to Bagot, 13th September. Respecting the appointment of Hale as agent to the boundary commissioners and what formal document is necessary. 30

September 13, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 157). Transmits copies of letters from the commissioners to the Indian territory and from Selkirk. 32

Enclosed. Coltman to Sherbrooke, 15th July. After difficulties and delay Selkirk has at last consented to deliver up the property of the North-west Company at the forks of the Red River; this has partly been carried into effect. Both parties have agreed to sign an order to be transmitted through the Indian territory for the execution of the proclamation. The peaceable disposition of Selkirk as shown by his actions and especially as he allowed a very valuable cargo on board the Athabasca canoes to pass undisturbed at the time when accounts were received of violence being committed on the Hudson's Bay servants in the very country from which the canoe came. The necessity for a force being provided to maintain order. On this point encloses letters from Selkirk and recommends that a small body of the King's troops shall be left for the preservation of the peace, which would be a check on the colonists and a defense against the natives. Will detain Mr. Mair with a detachment; provisions will be supplied for the winter by the Hudson's

1817. Bay Company. The extenuating circumstances in regard to the conduct of Selkirk and of the sergeant. Page 33

Fletcher to Sherbrooke, 31st July. Sends letters brought by Simon McGillivray whose canoe has been broken in the rapids. Smith, who acted as deputy sheriff, has been liberated on bail by Coltman after a rigorous imprisonment of twelve days at Fort Douglas. Encloses the notice sent by the two companies ordering a mutual restitution of all property seized by either. Selkirk's protest at the end of it shows the views he entertains of his purchases at Fort William and Lac la Pluie. Sends papers received from Governor Vincent, showing the notions the Hudson's Bay Company hold of the nature and extent of their charter. Arrival of Shaw and McGillivray, who report a band of Sioux arrived at the forks of the Red River, declaring they were the precursors of a very large body coming by the invitation of Selkirk. Messrs. Shaw and McGillivray are apprehensive of serious consequences on their arrival. Is preparing to join Coltman. 38

Selkirk to Coltman, 15th July. Has learned of the intention to constitute a legal armed force to preserve peace, &c., which is consonant with his wishes; agrees that it is the most suitable establishment to secure the object in view, but objects to the expulsion of officers of de Meuron's regiment from any station of command. Is aware of the reason, but the charges from which it arose are unfounded, and were propagated by the North-west Company. Neither he nor the deMeuron officers had any intention to resist the warrants, and there being security for their personal safety, they would proceed to take their trial at Sandwich or York, if their accusers go so far; doubts if they ever intended doing so, the object being to obstruct the prosecution of the business of the Hudson's Bay Company. The unfortunate state of the law in the territories, by which a person accused would have to go 1000 miles to answer the charge. The dreadful consequence of this, if all the gentlemen named in the warrants were obliged to go at once for their trial as the orderly behaviour of the late Swiss troops is due to their confidence in the officers under whom they served so long in the army, and the enmity of the North-west Company may lead to an outbreak should they be absent. He has evidence of this enmity against the Red River settlement, not sufficient to amount to legal proof, but enough to show the necessity for precautions. Hopes therefore that at least one of the gentlemen of the late deMeuron regiment may be left in authority whilst the others proceed with him (Selkirk) to Upper Canada, and requests that Captain Mattey be the one left. Repeats his request for a military force. 41

September 14, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 55). Dispatches received. 27

September 17, Quebec. Same to the same (separate). Has advanced in all £250 to Major Hamilton Smith, who is ordered to return to England, but does not wish to be recognized as a British officer. 52

October 10, Quebec. Same to the same (separate). Applies to be relieved in consequence of his ill health, of which he gives details. 57

October 10, Quebec. Same to the Prince Regent. To be relieved from his command on account of ill health. 60

October 10, Quebec. Same to Torrens (private). Respecting his application to be relieved on account of ill health. Illness of Myers. 63

October 11, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 159). Sends minute of Executive Council on application of Young, member of Council, for 12,000 acres. To himself, wife and four children, 1,200 acres each are to be given, and an additional amount of 4,800 acres recommended. 53

Enclosed. Report. 55

1817.

October 14, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (confidential). Asks that the issue of the mandamus to summon the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec to the Legislative Council may be postponed until the receipt of a dispatch which he (Sherbrooke) is preparing. Page 66

October 23. Quebec. Same to the same (No. 161). Transmits copy of letter from Coltman. As the winter is approaching, expects Coltman; Fletcher has already arrived. 69

Enclosed. Coltman to Sherbrooke, 8th August. Additional report of his proceedings at Red River. 70

October 23, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 160). Dispatches received; the information required shall be forwarded as soon as obtained. 68

October 23, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 162). Transmits copy of letter from the Chief Justice on the recognition of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec and of instrument by Sewell for summoning him to the Legislative Council. Has doubts if Mgr. Plessis would not object to this draft, he (Sherbrooke) has engaged a friend of the Bishop's, a professional man, to prepare an instrument to satisfy the scruples of Mgr. Plessis; encloses a copy of it marked B; although desirous of seeing the Roman Catholic Bishop more formally recognized, he sees difficulties in the way. 78

Enclosed. Chief Justice Sewell to Sherbrooke, 21st October. Points out the difficulties in the way of calling Mgr. Plessis to the Legislative Council by the title of Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, as that would be to acknowledge the Pope's supremacy in the British dominions. (The subject is discussed at considerable length,) 80

Form recommended by Sewell for calling the Bishop to the Legislative Council. 89

Paper marked B referred to in the letter. 92

November 1, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 163). Transmits memorial from an Irish emigrant, John Mackay, for a passage for seven of his children from Ireland. 94

Enclosed. Memorial. 95

Names and places of residence of Mackay's children. 96

November 6, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 164). Owing to the increasing number, intricacy and magnitude of the public accounts, a committee of three of the Council has been recommended to be appointed—the chairman of which is to receive a salary sufficient to enable him to devote his whole time to the business. On this recommendation, the committee has been appointed. Young, chairman, with a salary of £100 a quarter; the measure to be only temporary until Bathurst's decision be known. 97

Enclosed. Report of Council on the examination of public accounts. 99

November 7, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 165). Encloses application from deputy assistant commissary general Clarke for a grant of land in the Rideau settlement. His services in assisting poor emigrants on their way to the settlement. 102

Enclosed. Charles A. Clarke, to Sherbrooke, 27th October. Applies for a grant of land on the Rideau settlement. 104

November 15, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 166). Encloses report of Council recommending a grant of 1,200 acres each to Mrs. Panet and her children subject to the decision of His Majesty's government. 106

Enclosed. The report. 107

November 16, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 167). Transmits memorial from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec for the creation of a corporation to manage the Seminary at Nicolet. The advantages of encouraging the diffusion of knowledge; recommends that the prayer of the petition be granted. 109

Enclosed. The memorial (in French). 111

November 16, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 168). In accordance with His Lordship's desire, sends account of the Marquis Michel Chartier de Lotbinière,

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which he trusts will give satisfaction to the Marquis d'Osmond. Speaks highly of Mr. de Lotbinière, who has furnished the statement. Page 116

Enclosed. Statement (in French) of the late Marquis Chartier de Lotbinière and his family, of whom he is the only representative. 118

Papers relating to the Marquis de Lotbinière. 125-130

November 16, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 169). Transmits report of Council recommending a pension of £20 a year to the widow of the gaoler. As the provincial pension list is filled up asks that he may be allowed to grant the pension from the general funds of the province. 131

Enclosed. The report. 132

November 16, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 170). Sends requisition for stationery in compliance with directions. 134

Enclosed. Requisition. 135

November 22, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 171). Acknowledges receipt of dispatches. 137

November 22, Quebec. Same to the same (private). Is grateful for letter of 8th September. The report that he wished to leave on account of ill health would be confirmed by his letter of 10th October, resigning his appointments owing to a long continued disease. 139

November 25, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 173). The commissary general has received orders for the payment of the Chelsea and Kilmainham pensioners, which will relieve their distress. There are no objections to pensioners as settlers, except in the case of those who are too old and infirm. 142

Enclosed. Sherbrooke to Secretary at War, 27th October, representing the distressed state of the pensioners in Canada, no arrangement having been made for their pay. 144

November 26, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 175). Has received dispatch authorizing the change of clergy reserve lot in Drummond, to permit of the close settlement of men of the 104th regiment, the advantages to settlers of a compact neighbourhood and a change in laying out the crown and clergy reserves would lessen their difficulties. To remedy the trouble caused to industrious settlers by the continued absence of some holders of land, he has resolved to re-locate this land after a reasonable interval. A smaller quantity than 100 acres would not be a sufficient inducement for a man with a large family. Preparations necessary for the reception of emigrants; the propriety of changing the present disposition of crown and clergy reserves. This year 5,000 emigrants arrived, some of whom having authority to obtain land, had allowed those not so furnished to participate in land with their fellow passengers. They arrive prepossessed in favour of Upper Canada, and being destitute it is impossible to settle them on the remote settlement of the Rideau. Has succeeded in placing about 150 families of emigrants near an established settlement. The clergy reserves placed at his disposal are in remote situations so that the land is often refused by emigrants. The bad effects of the system by which inhabitants take possession of the best lands to the detriment of the intending settlers, by which many are lost, the lead ore miners being amongst the number. The satisfactory management by the settling department; the injury the service has sustained has been explained by the enclosed letter. The correspondence with the government of Upper Canada has been so uncomfortable and applications so unsuccessful that he wishes the entire control of the military settlements to be left in the hands of the commander of the forces, the patent grants to issue from the government of Upper Canada on proper certificates being given by the military officers. 149

Enclosed. Sherbrooke to the administrator of Upper Canada, 27th August, on the settlement of emigrants. 155

Sherbrooke to the administrator, 25th November. Further on the same subject. 158

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Samuel Smith, administrator, to Sherbrooke, 20th October. The surveyor general's report was so general that it could not be submitted to the Council. After deducting the lands in the Rideau settlement exclusively reserved for the military, there remained on 31st July 132,623 acres Crown reserves in the townships for the settlement of reduced troops and European emigrants. Is afraid he cannot propose an Act to enforce the rejection of petitions for Crown reserves not acted upon. The claims of the Council not likely to be abandoned. Other information respecting settlements. Page 162

Same to the same, 29th October. Has received but cannot submit to Council, the specific information respecting the Crown reserves. 166

November 27, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 174). His satisfaction in reporting the return of Coltman from the Indian territories after restoring tranquillity and securing a mass of information. A complete report is not yet ready; the partial report shows that both parties respected the proclamation, of which copies had been sent to the most distant posts. No further violence has been committed, and previous irritation has been allayed. Some of those indicted at Montreal have given themselves up for trial, among whom are Grant and Cadotte charged as accessories to the murder of Keveney. Selkirk and the officers of the late de Meuron's regiment admitted to bail and now expected at Montreal. Coltman proposes to return to Montreal in hopes to moderate the spirit of both parties. 146

Novemher 28, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 176). In addition to the names mentioned in his letter of 6th January, now recommends Lewis Gugy for the Council. 169

December 5, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 177). Claims have been made by the English emigrants on the military settlements for the return of money deposited with Captain Young, principal transport agent at Deptford. A similar claim has been made by emigrants from Scotland, for deposits to be returned in two years if the conditions of settlement were performed. These have been done satisfactorily. 170

List of names is added. 171

December 17, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 178). In consequence of representations that witnesses are in Upper Canada and for other reasons, has taken steps to transfer to Upper Canada the persons charged with offences in the Indian territories. 172

December 19, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 178*). Had required Marshall, solicitor general to reside in Quebec; the inadequacy of his salary has led to the recommendation to employ him in the criminal business of the courts. Transmits report of Council on the subject. 174

Enclosed. Report. 176

December 25, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (separate). Sends list of persons in the colony having incomes of £1,000 per annum, who are willing to contribute to the public service. Has delayed sending list in the hope of adding to it. 178

Enclosed. List. 180

December 29, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 179). The arrival of three settlers from Ireland by way of the United States under peculiar circumstances of distress has caused him to deviate from instructions and to grant not only land but a passage and provisions. 181

PUBLIC OFFICES, 1817.

Q. 146.

1817.
January 3, Bloomsbury Square. Shepherd to Goulburn. Desires that a time be fixed when he can wait on Bathurst. Page, 146

January 9, Dublin. Gregory to the same. Lists of passengers going by foreign vessels were ordered to be furnished to the Clerk of the Privy Council before the vessels could be allowed to sail. It has since been the custom to submit lists of passengers for the colonies in the same manner. 263

January 16. Shepherd to Bathurst. Observations on the Hudson's Bay Company. 1. That Selkirk acting as a magistrate does not by the issue of warrant abandon the claim of the Hudson's Bay Company to the territory in which it was charged the crime was committed. 2. That by the Act of 1774, the Hudson's Bay Company is recognized and a boundary assigned. 147

January 18, Brighton. Orders in Council appointing W. Smith an honorary member of the Executive Council. 49

Same date, appointing Antoine Louis Juchereau Duchesnay a member of the Executive Council. 51

Same date, appointing James Irvine to be appointed a member of the Executive Council. 53

Same date. John Richardson to the same office. 55

January 22, Lincoln's Inn. Shepherd to Bathurst. Reports, as opinion of Counsel, that there is no legal objection to a regrant in free and common soccage of land surrendered under a feudal tenure. 150

January 24, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. In respect to the pilot and four apprentices from Quebec carried off by stress of weather and wrecked between Dover and Folkstone, a passage has been ordered and an allowance made from the date of their petition. 183

January 25, Admiralty. Lords of the Admiralty to Bathurst. Propose to lessen the expense by placing the ships on the Lakes in ordinary instead of in commission, but desire that the question be referred to the Prince Regent. 3

January 29, General Post Office. Freeling to Goulburn. During the months of November, December, January and February, the packets for America do not touch at Halifax. Are the mathematical instruments for Lord Dalhousie at Halifax to be sent by the February packet to New York, or are they to wait for the direct conveyance in March? 278

January 31, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Is there any necessity for the removal of the ordnance stores to Upper Canada, at an immense expense? They might remain at Quebec and be removed as opportunity offered. 184

February 4, Foreign Office. Hamilton to the same. Sends copy of dispatch by Castlereagh to Bagot respecting the reduction of the naval force of the two nations on the Lakes. 79

Enclosed. Castlereagh to Bagot 4th February. Government has decided to confirm by special stipulation the proposal of Monroe for the reduction of the naval force on the Lakes. Should the United States government still adhere to the proposal made by Monroe, he (Bagot) is authorized to exchange notes with the United States to sanction it. 80

February 5, Dublin. J. B. Littlehales to Goulburn. Respecting the arrangements proposed for paying in Canada the Chelsea and Kilmainham pensioners. 264

February 5, Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. Sends copy of a dispatch sent to Sherbrooke on the subject of the 76th and 103rd regiments. 29

Enclosed. Torrens to Sherbrooke, 4th February. The 103rd is to be sent to England instead of the 76th regiment. 30

1817.
February 7, Ordnance. Crew to Goulburn. Application has been made to the Transport Board for transport of ordnance, ammunition and stores to Quebec. Page 177

February 14, Treasury. Harrison to the same. Suggests that a service (apparently that of Thomson) be paid out of the secret service fund. 185

Goulburn to Harrison, 31st January. Bathurst recommends £250 to be paid to Mr. Thomson, a United States citizen, for assisting the escape from gaol of British officers, but that his name should be kept secret. 186

February 15, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. In reference to the expense of forwarding ordnance and ordnance stores to the Lakes; these may remain on deposit in Quebec and be forwarded as opportunities may occur. 4

February 15, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Before deciding, it will be necessary that a list be sent of all persons to be thrown out of employment by the transfer of the Indian stores to the storekeeper general's department. 188

February 20. Foreign Office. Hamilton to the same. Sends extract from dispatch from Bagot, minister at Washington, that General Bernard, formerly A.D.C. to Bonaparte, had been appointed chief engineer of the United States. 82

Enclosed. Bagot to Castlereagh, 7th January. Notifies the appointment of Bernard, who is now inspecting the fortifications on the northern frontier. 83

February 21, War Office. Merry to Goulburn. The opinion of the Chelsea Board will be taken upon the plan proposed of paying pensioners in Canada. 242

February 24, Ordnance. Chapman to Goulburn. The master general of ordnance has sanctioned the addition of one trumpeter and one farrier to the Royal Artillery drivers for Canada. 178

February 25, Foreign Office. Hamilton to Goulburn. Sends copies of letter and enclosures from Stratford Canning on the subject of emigration from Switzerland to the American colonies. 84

Enclosed. Stratford Canning to Castlereagh, February —. The redundancy of population in Switzerland led first to service being taken with foreign princes and subsequently manufacturers had supplied employment. The failure of both of these led to emigration, and the stagnation of trade has caused many to pass to France, others to the north of Europe, but the greater number have gone to Holland to embark for the United States; many of these expeditions have been obliged to stop for want of means to proceed, some have returned to Switzerland. Of those who went to the United States, many have been obliged to bind themselves to work out the cost of their passage by labour after their arrival or in other words to sell themselves to slavery for a longer or shorter term. Encloses a form of the contract usually entered into. So widespread is the desire to emigrate that the Swiss government has published a caution against the danger of embarking in so hazardous an undertaking without sufficient funds, although the Swiss government is not adverse to the principle of emigration and is disposed to guide, but not to check the movement. Were His Majesty's government to deem it consistent with the colonial policy to receive the Swiss emigrants into the settlements of British North America, a proposal to that effect would be embraced by many with gratitude, and most if not all of the Swiss governments would afford every facility for its execution. The description of people to be expected and the arrangements to be made for their reception. 85

Form of contract entered into for the passage of emigrants to Philadelphia. 96

Canning to Hamilton, 14th February. Calls attention to the dispatch to Castlereagh respecting Swiss emigration. 100

March 1, Doctor's Commons. Christopher Robinson to Bathurst. Gives opinion of Counsel on the power to constitute Vicars General in Upper and Lower Canada and on the effect of such appointment. 158

1817.
March 4, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Agrees with Bathurst as to the reductions in the department of settlers. Page 189

March 5, Whitehall. Lack to the same. Returns Act for continuance of an Act for the trial of controverted elections, that it may be left to its own operation. 57

March 10, Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. Asks that tonnage be provided for the conveyance of detachments of the 37th and 62nd regiments to Canada and Nova Scotia. 31

March 14, War Office. Merry to the same. Sends papers relating to the application of P. Ryan, ensign in the 10th foot, for pay whilst he held an appointment in the Canadian militia, and asks Bathurst's opinion. 243

Enclosed. Memorial of P. Ryan. 244

Certificate attached. 246

Other papers. 247, 248

March 14, Hudson's Bay House. Joseph Berens to Bathurst. Will co-operate to ascertain the extent of the territory of jurisdiction claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company. The nature of the message sent by the committee to Selkirk explained to Bathurst. Transactions with the North-west Company took place before Selkirk left Montreal. The committee cannot allow that any degree of responsibility alluded to by Goulburn attaches to them. 266

March 14, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Amount of tonnage required for detachments for North America. 32

March 18, Horse Guards. Same to the same. Transmits copy of letter from Sherbrooke, with his reasons for having detained the 76th regiment in Canada. 33

Enclosed. Sherbrooke to Torrens, 12th February. Owing to the non-arrival of the 2-60th at Quebec he has detained the 76th. If the latter is to be kept for another year, clothing must be sent. 34

March 22, Transport Office. Baker to Goulburn. In reference to the order for tonnage for the 76th for Canada, asks if this order has been countermanded and if any other troops are to be brought in lieu of the 76th. 238

March 22, Treasury. Lushington to the same. On the recommendation of Sherbrooke, Rolette to be placed on half pay at the rate of five shillings per day. 190

March 22, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. Transmits copy of letter from Rear Admiral Griffith respecting a sum of money paid to Jackson of the "Niger" for the passage of Sherbrooke, which is charged against Griffith. Should any allowance be made to Sherbrooke it ought to be paid over to Griffith. 5

Enclosed. Griffith to Barrow, 10th February. Has received letter charging him with amount, £146 5s. 0d., paid Jackson for Sherbrooke's passage. Has remitted the amount and asks that the imprest be discharged. 7

March 27, Treasury. Arbuthnot to Goulburn. Asks for a letter of introduction to Sir John Sherbrooke for Marshall, going out as Attorney General. 191

March 29, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Commissary general Wood to succeed commissary general Robinson in Canada; asks that the appointment may be notified. 192

April 2, Treasury. Same to the same. Transmits accounts from Campbell for expenses connected with settlers, and asks if the sums charged have been sanctioned. 193

April 4, Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. The 2-60th has been under orders to leave the Leeward Islands station for Canada upwards of twelve months, but has not gone. If there is want of tonnage to transport them, asks that it be provided. 35

April 20, Treasury. Lushington to the same. If the persons charged with placing the settlers, can, without further help, issue stores in detail, they may do so. If not, the issue of stores in detail should remain with the commissariat. 194

1817.
April 21, Foreign Office. Hamilton to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from Canning for Bathurst's consideration. Page 102

Draught of answer. It is too late in the season to allow of the Swiss beginning their labours with any chance of success. It might be advantageous before another year, to ascertain how far the Swiss government would co-operate. 103

Canning to Castlereagh, April 8. Has communicated to the President the dispatch showing that the British government did not object to the principle of emigration, although unable, then, to give it effect. There seems to be a disposition to assist Bernese subjects, but not to act on this without fuller information. Asks if he can be furnished with information as to places of settlement, etc., to be communicated, although not strictly in an official manner, the number who are going elsewhere lead him to believe that few would go to Canada, unless persons with capital would establish settlements there. It has been stated that the government of the Canton of Berne might be induced to encourage individuals of respectability and capital to enter into an enterprise of this sort. Remarks on the course he (Canning) has taken in bringing forward the question. 105

April 29, Whitehall. Lack to Goulburn. The committee of Privy Council on Trade, not having seen the correspondence, can give no opinion on Caldwell's observations on trade between Canada and the United States. 59

May 1, Hudson's Bay House. Berens to Bathurst. Sends copy of instructions issued to governors and others in their service, in consequence of the commission appointed by Sherbrooke. The directors of the company believe that the Crown has vested the sole jurisdiction, within the limits of their charter, in the governors and Council, but their anxiety to promote the investigation has led to their issuing the order which will be sent by the first ship. 269

Enclosed. Letter to Sherbrooke with copy of order to the governors and officers in North America to lend assistance to the commissioners, who would have power without this order by the governors of the company, but who send it as they desire the cordial co-operation of the officers. 271

Order. "To all the governors and others having authority within the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company." 272

May 5, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits accounts and papers relating to lodging money for Drummond, for Bathurst's opinion. 195

May 6, Foreign Office. Hamilton to the same. Sends copy of correspondence with the American ministers respecting the fisheries, that Bathurst may issue orders to the commanders on the coast. 110

Enclosed. Note from Adams that the negotiations with Bagot had not been brought to the desired result. The Secretary of State hopes that the order not to disturb the American fishermen during the season may be renewed. 111

Another and fuller copy. 112

Castlereagh to Adams, 7th May. The negotiations with Bagot having been unsuccessful, the rules respecting the fisheries suspended by Bagot have revived and some reluctance is felt again to suspend them but to show his goodwill the Prince Regent will accede to the application of the government of the United States and orders shall be sent to suspend the rules during the next season; affording opportunity of coming to an amicable arrangement. 114

May 12, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Word has been sent to the officers of the squadrons on the North American station to observe the instructions in Bathurst's letter. 8

May 13, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Sends statement for the commissioners of audit of sums expended in America by orders of the officers commanding,

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to obtain Bathurst's report if the amounts had been accounted for satisfactorily. Page 196

May 13, Foreign Office. Cooke to Goulburn. Has any agent been appointed to act with the commissioners, under the 6th and 7th articles of the Treaty of Ghent? A private letter from Bagot says that no one has been appointed. 117

May 14, Whitehall. Lack to the same. Transmits the enclosed for Bathurst's consideration. 60

Enclosed. Buckle, Chairman to the Ship Owners Society, 9th May. Remarks on the proposal to increase the duty on British colonial timber commensurate to the increase on foreign timber, with tables of the comparative cost of freight, charges, duties, &c., on the different classes of timber. 61

May 14, Ordnance. Crew to Goulburn. As Lieuts. Frost and Brown, were never on the establishment of the Ordnance they cannot be brought upon it to receive half pay. 179

May 16, Navy Office. Navy Board to the same. The 25 out pensioners for Canada may embark in four days at Woolwich in the "Maria." 237

May 17, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Submits for Bathurst's opinion two letters from Sherbrooke in regard to increases in the military establishment. 197

May 19, Navy Office. Navy Board to the same. The Rev. R. Hammond and Sutton Moore may be accommodated with a passage on board the "Maria." 239

May 20, College of Arms. Nayler to the same. Sends royal license and patent of supporters for Lady Prevost with statement of fees. 274

May 20, Ordnance. Chapman to the same. Lieut. Colonel Durnford has been in England for some months and has probably now sailed for Quebec. 180

May 20, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst. The question respecting the lands held in seigneurie and the regranting of them in free and common soccage was not as to the power to re-grant but whether the consequent abolishment of the *droit de quint*, pledged to the province by Dorchester, would not be a violation of that pledge. 156

May 31, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. How Chelsea and Kilmainham pensioners, half-pay pensioners and widows, &c., may be paid in Canada. 198

Enclosed. Harrison to commissary general Robinson. Arrangements to be made for the payment of half pay pensioners, &c., on the abolition of the pay department in Canada. 201

June 3, Pall Mall. Mann to Goulburn. There is every reason to believe that Durnford has sailed for Quebec. 181

June 10, York. Joseph Wells to Napier. States his circumstances and applies for his good offices. 219

June 11, General Post Office. Freeling to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from the post office agent at New York stating how the dispatches to Sherbrooke had been forwarded. 275

Enclosed. J. W. Moore to Freeling. How the dispatches were forwarded to Sherbrooke. 276

June 11, Foreign Office. Hamilton to Goulburn. Transmits correspondence with Vice-Admiral Milne respecting American participation in the fisheries. 118

Enclosed. Milne to Croker, 6th May. Has received and sends copy of letter from Bagot respecting the fisheries with copy of answer, &c. 119

Bagot to officer commanding on the Halifax station, 10th January. The fishery treaty rejected by the United States Government. The rules to be applied to American fishermen found fishing within British limits. 120

Milne to Bagot, 6th May. Orders have been given to seize United States fishermen who may he caught fishing within British jurisdiction. They have been visiting the harbours and creeks on the coast and annoy-

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ing and committing outrages on the inhabitants. The vessels trespassing shall be sent in for adjudication, except when they have been driven in by distress. Notice of the measures to be adopted should be sent to the United States to preserve amity and to prevent the expenditure of money for fitting out vessels for the fishery. Page 121

June 12, Foreign Office. Hamilton to Goulburn. Transmits correspondence respecting the reduction of the naval forces on the Lakes. 123

Enclosed. Bagot to Castlereagh, 5th May. Reports the agreement come to for the reduction of the naval forces on the Lakes, to exist until six months' notice has been given of its being annulled. 124

Official notes of the agreement: that by Rush. 127

By Bagot. 129

June 13, Navy Office. Navy Board to Goulburn. Thomas B. Farelham has applied for a passage in the "Montreal." Has Bathurst any objections? 240

June 17, ForeignOffice. Hamilton to the same. Transmits note from the Marquis d'Osmond for information respecting the Marquis Michel Chartier de Lotbinière. 131

June 20, War Office. Merry to Goulburn. Respecting pensioners to be paid in Canada. 250

Harrison to Secretary at War, 24th May. Transmits Treasury Minute on pensions to be paid in Canada. 251

Minute. 252

June 23, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Sends letter from Sherbrooke relative to a purchase of land in Quebec, on which the opinion of Bathurst is requested. 203

June 25, Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. The Commander of the Forces cannot recommend that any other date be put on Colonel Plenderleath's commission than the one it bears. 36

June (?), Foreign Office. Hamilton to the same. Asks for papers relating to regulations for the commercial intercourse between Canada and the United States. 132

July 5, Whitehall. Lack to the same. The Committee for Trade will interpose no objection to the proposal for continuing a duty of two and a half per cent on all goods imported into Lower Canada, but it appears desirable that the proposed clause imposing a double duty on goods imported by merchants who had not resided in the province for six months previous to the import, should not be in the Act. 71

July 5, War Office. Merry to the same. The case of Mrs. Connolly is not one in which relief can be granted from funds at the disposal of the Secretary at War. 255

July 7. Draught of letter to Sherbrooke. Bathurst must withhold any opinion on the Act for regulating the commerce between Canada and the United States, until he can submit the commercial and political considerations on the subject to government. 75

July 15, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Has received application from John Robinson, a private marine, for pay during the time he was prisoner of war in America, and compensation for the loss of his pack when the "Finch" was captured; as this man was unaccounted for after the capture of the "Finch," he can only receive pay since he rejoined his division. 9

July 15, New Street. Shepherd to the same. Requests to be furnished with additional papers on the case reported on by letter of 22nd January last. 161

July 17, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Under the circumstances the Treasury will sanction the payment of the expense of an engineer being sent to superintend the execution of the Canal between Montreal and LaChine. 204

July 17, Treasury. Same to the same. The Treasury authorizes Sherbrooke to pay William Dickson of Niagara £382 currency for damage to his house whilst hired by the barrack department. 205

July 22, Admiralty. Croker to the same. Sends correspondence respecting the conduct of a British officer employed on the Lakes for boarding and searching an American vessel. 10

1817. *Enclosed.* W. A. Baumgardt to Croker, 31st December, 1816. Has received copies of letters from Goulburn respecting the searching of American vessels. In reference to this sends copies of various papers to the Minister at Washington. Sends also copy of the order to Bourchier to abstain from searching United States vessels. Page 11

Baumgardt to Bourchier, 5th September, 1816. He is not to issue orders to board and search vessels of the United States. 13

Baumgardt to Bagot, 5th September. Admits that so far as he can see Bourchier had exceeded his power in searching American vessels, but points out that the complaint did not proceed from the master or owner of the vessel searched, but from passengers, men of a class apparently anxious to blow up every trifling occurrence into a flame. The United States follow the same rule as was the case with the vessel complained of, one of their vessels having followed one from Niagara to search her for deserters. The true aim of the reports is to maintain the claim to Bois Blanc Island and Malden, the latter of which is as much a British port as Kingston, and if the United States vessels objected to being boarded in the port of Malden, they had two wider channels to choose where no right of boarding was assumed. These channels have been surveyed by Owen, who has sailed down the western channel with the largest schooner. Is not acquainted with the circumstances except from reports, but is convinced the report about a field piece being used is a fabrication. Encloses a purely official answer. The people they are dealing with are possessed with local knowledge, and for every step they (the British Government) recede, the United States will advance two. 15

July 24, War Office. Lukin to Goulburn. Refers letter from Andrew Page, Edinburgh, relative to grants of land in North America to the army engaged in the conquest of Canada between 1750 and 1760. 256

July 28, Treasury. Lushington to the same. The Treasury asks for the opinion of Bathurst on the claim of Captain Stewart for payment of sums expended on behalf of his fellow prisoners of war in America. 206

August 1, Sergeant's Inn S. Shepherd and R. Gifford to Bathurst. There is no law to prevent the land reverting to the Crown being regranted in free and common soccage instead of in seigneurie but the abolition of the *droit de quint* assigned by Dorchester as provincial revenue, without the consent of the legislature or without an equivalent, would be an infringement of the pledge given by government. 162

August 2, Whitehall. Lack to Goulburn. The committee for trade agree that the Act to regulate commerce between Canada and the United States should not be assented to. The desire for freer intercourse between the two countries and how it could be best arranged. 73

August 7, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Request by the governors of Kilmainham Hospital for regulations respecting persons selected to receive their pensions in Canada. 207

Enclosed. Plunkett to Harrison 9th July, letters of inquiry from Kilmainham. 208

August 9, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. The Treasury will not object to the purchase of St. Helen's Island, provided it can be made on fair and reasonable terms. 210

August 12, Treasury. Mitford to the same. The Treasury asks for Bathurst's opinion whether a bill for £500 drawn without advice by Buchanan for forwarding British subjects to Upper Canada should be paid. 211

August 13, Treasury. Arbuthnot to the same. The Treasury cannot admit the claim of the naval and military forces for an allowance for property destroyed at Washington as this would form a bad precedent. 212

1817.
August 16, Treasury. Arbuthnot to Goulburn. Stores, except blankets, should be sent for settlers in Canada. Sir John Sherbrooke shall be desired to give directions for the 5,000 blankets to be supplied from the barrack stores.
Page 213

August 16, Treasury. Same to the same. Sends copies of letters from the deputy storekeeper general respecting the shipment of articles to Gibraltar and Quebec. 214

Enclosed. Barker, deputy storekeeper general to Harrison, 8th August. Reports that 5,000 great coats have been shipped to the Canadas as ordered. 215

August 22, Treasury. Arbuthnot to Goulburn. Transmits letter from Sherbrooke that he had purchased ground contiguous to the fortifications of Quebec. 216

Enclosed. Sherbrooke to Harrison, 30th June. He has purchased the property referred to. 217

August 25, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from Sir Robert Hall with list of seamen discharged from service on the Lakes to become settlers, also another letter suggesting that officers of the navy should have the same privileges in respect to land as officers of the army. 21

Enclosed. Hall to Croker 22nd July. Had recommended that seamen of good character should be admitted to settle. Had secured lands between York and Lake Huron; other seamen have obtained employment in trading vessels on the Lakes. 22

List of seamen discharged at Kingston, July, 1817. 24

Hall to Croker, 3rd August. Recommends that officers of the navy should have the same privileges in respect to land as officers of the army. 26

September 5, Treasury. Arbuthnot to Goulburn. Sends letter and enclosures from Captain Payne. Knows nothing of Captain Walker's (sometimes Waller) claims. 218

September 10, War Office. Merry to the same. Was paymaster Burns of the Queen's Rangers excluded from the land grant made to the officers of that regiment? 257

September 17, War Office. Same to the same. Transmits memorial from Adjutant Stewart of the Canadian embodied militia, for half pay. Stewart has been informed that it is not in the power of the Secretary at War and that application must be made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for any remuneration to which his services may entitle him. 258

September 20, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. Sends copy of the contract under which James Dyke supplies the Navy Board with masts, spars and rafters. 27

October 14, Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. Sends correspondence on the subject of officers and men desirous of settling in Canada; asks if they can be immediately sent out. 37

Enclosed. Torrens to officer commanding the 103rd regiment. Asks for a return of the officers and men of the 103rd regiment desirous of settling in Canada. 38

Major Brown to Torrens, 12th October. The only two officers who are inclined to return to Canada are Captain Bowie and himself. Many of the highest rank had intended to remain, but as the regiment was ordered off without reserve, Sherbrooke did not seem authorized to attend to their numerous solicitations. About 100 non-commissioned officers and men have given in their names. 39

Sherbrooke to Torrens. 17th August (extract). Respecting the officers and men of the 103rd who wish to settle in Canada. 40

October 16, Foreign Office. Hamilton to Goulburn. Sends copy of dispatch from Canning and other correspondence respecting the emigration of Swiss subjects. 133

Canning to Castlereagh. The steps he has taken to ascertain the feelings of the deputies respecting Swiss emigration to British North America. Has received letter from M. de Wyss one of the burgomasters of Zurich for information, without which no promise to emigrants can be given, sends copy of letter to show the heads of infor-

1817. mation wanted; hopes that he (Canning) may be furnished with the detailed information. Page 134

De Wyss to Canning, 21st August, (in French). Asks for information as to the places where the Swiss would be enabled to settle, what assistance the British government would give them to bring them to their destination, and the advantages and relief they would receive at the settlements. He presumes their passage would be paid as was done in the case of the Scotch and Irish. He has no doubt that not only farmers and robust artisans would be received in the new settlements, but also whole families, seeing that no other emigration would suit Switzerland. It is only after receiving such information that he and his colleagues could hope to engage the government to favour emigration and the formation of a settlement in Canada. 137

Further letters on the subject. 139, 140

October 18, War Office. Brown to Goulburn. James Husthwaithe, pensioner from the Royal Scots, has been paid since his name was erased from the list of those to be paid in Canada. 259

October 24, Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. Sends copy of letter from Major Browne, 103rd regiment, relative to the men of that corps desirous to return to Canada and asks if any decision has been come to. 42

Enclosed. Browne to Torrens, 21st October. The men desiring to return to Canada as settlers wish to know if government will give them passages there. 43

October 24, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Medals for the capture of Detroit are to be struck for Col. Matt. Elliott, Lieut.-Col. Robt. Nichol and Lieut.-Col. John McDonnell. No order for one to Lieut.-Col. Thos. Clark can be given on a general recommendation, as the medals being for specific actions, to give one to Clark would induce confusion. 44

October 28, Whitehall. Buller to the same. In reference to the charge of delay in the settlement of the duties between Upper and Lower Canada, hopes the committee of the Privy Council believe that from the arrangements lately made there will be no further ground for disagreement. 76

November 1, Hudson's Bay House. Pelly to Bathurst. Cameron, a partner of the North-west Company, was put on board the "Prince of Wales" but owing to the death of Semple, no regular warrant was issued on which the courts could act. Three indictments were found against Cameron at Montreal and two of the witnesses are in this country. Asks if a warrant from the Privy Council should not issue to secure Cameron on the arrival of the "Prince of Wales" so as to prevent his escape. 279

November 3, Sergeant's Inn Shepherd to Gordon. Will send the substance of report on the Cameron case. 166

Enclosed. Report by S. Shepherd and R. Gifford, 3rd November, 1817, that the charge against Cameron being neither for treason, murder nor manslaughter, the Privy Council cannot proceed to bring him for trial to England. The case is discussed at length. 167

S. Shepherd and R. Gifford to Bathurst, 4th November. Report in full being opinion on Cameron's case. 170

November 12, Hudson's Bay House. Joseph Berens to Bathurst. Discusses the opinion of the law officers as to the granting a warrant against Cameron. 281

November 20, Hudson's Bay House. Same to the same. Further, respecting the indictment against Cameron. 285

November 21, New Street. Shepherd to Goulburn (?) Asks for copy of the provincial statute relating to schools of Royal foundation in Lower Canada, before giving an opinion on the letters patent for trustees. 174

November 24, Sergeant's Inn S. Shepherd and Gifford. The draught of letters patent for appointment of trustees for schools of Royal foundation in Lower Canada, is sufficient for the purpose. 175

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November 27, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Asks for Bathurst's opinion on Stewart's claim and whether if allowed it should not rather be charged to the colonial revenue than to the army extraordinaries. Page 224

November 29, War Office. Merry to the same. What was the nature of the employment and what the salary of receiver of settlers at Drummondville held by Lieut. Hobden of the Canadian Voltigeurs, who is applying for half pay, whilst exercising that employment. 260

December 3, Foreign Office Hamilton to Goulburn. Sends inquiry for the French chargé d'affaires respecting a French Priest, Robin, stated to have emigrated to Canada in 1793. 142

Enclosed. Comte Caraman to Castlereagh, 1st December. Requests information respecting Robin, a priest, from whom no letter has been received since 1794 when he was in the neighbourhood of Montreal. 143

December 15, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Sends application from Moses Budd, late private in the 89th, for an additional allowance of provisions, his request to be admitted an out pensioner of Chelsea being inadmissible. 45

Enclosed. Memorial from Moses Budd. 46

December 17, War Office. Merry to Goulburn. In reference to the men of the 103rd who propose to settle in Canada, is it probable that any of the corps who proceeded to Ireland will obtain a passage to Canada? 261

December 24, Foreign Office Joseph Planta, jr., to the same. Sends account from the consul at New York for the sums expended in forwarding British subjects to His Majesty's colonies in North America, and asks that the Treasury be requested to pay the bill drawn for the balance. 144

December 27, Treasury. Harrison to the same. Transmits for the opinion of Bathurst, papers relating to the expenditure of money by Prevost for secret service; so that his Lordship is satisfied, the sums may be allowed in the accounts. 225

December 27, Treasury. Same to the same. Report of the wreck of the "Ann of Swansea" with 90 passengers for Quebec, received with advice for a bill drawn for £500 on account of the subsistence of the wrecked persons; for which the Treasury have directed a bill to be sent to the consul. Bathurst to consult with Castlereagh as to what is to be done with the wrecked passengers. 226

Enclosed. Foreign Office to Harrison respecting the wrecked passengers. 227

Read, consul general for the Azores, reporting the wreck of the "Ann of Swansea"; sends list of passengers. 228

List. 232

December 31, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. The Treasury desires Bathurst's opinion whether it would be proper to pay the bill drawn by Buchanan for the balance of expenditure in forwarding 1,630 distressed British subjects to the colonies; and asks for any accounts and vouchers that may have been sent by Buchanan. 235

Miscellaneous, 1817.

Q. 147—1; Q. 147—2.

(Q. 147—1 is paged from 1 to 266; Q. 147—2 from 267 to 529.)

January 2, London. E. Macdonell to Bathurst. Believes he could give important information respecting the defences and militia system of Canada, if favoured with an interview, or permission to lay before His Lordship a little memoir on the subject. Page 367

January 4, Kingston. General Wilson to Goulburn. In addition to the repayment of the civil salary, believes the military allowances also drawn previous to the departure of Sir Gordon Drummond should be repaid, but Sherbrooke would issue no authority for that purpose. 521

1817.
January 7. Memorial for a minister for Argenteuil, stating the salary subscribed for his support. Page 3

Minute of the Associated Presbytery of Edinburgh approving of the memorial and asking the Lord Advocate, if he approve of it, to forward it to His Majesty's Ministers. 7

January 8, London. Thomas West to Goulburn. As solicitor for the owners of the "Lord Somers," he reports that the first men spoken of in letter of the 7th instant have been settled with by the owners and their receipts can be shown. 523

January 8, Albany House. W. Osgoode to ———. Complains that he alone who performed the labour, for which six persons are to be remunerated, had been excluded from the remuneration. 430

A pretended opinion of a "Professor of Worldly Morals," on the case. 431

January 8, Hudson's Bay House. Berens to Bathurst. The ships of the Hudson's Bay Company have not arrived, by which additional news of the attacks on the Red River settlement and the death of Semple might have been received. Affidavits have, however, been received by a private hand, showing that the system of inveterate hostility pointed out had been resumed, and that the Hudson's Bay Company had done all in their power to warn the government and solicit its protection. Asks that the opinion as to the extent of jurisdiction, which might assist the company, may be sent so that the necessary measures may be taken to protect life and property. 165

Enclosed. Affidavits and other documents relating to affairs at the Red River, namely, 168

Pierre Christologue Pambrun. 176

John Burke. 188

Michael Heden. 199

Copy of subpœna.

January 9, Limerick. Considine to Goulburn. Has prepared a plan to supersede the necessity of cutting a canal from Montreal to LaChine, which he will submit to Bathurst. 83

January 9, Limerick. Same to the same. Sends plans for forwarding boats against a strong current. If the experiment is tried, offers to superintend it. 84

Enclosed. Plan for forwarding open boats against a strong stream of water. 85

(For an adverse report on the plan, see Capt. Romilly, R.E., in vol. 39 of series C, Archives, p. 3).

January 10. W. Grant to Bathurst. Transmits memorial from Mrs. Lynd, widow of an old brother officer. 157

Enclosed. Memorial from Mrs. Lynd for renewal of lease. 360

January 11, Boston. Skinner to Bathurst (private). Sends dispatch from Sherbrooke. Asks for confirmation in the vice-consulate, the duties of which he has executed gratuitously for so many years. His zeal for the interests of his native country. Hopes, as the consulates are now arranged, to have means for the comfort of his mother, sisters and brother. 488

January 11, London. Simon McGillivray to Goulburn. Has left a statement and documents respecting the North-west Company; regrets the papers are so voluminous. 300

January 17, London. Thomas West to the same. Sends copies of receipts asked for. 524

Receipts, Jacques La Pierre and Hector Ross. 525

do John B. Jesse and Jerry Toufie. 526

January 20, London. Simon McGillivray to Bathurst. His earnest desire to have the charges against his brother investigated. His services to Canada; asks that he be not brought as a prisoner, but that he may be ordered to appear to answer charges against him; offers security to any amount for his appearance. The charge of being concerned in the murder of

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Semple will be found to be absurd and all the criminal charges were trumped up previous to the attempted spoliation of the property of the North-west Company and the interruption of their traffic. Page 296

January 20, London. Simon McGillivray to Goulburn. Sends copies of printed memorial with part of the appendix. He, as a stockholder of the Hudson's Bay Company, has no knowledge or control of the proceedings of the committee; asks, therefore, to be furnished with copy of their memorial; the Hudson's Bay Company has been already furnished with a copy of the memorial from the North-west Company. 302

January 22, London. McTavish, Fraser & Co. and Inglis, Ellice & Co., to Goulburn. The consequence if all the partners who have been charged by Selkirk with criminal offences should be brought to trial, as thus the ruin of the business would be effected. How the different partners were employed at the time of the affray with Semple. The facts will be brought out by the trial of McGillivray. The notorious guilt of Selkirk, as shown by orders to employ force to enable him to exercise his unwarranted authority. 304

January 23, Valenciennes. Lieut. Carter to Bathurst. John Thomson is the name of the gentleman who assisted him and the other British prisoners, held as hostages, to escape from the gaol at Worcester, United States. 87

January 23, Valenciennes. Same to Thomson. Hopes he will not be inconvenienced by the delay in the receipt of his letter and that the losses he sustained may be made up. Thanks for his kindness, &c. (The name is Thompson, see below.) 88

January 23, London. Simon McGillivray to Goulburn. Communications have been held with the committee of the Hudson's Bay Company, but that committee refuse to concur in any joint application to government. 311

January 27, Kingston. General Wilson to the same. Has refunded a moiety of the civil salary when administering the government at Quebec. 527

January 28, London. William Bell to Bathurst. States his services and applies for an allowance. 11

January 28, London. John Thompson to Goulburn. Has written to Carteret, one of the officers whose escape he effected. Encloses letter from him, the only proof he can now obtain of being the person who rendered the service. 504

Memorial from Thompson for reimbursement of the expenses he incurred for the release of British officers, hostages in the United States. 506

January 29, Bellfonte. Laurence Bathurst to Bathurst. Had arrived safely and found his family well. Will take His Lordship's advice, and remove with his family to Lower Canada, but there is the difficulty of moving so many, there being 32 in all. 14

January 31, London, McTavish, Fraser & Co. and Inglis, Ellice & Co. to Goulburn. Send memorandum, embracing objects to be enforced by orders from government to ensure peace in the Indian territory, till a legal decision on the respective claims of the two companies is arrived at. They do not suggest any measure respecting persons charged with criminal offences, but repeat the request that all the partners be not ordered to attend the trial. It will be mercy to Selkirk himself, as it will lessen the claims for damages he must incur for his unfounded prosecutions. Besides former information, they now report that a detachment of de Meuron's soldiers has been sent with a warrant to arrest Grant, the North-west partner, at Fond du Lac, and to seize the property under his charge. This post is far within the United States territory, and United States citizens are interested in the property. Other partners within reach of Fort William have been seized, so as to cut off the communication of the North-west Company with the interior. Other charges against Selkirk. They approve of Sherbrooke appointing commissioners, and ask that a military force may be added, so that their decisions may be

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enforced, as, if Selkirk succeed in interrupting the communication of the North-west Company for the ensuing spring, any appeal to Government would be too late to remedy the evil. Selkirk has derived benefit from his proceedings, which have been so outrageous as to render them almost incredible, so that the precautions which would have been sufficient against a reasonable man were useless against a man who disregards all proper considerations. It is difficult to refrain from characterizing the conduct of Selkirk without being exposed to the charge of exaggeration, were the charges not supported by facts. Page 313

Enclosed. Deposition of Robert Cowie, respecting the attack on Fort William. 325

Memorandum on behalf of the agents of the North-west Company. 328

February 1, Clerkenwell. Henry Judder to Bathurst. Forwards a sample of hemp grown near Perth, in Canada, with a certificate. 342

Certificate by Capt. Cartwright, dated 7th October, 1816, of the growth, etc., of hemp. 344

February 2. Bath. Ross Cuthbert to Goulburn. Had obtained leave of absence from Drummond and resigned his office of chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions and inspector of police for Quebec, believing his absence would not be compatible with holding these offices. Now applies for extension of leave as a member of the Executive Council. 90

February 6, Hudson's Bay House. Berens to Bathurst. The governors, &c., of the Hudson's Bay Company are ready to join in such measures as are most likely to prevent the recurrence of outrages on the Red River. Cannot issue orders to Selkirk, as he is not their servant and does not hold their commission. The relation between them is shown by the correspondence. The nature of Bathurst's proposals. 201

List of correspondence, which follows. 206

(1.) McTavish, Fraser & Co., Inglis, Ellice & Co., and Alexander McKenzie to Mainwaring, governor of the Hudson's Bay Co., 3rd June, 1811. Submit the project for an arrangement between the North-west Company and the Hudson's Bay Company. 207

(2.) Hudson's Bay Company to McTavish, Fraser & Co., &c., 26th June, 1811. Contradict the assertion that the deputy governor of the Hudson's Bay Company censured their own servants. Regret the occurrence of hostilities, whoever is to blame. The propositions of the North-west Company are inadmissible, but the basis at the end of the letter may lead to a satisfactory arrangement, provided a solution may be found of the difficulty of preventing another company from occupying the ground relinquished by the North-west Company; all the concessions by the Hudson's Bay Company would be valid against it (the H. B. Co.), but the reciprocal concessions would be valueless. The practical knowledge of the North-west agents may perhaps find a remedy. 211

(3.) McTavish, Fraser & Co., &c., to the Hudson's Bay Company, 4th July, 1811. They can see no difficulty in keeping out a new company, should an agreement be entered into. Doubts as to the sincerity of the Hudson's Bay Company; the desire of the North-west Company to live on amicable terms with the traders of the Hudson's Bay Company. 215

(4.) Hudson's Bay Company to McTavish, Fraser & Co., &c., 24th July, 1811. Should a guarantee be given that new competitors will be kept out, the most important difficulty to an agreement would be removed. The basis of the limits must be taken from the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company. 219

Other documents on the same subject, namely:—

(5.) McTavish, Fraser & Co., &c., to the Hudson's Bay Company, 6th August, 1811. 223

(6.) Hudson's Bay Company to McTavish, Fraser & Co., &c., 28th August, 1811. 227

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February 7, Cannon Street — Ben. Howard & Co. to Goulburn. Desire to know if mandamuses have issued for seats in the Legislative Council for David Munro and Mathew Bell. Page 159

February 8, London. — McTavish, Fraser, & Co., and Inglis, Ellice & Co., to Goulburn. Word has been received up to the 10th of November from Fort William. Selkirk had refused to submit to the warrant of the civil power of Upper Canada. Capture of the post at Lac la Pluie by d'Orsonnens with a party of the de Meuron regiment. 331

February 8, London. — William Bell to the same. Sends additional certificates and also asks how he may be paid for the losses he sustained by the retreat from Amherstburg. 16

February 10, Bath. — Drummond to Bathurst. Has received a claim from Plasket, of the Secretary of State's office for £387 2s. 10d. fees for his nomination as Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. Asks that, as in other cases of a similar kind, the fees may be charged to the army extraordinaries. 125

February 11, London. — T. Kregg and B. Gallina to Bathurst. Their distress in consequence of the delay of an answer from the Treasury; they apply for an advance to enable them to take passage to New York, whence they will proceed to Canada, their destination. 352

Enclosed. Treasury to Kregg and Gallina, January 24th. There will be no opportunity of sailing to Quebec till April. 354

February 14, London. — William Bell to Bathurst. Further respecting his services after 1814, and why he could not go to Amherstburg to establish his claim before the commissioners appointed to settle losses. 17

Enclosed. Statement of losses. 19

" Affidavit. 20

February 17, London. — William Bell to Goulburn. Urges that his case may be considered favourably. 21

February 18, Berners Street. — Berens to Bathurst. Desires to know if the meeting with him and Pelly could take place on Saturday instead of to-day. 22

February 27, Aberdeen. — William Bell to Goulburn. Acknowledges answer, sends certificates from carpenters, etc., who were in the retreat from Amherstburg, and refers to officers, sending, also, certificate from the General. 23

March 1, London. — J. H. Bowes Jessup to Castlereagh. Desires to obtain information respecting land granted to his grandfather, E. Jessup. 345

March 3, London. — Drummond to Bathurst. Further respecting the fees charged for his knighthood, which he still believes should be charged to the army extraordinaries, in common with others, of whom he sends a list. 126

Enclosed. List. 128

March 8, Chester. — Memorial of brevet Major W. Robinson, stating his services and praying for a grant of land in Upper Canada. 481

Enclosed. Baynes to Robinson, May 20th, 1816. Had taken a favourable opportunity to explain to Sir Henry Torrens the nature and extent of his (Robinson's) services in Canada. 484

March 13, Temple. — Peregrine Bingham to Bathurst. Applies for a legal appointment in Upper or Lower Canada. 25

March 14, Orton. — Dr. Stewart to Goulburn. Will call on him on the 22nd, or sooner, if he is informed where Goulburn would wish to see him. 490

March 15, Temple. — Peregrine Bingham to Bathurst. Again applies for a legal appointment in Upper or Lower Canada. 27

March 19, St. James's. — Caldwell to Goulburn. Sends extracts from letters received from Quebec on the trade between Lower Canada and the United States, on the importance of which he enlarges. 92

Enclosed. Extracts. 94–95

March 21, Guernsey. — Saumarez to Bathurst. Introduces John Savery Brock, brother of the late Sir Isaac Brock. He goes to Canada to lay claim to the grant of land

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made to his family. Asks that he may obtain the necessary documents to assert the rights of the family. Page 491

March 27, Royal Military Academy. Colonel Mudge to Goulburn. The circle of repetition does not belong to him (Mudge) or to any branch of the public service with which he is connected. Had, on being applied to, furnished a list of the instruments necessary to ascertain the boundaries between the United States and Upper Canada. McGillivray was to have an interview with Sir Joseph Banks on the subject. 368

March 29, London. McGillivray to the same. Will not leave before Tuesday, on which day he will call for dispatches for Canada. 370

March 31, London. J. H. Bowes Jessup to Bathurst. Desires to have copies of title deeds of land granted to his grandfather, E. Jessup, in order to ascertain the share intended for each of the children. 347

April 4, Dublin. W. Marquis to the same. The conditions of the Act prevent him from taking more than 30 adult passengers in a vessel of 200 tons, at £4 4s. per adult, the amount thus paid being inadequate to pay for the fittings, provisions, etc. Asks for a license and for liberty to carry passengers in the ratio provided for by the Act now in progress. 371

April 4, Winchester. E. B. Brenton to Goulburn. Has received an extension from the Commander-in-chief to his leave of absence as Judge Advocate; requests that the same be granted in his civil capacity. 29

April 4, Bath. Drummond to Bathurst. Recommends Ross Cuthbert on account of his meritorious services. 129

April 8, Piccadilly. Ross Cuthbert to the same. States his services and qualifications for a seat on the Bench promised him by Craig. 97

April 9, Pavilion. B. Bloomfield to the same. His relation Mr. Bloomfield, is forced to resign his situation in Canada from continued ill health; his gratitude for Bathurst's kindness. 32

April 10, Dublin. W. Marquis to the same. Has had no answer to his application of the 5th. (4th.) Suggests a change in the bill in respect to provisions allowed to be carried by passengers. 373

April 10, New York. Buchanan to the same. Reports the steps he had taken to send British subjects to the Canadas and Nova Scotia. The policy of sending those who, from a residence in the United States, had been enabled to appreciate the blessings of the British constitution. The open sale in New York city of lands in Upper Canada should be counteracted by British settlers being sent in. Will develop all these circumstances in his report. Hopes that before long his expenditures will cease, as it is arrangement not expenditures that is needed. To check imposition, had informed every settler that aid afforded by the office must be repaid before a grant of land could be made; this had not kept back any desirable settler. The arrangements he has made for reduced fares to Canada. Has drawn for £500. 33

April 11, Washington. Appointment by the President of the United States of J. T. Austin to be agent in respect to the fourth article of the treaty of Ghent. 293

April 22, Lawton. William and Thomas Barker and Joseph Moore, memorial for employment in Canada. 37

April 24, London. J. Kerr to Bathurst. Renews his application for an extension to his leave of absence. 355

April 24, Carlton House. B. Bloomfield to the same. Applies for situation in Lower Canada for his near relative, Jocelyn Waller. 39

April 30, Bracknell. Lt.-Col. Parry to Torrens. His services in checking the depredations of the Americans who landed from Lake Erie and when in command of the advanced brigade at Lundy's Lane. His subsequent services on the frontier until, as the result of a fever, he was sent to the lower province, where he again held a command till the end of the war. Has been unable from domestic causes to pay his respects to the Commander-in-chief,

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to solicit any mark of consideration His Royal Highness might think proper to recommend. Page 443

April (?), London. Rev. James Hall. Memorial on behalf of Messrs. Bell and Taylor, sent to Canada, for their formal appointment with a salary of £100 a year. 30

April —. E. McDonell to Bathurst. States the points on which he desires to give his ideas respecting the defence of Canada. (1.) The topography of Canada. (2.) The inadequacy of the present militia system and consequent necessity of a radical change. (3.) The insufficiency of the present Indian arrangements. Statement of reasons for believing the United States ruling powers are actuated by a desire for conquest or usurpation, or both; the population stands ready armed and the sale of lands in Canada would pay the expenses of the campaign, besides the conquest enabling the United States to disband their army. The unprepared state of the Canadas, the militia law in Lower Canada being abrogated and in Upper Canada being of the most antiquated character. The nature of a war owing to the character of the territory, &c. 375

Memorandum respecting the Canadian militia, in minute detail. 386

The topography of the Canadas, with suggestions for the improvement of the communication. 393 to 411

May 1, Lawton. W. S. Kennersly to Bathurst. A letter franked by His Lordship addressed to Barker, Harding's Wood, near Lawton, is at the post office. Barker is in gaol on a charge of fraud, and his son, included in the application, to which he presumes the letter is an answer, will also probably be committed. Asks leave to obtain the letter to be used at the trial and requests to be furnished with a copy of the application. 357

May 8, New York. Buchanan to the same. Has stopped money assistance to British subjects removing to Canada; encloses circular on the subject. The numbers of British subjects who are going to Upper Canada from the United States, chiefly with families, many being mechanics and labourers. 40,

Enclosed. Notices to emigrants. 42–43

May 20, Quebec. Capt. Charles Hamilton Smith to Bathurst. Had, by assuming the part of a Belgian gentleman, in pursuit of geological and zoological information, obtained the desired knowledge which would have been otherwise unattainable. The desire of politicians to have the reputation of learning. How he evaded joining the boundary commission. His uneasiness at being elected honorary member of learned societies, but his satifaction at the evidence that his real designs were not suspected. His arrival at Quebec; is advised by Sherbrooke to remain as a travelling naturalist, there being American visitors who might recognize him and raise a clamour should he be seen in British uniform. Sends a list of the plans and observations he has made in different localities and how they are preserved from notice. 492

May 27, Bath. Blackwood to the same. Asks that his leave of absence from the Legislative Council may be extended. 44

May 27, Montreal. Simon McGillivray to Goulburn. Sent dispatch to Sherbrooke on arrival, the proclamation ordered in it has been issued and the commissioners appointed to investigate offences in the Indian territory have proceeded on their mission: 50 soldiers sent to Fort William to support them. Proofs of Selki k's determination to accomplish his purpose against the North-west Company. The violation of the proclamation by men of deMeuron's regiment being forwarded to the assistance of Selkirk; sends affidavit on the subject. The order of Bathurst to send him and other partners to be tried in England has not been acted on, if received, as they are held to bail to be tried in September in Canada. If the order has not been received it can be reiterated before September, as it would be more satisfactory to have the trial in England, as there

1817. could be no doubt of the impartiality there, Selkirk having unjustly accused the judges of Canada of partialty and misconduct. The delay in promulgating the order to send the prisoners for trial to England may be due to one of several causes. Page 333

Enclosed. Deposition (in French) of Joseph Fagnan, tavern-keeper, that soldiers of de Meuron and de Watteville's regiments told him they were engaged by Lord Selkirk to go to the Red River. 339.

May 27, London. Plenderleath to Bathurst. In applying for a grant of land calls attention to his services in the suppression of an insurrection at LaChine to resist the militia law on the 1st of July, 1812, six days after the declaration of war by the United States. The satisfaction expressed at his conduct. 440

June 3, New York. Buchanan to the same. Sends statement of the numbers he has forwarded to Upper Canada. Had reported that he had stopped giving pecuniary aid, as Canada may speedily be settled without expense to His Majesty's government. The importance of Upper Canada; will submit observations on incorporating it with Lower Canada with a commissioner for settling Upper Canada instead of a lieut.-governor. Its importance is well known in New York and as he knows the designs and hopes of the United States government, he sees their complete discomfiture in Canada. 45

A draught of the answer is attached; that the object was to relieve distressed British subjects in the United States; that being effected, assistance to go to Canada is no longer to be given. 47

Statement of British subjects who received passports from James Buchanan to proceed to British North America. 48

June 6, Durham. W. Wilson to Goulburn. The delay in receipt of letter of 30th of April. The inhabitants of Weardale return thanks for kindness to their poor neighbours who have gone to Canada. States the limit of the term Weardale, with the names of the parishes contained in it, so that the people from that district may be settled together. 528

June 14, Bath. Blackwood to Bathurst. Repeats his request for an extension of leave, as he has not had an answer to his first application. 50

June 20, Cork. Memorial of Margaret Kayes, for a passage for herself and three daughters. 160

June 21, London. General de Neuffer to Bathurst (in French). Is confined to bed; asks that the Secretary of Legation be communicated with. 426

June 23, London. Same to the same. Regrets to hear of the destitute condition of sixty-five individuals, natives of Wurtemburg, who had intended to proceed to Canada; their destitute condition arises from their own obstinacy, as the government of Wurtemburg had warned them. It is doubtful even if they will be allowed to return, but he will forward His Lordship's suggestion for their readmission. 427

June 28, Preston. David Taylor to the same. Is induced to go to Canada. Are English solicitors allowed to practise there? Will solicit his friends to obtain for him such an office. 516

July 1. Memorial of George Bundy, labourer, for a free passage, to enable him to join his brother on the Ohio. 51

July 10, London. J. Halkett to Bathurst. Sends a defence of Selkirk against the statements of his enemies, and the conspiracy against the Red River settlement. 229

July 13, St. Johns. A. J. Christie to the same. His reason for writing Bathurst rather than Sherbrooke, and his unselfish motive. His belief that the peace with the United States will be short and his reason for the belief, from their enmity to and jealousy of Great Britain. The strength and resources of the United States greater than are generally represented; their population and revenues are increasing; their determination to have a regular army and navy, and ships are being built with that object. The

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advantageous position of the United States for building ships for the navy and training men for the army. The disadvantages of Lower Canada for defence in event of another war; how the provinces might be attacked. Refers to blunders committed during the war, and discusses at great length the measures that should be taken. Page 100

July 17, Gerard's Cross. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Calls attention to the state of the Church of England in the Canadas, the unfinished state of the cathedral and the condition of the church lands, of which no application can be made until rectories shall be established. Sends extract from letter from Dr. Strachan, minister at York, Upper Canada, to show the serious dangers that threaten the establishment, from the long delays that have taken place respecting rectories. Suggests that Dr. Strachan may be appointed to the Legislative Council, as well as to the Executive Council, in which he has already a seat. At his (the Bishop's) age, suspense is painful, and asks to be afforded something definite as soon as convenient. 455

Enclosed. The extract from Dr. Strachan's letter referred to. 458

Appeal to the "pious and charitable" on behalf of the Church of England in Canada, with list of subscriptions attached. 462

July 18, London. J. Halkett to Bathurst. Defends Selkirk against the charges implied in the proclamation by Sherbrooke. 233

July 24, Quebec. Addison to Gordon. Asks him to frank letters to persons in Yorkshire and Scotland desiring to come to Canada. 8

July 25, Leominster. Richard Procter to Bathurst. Had applied for passages for his two sons for Canada, where their uncle, Major General Procter, is stationed, but by mistake it was sent to Castlereagh's office. The services of his father and brothers. Asks for a passage for one or two of his sons, or a situation in Canada or in any of the colonies for them. 449

July 28, Quebec. Marshall to Goulburn. Respecting the date when his salary as solicitor general should begin; asks for Bathurst's interference 412

July 29, Harewood House. Lascelles to Liverpool. Applies on behalf of Hale, who returned to England with his family in hope of being enabled to settle there by the exchange of his office in Canada for one in England. He was obliged to return to Canada, his leave having expired, and on his return there found his office was abolished. Should Gore not intend to resume his office of lieut.-governor, asks that it be given to Hale. 363

July 29, Gerard's Cross Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec, to Bathurst. Had been unable to submit as desired "a statement of the mode in which he (the bishop) considered that the establishment of rectories in the Canadas could be best effected." Now discusses the question, quoting from the minutes of Council and transmits copy of an instrument for erecting a rectory at Montreal. 469

Enclosed. The instrument referred to. 474

July 30, Foreign Office Foreign Office to Goulburn. Asks that Bathurst be requested to certify to the Treasury a bill drawn by Buchanan for assisting settlers, so that it may be paid. 52

July 31, London. J. Halkett to Bathurst. The charge that Selkirk had feloniously carried off 83 muskets belonging to the North west Company arose from their seizure under a search warrant issued by Selkirk, owing to information received as to the designs of the North-west Company. Criticisms of the depositions on which the charge was founded. 239

August 2, Aberdeen. William Bell to Goulburn. The Admiralty refer him to the Colonial Office for settlement of his claim to a pension. Trusts that Lord Bathurst will make him an allowance. 54

August 7, London. Ommanney and Druce to the same. For the precise date and rate of pay for the salary of Richard O'Conor, Royal Navy. 436

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August 12, Ghent. Lieut. Col. Fulton to Goulburn. Cannot see how his grant can interfere with Mr. Felton's, as he (Felton) had selected his 40,000 acres months before the grant was made to him (Fulton). Page 151

August 13, Wigton. Robert Cowper to Lowther. Thanks for forwarding letter, which was from his son; one by a previous packet was not received. 117

August 21, London. Dr. Stewart to Goulburn. Has received £10 10s. from Bathurst; expects to embark for New York at the end of next week, but will call on Goulburn before that. 499

August 23. J. Halkett to Bathurst. Further in defence of Selkirk. 250

Deposition by Hector McEachern, one of the servants of the colony on the Red River. 262

Other affidavits: 267

Philip Leyden. 274

Alexander Johnston Williamson. 281

Jasper Vandersluys and James Chisholm McTavish.

August 25, Meadowbank. Lord Advocate to Goulburn. Applies for a passport for Thomas Sampson, a millwright and surveyor, to enable him to proceed to Richmond, Virginia. 9

August 28, Dublin. Charles Pentland to ———. Certificate of fitness required before persons can procure grants of land upon the Rideau or in Drummondville. Applies to be appointed for the purpose of granting such certificates to persons emigrating from Ireland as Campbell is appointed for Scotland. 451

September 2, Ghent. Fulton to Goulburn. Has been informed that his grant of land in Canada has already been taken from him. Enclosed is certificate of patent which, with the other papers, he hopes will be laid before Bathurst. 153

(Dated 1816 through error of the writer). 154

Enclosed. Certificate.

September 4, New York. Buchanan to Goulburn. Has received approbation of his conduct and order to stop further advances, which he has already done. His earnestness to settle Upper Canada. 56

September 6, London. Lieut. Fox to Goulburn. Has received orders to join his regiment in Canada, as he thinks of settling, asks how he can obtain a grant of land. 155

September 11, Dublin. Memorial of Mrs. Marianne Dawson stating her services during the war of 1812, and praying for a pension. 131

September 23, Belfast. Rachel Spratt to Goulburn. Has received with thanks £10 from Bathurst, but it will only provide her own passage to Canada, and not that of her two children. Sends certificate that her husband, Hugh Spratt, has been received as a settler in the Perth settlement. 500

Certificate attached. 501

September 25, Winchester. E. B. Brenton to Goulburn. Applies for an extension to his leave of absence. 58

September 25, London. Ross Cuthbert to the same. Asks for extension of leave of absence and refers to letters respecting his application to be appointed a judge. 118

September 26, Enniscorthy. H. F. Vaughan to Bathurst. Applies to be appointed chaplain for the emigrants going to Canada, who, he presumes, will all be Protestant. 518

September 29, Kircudbright. J. Halkett to the same. Calls attention to the attacks made on British subjects, settled at Red River, by the North-west Company as of great importance; the mercantile disputes he will not interfere with. Complains of injustice to Selkirk by his cause being prejudged, &c. 283

September 30, Ryde. DeRottenburg to Goulburn. The letter brought by Mrs. Dawson during the late American war and delivered to Prevost contained a proposal from an American citizen to burn the enemy's fleet on Lake Champlain.

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Does not know if she has been remunerated, but refers to Captain Freer, now at Quebec, for information. Page 486

October 10, Machynlleth. Isaac Coffin to Bathurst. Learns that at last it is proposed to lay a duty on timber from the Colonies. "May it not be necessary to discriminate between the timber of His Majesty's subjects and these (*sic*) of the United States in levying the duties?" 120

October 10, London. G. Cockburn to Goulburn. Does not know of the promises made to Mores by Admiral Cochran, but that officer is in Scotland and can be easily referred to. Does not consider the other claims of Mores to be well founded. 121

October 10, Dublin. Mrs. Dawson to the same. Has received letter that Bathurst does not feel himself authorized to put her on the pension list; she will be thankful for whatever compensation can be made. Adds the services of her husband and son as an additional reason for favourable treatment. 134

Certificates and other documents relating to Mrs. Dawson's memorial. 136 to 139

October 15, New York. John Black to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter addressed to Bathurst. Trusts in his (Goulburn's) help when he (Black) shall arrive in London to obtain the allowance promised, or he shall be obliged to print the chequered history of his life. 59

Enclosed. Black to Bathurst, 29th August. Has arrived in New York; description of the town and island and the character of the people; the kind of ships of war they are building to surpass the British fleet. Shall wait on His Lordship a few days after this is received and shall give information of the struggle the United States are making to be better prepared to meet His Majesty's government. His Lordship's orders in his (Black's) behalf were not carried out; should an appeal to him fail, he will then appeal to Parliament; failing that he shall print the history of his life and hawk it from door to door. The suitableness of Buchanan for the office of consul. Message to officials; whatever may be done with him, he will spend the rest of his life in England, or some of His Majesty's European dominions to animate the rising youth to defend their rights and liberties. Message to the Duke of Kent. 60

October 24, Dublin. Mrs. Dawson to Goulburn. She cannot relinquish her hopes and trusts that Bathurst may be able to place her in a situation such as are held by women of respectability. 140

November 24, Bath. Blackwood to Bathurst. For a further extension of leave, the navigation of the St. Lawrence being closed and the state of his health rendering it impossible for him to undertake the over land journey from New York or Halifax. 65

November 24, London. William James to Bathurst. Applies for a subscription by His Lordship for his work on the military occurrences of the war of 1812. 350

November 28, Edinburgh. James Hall to Gordon. Concerning salary for Rev. W. Bell, which has not been paid and he cannot expect a stipend from his congregation, which is poor. 162

November 29, New York. Buchanan to Goulburn. He had prepared a statement respecting the policy of the United States, as affecting His Majesty's North American and West Indian possessions, led to it by the great importance of Upper Canada, but he feared the charge of presumption if he offered his opinion to His Lordship. Sends extracts to be submitted to Bathurst if thought worthy of it, and refers to Col. Talbot as an authority for much of the information. The confidence to be placed in Talbot's statements. The precautions that should be taken for the protection of emigrants. Proposes to publish instructions which he would first submit to the Colonial Office. Will not enter into a detail of the internal trade between the Colonies and the United States, as the subject requires a comprehensive statement. 66

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Enclosed. Extracts:
1. As to the admission of settlers, with outline of contemplated plan. Page 69
2. As to tythes and the clergy. 77

December 4, London. H. Philcott to Goulburn. Applies for the usual remuneration for travelling expenses from Portsmouth to London, having landed by pilot boat to bring on the dispatches he received in Quebec. 453

December 6, London. Capt. Owen to the same. Disclaims any desire to interfere with the arrangements for settling the boundary line with the United States. 437

December 6, Carnarvon. Parry to Palmerston. Calls attention to his services and offer of service for which he had not received, as had been usual, the order of Companion of the Bath, nor had he received an answer to the memorial he had presented to Bathurst, at His Lordship's own desire, to which he would like to receive a civil reply. 445

Copy of memorial of his services in Canada, dated 30th April, 1817. 447

December 6, Dublin. Mrs. Dawson to Goulburn. Renews her application for remuneration for her services. 142

Falkiner's certificate that Mrs. Dawson merits attention. 145

December 12, Hastings. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. As Parliament meets on the 27th of next month, hopes that His Lordship will take his (the Bishop's) concerns into consideration, as it is not likely His Lordship will have leisure during the session. 479

December 13, London. Beckwith to Goulburn (?) Recommends to favourable consideration the case of Mr. Roche. 81

December 23, Dublin. Mrs. Dawson to Goulburn. Further appeal to have her case considered. 146

December 24, Albany. W. R. Keith Douglas to Goulburn (?) Transmits for Bathurst, letter from Barker, Provost of Dumfries, with one from John Holliday. Asks for particulars about Holliday's case. 148

Enclosed. Barker to Keith Douglas, 19th December. Calls attention to the case of John Holliday, which he requests may be investigated. 149

No date. Philip Mores to Bathurst. States his services during the war of 1812 and applies for relief. 416

Same to the same. Renews his request for relief. 419

Wentworth Fitzwilliam to the same. Applies on behalf of some of his neighbours for information as to the truth of the report that a free passage and provisions, until a sufficiency was cleared for subsistence, would be granted to emigrants. It is believed that part of the engagement is, that the emigrants are to be armed and ready for defence. Objections of many to this on religious grounds. 422

Governor Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, 1818.

Q. 148-1.

1818. January 9, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 180). Encloses petition from Simpson, an emigrant to Upper Canada, all whose crop had been destroyed by fire. The people of the country had assisted to put the land into crop but the family being left destitute he had ordered rations for them till next harvest. Page 2

Enclosed. Petition from John Simpson. 4

January 10, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (most secret and confidential). Points out the danger of submitting cases of impeachment to the Legislative

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Council, without first transmitting the impeachment to the Imperia government. Page 6

January 10, Quebec. Same to the same (secret and confidential). Had authorized the trial of Justice Foucher by the Legislative Council; difficulties have arisen which can only be removed by the interposition of His Majesty's government. Transmits report from the Executive Council on which he called for and received the reports of the law officers of the Crown. Transmits the reports of the Attorney and Solicitor General and copy of explanatory letter from the Attorney General, with copy of the separate report by the Advocate General. Sends also opinions of the judges of Quebec and Montreal, the Executive Council having recommended that the commission for the trial should issue without further reference. Hopes he will not be charged with shirking responsibility and asks for a speedy answer. 8

Enclosed. Report of a committee of the Executive Council, recommending that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown be taken on the question of the authority to be given for the impeachment of Justice Foucher. 15

Draught of commission to be issued for the trial. 18

Uniacke, Attorney General, to Chief Justice Sewell. Whilst he thinks the commission as draughted will stand on strong grounds, he does not think it should issue unless it is intended to put the right of trial for impeachment permanently into the hands of the Legislative Council. 27

George Pyke, Advocate General. His reason for not signing the draught commission for the trial of the impeachment of Justice Foucher. Discusses at great length the relative powers of the Crown and of the legislature in a case of this kind. 29

Queries from the Executive Council with answers from the attorney and solicitor general. 42

Answers by the Advocate General. 43

Further report of a Committee of the Executive Council on the impeachment of Justice Foucher. 45

Opinion of the Judges of Montreal. 47

The same of the Judges of Quebec. 50

(The judges of both districts agree that it will be necessary to issue a commission to the Legislative Council, which has not the inherent right to try an impeachment by the Legislative Assembly against one of the judges. The question is discussed at great length by the judges of Quebec.)

Extract from the minutes of the Executive Council. By resolution the Council recommends that the subject of the trial of the impeachment of Justice Foucher be referred to the Secretary of State. 69

January 14, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 181). The expenses to the Indian territory, so far as he can see, will rather exceed than fall short of £15,000. As he could not call on the province to meet this expense, he must resort to the extraordinaries of the army and asks for authority to adopt this measure. Has not yet received authority to refund the Roman Catholic bishop the sum charged for his passage in the King's ship on the Lakes in the summer of 1816. 71

January 14, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 182). Opened the Legislature on the 7th. Sends speech and addresses in reply. Apparently the two Houses are inclined to work in harmony, but as the Assembly will not be induced to provide for the Protestant clergy and as the Roman Catholic bishop does not wish his salary to come before the Assembly, he shall be obliged for this year to take the whole of the salaries from the extraordinaries of the army. 73

Enclosed. Address by the Council to the speech at the opening of the Legislature. 75

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	Governor's answer in English.	79
	Address by the Council in French.	79
	Governor's answer in French.	83
	Address by the Assembly.	83
	Governor's Speech in English.	90
	The same in French.	95
	List of warrants not included in the abstract prepared and to be laid before the Legislature.	101
January 15, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 183). In accordance with circular of the 11th August last, he has had estimates prepared on the most economical scale it would admit of.	104
January 17, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 184). Transmits copy of letter from Lieut. Col. de Salaberry, reporting the death of his father-in-law, M. de Rouville, who was a member of the Council and asking that he may be appointed to the vacancy. Recommends the appointment.	102
	Enclosed. de Salaberry to Sherbrooke, 29th December, 1817. Reports the death of de Rouville; applies to succeed him in the Legislative Council, and states his services in support of the application.	105
January 29, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 85). Dispatches received; deplores the death of the Princess Charlotte Augusta.	111
January 30. Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 186). Has recommended Fowler to receive a grant of 1,200 acres as superintendent of the new settlements. As his regiment is disbanded and he becomes entitled to 800 acres, the intended remuneration would only be 400 acres to him as superintendent. Recommends that from his services and expenses, Capt. Fowler may be permitted to receive the 800 acres as a reduced captain in addition to the 1,200 acres.	112
February 2, Quebec.	Same to the same. Asks that arrangements may be made for the passage of himself and family in the ship that brings out his successor.	114
February 5, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 188). Mandamus for the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec to be one of the Legislative Council has been received and presented. He has taken the oaths under that title, with a clear understanding of the limitations that apply to it.	117
February 5, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 189). Transmits copy of letter from Felton to his (Sherbrooke's) secretary and recommends that Felton be compensated for the lands granted to Colonel Fulton.	119
	Enclosed. Felton to Cochran, 26th January. Respecting an equivalent for the lands granted to Fulton.	121
February 6, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 187). Has received intimation that Jocelyn Waller's appointment of clerk of the Crown has been superseded and has been asked to recommend a person in his place. The unfortunate condition of Waller prevents him from recommending the reinstatement of Ainslie until he learns if anything is to be done for Waller.	115
February 14, Quebec.	Same to the same. His serious illness renders his immediate resignation still more necessary. Transmits medical certificate. Reminds His Lordship of his application to have a passage arranged for. Owing to the execution of his duty at Castine he cannot return through the States except at the risk of insult. The public business has not suffered from his illness.	123
	Enclosed. Statement by Dr. Wright of the case of Sir John C. Sherbrooke.	125
February 16, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 190). Reports the death on the 7th instant of Sir Robert Hall, senior naval officer on the Lakes.	127
February 18, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 191). Dispatches received and shall be attended to.	128
February 23, Quebec.	Same to the same. As Wybault wishes for his land in Upper Canada, has referred his request to Smith, administrator.	129

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March 2, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst. Transmits by request, the joint address of the Council and Assembly to the Prince Regent on the death of Princess Charlotte Augusta. Page 130
Enclosed. Address in English. 131
The same in French. 133
March 3, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst. Transmits and strongly recommends the prayer of the memorial of William Dickson on account of his services and losses. 135
Enclosed. Memorial for a patent for lands at the mouth of the Grand River surrendered by the Indians to be granted to him (Dickson). 137
Copy of the surrender. 141
Approval of the surrender, by Samuel Smith, administrator. 147
Plan of the lands, showing the surrender, &c. 147*a*
March 10, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst. (Secret and confidential). Had determined not to lay before the legislature the instructions he had received respecting the trial of Foucher. Explains the change of circumstances which made him change his intention. The dissatisfaction of the Legislative Council, shown in an address on which he consulted the Executive Council; the satisfactory result. Apparently the power of the Council to try Foucher will not be recognized under a commission, it must be given by an Act of either the Imperial or provincial legislature. 148
Report of Committee of Council on the question of trial of justice Foucher with form of a message to be sent to the Legislative Council and Assembly. 152
Address of the Legislative Council on the complaints against Foucher. 157
March 19, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No.193). Encloses letter from Sir John Johnson enclosing one from Claus, recommending Mr. Marchand, curate of Sandwich and missionary to the Hurons. Recommends the case of Marchand to favourable consideration. 159
Enclosed. Sir John Johnson to Sherbrooke, 7th March. Sends copy of letter from Claus, and recommends Marchand. 161
Claus to Sir John Johnson, 13th February. The zealous discharge of his duties by Marchand, who succeeded Burke as missionary to the Hurons, but whose name was omitted from the Indian list on 24th October, 1816, although his services were continued. Had he not done so the priest on the American side would have done so from political motives if from no other. Hopes Marchand may be re-established. 162
March 21, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst. Transmits address from the Legislative Council to the Prince Regent, thanking His Royal Highness for conferring on them the privilege of trying impeachments brought by the Assembly. 164
Enclosed. Address. 165
Same in French. 167
March 24, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 197). Transmits and recommends application from Lieut.-Col. Heriot for an additional 800 acres at Drummondville. 191
Enclosed. Memorial from Heriot. 192
March 28, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Goulburn. By some inadvertence, an extract from Bathurst's dispatch relative to the measures to be taken against Selkirk, which was given to Coltman, fell into Selkirk's hands, of which he has kept a copy, and proposes to make use of it. He (Sherbrooke) does not see how any injury can be done by it to government. 169
March 28, Quebec. Same to Bathurst (No. 194). Dispatches received; his gratification at the satisfactory answer to his dispatch No. 188. 171
April 4, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 195). Transmits copy of letter to be laid before the Treasury on the subject of the Army Bill Office at Quebec. 172

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Enclosed. Sherbrooke to Harrison, 4th April. Calls attention to the Army Bill Office at Quebec, the necessity of its being continued for a time. The cost of its management on his arrival, the proposed reductions; how the management is to be paid for, the Assembly not having consented to continue the establishment for another year. Page 173

April 6, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 196). Session of the provincial parliament closed on the 1st instant; sends copy of his speech. The session conducted with harmony; shall send reserved bills by another dispatch. A bill for the supply for the year could not be prepared in time. The amount he has been asked to advance from the army extraordinaries to be repaid. Shall send report on the civil list. The revenue sufficient to meet all demands, and will probably be largely increased by an Act lately passed laying a duty of two and a half per cent on all merchandise imported into the province; the clause to levy an additional duty on non-residents is not to be found in the present Act. 178

Enclosed. Speech at closing. 182

List of bills passed. 185

April 7, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 198). Issued in the beginning of February a special commission for the trial of servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, or adherents of Selkirk, charged with offences in the Indian territory. The special commission was necessary on account of the suspension of one judge and the withdrawal of other two when cases affecting the North-west Company are to be tried. True bills found chiefly against servants and partners of the North-west Company, but the cases had to be adjourned till 4th May, owing to the regular term of King's Bench having arrived. Contradictory findings of grand juries in the cases of the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company and adherents of Selkirk have led the Crown officers to stay proceedings and to report that no impartial trial could be had at Montreal; the prisoners and witnesses were, therefore, removed to Quebec, but the trial could not be brought to a conclusion there either. Sends report made by the Crown officers of the proceedings. Selkirk requested the Crown officers to make use of the services of his counsel; sends reports of the Crown officers giving reasons for declining Selkirk's offer. Agrees with the opinion of the Crown officers, but sends, as an act of fairness, Selkirk's protest against the decision and a copy of the reply of the Crown officers. 194

Enclosed. Attorney and Solicitor General to Cochran, 27th March. Will accept the assistance of Selkirk's counsel by receiving any information they may possess, but they cannot allow them to take any part in conducting the prosecution. 199

Attorney and solicitor general to Cochran, 2nd April. Report the proceedings at the trial of Reinhart and McLellan and its adjournment. Recommends a special commission. 200

Selkirk to Sherbrooke, 30th March (extract.) Reasons why his counsel should have taken part with the Crown officers in conducting the trial of the prisoners charged with offences in the Indian territory. 203

Attorney and solicitor general to Cochran, 4th April (extract). Remarks on the preceding letter. 209

April 18, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 199). Has granted leave of absence for six months to Mr. Justice Ogden; if he had had the power, he would have granted Ogden longer leave. 215

April 20, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 200). Transmits copy of a report of a special committee of Assembly on the estimates; cannot sanction the alterations recommended without authority and sends his opinion on them. The objections apply to the salaries of absentees, to pensions and to sinecures. Discusses these points and agrees as to the propriety of

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abolishing sinecures, but doubts the policy of allowing the Legislature to pay the clergy, even if it was inclined to do so, which he believes to be improbable. Page 217

Enclosed. List of pensions; the total amount is £3,987 17s. 8d. 222

Report of special committee of the Assembly on the estimates. 224

April 20, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 201). Sends copies of three reserved bills, with remarks 234

Reports on bills by George Pyke, Advocate General. 237-240

April 24, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 202). Had submitted to arbitration the question of the adjustment for the exchange of property for the acquisition of St. Helen's Island from Grant. Encloses agreement to which he has acceded, with the exception of the clause at the end. Has signed the legal deeds in presence of the Attorney General. The rent of the hospital mentioned in the deed of arbitration being too high, he has directed the Commanding Royal Engineer to hire one at a lower rent; will submit estimate for building a hospital on the Island of St. Helen's. It would have been satisfactory to have the sanction of the Treasury to the exchange, but there was not time for this. The exchange is considered advantageous. 244

Report of the arbitrators agreed to by Sherbrooke, with the exception of clause that Grant is to be reimbursed if he is charged with the *droit de change* on the Recollet property. 247

April 28, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 203). Transmits plan and estimate for a fort and barrack at Missisauga Point on a more reduced scale than that transmitted by Drummond on 12th April, 1816. The ruinous state of the barrack at Fort George; refers on this point to report in letter of 16th December, 1816 (No. 68). Has therefore, desired Durnford to prepare a plan and estimate. Hopes, if the measure is approved of, that directions shall be given to the lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada as to the land to be exchanged for military purposes. 251

April 29, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 204). Has received advice that the sum of £500 had been granted by Parliament to enable the people of St. John's in Lower Canada, to complete a church. As it had been completed before the advice was received, shall not now draw for the amount. It will be seen by a letter from the rector to his (Sherbrooke's) secretary that no provision is made for the residence of the rector; recommends, therefore, as the amount will be sufficient for that, and for the purchase of a bell, that the amount be appropriated for this purpose. 253

Enclosed. Rector (W. D. Baldwyn) to Cochran, secretary, dated, May, that no provision has been made for parsonage and bell, and asks that the £500 voted be granted for these purposes. 255

April 29, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 205). A project was submitted to him for raising a subscription for the erection of a church and the establishment of a missionary at Red River. As Coltman recommends it as likely to be advantageous to the partizans and engagés of the contending parties, he (Sherbrooke) had given it the sanction of his name and personal contribution, but has not given it a formal sanction on the part of government. The funds to be left to the direction of the Roman Catholic bishop. The priests selected have already left this; sends copies of credentials and instructions. 256

Enclosed. Credentials (in French) dated 20th April, 1818, of Joseph Norbert Provencher and Nicolas Joseph Sevère Dumoulin, priests. 258

Instructions (in French) for the two priests. 260

May 10, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 206). Sends certificate of the death of Robin, a priest, who emigrated to Canada in 1793; the property he left scarcely sufficed to pay his debts. 264

Enclosed. Catholic Bishop of Quebec to Sherbrooke (in French) 2nd May. Encloses certificate of burial of the late Robin, priest. His heirs

1813. in France cannot expect any succession, as what he left will scarcely pay his small debts. Page 265

May 11, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 207). Sends copy of report of Council on petition of the family of Sir John Johnson, recommending that he (Sherbrooke) would recommend each of the family for a grant of 1,200 acres instead of 200 to which the grants are limited. 266

Enclosed. Report of Council. 267

May 16, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 208). Transmits proceedings of the Executive Council on matters of State. 269

May 16, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 209). Sends returns of the income and other particulars of the situations of the officers of Government. Sends a similar return of his own office. 270

May 16, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 210). Has received orders for the erection of the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning. Asks for further instructions as the name of the governor or administrator has been placed among the trustees, as he conceives, illegally. 271

May 16, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 211). Sends exemplifications of the Acts passed at the last session. 273

For schedule of the Acts passed see enclosure in dispatch of 6th April (No. 196).

May 16, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 212). Transmits report from Coltman on the disturbances in the Indian territories. Approves of his suggestion that government should take the civil administration of the Indian territories, but not on the propriety of its interfering with the present prosecutions. Asks that the report should be treated as confidential. 275

Enclosed. Coltman's report on the state of affairs in the Indian territory. The report is long and detailed. 278 to 315

GOVERNOR SIR J. C. SHERBROOKE, 1818.

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1817. December 27, Montreal. Coltman to the agents for the North-west Company and the legal agents for Selkirk, to present a statement of their respective cases (Circular). Pages 368-371

December 30, Montreal. J. Stuart, Samuel Gale, jnr. and M. O'Sullivan, agents for Selkirk, to Coltman. From want of time and material are unable in the absence of Selkirk to prepare a case. The regret Selkirk would feel if a report were prepared without a statement on his side being presented. 372

1818. January 10, Montreal. Coltman to J. Stuart, Gale and O'Sullivan. Owing to the arrival of Pyke to assist in completing the inquiry, and the necessity for his early departure for Quebec, the ensuing week shall be devoted to the investigation, the last days of it, namely, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, to be given to taking depositions from those whom the agents wish to have examined. His anxiety to have statement of Selkirk's case. 375

January 10, Montreal. Same to agents for the North-west Company. Will take depositions on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, of persons whom the agents wish to have examined. The early departure of Pyke is given in this letter also as the reason for so soon holding the examination. 377

February 18, Montreal. Stuart, Gale and O'Sullivan to Coltman. Are unable to furnish the general statement asked for by Coltman from the number, extent and long continuance of aggressions on the part of the North-west Company and by their necessary attendance at the courts. They enclose some observations as leading questions. 379

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Enclosed. Observations respecting the employment of illegal force by the N.-W. Co. and the causes which have rendered an appeal to the law for redress impracticable on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company. Page 381

March 14, Montreal. W. McGillivray to Coltman. Long and elaborate statement of the case for the North-west Company in regard to the disturbances in the Indian territory. 316

A part of the statement dated 12th March. 360

May, 16, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst. Although his health is improved, he is still anxious to be relieved at the earliest practicable moment. The February and March mails have not yet arrived. 394

May 26, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 214). Has not applied to the soldiers disbanded in Canada, the order to stop the issue of rations to settlers, but to emigrants and to soldiers disbanded in Europe who came out of their own choice. 396

May 29, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 215). Did not anticipate so prolonged an absence on the part of Mr. Justice Kerr, when he recommended him for an additional leave. The want of his services has been seriously felt, his return should be urged immediately on the expiry of his extension. 398

May 30, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 216). Recommendation for the relief of settlers in the township of Sherrington, formerly believed to be part of the seigniory of La Salle. The encroachments made by the proprietors of that seigniory who made concessions to settlers now established for nearly forty years. The discovery of the encroachments by which the lands revert to the Crown. The hardship to the settlers if this claim is exacted. History of the case. How the matter might be settled. 400

Enclosed. Report of a committee of the whole Council on the petition from the persons holding lands in the township of Sherrington under grants from the seignior of La Salle. 404

May 31, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 213). Dispatches received this day by the February and March mails. 395

June 1, Quebec. Same to the same. Owing to the absence on sick leave of Ogden, the suspension of Foucher and the withdrawal of Mr. Justice Reid from trials of the North-west cases there is great danger of delay or of total failure in the administration of justice. He has, therefore, appointed Pyke to be judge in absence of Ogden, but he would only accept the temporary office in the hope of being confirmed on the death or resignation of Ogden. Recommends that Pyke be nominated for the first vacancy on the Bench, his qualifications for the office. Had first offered the situation to the Attorney General who had declined it. 407

June 8, Quebec. Same to the same. Dispatches received. He shall as instructed proceed to the erection of parishes but shall defer proceedings for the trial of Foucher till he shall receive answer to his secret and confidential dispatch of 9th March. 410

June 8, Quebec. Same to Goulburn (private). Transmits copy of pamphlet containing proofs of a troubled state of things in some parts of the upper province. Had his health permitted he would have repaired there to try and check this spirit. 411

Enclosed. Pamphlet with the title "Principles and proceedings of the inhabitants of the district of Niagara for addressing His Royal Highness the Prince Regent respecting claims of sufferers in war, lands to militiamen and the general benefit of Upper Canada." The pamphlet is signed Robert Gourlay and contains reports of proceedings at various meetings in Upper Canada. 413

(For other documents, see list of pamphlets under the title "Gourlay" and Gourlay's other works, dated 1822 and 1843).

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June 8, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 217). Has received notice of the appointment of the Duke of Richmond as his successor and acknowledges the receipt of the Prince Regent's approbation. Is anxious for the Duke's arrival, owing to the return of symptoms that make him still more desirous to be relieved. Page 480

June 17, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 218). Transmits copies of journals of Council and Assembly. 481

June 19, Quebec. Same to the same. (No. 219). Has issued a proclamation for the regulation of the inland trade with the United States. Transmits copy. 482

Enclosed. Proceedings of the Executive Council, 4th June, 1818, containing the proclamation with a table of fees, &c., (in English). 483

The same in French. 511

June 20, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Goulburn (private). Refers to pamphlet already sent (see 8th June) and sends extracts from a newspaper, showing that the inhabitants of Edwardsburg and Stormont are not disposed to countenance the proceedings in the Niagara district. Arrest of Gourlay. 539

Enclosed. Extracts referred to. 540

July 1, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst. (No. 220). Transmits a second confidential report from Coltman and calls attention to his suggestions as to the division of the Red River territory between the two contending companies by an amicable arrangement and as to the course of policy towards the half-breeds. 550

Enclosed. Coltman's confidential report; a minute account of the Indian territory, with suggestions as to the mode of management to be adopted. 551

July 4, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 221). Transmits complaints of the North-west Company of grievances they allege they had been subject to in the contest between them and Selkirk, also answer by the Attorney General, as the grievances referred to proceedings in the criminal courts. 567

Enclosed. W. McGillivray to Sherbrooke, 6th June. Complains of injury to the North-west Company by the abuse of legal process in the course of the differences between that company and Selkirk. Details are given of the injury complained of. 569

Reply to the charges by N. F. G. Uniacke, Attorney General, dated 19th June. 579

June 4, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst. Introduces Sir William Robinson, for many years commissary general. His ability to give information respecting the country. Laments he has not yet heard of the sailing of the Duke of Richmond, as his (Sherbrooke's), health has become so much worse of late. 586

July 4, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 222). Has removed Waller from his situation of Clerk of the Crown and appointed Ainslie. Asks for sanction and approval of the appointment. 588

July 11, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 223). Owing to distress in the military settlement has placed at the disposal of the Quarter Master General a quantity of damaged provisions for distribution. Although there are cases of distress, the settlements are in as flourishing a state as could be expected considering the difficulties they had to contend with. 589

July 14, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 224). Dispatches received. 591

July 20, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 226). Sends Coltman's final report on the distu bances in the Indian territories, with copy of his letter. The report is so full and explicit as to require no remark and contains a circumstantial account of the rise, progress and occurrences of the contest between the Hudson's Bay and North-west Companies. 594

1818.

Enclosed. Coltman to Sherbrooke, 20th July, explaining the manner in which his report was prepared and asking that it be treated as confidential. Page 595

July 22, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 225). Has instructed commissary general Wood to take measures for the return of deposit money to certain settlers. Vouchers shall be sent for the recovery of the amount from the commissioners of the Navy. 592

July 28, Quebec. Same to the same. Calls attention to the claims made in 1814 by the collector and comptroller of Quebec, referred to His Lordship (Bathurst) by Sir George Prevost. Sends copies of papers laid before the Council, and of letter from Prevost to Bathurst. 601

July 30, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 227). Arrival yesterday of the Duke of Richmond, to whom the civil administration has been transferred. 603

September 9, London. Same to the same. Regrets His Lordship's absence; had deferred troubling him till he had consulted professional gentlemen, who gave him great hopes of amendment if not of recovery, by attention to regimen and abstaining from business. Intends to go to Cheltenham and afterwards to Nottinghamshire. 604

November 16, Calverton. Same to Goulburn. The method of granting lands to disbanded officers and soldiers. 607

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1813.

December 20, Fort Niagara. Drummond to Prevost. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 18th January, 1814, which see.

1814.

January 2, Near Fort Erie. Same to the same. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 18th January, which see.

January 10, York. Same to Bathurst. Assumed the administration of the government of Upper Canada on the 13th December. Would have written sooner, but on his arrival his attention was immediately called to the operations against the enemy's positions on the Niagara frontier, the whole of which have been captured or destroyed. Page 2

January 18, Kingston. Same to the same. Sends copies of his dispatches to Prevost, announcing the capture by storm of Fort Niagara and the entire destruction of the enemy's stores and works on the Niagara frontier, including the village of Buffalo, after a sharp contest at Black Rock, in which the enemy was routed with considerable loss. The good conduct of the troops. 3

Enclosed. Drummond to Prevost, 2nd January. Detailed report of the movement against Black Rock. 4

Drummond to Prevost, 20th December, 1813. Report of the capture of Fort Niagara at the point of the bayonet; capture of 27 pieces of ordnance, 3,000 stand of arms, a number of rifles, ammunition, blankets, clothing, several thousand pairs of shoes, &c., besides 14 officers and 330 men prisoners. Release of 8 respectable inhabitants unjustifiably dragged from their homes with some Indian warriors of the Caughnawaga and Six Nation tribes. The enemy's loss was 65 killed and only 12 wounded, showing how irresistible is the bayonet in the hands of British soldiers. Calls attention to the services of the officers and men. 10

January 31, Kingston. Same to Bathurst. Transmits requisitions for presents for the Indians and for stationery for that department. 15

Enclosed. Requisition for presents for the Indians. 16

Requisition for stationery for the Indian Department. 20

March 20, Kingston. Drummond to Bathurst. The legislature met at York on the 15th of February and was prorogued on the 14th March; the best understanding subsisted between himself and the other branches. Transmits copies of the speeches at the opening and closing of the session, with answers and schedule of Acts passed. Some of the Acts, namely, those suspending the *habeas corpus* Act, for the more effectual trial of treason and treasonable practices and for declaring certain persons aliens and vesting their estates in the Crown, will check the spirit of disaffection which undoubtedly prevails; there are many whom it may be found necessary to detain. It is only justice to say that by far the greater portion of the inhabitants are well disposed and many have shown their loyalty by service in the field. Those who have shown an opposite disposition are chiefly people from the States who have crept in and settled on lands purchased from individuals; trusts this practice will be guarded against. The appropriation of a considerable portion of the revenue to improve the highways will be of advantage to the service. The Act for the incorporation of the militia volunteers not having been successful, has been modified; regrets that it should be necessary to

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call on the yeomanry for service in the field while their farms must be neglected, especially now when provisions are scarce and dear. Page 22

Enclosed. Speech on opening the legislature. 26

Answer of the Council. 33

Answer of the Assembly. 38

Speech on closing the session. 45

Schedule of Acts passed. 47

March 22, Kingston. Drummond to Bathurst. Transmits address from the House of Assembly to the Prince Regent. 51

Enclosed. Address of the Assembly to Drummond, praying that he would transmit address to the Prince Regent. 52

The address. 54

March 31, Kingston. Drummond to Bathurst. The embarrassment to the civil government since the destruction of the public buildings at York. In 1804 an Act was passed providing £400 a year to defray the expense for a legislative building and public offices at York, but that Act was repealed last year and the accumulated fund and surplus revenue were granted for the war. Asks for authority to incur the expense for proper buildings for the residence of the person administering the government and for public offices as soon as the position of affairs would admit; the estimated cost is £10,000. Has by direction of Prevost made Kingston his principal place of residence and rented a house at £300 a year, which he has directed the Receiver General to pay. 59

April 2, Kingston. Same to the same. Transmits extract from the proceedings of the Executive Council on the petition of Claus to be restored to the U.E. list, so as to entitle his children to exemption from patent fees on grants of land. Recommends the case of Claus, owing to his services and losses, to favourable consideration. 61

Enclosed. Extract. The Executive Council requested permission to grant to each of the children of Claus, at the age of 21, or marriage, 1,200 acres of land free of all fees. 63

April 5, Kingston. Drummond to Bathurst. Had found martial law in respect to the procuring provisions for the garrisons of Kingston and Prescott to be in force in the Midland, Johnstown and eastern districts, owing to the unwillingness of the inhabitants to furnish supplies, although the most liberal prices had been offered. Owing to the unpopularity of the measure, and winter approaching when produce is generally brought to market, he had revoked it. Vote of censure passed by the Assembly on de Rottenburg for having resorted to what they held to be an unconstitutional measure, but from necessity he (Drummond) had been obliged to recur to it from the impossibility of obtaining the necessary supplies for the garrisons. Has directed the officers collecting the supplies to use the greatest moderation and the magistrates in each district, in full assembly, to fix upon a fair price for every article furnished. As he (Drummond) may also be censured at the next meeting of Assembly, desires to know if the charge by the Assembly of the measure being unconstitional can be substantiated, or, if he should continue to enforce it, whether he would have the support of His Majesty's ministers. 65

April 6, Kingston. Same to the same. The impediment to the public business from the reduction in the number of the Council by death and ill-health; asks for the appointment of two or three members. Can only recommend Wm. Campbell, one of the Judges of King's Bench, whose appointment would be an acquisition to the Council. 68

April 10, Kingston. Same to Goulburn. Dispatches received. 70

April 10, Kingston. Same to Bathurst. Dispatches received. 71

1814.
April 12, Kingston. Drummond to Bathurst. In consequence of the inconvenience caused by the destruction of the Government printing press, had ordered one in Lower Canada, but one could not be procured there. An old press may be obtained at Ogdensburg, the purchase of which he has authorized; it can only be useful till a proper press can be obtained, which he asks His Lordship to send. Page 72

April 22, Kingston. Same to the same. Transmits memorial from the widow of Major General Shaw, Adjutant General of Militia, and hopes that its prayer may be granted. 74

Enclosed. Memorial of Mrs. Shaw, stating her husband's services and asking to be recommended to the Prince Regent. 75

April 25, Kingston. Drummond to Bathurst. Transmits journals of Council and Assembly. 78

April 27, Kingston. Same to Prevost. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 3rd July, which see.

April 28, Kingston. Same to the same. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 3rd July, which see.

April 30, Kingston. Same to Bathurst. Sends abstract of the docket book of land patents. 79

Enclosed. ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land in Upper Canada, which have passed the Seal of the Province, between the 1st of January and the 31st of December, 1813, inclusive. 80

COUNTIES.	No. of Grants.	Districts.	No. of Acres.	Total No. of Grants.	Total No. of Acres.
Town of York	1	Home	1	19	4,201
York	18		4,200		
Lincoln	27	Niagara	5,910	27	5,910
Essex	2	Western	1,236	9	2,776
Kent	7		1,540		
Middlesex	8	London	2,800	16	4,770
Norfolk	7		1,770		
Oxford	1		200		
Durham	3	Newcastle	1,900	5	2,450
Northumberland	2		550		
Town of Johnstown	1	Johnstown	1	9	1,601
Grenville	1		200		
Leeds	7		1,400		
Frontenac	1	Midland	171	7	1,171
Hastings	2		400		
Lennox and Addington	2		300		
Prince Edward	2		300		
Town of Cornwall	1	Eastern	1	1	1
			Total	93	22,880

JOHN McGILL,
Aud. Gen. Land Patents U. C.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
YORK, the 22nd of April, 1814.

1814.
April 30, Kingston. Drummond to Bathurst. From the insufficient number of clergy, there being only six of the Church of England and one of the Church of Scotland, asks authority to obtain four more with the usual allowance of £100 a year. Previous to the war itinerant fanatics, enthusiastic in political as well as religious matters, were in the habit of coming from the United States, and from the scarcity of clergymen they were cordially received and thus disseminated their noxious principles. Has authorized the Bishop to endeavour to procure the number of clergymen required. Page 81

Enclosed. Extracts from letter addressed to Drummond by the Lord Bishop of Quebec, dated 21st April, respecting a supply of clergy. 83

April 30, Montreal. Prevost to Drummond. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 3rd July, which see.

May 2, Kingston. Drummond to Bathurst. Calls attention to the greatly enhanced cost of all the necessaries of life owing to the war and the inadequacy of the salaries paid to the officials; the Council agreeing with him, he recommends certain increases. 86

May 9, Kingston. Same to the same. Transmits copy of dispatch sent to Prevost of the capture and destruction of Fort Oswego, with the small craft, guns and naval stores, which the enemy had collected for the equipment of their new ship. Hopes this check will for some time prevent the enemy from gaining the naval superiority on Lake Ontario. The meritorious conduct of the troops and seamen. 89

Enclosed. Same to Prevost, 7th May. Reports the capture of Fort Oswego, giving details of the operation. 91

(The original of Drummond's dispatch to Prevost is in series C. of the Archives, Vol. 683, p. 105, followed by return of the killed and wounded of the troops signed by Harvey (p. 113); nominal list of the killed and wounded officers and seamen of the squadron, signed by Lawrie (two copies pp. 114, 115); return of the same, numbers only, showing killed, 3 seamen; wounded, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 master and 7 seamen; total, 3 killed and 11 wounded (two copies pp. 116, 117); memo. of stores, &c., captured (p. 118).

May 28, Kingston. Drummond to Bathurst. Refers to letter of 5th April respecting the measures taken in regard to martial law for procuring provisions for the troops; that he had given it up and then been forced to recur to it. Prosecutions are about to be entered against the officers and agents of the commissariat, employed in collecting provisions under this law. The governor general (Prevost) has ordered the law officers to defend any suits that may be brought, but from the composition of the juries he is afraid of the result, especially as the parties from whom the supplies were procured had refused the most liberal offers. Has already requested instructions on the subject of martial law, the propriety of which has been questioned by the Assembly which has declared it to be unconstitutional. 99

Enclosed. Proclamation declaring martial law in force so far as relates to the procuring of provisions for the troops. 101

June 9, Kingston. Drummond to Bathurst. Transmits copies of Acts, with schedule annexed. 102

June 13, Kingston. Same to the same. Has received dispatch that the grant to be made to the representatives of the late Sir Isaac Brock is to be limited to 12,000 acres, subject to the usual conditions. 103

June 20, Kingston. Same to the same. Transmits copy of the statutes of Upper Canada from 1792 to 1813, with schedules of the titles, also copies in manuscript of the Acts of the Session of March last. 104

July 3, Kingston. Same to the same. After the capture of Fort Niagara, Black Rock and Buffalo, he was under the necessity of repairing to York to meet the Legislature, and was detained there till the 18th March, when he

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returned to Kingston and gave his whole time to concert measures for the safety of the province; the command of Lake Ontario is the principal hinge on which that depends, and he strained every nerve to place the fleet in a condition to meet the enemy, by furnishing Yeo with every assistance that could be given by the troops. The "Prince Regent," 58 guns, and the "Princess Charlotte," 44 guns, were completed and ready for sea, while the enemy's fleet was still in port and not in a fit state to come out for some time. Believed this a good opportunity to capture Sackett's Harbour, which, if it did not put an end to the war, would cripple the enemy in all quarters as far as Fort Erie, and by uninterrupted transport across Lake Ontario, would enable him to strengthen Amherstburg, so as to lay the foundation for another naval force on Lake Erie. The capture of Sackett's Harbour with the fleet he did not consider a work of much difficulty, and so early as 27th April, he communicated his desire to Prevost, asking for a reinforcement from him of 800 or 1,000 regulars, a number he was unable to send, so that the enterprise had to be abandoned, and he turned his attention to the destruction of stores and provisions at Oswego. The favourable result of this has been already reported, so that the American fleet has been retarded beyond measure in obtaining the degree of strength requisite to force the British squadron. He only now learns that in a few days their fleet will leave Sackett's Harbour. The blockade, kept up by Yeo till the capture of a portion of the naval fleet in an ambuscade at Sandy Creek, contributed to retard the enemy's naval preparations. By exertions in the interior, the enemy's fleet has been placed in a formidable state of superiority, so that Yeo must remain at Kingston till the ship on the stocks is launched. Shall give every assistance to Yeo to have the vessel completed. Page 106

Enclosed. Same to Prevost, 27th April. Letter of the 23rd received; he had by his letter of yesterday (the 26th; this letter is in Series C., vol. 683, p. 52; the part relating to Sackett's Harbour is at p. 55). shown that he had anticipated His Excellency's views with regard to Sackett's Harbour. Repeats that 4,000 troops are needed, as the enemy have been strengthening the defences with block houses and men. Had consulted with Yeo on the subject, who agreed with him as to the force required. Sends statement of the force he can raise, so that a reinforcement is needed. Advises an attack also on Oswego, where the destruction of the enemy's stores would cripple the movements of the United States fleet. 112

"Statement of the force and means which it is assumed can be "collected in Upper Canada for the attack on Sackett's Harbour." 115

The statement gives the regiments, &c., the totals from each post being:

From Kingston	1,800
From Prescott and Cornwall	400
From York and Burlington	400
Indians from Burlington	200
2nd battalion Royal Marines	400
Total Infantry	3,000
Indians	200
Total	3,200

The artillery it is proposed to take, &c.

Drummond to Prevost, 28th April. The time that must be occupied in preparation and how the fleet was to be employed in the interval. 117

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Prevost to Drummond, 30th April. He (Drummond) would require 5,000 troops and it is impossible to send the reinforcement needed without stripping Lower Canada of means of defence. It is by wary measures and occasional daring enterprises that the character of the war has been sustained and from that policy he is not disposed to depart. From a presumption that the government of the United States is sincerely desirous of an armistice in the firm belief that the negotiations at Gottenburg will terminate in peace, he has appointed an officer of rank to discuss at Champlain articles for a suspension of arms; this renders an offensive movement inexpedient until he (Drummond) shall hear further. Does not fully believe Constant Bacon's deposition, but Riall is fully prepared against any enterprise. Yeo is to see the letter but it is not to restrain him from operations until the armistice shall be announced. Page 121

July 6, Chippawa. Drummond to Prevost. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 20th November, which see.

July 10, Kingston. Same to Bathurst. The capture of the squadron on Lake Erie and the defeat of Procter led the disaffected in the district of London, under a notorious partizan leader of the enemy, to commit depredations on private property and carry off the loyal inhabitants, their chief object being to disorganize the militia by seizing their officers and sending them to the enemy. A small band of loyal militia of the district of London organized, attacked and defeated the marauders, killing, wounding, and taking prisoners a number, the rest escaping to the United States. A special commission was appointed for the trial of the miscreants in the London, Niagara and Home districts. Of 17 tried out of 70, the rest having escaped to the United States, 15 have been convicted and sentenced to be executed on the 20th. The Chief Justice and Acting Attorney General Robinson recommend that leniency be shown and that justice mixed with mercy would produce the example desired. Has, therefore, respited seven of the least guilty to be committed to perpetual banishment. Transmits copies and extracts of the communications from the Chief Justice and Acting Attorney General with lists of the prisoners reprieved and to be executed. 124

Enclosed. Acting Attorney General Robinson to Capt. Loring, 18th June (extracts). Reports the proceedings at the trial of the prisoners and recommends leniency in dealing with them. 129

Chief Justice Scott to Drummond, 28th June (extracts). Reports the result of the trials and recommends that the sentence of death should not be executed on the whole of the prisoners. 132

The same, 5th July. The punishment of a few would, he thinks, have a more salutary effect, than that of many. 135

Same, 8th July. The prisoners tried belonged to the district of London or of Niagara. One, at least, out of these districts should suffer the punishment of the law. The infliction of the sentence of capital punishment has been so infrequent in the province that the feeling will be more profound and the effect lasting. Has applied for protection in the removal of the prisoners in the case of an attempted rescue. 137

List of prisoners reprieved. Samuel and Stephen Hartwell, Isaac Petit, Jacob Oberholser, Garret Neel, John Johnston, Cornelius Harvey. 140

List of prisoners to be executed. Aaron Stephens, Benjamin Simmonds, Noah Hopkins, Dayton Lyndsay, George Peacock, Isaiah Brink, Adam Crysler, and John Dunham. 141

July 12, Kingston. Drummond to Bathurst. Has received copy of his (Bathurst's) dispatch to Prevost respecting the proposed emigration of peasantry from Sutherland and Caithness. Approves of it and recommends that they should be settled near the line between Canada and the United

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States, for instance on the islands opposite Kingston, which would form a defence by loyal and well affected people and be a counter poise to the evil disposed. Page 142

Enclosed. Drummond to Prevost, 19th February. Approves of the emigration of families from Scotland; the difficulty of settling them from the scarcity of provisions; a large supply should be sent with them. 144

Letters from Drummond to Prevost from 27th July to 5th November were enclosed in letter from Drummond to Bathurst of 20th November.

November 14, Kingston. Drummond to Bathurst. Dispatches received; thanks for the favourable manner in which his communication had been received. 147

November 20, Kingston. Same to the same. Returned to Kingston at the close of a campaign marked by difficulties of the most embarrassing nature and privations of the most trying kind to troops; he can bear testimony to the determined bravery, steady perseverance and exemplary good conduct of the troops. Sends copy of each of his communications to Prevost respecting the principal events. Gives a sketch of affairs during the campaign. 149

Enclosed. Same to Prevost, 6th July. Report of the engagement at Chippawa. 158

Same to the same 27th July. Report of the engagement of Lundy's Lane, with details. 164

Same to the same, 15th August. Report of the attack on Fort Erie and its failure, with details. 177

(The arrangement of troops for the attack is in a secret memorandum dated 14th August in Series C., vol. 685, p. 83.)

Drummond to Prevost, 17th September. Repulse of the enemy's sortie from Fort Erie. 185

(A sketch (traced) of the positions of the forces is in series C., vol. 685, p. 207.)

Drummond to Prevost, 19th September. Details of the repulse of the enemy's sortie from Fort Erie. 187

(The casualty return is in series C., vol. 685, p. 213.)

Drummond to Prevost, 21st September. Owing to sickness and the want of camp equipage, has ordered the troops to fall back about a mile in rear of their present camp, which owing to the long continued rains "is like a lake in the midst of a thick wood." The new position will, besides, if the force is attacked give an open field for defence. It is reported that a column of the enemy has been seen moving towards Tycehorne's. Should he detach a strong column on that road and attack in force in front, he (Drummond) will be a good deal embarrassed as his effective number is considerably under 2,000 fire locks. The greatest part of the sick and all the encumbrances are now far on their way to Chippawa; hopes to be able to move next day to Black Creek. The critical state of the frontier from sickness, want of provisions and the increasing force of the enemy. The enemy has induced its militia to cross to Fort Erie and there are now 3,000 of that force there, exclusive of the regular force of nearly the same number; he (Drummond) has not been able to get as many hundreds (of militia). Has ordered Kempt to send up the Canadian Fencibles, or any other corps of the centre division fit for the severe duty, to relieve the exhaused corps. The remains of the King's regiment and the battalion companies of de Watteville's to reinforce the forts. The destruction of the earth-works caused by the constant rain. 195

Same to the same, 10th October. The strenuous efforts made by the enemy to force back his (Drummond's) force from the frontier; it is the enemy's design to cover his troops at Fort Erie during the winter. The probabilities that the attack will be made by way of the Grand River or Long Point. His embarrassing position should this be the case, as he

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would have to detach men from the small force he has to meet Izard's attack. Details of the change of distribution of the troops. The vessels under Dobbs have been carrying the sick to York and to Forty Mile Creek; his cordial and zealous co-operation. Page 199

Drummond to Prevost, 11th October. Probable attack on Chippawa Creek and the preparations for defence. With a force of 2,800 he would be strongly induced to attack double his number, should the enemy afford a favourable opportunity by dividing his force; the lowest estimate of the enemy's force is 8,000; deserters state it as high as 10,000, that a vast number of boats are to be employed and that 12 pieces of artillery are already embarked. The vast preparations and the numerical inferiority of the British force have induced the inhabitants generally to abandon their homes and property. Cannot induce the militia or Indians to come forward. The little help to be expected from the squadron, any reinforcement would be too late "to take any share "in the contest which I fear this gallant little division will shortly have "to maintain against treble its numbers." 204

(The copy sent by Prevost is dated the 12th.)

Same to the same, 15th October. Advance of the enemy on Chippawa Creek; artillery fired all day, but no attack made. The enemy retired at sunset to the camp at Street's Grove. If he had the 90th and another strong regiment he believes he could strike a blow that would not only give immediate tranquillity but go far towards finishing the war in Upper Canada. Should reinforcements and provisions not arrive, the naval commander would in his opinion, have much to answer for. 208

Same to the same, 18th October. The enemy displayed columns of infantry during the whole of the 16th in front of the position at the mouth of Chippawa Creek, but did not venture within range, or give any annoyance. About one o'clock on the 17th the enemy's troops disappeared and it was ascertained had retired from the camp at Street's Grove to Black Creek where they camped. Had not yet ascertained the cause of the retrograde movement; spies and deserters report that the position at the mouth of the Creek was stronger than the enemy expected, added to the intelligence of the approach of the fleet, which must have been seen off Genesee some days ago, the wind not being favourable, and being reported to General Brown, would account not only for his retreat but for its precipitation, provisions having been left and some camp equipage burned. Two boats sent to Schlosser for provisions returned to Street's Grove, not knowing of the retreat; one of these was taken, which contained fresh meat, bread and spirits for at least a brigade. That the enemy does not intend to leave the frontier is evident from the events of this day (18th), when a large force was reported to be moving up Black Creek, in the direction of Cook's Mills on Lyon's Creek. Sent the Glengarry Light Infantry and seven companies of the 82nd, and on being informed that the enemy had passed Cook's Mills, sent the remaining three companies of the 82nd and the 100th regiment, with orders to Myers to feel the enemy closely, which he shall attack if not too strong. Orders have been sent to burn Brown's bridge on the Chippawa, and as the enemy cannot, he should think, bring guns, he will be found to have committed himself by this movement, unless he retire in the course of the night. If the report that only one brigade, not exceeding 2,000 men, has been moved to Cook's Mills be confirmed, he shall add the 6th to the other troops, and attack in the morning, leaving de Watteville's regiment to maintain the position against the remainder, (6,000), which he should have no difficulty in doing. Has received report from Fort George that the fleet (five sail) was in sight. Has desired Harvey to write to Yeo for some of his marines in addition to the troops

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he has brought up. Unless the squadron bring up a strong reinforcement, it will by no means relieve the difficulties of his situation. Page 211

Drummond to Prevost, 20th October. Report of the retreat of the enemy's force from Cook's Mills, without destroying the mills which might have been done on public grounds. The commanding officer (Bissell) has been very cautious about burning or plundering, probably admonished by the retaliation at Washington and on the coast. Cannot tell what the enemy's army may do next, but his (Drummond's) preparations leave him far less anxious on the subject of being able to repel all the enemy's attempts than on his first approach. Strength of the position. Has been unable to communicate with the squadron owing to violent winds. His disappointment at half the 90th being left to struggle through the dreadful roads between Kingston and York. Earnestly recommends sending up two effective regiments besides the 90th, one to be sent to Burlington and the other to Fort George to relieve the Royal's, King's, 41st, 89th, 100th, 103rd and de Watteville's regiments. 216

(The refusal of Yeo to supply marines on the ground of unduly weakening his squadron, dated 19th October, is in Series C., vol. 686, p. 84, and a letter from Drummond to Prevost, dated 23rd October, same volume, p. 85, details the proceedings subsequent to the retreat of the United States army. A general order for the distribution of troops is at p. 92.)

Drummond to Prevost, 5th November. In answer to Prevost's desire that he should make a movement against Fort Erie, points out that it would be neither prudent nor politic to do so at present, for reasons given, but in deference to his (Prevost's) desire shall remain till the close of navigation to watch for an opportunity before going to Kingston. His own view is towards the right bank of the Niagara, not Fort Erie, and by naval co-operation to effect the destruction of Izard's army; without this co-operation, however, it cannot be attempted. To consult with Yeo and the commissioner, he shall go to York and return to this frontier unless it should be rendered unnecessary by the evacuation of Fort Erie or the refusal of Yeo to co-operate. From letter to Yeo it will be seen that he landed the troops hastily on shore and went off to York with the nine-pounder brigade, ordnance, provisions and other stores; they might almost as well be at Kingston as at York. Will send further information when he gets to York. The importance of sending sappers and miners. The least effective of several of the regiments embarked; hopes Yeo can take others. Regrets to part with the 41st, as he thinks in spring it will be a strong corps. The reduction of issues will be great and actual efficient numbers little reduced. Enough, he hopes, will remain for service before the ships return from Kingston. Information respecting the murder of Capt. Francis sent, that a representation might be made to the United States government, as any representation to the General commanding could only be referred to it; has called on Talbot for a detailed statement. Calls attention to the violation of the convention for the exchange of prisoners and to the shameful treatment of the officers and men of the 41st. P.S. Had deferred sending off the letters till the return of Fitzgibbon, sent to ascertain if the enemy had evacuated Fort Erie. That officer confirms the report, the enemy evacuated Fort Erie after destroying the place. This only strengthens his resolution to go to York to have an interview with the commander of the squadron. The outrages committed by the United States Army demand a severe retaliation. Recommends that the necessary communications be made to Cochran, unless His Excellency prefer that it should be inflicted on the opposite frontier a service which his (Drummond's) division is perfectly equal to perform. 221

1814. December 24, Kingston. Drummond to Bathurst. Transmits answers by members of the Council to charges made against them by Firth, attorney general, with extracts from the Council records and also a letter by Chief Justice Scott and Justice Powell in answer to similar charges against them made by Firth. Cause of the delay in transmitting the documents. Page 229

Enclosed. Documents of various dates in support of the answers. 231 to 344

LIEUT. GOV. DRUMMOND AND MISCELLANEOUS.—1814.

Q. 318—2.

1809. August 9, York. Dummer Powell to Halton. Enclosed in Gore to Goulburn, 4th April, 1814, which see. Memorandum of same date follows.

1811. February 21, Attorney General's Office. Firth to the same. Enclosed in Gore's letter of 10th July, 1814, which see.

1813. October 8, Reigate. Grece to Gore. Enclosed in Gore to Goulburn. 7th March, 1814, which see.

1814. January 3, Kingston. De Rottenburg to Adams, agent for Upper Canada. Has drawn for a moiety of the salary of the lieut.-governor from 19th June to 12th December, 1813. Page 366

January 4, Foley Place. Wyatt to Bathurst. Defends himself against charges which may prevent payment of his claims and quotes letters from Lord Castlereagh, etc., in his favour. 368

Enclosed. Memoranda relative to his case. 372

January 5, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. The Lords of the Admiralty have recommended the payment to Capt. Drury of the "Dover," of £200 for the passage of Sheaffe and his family. 379

January 11, London. Sheaffe to Bathurst. Requests that a certificate be furnished that he succeeded to the command in Upper Canada on the 14th October, 1812, although from the death of his predecessor he was unable to go to York till the 20th to be sworn in. 380

January 14, Gower Street. Morice to the same. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel recommended the payment for life of £100 to Langhorn, late missionary in Canada. 381

Enclosed. Certificate. 382

(The letter is undated, the date in the margin is that on the certificate.)

January 19 America Sq., U. C. James Shaw to Bathurst. Recommends the capture and fortifying of Cape Balisa (Balize), on the eastern mouth of the Mississippi, which could be used as a set off in the negotiations with the United States for a termination of the war. 383

January 22, Reigate. Grece to Gore. Enclosed in Gore to Goulburn, 7th March, which see.

January 29, Reigate. Same to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Goulburn, 7th March, which see.

February 2, Foley Place. Wyatt to Goulburn. Asks for an interview to show him documents relative to his claim. 385

February 4, Treasury. Harrison to the same. The Lords of the Treasury see no objections to the arrangement made by Gore with Elmsley for the rent of his house for public offices. 386

February 6, Foley Place. Wyatt to the same. Asks that Bathurst would recommend him to the Treasury for an appointment anywhere but in Canada. 387

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February 12, Foley Place. Wyatt to Goulburn. Further respecting recommendation to the Treasury by Bathurst. Page 389

February 18, VilliersStreet. Gilpin to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison to Goulburn, 15th June, which see.

March 5, Whitehall Place. Adams to Goulburn. Transmits bill drawn by de Rottenburg for moiety of the salary of lieut.-governor. Not being accompanied by the necessary certificate, desires to have Bathurst's pleasure as to payment. 390

March 5, Whitehall Place. Same to the same. Requests to have Bathurst's authority to pay D'Arcy Boulton his full salary whilst absent on leave. Objected to by Audit Office. 391

March 7, Staines. Gore to the same. Transmits letters from J. W. Green (Grece), as he (Gore) cannot interfere in the distribution of waste lands in Upper Canada. 392

Enclosed. J. W. Grece to Gore, 22nd January, respecting a grant of land in Upper Canada. 393

Same to the same, 8th October, 1813. Respecting grant of land. 395

Same to the same, 29th January, 1814. On the same subject. 397

March 17, London. Memorial of John R. Small. Enclosed in Gore to Goulburn, 4th April, which see.

April 4, Staines. Gore to Goulburn. Sends papers to assist him in answering Small's memorial. The question is whether Small has, or has not, the power to appoint the clerks of assizes his deputies as clerk of the Crown in the different districts. 407

Memorial of John R. Small, 17th March, stating his father's case, &c. 408

Dummer Powell to Halton, 9th August, 1809. Statement of the allowance for travelling expenses to the clerk of the circuit. 419

Memorandum of same date on the same subject. 421

Statement of the case of John Small, clerk of the Crown and Common Pleas in Upper Canada, 10th April, 1813. 423

April 10, Verdun. Case of John Small. See Gore to Goulburn, 4th April, 1814.

April 22, Castle Street. Hamilton to ———. The enclosure will answer for obtaining a reply to the Bishop of Quebec. 429

April 27, War Office. Palmerston to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison to Goulburn, 15th June, which see.

April 28, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits Drummond's requisition for stationery for the different departments to obtain Bathurst's opinion thereon. 430

May 25, Baker Street. Sheaffe to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison to Goulburn, 15th June, which see.

June 4, Montreal. Prevost to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison to Bunbury, 31st August, which see.

June 7, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits Drummond's requisition for stationery for the Indian Department, to obtain Bathurst's opinion thereon. 431

Enclosed. Drummond to Treasury, 31st January. This and requisitions which follow are identical with the letter and requisitions of same date addressed to Bathurst in Q. 318–1 pp. 15, 16, 20.

June 8, Saville Row. Gore to Bathurst, Charles Burton Wyatt is suing him (Gore) for suspending him from the office of surveyor general and for defamation. Believes the defence should be at the expense of Government. 440

(In the report of the trial the full name of Wyatt is given as Charles Perkins Wyatt. He, however, always signed C. B.; the above is the first document among the Archives which contains Wyatt's full name. For report of the trial see "Annual Register," vol. 58, p. 294 the name Charles Perkins being, no doubt, given there incorrectly.)

1814.
June 15, Lincoln's Inn. Hobhouse to Goulburn. In reference to order to defend Gore on the part of government, points out that the action is not only for suspending Wyatt from office, but also for having printed and published a libellous pamphlet; does not think the authority of Lord Bathurst to defend the suit covers the latter charge. Page 442

Enclosed. (Private.) Before writing the official letter had consulted the attorney and solicitor general, who agreed that government should not commit itself by a defence of the libel. 444

June 15, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits correspondence respecting claim by Sheaffe for the value of baggage lost in Upper Canada. 445

Sheaffe to Harrison, 25th May. Asks him to call attention at as early a date as possible to his (Sheaffe's) claim for his losses at the capture of York. 446

Palmerston to the same, 27th April. The War Office has allowed £210 to Sheaffe for loss of baggage. The remainder of the claim should be decided upon by the rules governing losses by civil officers in similar cases. 447

Gilpin to the same, 18th February. Transmits by direction of Sheaffe, return and certificate of losses. 448

June 16, Saville Row. Gore to Goulburn. Applies for copies of commission and instructions to Prescott. 449

June 18, Montreal. Baynes to Prevost. Enclosed in Torrens to Bunbury, 16th August, which see.

June 23, Foley Place. Wyatt to Bathurst. In bringing an action against Gore, he does so to vindicate his own character against the charge, especially, of having taken for his own use a favourable location of land to the injury of a deserving man. 450

Enclosed. Copies of correspondence with Castlereagh on the subject. 452 to 456

List of papers referred to in letter to Cooke, dated 8th September, 1807. 457

June 25, Downing Street. Goulburn to Gore. Desires to know if the statement in the extract from Wyatt's letter, as to the plea he (Gore) has entered in his defence is correct. 463

Enclosed. Extract from Wyatt's letter of 23rd June. 464

June 26, The Mote. Sir J. B. Riddell to Goulburn. Is obliged for his readiness to issue an order for the payment of Chief Justice Scott's salary. The certificate of Scott's residence is in the hands of Adams, whose note is enclosed. 460

Enclosed. Correspondence respecting Scott's salary. 461, 462

June 28, Chambly. Prevost to Harrison. Enclosed in Lushington to Goulburn, 12th August, which see.

June 29, Foley Place. Wyatt to Goulburn. Letter received; the answer from Peel alluded to, is part of the continued refusal to look in the face the charges made against him by Gore; his rectitude; the hard trials he has experienced in reputation and fortune, but he will make every struggle against injustice, &c. 465

Enclosed. Memorial of Wyatt to Drummond for copies of papers necessary for his suit. 468

(The memorial is signed Charles Burton Wyatt.)

List of papers asked for. 470

July 4, Montreal. Prevost to Torrens. Enclosed in Torrens to Bunbury, 16th August, which see.

July 4, London. John R. Small to Goulburn. Calls attention to the memorial presented on account of his father against the unjust treatment he had met with from Gore and for an allowance for the fees withheld from him. 486

July 10, Sunning Hill. Gore to ——— (private.) Transmits copy of letter from Firth, attorney general, respecting his claim as set out in petition to the House of Commons. 474

1814.

Enclosed. Firth to Halton, 21st February. Remarks, at length, on his claim for fees as attorney general, and on the action of the committee of Council respecting them. Page 476

July 18, Portsmouth. John R. Small to Goulburn. Asks for an answer and that he should obtain a final decision on the memorial on behalf of his (Small's) father. 490

August 5, Westminster. Barclay to Secretary of State (Bathurst.) Having lost the greater part of his public papers at the naval engagement on Lake Erie, he obtained copies of some from Prevost and asks for copies of papers preparatory to the court martial. 491

Enclosed. Abstract of dispatches relative to the naval squadron on Lake Erie in 1813. 493

August 11, Saville Row. Gore to Secretary of State (Bathurst). Transmits and recommends application from Clark, of Upper Canada, for a small grant of land on the River Niagara, on which to erect his mills. 498

Enclosed. Clarke to Gore, 20th July. Is ready to return to Upper Canada; the distressed state in which he left it last fall. His first care, military duty excepted, will be to repair his mills, he would feel more secure could he obtain a title to the reserved chain in front of his own lands; holds a license of occupation for part of this reserve, part was granted by Simcoe; has purchased all other claims. Asks that application be made to government on his (Clarke's) behalf. 499

August 12, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Prevost on the 28th June, has advised having drawn £10,000 for the civil government of Upper Canada. 502

Enclosed. Prevost to Harrison, 28th June. Has drawn for £10,000 for the civil expenditure of Upper Canada. 503

August 16, Horse Guards. Torrens to Bunbury. Transmits for the consideration of Bathurst, scheme for increasing and establishing the Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles as a permanent frontier corps in Upper Canada. 505

Enclosed. Prevost to Torrens, 4th July. Transmits letter from Baynes, submitting a scheme for increasing and establishing the Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles as a permanant frontier corps in Upper Canada. The plan appears to be eligible and he, therefore, recommends it for favourable consideration. 506

Baynes to Prevost, 18th June. His plan with respect to the establishment of Glengarry regiment (11 pages). 508

The letter is signed "Edward Baynes, Colonel, Glengary Light Infantry."

August 31, Treasury. Harrison to Bunbury. Transmits letters from Prevost that he has issued warrants for £16,000 and £5,000 for the civil expenditure of Upper Canada. 519

Enclosed. Prevost to Harrison, 4th June. Letter of advice that he had issued warrants for the sums above mentioned. 520

September 16, Montreal. Same to the same (?). Enclosed in Arbuthnot to Bunbury, 17th December, which see.

October 3, Montreal. Sir John Johnson to Prevost. Enclosed in Lushington to Bunbury, 2nd December, which see.

October 3, Montreal. Prevost to Harrison. Enclosed in Lushington to Bunbury, 2nd December, which see.

November 9, Treasury. Lushington to Bunbury. Sends report of the Comptroller of Army accounts on two letters from Drummond transmitting the public accounts of Upper Canada from 1st July, 1812, to 31st December, 1813. 521

November 21, London. E. W. Phelps to Bathurst. He is an American citizen; the circumstances under which he came to Great Britain; the seizure of his papers containing communications to Castlereagh will ensure the destruction of himself and family in the United States; prays for a situation under the British Government. 522

1814.
December 2, Treasury. Lushington to Bunbury. Transmits letters from Prevost and Sir John Johnson, covering a memorial from Sarah, widow of Mathew Elliott, for relief; to learn if Bathurst approves of the application and to what amount it has his sanction. Page 527

Enclosed. Prevost to Harrison, 3rd October. Sends letters from Johnson covering memorial from Mrs. Elliott. 528

Sir John Johnson to Prevost, 3rd October. States the unfortunate case of Mrs. Elliott; encloses and recommends her memorial on the ground of her late husband's services. 530

Memorial from Mrs. Elliott. 532

December 17, Treasury. Arbuthnot to Goulburn. Transmits letter from Prevost, with Receiver General's accounts current with report of the committee of Council on the public accounts. 536

December 17, Lincoln's Inn. Fraser to the same. William Campbell was recommended to be appointed to the Executive and Legislative Councils. He desires to know if the recommendation has been approved of and if orders have been given to prepare a mandamus. 537

December 17, Treasury. Arbuthnot to Bunbury. Transmits advice from Prevost, that he had issued a warrant for £10,000 for the civil expenditure of Upper Canada. 538

Enclosed. Prevost to Harrison (?) 16th September. He has issued a warrant for £10,000. 539

December 26, Kingston. Drummond to Bathurst. Transmits requisition for goods for presents to the Indians. 345

Enclosed. Requisition. 347

Memorandum, instructions, &c., relative to granting lands in Upper Canada to disbanded soldiers. The instructions are extracts from those sent to Haldimand in 1783. 352 to 358

1815.
January 3, Woburn Place. J. Nichol to Bathurst. Sends memorial from his brother, Robert Nichol, of Woodhouse, Upper Canada, praying for remuneration for his losses; asks for an interview. 359

Enclosed. Memorial. 360

A schedule gives the amount of the losses for which he prays remuneration, £5,580 sterling. 362

Letter to Bathurst from Robert Nichol, 5th October, 1814, respecting his claim for losses. 364

February 7. Memorial by Allegre to Bathurst. Enclosed in Allegre to —— 10th April, 1815, which see.

March 31, Sommerstown. Allegre to ———. Enclosed in Allegre to ———, of 10th April, which see.

April 10, Sommerstown. Allegre to ——— (in French). Refers to letter of 31st March, enclosing memorial to Bathurst for the continuance of the salary granted him by Windham. States the grounds of his claim. 400

Enclosed. Allegre to ——— (in French). His deplorable situation in consequence of the revolution in France. Sends copy of memorial for a continuance of his pension and asking for his influence to obtain it. 403

Memorial (in French) to Bathurst 7th February, stating his services and praying for a continuance of his pension. 405

Lieut. Governors Drummond, Sir George Murray, Robinson, Gore and Miscellaneous—1815.

Q. 319.

1812.
April 9, Carlton. Warrant to John Brock to administer the Government. Enclosed in Sir George Murray to Bathurst, 25th April, 1815, which see.

1814.
January 27, Downing Street. Bathurst to Prevost. To send a list of the militia officers present at the capture of Detroit and at the battles of Chateauguay and Chrysler's Farm who are entitled to decorations. Page 269
(The letter, a copy, is dated 1816, but endorsed 1814, the correct date.)

May 3, York. Memorial of Dr. Strachan. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 12th March, 1815, which see.

1815.
January 2, Kingston. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 72). Recommends that a pardon be granted to Edward McSwiney, under sentence of death for the murder of Andrew Fuller. The earnest loyalty of McSwiney who refused to accept his freedom at the hands of the enemy, although under sentence of death, and when all the other prisoners in gaol made their escape. His situation as sergeant of the guard was not taken into account by the jury, which was composed of men from the disaffected district of Johnstown and the man shot for his own improper conduct was of the same class. 2

January 14, Treasury. Lushington to Bunbury. Transmits petition of Barwis, late *intendant* (*sic*) of naval stores at Kingston, for a pension. The Lords of the Treasury desire to have Bathurst's opinion. 227
The memorial, stating his naval services and his obtaining information which led to the conquest of Detroit by Brock, &c. 230

January 18, Kingston. Drummond to Bathurst. In consequence of the meritorious conduct of the incorporated militia of Upper Canada, has been induced, with a view to add to their numbers, to increase the bounty. Is sanguine that the effective number will shortly be augmented to 600. The severe losses both in officers and men during the last campaign, but a respectable bounty of £10 should attract recruits. The services of the corps as light infantry, &c., reported. Proposes to clothe the corps as rifles instead of in red. Asks also two stands of colours with the word "Niagara" on them and on their appointments as an honourable testimony of their gallantry. Has appointed Major Foster to act as Lieut.-Colonel and Capt. Glen of the 45th to be Major. The qualification of the two officers given in detail. 6

February 10, York. Same to the same. Regrets that he (Bathurst) had not been able to procure the increase of salary to the private secretary of the person administering the Government, which was recommended. Renews the recommendation. 13

February 12, Sunning Hill. Gore to Goulburn. Asks for an abstract of money raised by enactment of the British Government prior to the 18th of the King, which is not put at the disposal of the legislature of Upper Canada. 85

February 20, York. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 4). A bill is in advanced progress for placing at his disposal £9,000 for procuring recruits for the incorporated militia, and £1,000 to provide colours for the regiment and furniture for the officers' mess. This is a proof that he had not said too much in favour of the young corps and of the estimation in which it is held by all ranks. The presentation of colours would, therefore, be regarded as a flattering proof of His Majesty's approbation, and the appointment of two field officers of established reputation be esteemed as a further

1815.

favour. Again recommends Capt. Glen to be major and Major Foster to be lieut.-colonel. The long services of the latter warrant his promotion. 16

February 27, York. Freitag to Bathurst. Reminds His Lordship of the family of four persons being sent out in September, 1814, with the promise that orders should be sent respecting them, which have not yet been received. Drummond has in the meantime, allotted him 200 acres to sow the grain brought out. Asks for a specific order, and that other German families expected may be settled near him. 228

The letter in German. 237

March 8, Sunning Hill. Gore to Goulburn (?). Asks for a copy of Wyatt's commission. 86

March 11, Lambeth. Capt. McCaskell to Bathurst. Proposes to settle in Upper Canada 500 or 1,000 families from the Highlands of Scotland, whom he would train to become an efficient militia. Asks that his rank in the army may be continued and that promotion be given as circumstances may warrant. 239

March 11, Lambeth. Same to Bunbury. Encloses his proposal to Bathurst of same date, respecting settlers from the Highlands of Scotland. There is a determination to emigrate to the United States, unless steps be taken to encourage and direct it to British possessions. Has offered his services knowing the confidence felt in him by the people. 242

March 12, York. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 5). Transmits memorial from Dr. Strachan for remuneration for having erected the parsonage house and premises at Cornwall, which had been referred to the Executive Council, whose favourable report is also sent. 19

Enclosed. Memorial of Rev. Dr. Strachan, of York, 3rd May, 1814. 21

Valuation of the improvements to the parsonage house, amounting to £520 Halifax currency. The certificate that the contribution of the congregation at Cornwall was £180, Halifax currency, is attached to the valuation. 23

Report of the Executive Council that the prayer of Dr. Strachan's memorial for remuneration is reasonable and just. 25

March 18, York. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 6). The legislature met on the 1st of February and prorogued on the 14th of March. Sends copies of his speech and addresses in reply and schedule of Acts passed. The liberality of both Houses towards the defence and security of the province. The sum of £20,000 voted for roads will be of great benefit, and had the war continued would have contributed much towards the security of the province. 29

Enclosed. Speech at the opening of the legislature. 31

Address in reply by the Legislative Council. 34

The same by the Legislative Assembly. 37

Speech on prorogation. 41

Schedule of Acts passed during the session. 44

March 22, Kingston. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 7). Calls attention to the state of religion and of education and encloses statement and memorial on these subjects. 48

March 24, Kingston. Same to the same (No. 8). Has been notified of his being appointed to administer the civil government of Canada and to assume the command of the forces. 50

March 24, Kingston Same to the same (No. 9). Transmits copies of addresses from the Council and Assembly to him and to the Prince Regent on behalf of their distressed loyal fellow subjects who had suffered from plundering and captivity by the barbarous policy of an unprincipled and devastating enemy, and were thus reduced from plenty to the utmost state of human wretchedness. Appeals for relief to the sufferings of which he had himself been a witness. 52

Enclosed. Memorial to Drummond. 54

Address to the Prince Regent. 56

1815.
March 25, Kingston. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 10). Had omitted to recommend with others for an increase of salary two clerks in the office of the Secretary of the province; now does so. Page 59

March 25, Kingtson. Same to the same (No. 10*). Transmits address from the Assembly, on the subject of an improvement in the General Post Office. The evils caused by the delays and the infrequency of the mails. The people are willing to submit to any increased rate of postage which may be thought necessary. 60

Enclosed. Address. 62

March 25, Treasury. Arbuthnot to Goulburn. Transmits application from Drummond for presents to the Indians for Bathurst's opinion. 244

Enclosed. Drummond to Harrison, 26th December, 1814. Sends requisitions for presents for the Indians. 245

Requisition. 247

March 27, Kingston. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 11). Reports that D'Arcy Boulton was invested with the office of attorney general on the 6th January, and John B. Robinson with that of solicitor general on the 13th February. 65

March —, Louth. Memorial of Solomon Moore for a grant or lease of land which he had improved and which had been granted to Capt. Loring with whom he could come to no settlement. 251

Enclosed. Memorial (undated). 253

Second memorial, dated 14th March, 1815. 256

April 7, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits requisition for stationery from Drummond. 258

April 10, Bath. Lady Drummond to Bathurst. Desires to know how long Sir Gordon Drummond is to be in Canada, so that she may make arrangements. 259

April 22, Castle Street. Anthony Hamilton to Goulburn. The satisfaction of the society for the propagation of the gospel in learning that provision was to be made for four additional clergymen for Upper Canada. Desires to know if it is still the determination to submit this to parliament, or if the Bishop of Quebec may be told that it shall be done next year. The Bishop of Quebec hopes to ordain two young men, with the view to the appointment of a missionary by the Society of Upper Canada, but in this view they must be disappointed, if the intentions of government are not carried into execution. 260

April 25, York. Murray to Bathurst (No. 1). Has taken the oath to administer the government of Canada as the senior officer of the forces. The only instructions he has received are contained in a general order dated at Quebec, the 4th instant. Has, however, perused a copy of communication from Lord Liverpool to Brock, of 9th April, 1812, and of dispatch from him (Bathurst) to Prevost of the 8th December, of the same year. Has taken the title of provisional lieut.-governor, instead of president, the latter being applied to a civilian already having a seat in the council. 67

Enclosed. General order that Sir George Murray is appointed to command the troops in Upper Canada and to administer the civil government. 69

Warrant that instead of senior member of council the administration of the province is to be vested in the military officers commanding. 70

May 4. Princes Street. Gore to Bathurst. Recommends Thomas Fraser, Neil McLean and Thomas Clarke, colonels of militia, and William Dickson, barrister-at-law, for the vacancies in the legislative council of Upper Canada. 87

May 5 Princes Street. Same to the same. Recommends Dr. John Strachan to be an extraordinary of the executive council of Upper Canada. 88

May 7, Princes Street. Same to the same. Recommends a grant of land to Halton, his secretary, for his faithful and efficient services. 89

1815.

May 7, Princes Street. Gore to Goulburn. Desires to discuss subjects relating to Upper Canada before he writes Bathurst officially. Page 91

May 8, Princes Street. Same to Bathurst. Recommends for consideration the case of Jarvis, Secretary of Upper Canada, whose services are stated in detail and at length. 92

May 18, Princes Street. Same to the same. Asks for instructions on applications that may be made by sufferers from depredations during the late war. 96

May 18, Princes Street. Same to the same. Calls attention to an application from Drummond for money to erect legislative and judiciary buildings at York, the buildings for these purposes having been destroyed. 97

May 19, Princes Street. Same to the same. Asks leave to erect at York a temporary house for the lieut.-governor in room of the Government house destroyed by the Americans. The necessity that exists for the governor residing at York. 98

May 19, Princes Street. Same to the same. Asks His Lordship's support to his claim for compensation for the losses caused by the destruction of his property at York during its occupation by the Americans. 100

Enclosed. Certificate by Crookshank, D. A. C. G. 102

May 22, Princes Street, Gore to Bathurst. Transmits memorial from the Chief Justice (Scott) for leave to retire. The necessity of having a pure administration of justice. The inferiority of the provincial bar. The attachment of British lawyers to their native courts makes it hopeless to expect suitable persons to preside over the judicial department of Upper Canada, unless encouraged by the prospect of an eventual retirement. This is provided for in Lower Canada; the beneficial effect of such a measure if extended to Upper Canada. The fund created for the purposes of justice may not be sufficient, including a retirement, but he can hold out no hope of the legislature being induced to provide for officers apointed from Great Britain. The high character of the Chief Justice. 103

Enclosed. Memorial from Thomas Scott, Chief Justice. 106

May 30, Princes Street. Gore to Bathurst. Has received letter relative to reporting the most eligible place for the seat of government in Upper Canada and that Kingston appears to be better calculated for that purpose than York. Expresses no opinion on the expediency of the measure but points out the hardships that would be caused by the change. On the removal from Niagara (Newark) to York, then a wilderness, the officers received allotments of land which by the expenditure of money have become valuable; were York abandoned these would become of little value. Trusts therefore that if the officers are obliged to make a third establishment that compensation may be granted. Asks for instructions if he is to establish himself at Kingston, whilst the councillors, judges and others are at York, whence they must come if the civil administration is to be carried on. 108

Enclosed. Memorandum of the civil officers of the Government of Upper Canada established at York. 111

June 2, Carlton House. Orders in Council that Dr. Strachan is appointed an honourary member of the Council of Upper Canada. 262

June 7, Penzance. Sheaffe to Bathurst. Encloses copy of letters for His Lordship's consideration and support. 264

Enclosed. Same to Prevost. 7th June. To have officers present at the action at Queenston put on the same footing in respect to medals as those present at the actions at Detroit, Chateauguay and Chrysler's farm. 265

Names of the officers recommended. 266

1915.

Sheaffe to Prevost, 7th June. Additional recommendation of Procter and officers for the capture of Winchester and his corps and of Vincent and officers for the affair at Stony Creek. Page 267

June 17, Whitehall. Beckett to Goulburn. It has been decided to grant a free pardon to Edward McSwiney sentenced to death for the murder of Andrew Fuller. 268

June 29, Whitehall Place. Adams to the same. For instructions as to the payment of bills drawn by J. Beverly Robinson for salary as solicitor and attorney general. 271

July 3, Whitehall. Beckett to the same. Transmits pardon for Edward McSwiney to be forwarded to the governor of Upper Canada. 273

July 5, Princes Street. Gore to Bathurst. Asks for advances to his counsel for the expenses in Wyatt's suit, as he had been informed that the solicitor of the Treasury was to assist in the defence. 112

July 7, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits letter from Drummond enclosing petition from Jarvis, Secretary of Upper Canada, for payment of losses sustained in preparing patents for grantees of Crown Lands. 274

July 10, Downing Street. Goulburn to Sheaffe. Bathurst is sensible of the gallantry of the officers engaged in the actions specified, but does not think them of such importance as to enable him to recommend the issue of medals. 275

July 13, Princes Street. Gore to Bathurst. Calls attention to the inadequate salary paid to Givins, agent for the Indians; his onerous duties. 114

July 18, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. The Treasury has ordered a warrant for £1,600 to pay Gore for the losses he sustained in the late invasion of Upper Canada. On the general subject of payment for losses, the principle has been acknowledged, but the evidence must be complete. How it should be obtained. 276

July 29, Treasury. Same to the same. In accordance with directions, Gore has been authorized to issue a warrant for £1,000 to pay Jarvis for his losses in preparing land patents. 278

July 29, Kingston. Robinson to Bathurst (No. 1). Sends account of the points that have most interested him since his appointment to the civil and military command on the 10th of June. The settlement of land is at present confined to the limited service men; it is the intention first to settle them on the lands adjoining the Rideau and then on those on the Trent. A communication should be established between Montreal and Kingston by way of the Ottawa and Rideau to prevent the communication by the St. Lawrence being interrupted in event of another war. Sends letter on this subject from a surveyor employed to estimate the expense. The settlement of the lands will obviate the difficulties of transport, &c., anticipated formerly. Wishes to reserve the lands of Glengarry in the Eastern district for the new settlers expected from Scotland. The importance of the lands on the Trent, Lake Simcoe, &c., by which a safe inland communication could be made from the Bay of Quinté to Lake Huron. The importance of reserving intermediate lots to persons of influence, the evil effect of profuse grants to persons who never saw the land and have no interest in the country. Another evil is the want of roads in consequence of these large tracts of uncultivated lands and especially if these lands are in the hands of a magistrate who will not enforce the assessment. Reports on the iron works at Gananoque, so-called, although they are thirty miles from there. Proposals of the proprietors; coal reported to be in the neighbourhood. Commodore Owen and Sir Robert Hall in favour of putting the iron works in operation. If coal is discovered a furnace should be erected at the dock yard (Kingston), and the result would be a saving of three-fourths of the expense. 73

1815.
July 31, Treasury. Lushington to Bunbury. Refers to letters of the 18th instant for answer to the application from the legislature of Upper Canada respecting the losses sustained by the inhabitants during the late invasion. Page 279

August 20, Brighton. Calvert to Goulburn. Respecting Ogle Moore who goes to Canada, asks for credentials and for a letter of recommendation to the governor of Canada. 280

August 30, Kingston. Robinson to Bathurst. Sends abstract of the docquet books of land patents, from 1st January to 31st December, 1815. 80

Counties.	Number of Grants.	Districts.	Number of Acres.	Total No. of Grants.	Total No. of Acres Granted.
Town of York	1	Home	$\frac{1}{10}$	2	$200\frac{1}{10}$
York	1	Home	200		
Lincoln	1	Niagara	700	1	700
Total				3	$900\frac{1}{10}$

JOHN McGILL,
Auditor General of Land Patents, Upper Canada.

August 31, Kingston. Robinson to Bathurst. Sends copies and schedule of the Acts passed in the third and fourth sessions of the sixth Parliament of Upper Canada. Page 82

Enclosed. Schedule, a duplicate, see p. 42.

September 2, Kingston. Robinson to Bathurst. Introduces John B. Robinson, solicitor general, who has obtained leave of absence for the purpose of studying at the English bar. 83

September 14, General Post Office. Freeling to Goulburn. Instructions have been sent to the representative in Canada of the Postmaster General to investigate and report what steps can be taken to give increased postal communication as asked for by the legislature. 282

September 25, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 1). Arrived on the 21st; will report shortly on the condition of Upper Canada after three years of war and invasion. 116

October 17, York. Same to the same (No. 2). The colony was labouring under no irreparble injury from the war at the date of his arrival. The frontier between Lakes Ontario and Erie shows the horrors of the species of war which the enemy waged against individual property, but except there and in the district of London, the injury has been compensated by the military expenditure. In fact, he might affirm that the general prosperity was greater than before the war. Irregularities in the civil department caused by attention to the military duties. Vexatious suits at law for acts done under martial law checked and the irritation will probably soon subside. The neglect to settle the pay of the militia is more resented; has directed the paymaster general of militia to have the accounts closed. The dissatisfaction of the militia at the smallness of the grants of land made for their services; recommends an increase, and that the reason for each grant be embodied in the deed. Trusts that the acts of the commission on losses and the judicious distribution of the funds to relieve immediate distress will give universal satisfaction. The rush of people from the United States; means taken to check it. Delay in the settlement of emigrants from Europe; refers for instructions the question of settlements for people from the Red River; rations have been ordered by Drummond for the infirm and for the women and children, the men are employed at remunerative wages. 117

1815.
October 19, Charing Cross. J. Beverly Robinson to Bathurst. Asks for an interview on the subject of the continuation of his leave of absence. Page 284

October 23, York. Gore to the same (No. 3). In addition to the grants already recommended, desires liberty to make similar grants to militia men who have lost a limb. 123

October 24, York. Same to the same (No. 4). Transmits letter from Col. Talbot and return of grants in townships mentioned in Talbot's letter. Sends reports of the Executive Council; should these be adopted asks for instructions so that Talbot may be relieved of apprehension that lands settled under his superintendence will be granted to other persons than those he recommends. Does not know a better plan for the improvement of the country than that laid down for the road through the western district. The settlement duties are so onerous that he does not think any person would undertake them for a less grant than 200 acres. 124

Enclosed. Talbot to Gore, 25th September. Calls attention to the want of roads through the district and the object being unattainable on account of an inconsiderate reservation made by Russell, extending more than 60 miles styled School Reserves. Refers to his (Gore's) determination to have the land surveyed from Long Point to Amherstburg for a high road, the land to be laid out in 200 acre lots, each grantee to make half the road in front of and across his lot. In 1811 this was nearly completed, when he (Gore) left, but had since been nearly frustrated by order of the surveyor general and by grants of land to the deputy paymaster general, to a clerk in the president's office and to a Presbyterian clergyman who had lived in the United States for several years whose conduct during the war was seditious, and since the peace he had sold the land and returned to the United States. The obloquy he had incurred on this account, it being known that he had been placed in charge, although he was not consulted in respect to the grants referred to, for which deeds were given without conditions of residence or settlement duties although both were imposed on the actual settlers placed there by him, whose labours for three years are lost and the province will suffer the injurious effects for a length of time. He is particularly concerned about the grant to the Presbyterian clergyman which possesses an excellent mill seat, which he (Talbot) had appropriated to a millwright of very ingenious and industrious habits. Owing to frequent changes in the persons administering the government, there is no security for his fulfilment of his duties of superintending and placing settlers, unless he is furnished with sufficient power to fulfil his engagements with the settlers. Has been heard before the Executive Council and refers to the proceedings. 126

A Return of all such lands as have been granted in the townships of Malahide, Bayham, Yarmouth, Westminster, and London, and Province of Upper Canada, since September, 1811. 132

1815.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF BAYHAM.

To whom Granted.	Lot.	Concession.	Acres.	By whose authority Located.
Hon. John Hale	13	1	1,600	Mr. President Brock's order of 6th July, 1812.
	15			
	25			
	14	2		
	17			
	25			
	26			
	25	3		
William Stanton, Esq.	S. P. 14	1	554	do do
	12	2		
	13	3		
Total acres			2,154	

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MALAHIDE.

The Honourable John Hale, of the City of Quebec, Deputy Paymaster-General in Canada.	7	1	1,400	Mr. President Brock's order of 6th July, 1812.
	9			
	10			
	8	2		
	10			
	13			
	15			
The Reverend John Hanning	16	1	200	do do
Alexander Hanning	17	1	200	
			1,800	

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF YARMOUTH.

George C. Salmon, Esq	6	1	1,200	Mr. President Sheaffe's order of 24th March, 1813, under the recommendation of Thomas Talbot, Esq.
	7			
	8			
	9			
	8	2		
Francis L. Walsh	S. h. 10			
	25	1	200	do do
Total acres			1,400	

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF WESTMINSTER.

Nathaniel Fairchild	47	B. front.	200	Under the recommendation of Thos. Talbot and Robt. Nichol, Esqs., commissioners.
William Bird	46	do	200	By order of Mr. President Brock, 2nd January, 1812.
Asa Townsend	35	do	200	do of 25th March, 1812.
Robert Frank	39	1	200	do of 10th April, 1812.
Total acres			800	

1815.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF LONDON.

To whom Granted.	Lot.	Concession.	Acres.	By whose authority Located.
Elizabeth Derenzy, wife of Major Wm. Derenzy, of His Majesty's 41st Regiment of foot, surviving Executrix of the late Honourable Prideaux Selby, a member of His Majesty's Executive Council and Receiver General of the Province.	22, 23, 24	B. front.	3,000	By order of Mr. President De Rottenburgh, dated 12th August and 16th September, 1813.
	20, 22, 23, 24	1		
	18, 19	2		
	12, 13, 14	3		
	7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14	4		
The Honourable John Hale	3, 4, 6, 7	1	2,000	By order of Mr. President Brock, dated 6th July, 1812.
	4, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10	2		
	25, 26	B. front.		
Mahlon Burwell, Esq., Lieut.-Col. of Militia and Member of Provincial Parliament	26, 27, 28	1	400	By order of Mr. President Sheaffe, dated 11th March, 1813.
	28	2		
Gilman Wilson	26	2	200	By order of Mr. President Drummond, dated 12th March, 1814.
Thomas Hanson Steward to Lieut.-General Drummond	26, 27	3	600	do dated 2nd October, 1814.
	28	5		
Joseph Brant Clench, gentleman	9	4	200	By order of Mr. President Sheaffe, dated 8th April, 1813.
Total acres	.....	.....	6,400	

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
YORK, UPPER CANADA,
20th October, 1815.

Reports of the Executive Council on Talbot's memorial, 15th February, 1809, and 8th April, 1813. 136, 142

Halton (Secretary to Gore) to Talbot, 7th October, 1815. The Surveyor General has been directed that no locations should be allowed on the land committed to his (Talbot's) superintendence for the road through parts of the London and Western districts, but by his recommendation subject to the approval of the lieut.-governor. No subject of the United States of America will be permitted to settle on the lands subject to his (Talbot's) superintendence. 147

1815.

Halton to Talbot, 13th October. The lieut.-governor being joined to the Executive Council cannot of himself ensure grants of 200 acres to the settlers placed by him (Talbot) in the London and Western districts. Orders have been issued to grant only 100 acres to common applicants, so that a specific authority would be required to issue grants for 200 acres for the settlers under his (Talbot's) direction. He is not to consider the permission formerly granted to empower him to place settlers in the district, except on the road specified in the report of the Executive Council of 15th February, 1809, but he will forward the letter of 25th September and the surveyor general's report to the Secretary of State with a recommendation to secure 200 acres to the settlers on the road. Page 149

October 26, London. Barwis to Goulburn. That he is waiting with his papers. 285

Memorial (duplicate, see page 230). 286

October 30, Craven Street. H. J. Boulton to Bathurst. Applies on behalf of his father, the attorney general of Upper Canada, for a decision as to the payment of half fees by Robinson, solicitor general. 292

October 31, York. Gore to the same (No. 5). Sends representation on the subject of the removal of the seat of government to Kingston. Transmits office plans of the town plot of Kingston. 152

Two plans follow showing the military reserves and the names of the owners of the lots. 152*a*

Memorial of the members of the civil government against the removal to Kingston, with statement of the losses that would be sustained as a consequence. 152B

November 1, Belmont. Prevost to Goulburn. The Board of Claims has recommended six months' pay to Lieut. Barwis, of which he had approved. 293

November 4, London. Robinson to Bathurst. Explains his reasons for refusing to pay the half fees to Boulton, but leaves the settlement to His Lordship's decision. 294

December 4, Carlton House. Order in Council for a new seal for Upper Canada. 297

December 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Fraser to Goulburn. Desires to know whether it has been settled that Judge Campbell is to be appointed a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils. 298

December 20, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 6). In addition to the increases recommended by Drummond to the clerks in the public offices, those omitted by him, namely, the secretary's clerks should be put on the same footing. Is not aware whether Drummond's recommendation for this addition was transmitted before he left for Lower Canada, and therefore, sends copy. 59

Enclosed. Drummond to Bathurst, 25th March, a duplicate, see at its date.

December 26, Bristol. Major General Robinson to Bathurst. Proposes to settle lands on the Bay of Quinté, now held by the Indians. 299

December 27, York. Gore to the same (No. 7). The Indian department is paid out of the military chest, under authority of civil governor; his alarm at the great increase of the peace establishment since the last return. A sudden change would be unadvisable from the system administered by the military officers. Sends establishment at the time he left York in 1811, and at the present time. Does not object to the salaries of the officers, but calls attention to the payment of pensions not sanctioned. Reports especially on that of John Norton, who was not an Indian but a native of Scotland, who acquired the language so perfectly as to pass for one, and was employed as an interpreter till 1802, since which time he has resided amongst the Indians at the Grand River, where he has obtained an influence incompatible with the subordination of the tribes. The impression this impostor made on Prevost led to his being given the un-

1815. controlled management of several Indian tribes, and his consequent insolence and insubordination; his dismissal, with a pension to himself and wife; the pernicious effects of the policy of rewarding misconduct. The Indians continue in a state of irritation against the United States; they must be soothed and not goaded if it is desired to avoid causes of contention with the Americans. A collision on the subject of a murdered Indian has taken place at Amherstburg; has sent for a report before corresponding with the resident Minister at Washington; the impropriety of diplomatic correspondence being conducted from the military posts. Page 161

Enclosed. Correspondence respecting Norton's pension. 167 to 173

Correspondence, coroner's inquest, &c., on the case of the Indian shot near Grosse Isle, opposite Detroit, by an American soldier. 174 to 208

Correspondence respecting dealings with the Indians; the attempt of Cass, the Governor of Michigan, to prevent intercourse with them. 209

Correspondence respecting the theft of horses by Americans from the Kickapoo Indians. 210 to 219

Lieut. Gov. F. Gore—1816.

Q. 320.

1814. March 14, York. Extract from address to Drummond. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 11th April, 1816, which see.

March 15, York. Report by Ridout to Drummond. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 23rd July, 1816, which see.

March 16, York. Gore to Drummond. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 25th April, which see.

March 16, York. Loring, Secretary to Drummond, to Ridout. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 23rd July, 1816, which see.

April 14, Montreal. Governor in Chief to Drummond. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 11th April, 1816, which see.

April 16, Kingston. Foster to Glegg. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 15th April, 1816, which see.

May 9, Coteau du Lac. Willson to I. W. Clarke. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 11th April, 1816, which see.

May 16, Coteau du Lac. Willson to Brenton. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 11th April, 1816, which see.

1815. November 4, York. Minute of Council. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 23rd February, which see.

November 5, York. Gore to Drummond. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 6th January, 1816, which see.

November 25, Quebec. Drummond to Gore. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 6th January, which see.

November 25, Quebec. Same to the same (extract). Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 25th April, 1816, which see.

December 9, Quebec. Same to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 6th January, 1816, which see.

December 11, York. Gore to Drummond. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 6th January, 1816, which see.

December 15, York. Same to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 6th January, 1816, which see.

December 22, York. Same to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 6th January, 1816, which see.

December 26, York. Same to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 6th January, 1816, which see.

1816.
January 6, York.

Gore to Bathurst (No. 8). Correspondence with Drummond respecting Indian affairs having been carried on unofficially, he had thought he might be exempted from transmitting it. He had found himself compelled to resist the method of purchasing Indian territory in the province by the military authority. The importance of purchasing the island had led him to order the Indian department to furnish the means to satisfy the Indians. His desire to avoid collision with the military command. Page 2

Enclosed. Drummond to Gore, 9th December, 1815. To establish a military post on the westernmost of the Manitoulin Islands, had directed a purchase to be made of the whole of that island. Asks that presents may be issued to be used for entertaining visiting Indians. The goods required for payment shall be sent from Quebec. Regrets that he (Gore) had discontinued the Indian express, which he (Drummond) had established; but for this express the means of communication would have been conducted at an extravagant expense. 4

Gore to Drummond, 26th December, 1815. As he (Drummond) considers it advisable to establish a military post on the westernmost part of the Manitoulin Islands, and that he has given orders to purchase the whole island, he (Gore) can have no hesitation to order a supply of presents for the visiting Indians. States explicitly that the administration of Indian affairs is in the hands of the civil government, and the purchase should have been made as directed by the royal instructions, but he desires to avoid all interference and shall, therefore, give directions to issue from the Indian stores such articles as may be applied for by McDouall. The discontinuance of the Indian express is supplied by the regular post, and any requisition for a special courier shall at once be complied with. 6

Same to the same, 11th December. His satisfaction that the arrangement for new settlers is approved of. The attempt to get the proprietors on the Rideau townships to exchange for other land will be fruitless; he will do what he can, but is not justified in making it an act of government. The cordial acceptance of the explanation in regard to the Indian department is gratifying; changes in the department. 9

Same to the same, 2nd December. Had discontinued the express before his (Drummond's) letter was received, and as the postmaster had informed him of the establishment of a post at a similar interval, had not rescinded his order. Should a more frequent communication be thought necessary he shall give orders to that effect. 11

Same to the same, 22nd December. Calls attention to the pensions to the widows of officers in the Indian service and to Captain Norton, payment of which he had delayed until he had received word from him (Drummond), the instruction being that no pensions were to be paid without an order from the Treasury. 13

Same to the same, 5th November. The pleasure with which he acquiesced in the measures proposed for the settlers. The delay in settling Lord Selkirk's people causes them no inconvenience. Calls attention to the transfer of the administration of Indian affairs to the civil governor which appeared to have been forgotten. Complains of the commissary interposing obstacles to the payment of the officers or paylists approved of by him (Gore). To prevent inconvenience shall issue warrant on the Receiver General, which can be cancelled, when payment is directed in the usual course. 16

Drummond to Gore, 25th November. Is pleased to find how readily he concurred in the measures for placing the new settlers from Europe. Is concerned to find that there is no place where they can be settled collectively; it would be advisable for this end to try to induce the settlers in the townships on the Rideau to exchange for lands in some other

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part of the province. If this cannot be done, he proposes to place most of them in the townships of Plantaganet and Alfred. Acknowledges that the management of Indian affairs is in the hands of the civil government; he disagrees with such a policy, but must conform to it and shall give orders that there shall be no interference on the part of the military officers. His reasons for believing that Indian affairs were in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief. Page 20

January 12, York. Gore to Bathurst. Claus, trustee for the Six Nations, has drawn £551 4s. 10d., sterling, for dividends due to the Indians to July, 1815. 24

Same to Claus. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst, of 25th April, which see.

January, 17, York. Claus to James. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst, of 25th April, which see.

The answer by Col. James enclosed in same letter.

January 29, Sandwich. Gore to Bathurst (No. 7). Desires to have full authority for drawing warrants for fuel and candles for Government House and the lieut.-governor's office. 25

February 19, York. Same to the same. Transmits requisition for a supply of goods to be used as presents for the Indians and for stationery. 27

Enclosed. Requisition for stationery. 28

Requisition for goods. 30

February 21, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 8). In carrying out the instructions to constitute a board to ascertain the losses sustained by individuals during the war, it was found necessary to appoint a competent secretary, and Kemble was selected, to whom it was agreed to pay a guinea a day; trusts this agreement will be sanctioned. 32

February 23, York. Same to the same. The selection of lands for the establishment of settlers from Europe has been discovered to be an obstacle to the just fulfilment of the promise to the children of loyalists. Had provided for a number of settlers to limit the accommodation to the demand, but the agents appointed by the commander of the forces pressed for further appropriations without any return of numbers. His zeal to second the views of His Majesty's Government to establish a communication between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, by way of the Rideau, to secure an intercourse with Lower Canada, without exposure, in case of hostilities. This was rejected by the agents in favour of diffused settlement, at the inclination of the emigrants, but on receipt of his (Bathurst's) dispatch of 10th October, Drummond decided to consolidate the settlement on the Rideau, and he (Gore) had agreed with the Quartermaster General to purchase from the Indians a tract of land west of the Rideau for a range of townships. This arrangement appears to meet the desire of the commander of the forces, and he (Gore) hopes that no further change may be made. Is anxious for this, so as to secure so desirable an inland navigation and the consolidating of the settlement. 34

Enclosed. Minute of Executive Council of 4th November, 1815, respecting the settlement of emigrants. 38

Gore to Drummond, 23rd February. Reports the arrangements made for settlers. The township of Seymour cannot be used for this purpose. His Majesty's Government wishes for a consolidated loyal population upon the communication between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa by the Rideau; proposes to place at his (Drummond's) disposition for settlement, a range of townships in rear of Burgess and Elmsley; has ordered survey of townships to be called Bathurst, Drummond and Beckwith; has done this without waiting to extinguish the Indian title in which he apprehends no difficulty. Hopes the arrangements may be approved of, so that he may satisfy the claims of the descendants of the loyalists. 42

Claus to Ferguson, Indian agent, 22nd February. To make arrangements for the purchase of Indian lands in rear of Crossley, Burgess, &c. 45

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Plan of the land. 47

February 24, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 10). The great satisfaction given by Robinson, acting attorney general, entitles him to reasonable indulgence on the arrival of the attorney general. He had gone to London to obtain admission to the English Bar, and now asks an extension of his leave of absence, which he recommends should be granted. Page 48

February 24, York. Same to Drummond. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 25th April, which see.

February 28, York. Same to Bathurst (No. 11). Transmits memorial in behalf of the officers of the incorporated militia and recommends that its prayer be granted. The distinctions given to the Lower Canadian Voltigeurs have left a deep impression which is likely to be effaced by an attention to the memorial. Recommends besides that the organization should be preserved as the men of the corps are connected with all that is loyal and influential in the Colony. 50

Enclosed. Memorial of the officers of militia stating their services, the manner in which the corps was raised and praying for half pay, as was done in the case of the Lower Canadian Voltigeurs. 52

Militia General Order, 10th March, 1815, authorizing the corps and company to return to their homes. The high sense entertained of their bravery, efficiency and merit. 56

Nominal list of officers of the late incorporated Militia of Upper Canada. 58

February 29, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 12). Meeting of the legislature on the 6th instant; sends speech and addresses in reply. 60

Enclosed. Speech. 61

Address of the Legislative Council. 65

Address of the Assembly. 69

March 2, Grand River. Bourchier to Owen (extract). Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 23rd May, which see.

March 10, York. Militia General Order. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 28th February, which see.

March 10, York. Gore to De Watteville. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 20th March which see.

March 19, York. Gore to Drummond. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 20th March, which see.

March 20, York. Same to Bathurst (No. 13). Has differed in opinion with Drummond as to sending presents to the Indians on the Mississippi and refers the question for His Lordship's decision. The extreme jealousy of the United States as to intercourse with the Indians in their territory causes risks of the presents being seized in transit. The department reports that it was not customary to send presents to these Indians even in time of peace. 73

Enclosed. Same to De Watteville, 10th March. Had intimated to the deputy superintendent general of Indian Affairs that all correspondence with United States officers is discouraged, and that all interference on behalf of individual traders at American posts is disavowed. Questions respecting titles of land are to be settled by the laws of the country in which they are situated. No presents are to be sent to the Indians in the United States, but when they visit posts they are to be well treated and presents given them. 75

Same to Drummond, 19th March. Had answered De Watteville before receipt of his (Drummond's) letter of the 2nd. Regrets the difference in their opinion, but does not feel at liberty in the state of the relations with the United States, to send presents to the Indians on the Mississippi in time of peace. Shall transmit the correspondence to the Secretary of State for directions. 77

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Drummond to Gore, 2nd March. The promise made to the Indians outside of the limits should be kept; he has no desire to foment discord between these people and the United States, but the reverse; their faithful services, however, deserve recognition. Page 79

March 21, York. Scott to Gore. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst, of 29th April, which see.

March 21, Kingston. Capt. Owen to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst, of 23rd May, which see.

March 22, York. Memorial of Nichol.

Letter of same date from Nichol to Gore, transmitting the same.

The letter and memorial are enclosed in Gore to Bathurst, of 15th April, 1816.

April 3, Quebec. Drummond to Gore. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst, of 25th April, which see.

April 8, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 14). Close of the session in perfect harmony with the different branches of the legislature. Transmits speech and addresses at closing and address of the two Houses to the Prince Regent, induced by the atrocious libels against His Royal Highness. 81

Enclosed. Speech at opening. 61

Speech at closing. 84

Addresses at opening. 65, 69

Address of the Assembly at closing. 87

Address of the Council at closing. 89

Address to the Lieut.-Governor praying him to transmit address to the Prince Regent. 91

April 10, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 15). Transmits abstract from the docquet book of land patents. 93

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ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Lands in Upper Canada, which have passed the Seal of the Province, between the 1st January and 31st December, 1815. inclusive. Page 94

COUNTIES.	No. of Grants.	Districts.	No. of Acres.	Total No. of Grants.	Total No. of Acres.
Town of York	1	Home	1	15	4,719
York	14		4,718		
Town of Niagara	1	Niagara	1	13	1,854
Lincoln	12		1,853		
Essex	1	Western	200	2	500
Kent	1		300		
Middlesex	21	London	8,300	39	15,964
Norfolk	4		2,590		
Oxford	14		5,074		
Northumberland	14	Newcastle	3,100	14	3,100
Grenville	1	Johnstown	200	31	6,950
Leeds	30		6,750		
Town of Kingston	2	Midland	487 4/10	10	1,936 4/10
Frontenac	1		890		
Hastings	3		559		
Lennox and Addington	4				
Town of Cornwall	2	Eastern	2	3	202
Glengary	1		200		
			Total	127	35,225 4/10

Errors excepted.

JOHN McGILL,
Auditor General.

April 11, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 16). Transmits address from the legislature soliciting an Act of the Imperial Parliament to regulate the commercial intercourse between Upper and Lower Canada. 95

Enclosed. Address. 96

Schedule of documents referred to in address. 98

Extract from the address of the Assembly of Upper Canada to Drummond of the 14th March, 1814, representing the loss to the revenue by the want of information as to duties and by the negligence of the officer at Coteau du Lac. 100

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Extract from letter from the Governor in Chief to Drummond of 14th April, 1814, respecting duties. Page 102

Statements (3) of articles liable to duty which have passed Coteau du Lac. 106, 107, 108

Willson to ———, 4th July, 1814. Sends correspondence on the subject of duties chargeable on goods purchased in Lower Canada and sent to Upper Canada for the use of government. 109

Same to Clarke, 9th May, 1814. Goods purchased in Lower Canada for the use in Upper Canada of Government must be kept an account of, so that the Upper Province may receive its due proportion of the duties. 110

Clark to Willson, 12th May, 1814. That the commissariat officer directing the transport of goods, cannot furnish the values as required. 111

Willson to Brenton, 16th May, 1814. Has sent copy of correspondence with Clarke and suggests that the returns be made yearly or half yearly. 111

This was answered by Brenton, that the governor general had ordered the returns to be made yearly or half yearly, as it might be practicable. Willson gives no date to this note. 112

Willson to Drummond's secretary, 11th January, 1815. Sends general accounts of dutiable articles, which have passed Coteau du Lac upwards from 1st July to 31st December last. Has done everything in his power to obtain fair accounts and has detained several brigades to get them; the bulk of the carriages now come prepared. 113

Correspondence between Willson and Clark. 114, 115

Willson to Cochran, 14th December, 1814, on the same subject. 116

Extract from an address of the Assembly of Upper Canada to Drummond, 10th March, 1815, on the subject of the loss of revenue on goods passing Coteau du Lac upwards. The proportion of duties to Upper Canada should be paid over every six months. 118

General statement showing the sums levied on articles consumed in Upper Canada for the year ending the 31st December, 1813, also the Acts under which the same have been imposed, the gross amount paid by the consumers and the sum accounted for by the province of Lower Canada and the amouut of revenue for that year still due by the sister province, exclusive of duties on port wine and merchandise subject to *ad valorem* duty of which no account has been received. 121 A

(The amount due, on the goods on which returns were made, is stated in the account to be £5,178 5s. 4¼d., besides the balances on duties for which no returns were made.)

Estimated amount due in addition shows the balance of duties not returned to be £7,187 12s. the total amount due being estimated at £12,365 7s. 4½d. 121 B

April 12, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 17). The liberal protection given to Army Bills by the legislature of Upper Canada, which became the medium of circulation to the exclusion of gold and silver. The commissariat, which introduced these bills, now refuses to take them in exchange for bills on Quebec, which is the point for remittance for commercial payments. The various evils caused by the refusal to accept the paper forced into circulation by government. The letter of the engagement is not violated but its spirit is; asks that the commissariat be directed to receive the Army Bills in payment for bills on Quebec, before the renewed Act to make them a legal tender in Upper Canada shall expire. 122

April 13, York. Same to the same (No. 18). Act passed for the residence of a provincial agent in England; has appointed Halton, a discreet and honourable man. 124

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April 14, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 19). Transmits address on the subject of an appropriation of Crown lands in aid of the amount granted for the establishment of schools; the sum of £6,000 was voted for the establishment of elementary schools in the townships or parishes; he will follow this up with an appropriation of 200 acres when the establishment has taken effect in any township, if that is not prohibited. Part of his plan was to obtain further legislative support to the district schools already established by law, but this failed, thus depriving him of £500 which had been voted toward the support of ten young candidates for Holy orders who would have received instruction under the direction of Dr. John Strachan, whom, it was intended to place at the head of the higher seminary, with the distinction of principal. The importance of the object; urges that the sum be granted from the disposable revenues of the Crown leases until the legislature confirms its previous good intentions. How the school lands might be disposed of and the principal and interest applied. Page 126

Enclosed. Address of the Council and Assembly for the appropriation of lands for school purposes. 129

April 15, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 20). The suppressed feeling respecting the distribution of medals to a certain class of militia officers is alive and painful. Transmits memorial from the Quartermaster General of Militia on the subject. Can say nothing of his military merits, but can speak of his talents, zeal and ability in the legislature, and has been assured that he showed the same qualifications in the field. The disappointment at the new distribution of medals may have the worst effects; a new call for a report of proper subjects would cover the past neglect. 131

Enclosed. Memorial of Lieut. Col. Nichol, Quartermaster General of Militia. States his services as an evidence of his claim to a medal. 134

Foster, Adjutant General, 16th April, 1814, to Glegg. Asks for a list of officers of militia, employed under Brock at Detroit, coming under a specified description. 139

Nichol to Gore, 22nd March, 1816, transmitting memorial. 140

April 17, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 21). Transmits joint address from the two Houses of the legislature with his answer on the subject of presenting a sword of 100 guineas value to Lieut. Col. Battersby of the Glengarry regiment; has, in consequence of address, ordered a sword to be presented in name of the Assembly; his reasons. 144

Enclosed. Joint address. 146

Answer. 148

April 25, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 22). Transmits copy of correspondence with Drummond in respect to the supension of Col. Caldwell without any specific charge, but on Drummond's personal knowledge of his unfitness. Had continued the suspension, but in the misunderstanding with Col. James there were errors on both sides; feels the suspension unjust and proposes a pension instead of half pay. 149

Enclosed. Same to Drummond, 24th February. Sends report by Claus on the state of the Indian department. 152

Claus to James, 29th January. Sends extract from letter from Drummond to Gore. 153

Col. James to Claus, 29th January. Returns letter and enclosure, observing that he (Claus) had taken a liberty that only ignorance of the custom of the service would reconcile. 154

Caldwell to the same, 20th December, 1815. Transmits speech sent by Drummond's military secretary, on 21st October last, said to have been made to Sir Frederick Robinson, at Kingston, on 7th August, 1815,

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in presence of Lieut. Col. James. The speech he considered to be a complete fabrication, the language of James and not of the Shawanese King, making charges of his (Caldwell's) inattention and neglect of the comforts of the Indians. A proper examination would refute the charges; Lieut. Graverot was ordered to make the translation that was given to Sir Frederick Robinson. His (Caldwell's) attention to the wants of the Indians has been constant, which will be acknowledged by the Shawanese King and all the other chiefs. Charges Col. James with taking complete charge of the Indian department and curtailing their allowance to starvation point, with the result that the Indians committed depredations, as the Prophet had said would be the consequence. He (James) distributed the stores at Burlington partially and forced the store for that purpose. His (Caldwell's) refusal to sign the returns of issues, of which he was not informed, is the foundation of the charges against him. Asks that returns may be made of the issues ordered by James to distant tribes without any authority. Charges against James of neglect of the sick and of his refusal to wait to supply the Indians who had been delayed by his own neglect. General charges against James.

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Drummond to Gore, 25th November (extract). Will give directions that there shall be no interference on the part of the officers with the Indian Department. 168

Gore to Drummond, 16th March. His refusal to restore Caldwell was exclusively on his (Drummond's) personal declaration of his unfitness. His (Caldwell's) letter enclosed is of a nature to excite inquiry, but he (Gore) has no power to question Lieut. Col. James. Would be glad to let the whole matter be buried in oblivion and to recommend Caldwell for half pay. 170

Drummond to Gore, 3rd April. Has sent copy of Caldwell's letter to James, to give that officer an opportunity of answering it. The style of Caldwell's letter is such as to preclude the possibility of him (Drummond) recommending him for a pension, and he has already half pay as a reduced captain in Butler's Rangers. 172

Gore to Claus, 17th January. He is to communicate to the officer at Amherstburg, Drummond's orders prohibiting interference by the military officers with the Indian department. As the past interference was by Drummond's orders in ignorance that the management was exclusively in the hands of the civil government, he is only to inquire as to the disposal of the stores. The inquiry is to be minute and any misconduct of the superintendent or storekeeper is to be reported fully for his (Gore's) information. From Drummond's personal conviction of Caldwell's incapacity, he must be informed that another person must be appointed to the duty. The delicacy required in dealing with the Indian tribes whose residence is within the United States. Rules as to the issue of provisions, &c. 174

April 26, York. Same to Bathurst (No. 23). The inconvenience arising from the small number of members of the Executive Council. Recommends the appointment of William Claus. 178

April 27, York. Same to the same (No. 24). Has had no confirmation respecting the removal of the seat of government to Kingston. Considerations for and against remaining at York. There is no accommodation at Kingston. 179

April 28, York. Same to the same (No. 25). One of the reserved Acts is to augment the wages of the representatives from $2 to $4 a day and to transfer the payment from the constituencies to a warrant on the Receiver General. Would not have objected to the increase as the increase barely meets expenses since the depreciation of the dollars, but an attempt to change

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the mode of payment was more than once rejected. The increase to be paid by the constituencies might have a good effect by securing respectable inhabitants as representatives who would engage not to claim their wages. Page 182

April 28, York. Gore to Bathurst. Points out the expense for freight, &c., he had incurred for his outfit, and prays to be reimbursed as it was caused by the destruction of his effects, they having been destroyed by the enemy. 184

Enclosed. Account of charges for goods shipped to Montreal. 186

April 29, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 26). Sends address of the Council and Assembly on the subject of the journals destroyed by the enemy of which no copy remains. Hopes that copies may be sent from those in the Secretary of State's office. 187

Enclosed. Memorial from the Council and Assembly. 188

Answer by Gore. 190

April 29, York. Gore to Bathurst. The legislature has granted £2,500 in aid of the civil list, which removes the chief obstacle to the gratification of Chief Justice Scott's wish to retire on a pension. He had been obliged to resign the chair of the Legislative Council, which had been given to Powell, to whom £400 of a salary had been provided to maintain the table which custom had imposed, but he had not accepted the salary. Urges that Chief Justice Scott should be allowed £800 a year to enable him to retire. The valuable services of Powell; cannot say why his claims were postponed to those of others; the appeals against his judgments have always been decided in accordance with his decisions. His services in other capacities recommend him to succeed to the chief justiceship. 191

Enclosed. Scott to Gore, 21st March. Resigns his office of speaker of the Legislative Council; the fatigues attending the discharge of his other duties compel him, from old age, to relinquish them. 195

April 29, York. Gore to Bathurst (private). Introduces and recommends Powell. He may be consulted on questions relating to the claims of the militia; to the Indian department; to the management of the school lands and to the management of the rents of the Clergy Reserves; on all of which Powell's information may be useful. 196

April 29, York. Same to Goulburn (private). Introduces Powell; has requested him to explain his (Gore's) situation relative to the settling of emigrants from Europe. 198

April 29, York. Same to Bathurst. Had in his despatch No. 13 of 20th March, reported in error Drummond's intentions respecting the Indians, in consequence of the subsequent part of the letter to that commented on having been overlooked. 199

April 29, York. Same to the same. Has granted Powell six months' leave of absence. 201

April 30, York. Same to the same (No. 27). In accordance with an address of both Houses in presenting a bill to declare tythes not receivable in Upper Canada for the support of a Protestant clergy, transmits bill to be laid before Parliament to that effect. The Bishop of Quebec explicitly declares they cannot be collected under the statute, but the contrary opinion is so generally held that it is inexpedient to organize parishes and induct parsons till a declaratory negative passes into a law. 202

Enclosed. Memorial from the Council and Assembly transmitting a bill relative to the right of tythes in the province, which, it is requested, may be forwarded to be laid before the Imperial Parliament. 204

May 1, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 28). Had appointed, as by instructions, a commission to investigate the claims for losses. Sends report of the commissioners; a full report will be prepared and sent. 205

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(For details of the claims for losses see Archives series C., vols. 84 to 101.)

May 5, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 29). Sends copies of the Acts passed last session. Page 207

May 8, York. Same to the same (No. 30). Sends copy of tariff on goods imported from the United States. 223

May 10, York. Report of Thomas Ridout on grant of lands in Lincoln. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 23rd July, which see.

May 13, Quebec. Drummond to Gore. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 1st July, which see.

The general order follows, enclosed in the same letter.

May 14, York. Gore to Owen. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 23rd May, which see.

May 21, York. Gore to Bathurst. Has received dispatch asking for information as to an allotment of land made in the township of Lincoln. Has referred the matter to the Council, as the correspondence of Sir Frederick Robinson in 1814, was not left either at Kingston or York. 208

May 23, York. Same to the same (No. 30, second of same number). Captain Owen has applied for a deputation to each of the commissioned officers serving on the Lakes to assist in the execution of the revenue laws; reasons for refusal. 210

Enclosed. Same to Owen, 14th May. Sends opinion of the attorney general in respect to proposal for enforcing the revenue laws. As the Lakes are open for navigation to the United States and the civil authority is sufficient to support the revenue laws, he must decline to give officers of the navy authority to enforce these laws. The inconvenience complained of by Captain Bouchier (Bourchier?) has been remedied by the appointments of magistrates, and he cannot sanction any person acting as magistrate without a regular commission. Thanks for examination of the model of the bridge to connect Kingston and Fort Frederick, but he does not think the legislature would vote so large a sum for the partial convenience of Kingston and its vicinity. 212

Case for the opinion of the Attorney General respecting seizures or searches on the Lakes in Canada by the navy. 214

Bourchier to Owen, 2nd March (extract). The bad character of the people on the Grand River; there being no magistrate he has been acting in that capacity. 216

Capt. Owen to Gore, 21st March. Sends extract from letter from Bourchier; asks that he be given unquestionable authority to act as a magistrate. The benefit the country would derive from empowering the naval officers to check smuggling. Sends model of a bridge to connect Kingston with Point Frederick. The importance of the work. The expense might be reduced by making it a toll bridge and it would enable government to sell to advantage all its present town lots. Commodore Owen ordered a burial ground to be enclosed at Point Frederick for naval and military corps. To have it consecrated the ground must be made over to the Church of England, and as that might interfere with the designs of government, he shall take no further measures on the subject. 218

May 25, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 31). Dispatches received. Sends report on the subject of the purchase of a tract of land on the Bay of Quinté from the Indians; shall send further information when received. Recommends, if it is decided to purchase the land, that instructions be given not to grant more than 200 acres there to one person, with settlement duties to be performed before the deed is issued. Drummond has placed settlers from Europe and disbanded soldiers on the Rideau; he has not interfered, and has no means to meet the expense; has sent the dispatch on the subject of the water communication from Quebec to Kingston

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to the officer commanding the forces. Could not obtain an exchange of the lands granted to Stanton, as he had sold them to a merchant. Talbot purchased the lots on which the settlement was made and presented them gratuitously to the settlers; suggests that the money be repaid to Talbot. Hale's brother has not answered letter about Hale's land; on the arrival of the latter at Quebec an exchange shall be proposed to him. Should difficulties be raised the proper legal steps shall be taken to vitiate the grant. Page 224

Enclosed. Report by Claus, 22nd May, on Mohawk land in the Bay of Quinté. 227

May 31, York. Gore to Sherbrooke. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 1st July, which see.

June 13, Quebec. Gen. Wilson to Gore. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 7th July, which see.

July 1, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 32). The transfer of the control of the Indian department from the civil governor to the military officer commanding, announced by a military order from Drummond. Complains of Drummond removing officers of the Indian department without an investigation; asks for protection and support against this assumption. 229

Enclosed. Same to Sherbrooke. 31st May. Reports his being advised by a military order from Drummond of the transfer of the control of the Indian department; thinks he was entitled to a different mode of communicating this change than by a military order. Was struck with the haste of Drummond's order and the change it contemplates, as respect for His Excellency (Sherbrooke) should have prevented him making changes in a department committed to the charge of the commander of the forces in both provinces. The good services of lieut.-col. Cameron who has been dismissed from his office without warning. Believes he is justified in delaying to direct Cameron to deliver over his papers, or in letting an innocent man be sacrificed without an appeal. 233

Drummond to Gore, 13th May. States that it was resolved by government to transfer the control of the Indian department from the civil to the military authority. Transmits copy of the general orders for his (Gore's) information. Has appointed Alexander McDonell assistant secretary of the department in room of Colonel Cameron, Provincial A.D.C., as it would be incompatible for him to hold both situations under the new regulations. Cameron to be directed to hand over the papers to his successor. 237

General order referred to in preceding letter. 239

July 6, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 33). Had received directions to pay Dr. Strachan £350, which the Council recommended should be done out of the clergy reserve in the township of Cornwall; the whole of the receipts in that district would not pay the interest on Dr. Strachan's claim; asks, therefore, that it may be paid from the general fund of the clergy reserves in the province. 241

July 7, York. Same to the same (No. 34). Has forwarded dispatches of 8th January to Drummond, he (Gore), being uninformed of the communications from government to the officers administering the government of Upper Canada on the subject of a water communication from Quebec to Kingston; the dispatch being returned, he (Gore) submits that the commanding officer be instructed to advertise for the completion of the several parts of the work by contract, or that he (Gore) may be furnished with the plans to enable him to carry into effect His Lordship's commands. Applied to Sir Frederick Robinson for copies of correspondence with His Lordship; sends copy of answer. 243

Enclosed. Robinson to Gore, 7th July. Cannot send copies of correspondence as all his papers have been sent to New York. 245

1816.

Wilson to Gore, 13th June. Has received letters addressed to Drummond on settlements distinct from the course of the St. Lawrence. Drummond having left, he (Wilson) returns the letter. Page 246

July 8, New York. Buchanan to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 2nd September, which see.

July 16, Quebec. Sherbrooke to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 29th July, which see.

July 17, Quebec. Same to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 5th August, which see.

July 18, York. Minute of Executive Council on lands granted in Lincoln. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 23rd July, which see.

July 23, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 35). Transmits report of the Executive Council and grant of 700 acres in the county of Lincoln, made in 1814. 248

Enclosed. Report, 18th July, on the grant of 700 acres in Louth in the County of Lincoln, with details of the transactions respecting them. 249

Report of Thomas Ridout, 10th May, in report of Council. 262

Report of Ridout to Drummond, 15th March, 1814. 264

Loring to Ridout, 16th March, 1814. The President authorizes grant to Loring of lots 5, 6, 7, 8 and 14 in the township of Louth, district of Niagara. 267

Locations made in the surveyor general's office, 17th March, 1814. 268

Other documents relating to lands in Louth and to salt springs with petitions from Flummerfeldt, from Moor, statements as to claims, &c. 269 to 296

July 29, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 37). Transmits detailed report of the commission to investigate claims on losses. Lieut.-Col. Battersby, who carries the dispatch, can give information on the proceedings of the commission. 297

July 29, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 37, second of same number). Had communicated the dismissal of Cameron and sent copy of letter to Sherbrooke, now sends copy of answer. Having failed to obtain justice asks for His Lordship's protection, as he was the means of withdrawing Cameron from his business to take a situation for which he is well qualified; asks for authority to pay Cameron £182 10s. annually, till he is otherwise provided for. There was no need for Sherbrooke to request that there should be no delay in executing the order for transfer as he had ceased to interfere the moment he received the military order. 298

Enclosed. Sherbrooke to Gore, 16th July. Drummond having left it would be difficult to inquire into the motives which led him to issue the order referred to. If the instructions from Bathurst have not been already acted upon, requests that there may be no delay in doing so. 300

July 31, York. Gore to Buchanan. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 2nd September, which see.

August 5, York. Same to Bathurst (No. 38). Sends copy of letter from Sherbrooke refusing to issue money from the military chest for the civil service of Upper Canada. Is he to authorize the Receiver General to draw bills on the Treasury, or is the commander of the forces to be directed to continue the usual supply. 302

Enclosed. Sherbrooke to Gore, 17th July. Has sent a warrant to pay £2,500 towards the civil expenditure of Upper Canada, but as he has referred to the Treasury the question of supplying the civil from the military chest, he does not consider himself at liberty to make any further issue. 304

August 8, York. Report of Executive Council on printing press. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 26th December, which see.

1816.

August 14, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 39). Has received copy of the instructions to Sherbrooke but not of the commission. Asks that a copy of the latter be sent for his guidance. Page 306

August 17, New York. Buchanan to Gore. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 2nd September, which see.

August 21, Fort William. Selkirk to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 9th September, which see.

August 31, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 40). Has transmitted report of the Council on a grant of lands to Capt. Loring. Asks for a copy of letter from the Treasury referred to in dispatch of the 6th of June, as it had not been put into the envelope with the dispatch. 307

September 2, York. Same to the same (No. 41). Is gratified at the appreciation of the services of a meritorious officer; feels confident that he (Bathurst) will not sanction the removal of others without a charge. The manner in which Caldwell and Cameron were removed has shaken the confidence of the people in the colonial administration. Points out the evils caused by the transfer of the Indian department to the control of the military authority and remonstrates strongly against the measure, giving instances of its bad effects. 308

September 2, York. Same to the same (separate). Sends copies of two letters from Buchanan, Consul at New York, with reply to the first letter. 315

Enclosed. Buchanan to Gore, 8th July. There are numerous applications from British subjects in New York for a settlement in Upper Canada. A previous governor was, he understands, adverse to receive British subjects from the United States, but that was on account of their disaffection. The present applicants are of a most desirable class. Prefers the men who have recently emigrated and made trial of the United States to those who have not had such experience. A great number who are anxious to go are of the working classes who require some aid towards their removal. Will any be afforded? 316

Gore to Buchanan, 31st July. It will afford him satisfaction to meet his (Buchanan's) wishes, but he does not feel at liberty to accept persons, to whatever nation they belong, who have resided in the United States during the war. Any persons he recommends shall be received as common settlers, but until he communicate with Sherbrooke cannot say if they can be settled on the same footing with emigrants sent out by government. The common settler will receive 100 acres of land paying £5 14s. 1d. sterling of fees. The settlers sent by government receive rations for six months and certain implements of husbandry but do not receive their deeds till the expiration of three years and the performance of settlement duty. 319

Buchanan to Gore, 17th August. The thousands of disappointed emigrants who desire to leave the United States for Canada. The applications have been so numerous that he has asked leave to take up a few vessels to send the deluded emigrants back to England, Scotland and Ireland. Has power to send back British subjects but in so limited a way that the hope of checking the evil would not be produced. Wishes to direct the emigrants from the north of Ireland to Canada; they generally have some property, are industrious and numbers will follow from their report. Has already granted passports to a few of this description. Has recommended only those in whom he has confidence. 321

September 6, York. Gore to Bathurst. Claus, as agent for the Six Nations on the Grand River, has drawn for £551 4s. 11d., the amount of the dividends due 1st July last. 365

September 9, York. Same to the same (No. 42). Gives an account of the seizure at Fort William by the Earl of Selkirk of the partners of the North-west Company and of their papers. Last spring Lord Selkirk's settlers took forcible possession of an establishment on the Red River belonging to

1816. the North-west Company, and sent the superintendent trader to Hudson's Bay to be transported to England. In a quarrel between the settlers and natives or half-breeds, it is reported that more than 20 of the settlers were killed and the rest forced to abandon the settlement. Mutual accusations as to the first aggressors, but that cannot be determined. At the first settlement by Lord Selkirk no serious differences arose but since His Lordship's attempt to establish a settlement on the Red River, contentions have been frequent and many lives lost, and the parties are becoming more inveterate against each other, so that it is apprehended the Indian tribes may be instigated to take part involving the government of Upper Canada in the dispute. Fort William having been considered in the Indian territory, he would not have presumed to interfere had Selkirk not apprehended the traders under his own warrant as a magistrate of the western district of Upper Canada. The judges are absent on duty and the attorney general is retained by Selkirk, contrary to his (Gore's) wishes. The prisoners passed through York guarded by armed men late of de Meuron's regiment. Shall report the judge's opinion when the prisoners have been brought before him by *habeas corpus.* Page 324

Enclosed. Selkirk to Gore, 21st August. Detailed account of occurrences at Fort William in the dispute between Selkirk and the North-west Company. 328

Narrative by McGillivray 7th September, in the form of a journal. 342

Simon Fraser's narrative, 6th September. 354

Lieut. Brumby's narrative, 7th September. 358

September 28, York. Gore to Bathurst. Prays that the cost of the suit against him by Wyatt and the amount of the fine for libel may be paid by the Crown, as the pamphlet was a defence of the administration against a faction of which Wyatt was considered a leader. 366

November 11, York. Same to the same. Recommends that Dr. Strachan be appointed to succeed Scott, late Chief Justice, as a member of the Council. 368

November 20, York. Same to the same (No. 42, second of that number). Has at the request of Sherbrooke, visited the Rideau settlement; the probable success of the settlement must depend on the continued supply of provisions. Has so represented to Sherbrooke. His expenses have been defrayed by warrant out of the funds granted by the provincial legislature in aid of the civil administration. 369

Enclosed. Same to Sherbrooke, 15th October. Has visited the Rideau settlement; the privations of the settlers; the necessity for continuing the allowance of provisions. 371

November 25, York. Gore to Bathurst. Transmits the application of Boulton, attorney-general, to succeed to the vacancy on the Bench; objections to his appointment stated in letter of 25th September, 1810, still remain in force, but apply more to his present appointment, than to that which he solicits. Questions arising out of the provision that persons leaving the province during the war should be treated as aliens, require that the attorney general possess the full confidence of the public. Recommends Robinson to that office on the appointment of Boulton to the Bench, and that Henry Boulton be solicitor general; his qualifications. 375

Enclosed. Application from D'Arcy Boulton, 21st November. 378

November 25, York. Gore to Bathurst (separate). Refers to letter of this date, in which he recommends Robinson to be attorney general, the reasons for his accepting the transfer. 379

December 7, York. Same to the same (No. 43). In consequence of Sir Robert Hall, commanding H.M.S. on the lakes, having offered the civil government the use of a small vessel occasionally, he has reduced the expensive establishment of the provincial schooner, "Toronto," and transferred her to the navy. 380

1816.

December 14, York. Gore to Bathurst. The remote situation of Johnston on the strait between Lakes Huron and Superior (Sault Ste. Marie) prevented his application whilst the commission was open; now transmits it, with a recommendation. Page 381

December 23, York. Same to the same (No. 45). Was not aware when he wrote his dispatch recommending Cameron to receive ten shillings a day till provided for after his dismissal from the Indian service, that the act of injustice complained of resulted from the order of His Majesty's government. His appeal, however, was against the order appointing McDonell assistant Secretary *vice* Cameron, on which order McDonell acts and receives pay. Is not ashamed to press again Cameron's claim. Without his (Gore's) wish, the Assembly had provided for an aide-de-camp to the governor and he (Gore) had pressed Cameron to accept the office. Under the new regulations the position on the Indian department could not be held with the other. What is complained of is, that Cameron was dismissed from a permanent position on the ground that he held another appointment which was temporary and precarious, without offering him any choice. Renews, therefore, his solicitation for some provision for Cameron. 382

December 24, York. Same to the same (No. 46). Would have issued warrant on the Receiver General for £2,060 11s. 6d. currency, advanced from the army extraordinaries for the repair of Elmsley House, but unless some means are adopted to supply the deficiency hitherto supplied from the army extraordinaries, the Receiver General cannot meet the current charges. He might call upon the legislature to pay for the repair, did it bear a proportion to the original cost, when it was in a better state than when received from the military in whose service the depredation occurred. It is now used as a residence for the lieut.-governor, but is not suitable for a permanent residence for the head of the government. 386

December 26, York. Same to the same (No. 47). In consequence of the bad state of the government press he had given directions for the purchase of new type at a charge of £251 7s. 6d. currency, which has been paid by an order on the Receiver General. 388

Enclosed. Report of the Executive Council, 8th August, on the state of the printing press, and recommending that a new printing press and types be purchased. 389

December 27, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 51). Claus, trustee for the Six Nations on the Grand River, has drawn for £275 12s. 5½d. sterling, being dividends for the six months ended 31st December last. 393

(Nos. 49 and 50 are in Q. 322—1, dated 4th and 6th January, 1817. It seems probable that No. 51 has been wrongly dated, as there is a duplicate also marked 51 in Q. 322, part 2, dated 27th January, 1817).

December 30, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 48). In answer to the inquiry respecting the abuse of cutting timber on the Crown Lands in New Brunswick, reports that no such practice has existed in Upper Canada. 392

MISCELLANEOUS, 1816.

Q. 321.

1815.

October 3, York. Strachan to Murray. Enclosed in J. B. Robinson to Bathurst, 15th February, 1816, which see.

A private letter of same date follows.

October 12, York. Powell to Mrs. Warren. Enclosed in Pitt to Liverpool of 11th April, 1816, which see.

1816.

January 6, Thornburg. F. P. Robinson to Goulburn. How is he to apply for payment of salary as provisional Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada from 10th June to 1st October, 1815? Page 2

January 11, Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. Refers memorial from John French on behalf of himself and other out pensioners of Chelsea, desiring to emigrate to Upper Canada and requests to be informed of the conditions on which they may be allowed to proceed there. 3

Enclosed. Memorial, 1st January, Randalstown, County Antrim. 4

January 22, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. In reference to the offer of the proprietors of the Gananoque Iron Works, the Lords of the Admiraly concur with the Navy Board in the propriety of establishing these iron works. 9

Enclosed. Navy Board to Croker, 16th January. Transmit correspondence. Report that it might be preferable to engage with a proper person for a supply of articles upon such terms as might induce them to establish the works rather than to bear a portion of the expense for their re-establishment. 10

Hall, R. N., 10th January. Reports on the importance of the iron works at Gananoque. 12

February 6, Quebec. Drummond to Harrison (?). Enclosed in Lushington to Goulburn, of 7th June, which see.

February 15, London. J. B. Robinson to Bathurst. Argues in great detail against the removal of the seat of government from York to Kingston. 15

Enclosed. Chief Justice Scott to Sir George Murray, 30th September, 1815, arguing against the removal of the seat of Government to Kingston. 34

Strachan to the same, 3rd October, 1815. Objections to the transfer to Kingston of the seat of Government. On the consideration (1.) As a measure of general policy. (2.) As a military measure. (3.) As a measure of expediency. (4.) As it affects individuals. 40

Same to the same, same date (private), on the same subject. A. P. S. is dated 16th. 52

February 28, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits requisition for stationery from Gore. 57

March 6, Strand. J. D. Paul to Goulburn (?) For payment of Gore's passage money. 58

March 12, London. J. B. Robinson to Bathurst. Requests an extension of his leave of absence, that he might be enabled to study for the English bar; states his services and the position he occupied during the war in the absence of the other law officers of the Crown. 59

March 13, Roehampton. Dyer to Gordon. Calls attention to a previous inquiry respecting a memorial from the Misses Lees in reference to lands granted to their late brother John Lees. 69

April 1, York. Extracts from the York *Gazette*, namely, proclamation against white persons residing in any Indian village or country without a license. 179

1816.

Address from Council and Assembly that they have addressed a petition to the Prince Regent to sanction a bill to provide £3,000 to purchase a service of plate for Gore. Page 182

Address to the Prince Regent on the subject. 184

Answer and speeches at the close of the session. 184

Extracts from the *Spectator*, St. David's, Upper Canada, 26th April. Congratulation on the opening of a new road from Queenston to Davis's Mills, district of London; urges that a larger sum may be voted to complete it. 190

A letter from a gentleman at York to a friend lately returned to Niagara, 2nd April. A review of the proceedings of the legislature from 1812 to the close of the session of 1816. 192

(At the end is a list of the members of Assembly who were on active service with the army during the war.)

A political creed for the use of pensioners, placemen and Court favourites. 220

(A parody of the Apostles' creed.)

April 3, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits public accounts of Upper Canada sent by Gore in his letter of 27th October last. Asks for Bathurst's observations on the accounts. 70

April 3, Vicarage. Warren to Pitt. Enclosed in Pitt to Liverpool of 11th April, which see.

April 4, Orchard Street. J. B. Riddell to Bathurst. On arranging the accounts of Chief Justice Scott, it has been found that his half year's salary as Attorney General from June to December, 1805, was not paid. It is in His Lordship's power to remedy the omission. 71

April 5, London. R. Dickson to Goulburn. Thanks for the kindness shown him by Bathurst and himself (Goulburn) and for the offer of an annuity of £300 to enable him to pay the debts incurred when he was left without resources by the reduction of the Indian department and had to find his way to London; asks for a sum in lieu of the annuity or for a grant of £1,000 to pay his travelling expenses. Asks also for a grant of land in Upper Canada for himself and the officers and interpreters of the late Indian department. 72

Enclosed. List of officers and interpreters appointed by Robert Dickson, of the Western Nation of Indians. 76

April 11, Kingston. Pitt to Lord Liverpool. Sends letters from Powell addressed to his sister, Mrs. Warren, respecting the distresses that would be caused to himself and other official persons by the removal of the seat of government from Toronto to Kingston. 77

(The letter is endorsed as from Morton Pitt).

Enclosed. Warren to Pitt, 3rd April. Sends letter from Powell addressed to his sister, Mrs. Warren, showing the distress that would be caused by the removal of the seat of government to Kingston. 79

Powell to Mrs. Warren, 12th October. The privations experienced during the war from the increased cost of living. The distress that would be caused by removal to Kingston. 81

May 21, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits requisitions for presents for the Indians and for stationery for the Indian Department. 85

May 29, Treasury. Same to the same. Transmits report from the storekeeper general of the shipment of stationery to Upper Canada. 86

Enclosed. Trotter to Harrison, 18th May. The stationery ordered has been shipped. 87

May 30, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. The Lords of the Treasury see no objection to the payment of a guinea a day to the secretary for the Board on losses in Upper Canada, but the employment is not to be continued longer than is absolutely necessary. 88

1816.

June 2, St. Boswell's Green. Riddell to Goulburn. Asks that letter enclosed may be forwarded to Upper Canada from his (Goulburn's) office, in consequence of the great irregularity in the delivery of letters sent from another quarter. Page 89

June 7, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Transmits letter from Drummond that he has issued a warrant for £2,500 out of army extraordinaries in aid of the civil expenditure of Upper Canada. 90

Enclosed. Drummond to Harrison (?), 6th February. Advice that he has issued warrant. 91

June 10, Kingston. Sir F. P. Robinson to Bathurst. Asks for a grant of land in Upper Canada, which he desires for the purpose of having it settled and cultivated. 92

June 12, Westminster. Atcheson to Goulburn. Asks for a copy of the commission of Wyatt, as surveyor general of Upper Canada, to be used by Gore's counsel preparatory to the trial. 94

June 15, Foley Place. Wyatt to Bathurst. Has resorted to an action at common law against Gore to vindicate his character, and with no disposition to act with disrespect or hostility to any branch of government. Applies for copies of letters from Gore to Secretary of State containing the charges against him. He has a letter from Castlereagh exculpating him (Wyatt) from the charges, an exculpation which he gave officially in the House of Commons. Trusts that the copies may be allowed, so as to forward the ends of justice. 95

Enclosed. Plea of Gore. The plea contains the charge against Wyatt. 99

June 17, Leicester. Francis Browne to Bathurst. Asks further respecting intending settlers for Upper Canada, whether they would have provisions on board ship and if arrangements are made for their subsistence until the land produces sufficient for their support. 100

June 19, Norwich. Firth to the same. Applies for the office of Chief Justice of Upper Canada: his qualifications; proposes changes in the criminal law for the prevention of frauds. Argues against the removal of the seat of Government from Toronto to Kingston for reasons given, &c. 102

June 19, London. Powell to Goulburn. Is withdrawing from the expected summons of Wyatt's attorney, but shall return to town whenever desired. Will send notes of some points respecting Gore's administration, which he (Gore) desires to call attention to. 108

June 20, Hackney Road. Ryland to the same. Thanks for Bathurst's attention and for his recommendation to the governor of Upper Canada for a grant of land as an inheritance for his children. 109

June 20, Foley Place. Wyatt to the same. Had not asked for the originals but only for copies of Gore's letters; renews his request. 110

June 22, Rich Hill. Alexander Green to Bathurst. His desire to emigrate to Upper Canada, having only his half pay as a retired lieutenant to maintain him and his family. Asks if a free passage would be allowed to himself and family and how are the lands and implements to be acquired? 112

June 27, Carlton House. Order in Council appointing Claus to the Council of Upper Canada. 111

July 1, General Post Office. Freeling to Goulburn. In reference to the application for increased postal communication, there have been since the 10th of October two couriers with seven horses employed between Montreal and Kingston once a week. Believes that this arrangement will give all the advantages asked for. 114

July 6, Airdrie. W. Bell to Bathurst. Applies for information on behalf of families desiring to proceed to Upper Canada. Should the answer be favourable they wish to form an association of about 50 families for mutual assistance and comfort. 116

1816.

July 8, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. The Treasury having granted Gore £1,600 to cover his losses, cannot recommend the payment of the freight of articles to replace those for which that sum had been granted. Page 123

July 11. Halton to Goulburn (?). Has left dispatches and Acts from Upper Canada. Has been appointed agent for the province. 118

July 12, London. Powell to Goulburn. Contrary to the usual custom when he has had leave of absence, authority has been given to pay him only half his salary. 120

July 16. Same to the same. A favourable opportunity offers for his return to Canada, but the unexpected difficulty respecting his salary creates embarrassment; asks him (Goulburn) to have directions given for payment of his full salary as heretofore. 121

July 19, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Stationery for the surveyor general's office and drawing-room has been shipped. 124

July 30, Treasury. Same to the same. Transmits petition of Sarah, widow of Francis Costa, for a pension, and requests to have Bathurst's opinion thereupon. 122

August 27, Queenston. Dickson to the same. Has drawn in favour of his brother Thomas for £150 being his six months' pension. 125

August 28, Lyndall House. A. Macdonald to Bathurst. Sends memorial from Norman Stewart and other emigrants, who embarked for Upper Canada. Unless some measures be taken to ameliorate the condition of the people "in this quarter" (Isle of Skye), there will be a large emigration and a valuable class will be lost to the United Kingdom. 126

Enclosed. Memorial, 27th August, stating that owing to delay, it will be late before they can arrive in Canada, and praying for provisions for the winter. 128

Norman Stewart to Macdonald, convener of the Isle of Skye, same date. Sends memorial to be transmitted to Bathurst. 130

September 1, York. Dickson to Goulburn. Had been received with the kindest attention by Gore, who will lose no time in forwarding the patents for lands granted to him (Dickson) and the officers and men serving under him. Was grieved to find that the lieut.-governor had not the power to give the presents to the Indians; they cannot understand this and in their present temper and the difficulty of intercourse with Lower Canada, it may be attended with bad consequences. Has the hope that a method will be discovered of transacting this business without constant reference to Quebec. Will inform the Indians of the government's kind intentions, which he hopes will take effect next summer. 133

September 4, Treasury. Harrison to the same. In reference to complaint in Gore's letter of 16th July, that Army Bills were refused, instructions have been sent to the commissary general to afford facility for the exchange of Army Bills at distant places. 136

September 24, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Transmits letter from Sherbrooke, of 17th July, asking if he is to supply the civil service in Upper Canada with money from the military chest. Requests that Bathurst may give his opinion "whether measures should not be taken by the Legislature of "Upper Canada for providing funds sufficient to meet the civil expen-"diture of the Province without resorting to the military chest for that "purpose." 137

September 25, London. J. B. Robinson to Bathurst. The order for payment of his salary is only for the half, being a deviation from the rule hitherto observed in his own and other cases. Asks that an order be issued for payment of the whole. 138

October 5, London. Same to the same. Applies for extended leave of absence to enable him to keep the necessary terms for his admission to the English bar. 140

October 8, Norwich. Firth to the same. Complains that having been goaded by Gore to resign his office of attorney general, his letters are suppressed by him

1816.

(Gore) so that he is unable to give directions about his affairs in Upper Canada. Complains also that packets are sent to him, with heavy envelopes containing no letters but for which he is charged heavy postage. The evidence shows that Gore is the author of this paltry trick. The risk of losing Upper Canada should Gore be continued as Governor.
Page 142

A. P. S. states the unfavourable opinion held by Gore of Powell, whom he now recommends for Chief Justice. Encloses his petition to the House of Commons. 148

Enclosed. Memorial to the House of Commons on the arbitrary and dangerous course of Gore in his government of Upper Canada.
150 to 169

October 8, Sloane Street. De Puisaye to Bathurst. Sends statement of his property in Upper Canada and estimate of the damage to his estate by the troops. 171

Enclosed. Statement of the lands, houses, &c., belonging to de Puisaye in Upper Canada and of the damages caused by the war. 172

October 12, Kingston. General Wilson to Goulburn. Had drawn for his salary as administrator from the time of his arrival at Quebec, not being aware that it did not become payable until Drummond had left. Shall refund the amount. 173

October 15, Finsbury Square. Auldjo to Bathurst. Finding that the name of Ensign W. B. Peters had been struck off, no application for his half-pay having been made for seven years, sends certificate dated 25th June, 1816, and prays that payment may be ordered of the half-pay by virtue of the certificate. 175

November 3, Norwich. Firth to same. Has received letter from Goulburn, written by His Lordship's direction that the proofs offered do not warrant the supposition that Gore intercepted his letters or burdened him with packets of papers. The evidence was circumstantial but convincing. Urges corroborative proof. Asks that the facts be represented to Gore who, if innocent, will be eager to redress the grievances. His efforts to preserve the constitution in spite of popular clamour; it is not too much to expect protection from the persecution of a colonial governor. He desires to give instructions as to the disposal of the remaining wreck of his property, but his letters are intercepted. He has an order for 1,200 acres; asks that these be granted to him free of fees and desires to have special directions sent to Gore to give these in a favourable situation, as otherwise they would not be worth accepting. Sends specimens of blasphemy and sedition circulating among the lower orders. 176

November 18, Craven Street. J. B. Robinson to the same. Again applies for payment of his full salary as solicitor general. 222

November 21, Norwich. Firth to Goulburn. Has received letter with Bathurst's offer to forward letters to his (Firth's) agent in Upper Canada. Asks that he be recommended for a favourable location for the 1,200 acres granted to him. 224

November 24, Kingston. Wilson to Goulburn. Reports that he has repaid the amount of the civil salary drawn by him at Quebec from the day of his arrival to the departure of Drummond. 226

December 16, Manchester Square. Alexander McDonell to Bathurst. Having a letter to deliver from Lord Sidmouth and important communications to make respecting the Roman Catholic subjects in Upper Canada and other British Colonies in North America, asks for an audience. 228

(No doubt Bishop McDonell, the first Roman Catholic Bishop in Upper Canada, appointed Bishop of Kingston in 1826).

December 20, Wyerside. Cawthorne to Goulburn. Is William Bond, who held a situation in Upper Canada in 1807, still living? 227

December 23, York. Gore to Loring (?). Sends extract from dispatch from Bathurst relative to a grant of 700 acres, respecting which an explanation is required. 230

1816.

Enclosed. Bathurst to Gore, 1st October (extract). In consequence of a report of the Executive Council on a grant of 700 acres to Loring, he must surrender the land without delay and repay Flummerfelt the money paid by him. If he refuse, other steps may have to be taken, measures must be taken, to prevent the alienation of the land. Page 232

Loring to the same, 28th December. In reply to letter and extract, would be ready to meet the wishes of government to reinvest the 600 acres remaining to him. But as the letter and extract point to his rectitude of conduct he must postpone the surrender and the return of the $500 paid by Flummerfelt, until it could be shown whether anything of an improper nature can warrant Bathurst's severe animadversions. There need be no fear of alienation, it was only because Flummerfelt had improved part of the land himself, that he sold the 100 acres at Flummerfelt's own valuation. Being ignorant of there being any question respecting his grant, asks for copies of Sir Frederick Robinson's dispatch and of the report of the Executive Council, as well as the names of those who made statements on which that report was founded. Thanks for his (Gore's) delicacy in the matter, but he (Loring) believes a public hearing is the only method to bring calumny to light and subject the authors to punishment. 233

December 25, Kingston. The same to Bathurst. His reason for not at once surrendering the grant; asks for copies of correspondence and other papers and asks for a fair hearing respecting the transactions of which he had been kept in complete ignorance. 237

December 27, Whitehall. Lack to Goulburn. The Lords of Trade desire to have copy of an order of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada relative to duties on articles from the United States. 229

No date. Halton to Mrs. Saltren (extract) sent to Drummond. On the claims of Col. Givins. 6

L. T. Besserer to Goulburn. His disappointment at not receiving the grant of Grande Isle, as promised. Had incurred expense to have it settled to the advantage of the communication between Quebec and Halifax. There is no settlement of Acadians on the Island; they are settled on the banks of the St. John, opposite the island and only cut the hay on it from natural meadows. Requests that his expenses be repaid or that he be granted other islands. 131

Lt.-Gov. Gore and Acting Gov. S. Smith—1817.

Q. 322, 1 and 2.

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November 2, York. Instructions for surveying by Ridout. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

November 4, York. Minute of Executive Council (extract). Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

1816.

February 5, Quebec. Extract from queries and answers. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

February 24, York. Ridout to Sherwood. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

June 10, York. Same to Fowler. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

July 15, York. Gore to Wilson. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

July 17, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Gore. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

1816.

August 3, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Gore. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

August 3, Quebec. Same to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

August 12, Brockville. Sherbrooke to Ridout. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

August 19, York. Report by Ridout. Enlosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

August 20, York. Gore to Sherbrooke. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

August 27, York. Ridout to MacMahon. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

August 30, York. Gore to Sherbrooke. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

November 11, York. Same to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

November 19, Quebec. Myers to Gore. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

November 23, Quebec. Same to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

December 16, York. Gore to Sherbrooke. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

Another letter of same date also enclosed.

December 18, York. Minute of Executive Council. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

December 20, York. Gore to Sherbrooke. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

December 28, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Gore. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

December 31, Quebec. Same to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 3rd February, 1817, which see.

1817.

January 4, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 49). Transmits minute of Council on the subject of the estates forfeited by convictions and outlawries for treason. Cannot controvert the remarks of the Council nor perceive any objection to the measure proposed, but as he inferred that there was an ulterior object for the application of the proceeds, solicits further commands.

Page 2

Enclosed. Minute of Executive Council, 21st December, 1816 (extract). In respect to the application of the proceeds of forfeited lands to compensate for losses sustained by individuals by the invasion of the Province. 4

January 4, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Gore. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, which see.

January 6, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 50). Transmitted to Loring extract relating to the grant he received. Sends copies of his letters and answer. Loring pledged himself that there should be no alienation, so that he forbears taking steps to prevent it. 7

Copy of letter to Loring 23rd December. 8

Loring's letter, 28th December, is in Q. 321.

January 14, York. Gore to Sherbrooke. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, which see.

Another letter of same date was also enclosed.

January 22, York. Report of Executive Council. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, which see.

January 22. York. Gore to the Executive Council. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, which see.

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January 24, York. Gore to Sherbrooke. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, which see.

January 27, York. Same to Bathurst (No. 52). Submits correspondence between him and Sherbrooke on the subject of the settlement of reduced troops and emigrants between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa. Regrets the disturbance to the cordial co-operation of the two authorities and refusal of Sherbrooke to supply the usual assistance from the military chest, except as a temporary loan. The precautions taken to prevent abuses. The difficulties arising from inexperienced men being employed. The original settlement of reduced troops and loyalists in 1783 and 1784 was performed by the surveyor general's department with no aid but what the settlers afforded. Page 12

Enclosed. Same to Wilson, 15th July. Had received letters and ordered surveys in the vicinity of the Rideau; the surveyor general represents that agents for settling emigrants and discharged soldiers have deviated from the regulation by which a great increase of expense occurs. The necessity to have the proper vouchers with the accounts. Remarks on rations; arrangements for settling the accounts. 17

Sherbrooke to Gore, 17th July. Has complied with requisition for £2,500 for civil expenditure in Upper Canada, but cannot do so in future till the pleasure of the Treasury shall be known. (An extract is at page 102.) 20

Same to the same, 3rd August, 1816. Wilson has forwarded his (Gore's) letter. Is satisfied with the prospect of the completion of the survey of the new townships on the Rideau; its importance. Shall be happy to co-operate for the attainment of this object. Regrets that any difficulty has arisen or that additional expense is likely to be incurred from the interference of the superintendent of settlement; asks for particular acts of interference and a copy of the instructions, so that he may investigate the charges. The good character of Rogers; desires to have specific charges. Measures shall be taken for the issue of provisions. The superintendent shall be ordered to desist from interfering with the instructions received by the surveyors. 22

Gore to Sherbrooke, 20th August. Sends the surveyor general's instructions to the surveyor laying out the new townships and report on the subject, which show the additional expense incurred. The surveyor suggests placing two or three pickets on the side lines to guide the settlers and surveying a road between every five lots. Asks for a copy of the instructions of the superintendent, so that he can direct the surveyor without further reference to him (Sherbrooke). Sends copy of letter to Bathurst, and regrets that from want of funds he shall be compelled to withdraw his assistance in settling the banks of the Rideau. The constant opposition of Rogers in the Assembly, but he does not wish him removed without affording him an opportunity of defending himself if accused. 27

Report of Ridout, surveyor general, 19th August, on the method of surveying the new townships and the impediments and increased expense caused by orders from the Quartermaster General's Department. 31

Instructions to surveyors, 2nd November, 1815. 40

Instructions to Sherwood, 24th February, 1816, to lay out lands in rear of Crosby, Burgess, Elmsley, Montague and Marlborough. 43

Gore to Sherbrooke, 30th August. Transmits letter and enclosures from the surveyor general. 49

Ridout to MacMahon, 27th August. Transmits copy of letter from Sherwood, stating that he had discharged his surveying party on the 10th instant for reasons given. 51

Sherwood to Ridout, 12th August. The superintendent having taken direction of the survey, he (Sherwood) does not consider himself any

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longer responsible, and has therefore discharged his party at Perth on the 10th instant. Page 52

Gore to Sherbrooke, 11th November. Reminds him of promise, and asks that in accordance therewith he may cause the sum of £1,500 to be issued for the discharge of the accounts of the surveyors. 54

Myers to Gore, 23rd November. Writes on behalf of Sherbrooke, who is sorry he cannot advance the £1,500 wanted for the surveys of the new settlements to 30th June, a date previous to his (Sherbrooke's) arrival. His assurance was only for advances for future services, for which he will make advances as liberal as the limited means at his disposal will permit, on the faith of repayment from the provincial funds of Upper Canada; orders have accordingly been given to the secretary at Perth. His Excellency understands that lands sufficient for all the persons now on the Rideau will shortly be surveyed, when the surveyors, at least those from Lower Canada, should be discontinued. 56

Same to the same, 19th November. Sherbrooke has received still stronger letters from Bathurst than before on the subject of retrenchment; he must, therefore, contract the assistance to the new settlements in Upper Canada. A statement of the expense has been laid before His Excellency for surveys on the Rideau; the state of the military chest will not authorize advances to nearly that amount, unless there be an early repayment. The statement shows the expense to be £10 16s. per day. 59

Gore to Sherbrooke, 16th December. The limited means at his (Gore's) disposal; the withdrawal of the assistance from the military chest since his (Sherbrooke's) accession has deprived him of a large part of these means. The accounts for the survey on the Rideau he had supposed would form part of the expense of the Quartermaster General's department, in carrying into effect the settlement of the reduced troops; hopes to be able to pay them, but will be unable to defray the cost since that period and unless the advance be made from the military chest, the persons employed will have just cause to complain. 61

Same to the same, 16th December. By advice of the Executive Council, all the surveyors employed in the province have been dismissed, there being no funds available for their payment. 64

Same to the same, 20th December. Transmits minute of the Executive Council in respect to the transfer of the direction of the settlement of the reduced troops to the commander of the forces. Calls attention to the increased expense, the charge for which must be defrayed at York. Believes that he (Sherbrooke) will approve of the withholding the grant in certain cases as recommended. 66

Minute of Executive Council of 18th December. The land surveyed being sufficient for the settlers, recommend that no further surveys be made, but that additional land required may be taken from the Crown Reserves already surveyed, point out abuses and recommend that certain lands taken possession of by superintendents be not granted to them. 68

Sherbrooke to Gore, 28th December (separate). From reading the correspondence he had believed that the payment of the expenses of the surveys of land in Upper Canada had been reserved for him (Gore) and funds placed at his disposal. Had hoped that the difficulties would have been removed by his offer to make advances to be repaid. Is disappointed that his expectations have not been realized. In his official letters, states the only means he has hit upon to pay the surveyors. 72

Same to the same, 28th December. Official, of the same purport as the preceding. Will pay the amount of the surveys from 1st of July, leaving His Majesty's ministers to decide if the expense is to fall on the military chest or not. Regrets the hasty measure of the Council in dismissing the surveyors as there are disharged soldiers ready to go on the ideau in spring, for whom 50 or 60 lots should have been surveyed. 75

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Extracts from minutes of Executive Council of Upper Canada respecting the source from which the expenses of survey should have been met. Page 79

Ridout to Fowler, 10th June, 1816 (extract) on the same subject. 81

(These two papers were sent by Sherbrooke as proof of the understanding that the expense of settlement was to be paid by Upper Canada.)

Gore to Sherbrooke, 14th January, 1817. Regrets that any misunderstanding on a point of indifference should embarrass the progress of settlement. The avoidance of interference by the legislature until attention was called to the want of funds by the withdrawal of help from the military chest. 83

Same to the same, 14th January. The steps taken to establish the settlement on the Rideau, the want of funds the cause of the dismissal of the surveyors. Sixty lots shall be surveyed if required, to be under the exclusive control of the surveyor general. Asks for copy of contract for the sale by Indians of lands near the Rideau; if more exists, he shall have to obtain authority to extinguish the Indian titles to the four townships recently laid out. 86

Same to the same, 24th January, 1817. Has received queries from McDonald and answers by Drummond. Cannot reconcile his (Sherbrooke's) satisfaction with his (Gore's) letter of 30th December, with his animadversions on the minutes of Council of 18th December. Transmits minute of Council on that part of the letter. Thanks for confirming Dr. Thorn in lot 1 of the 2nd concession of Drummond. Has divided lot 2 of same concession into eight lots of 25 acres each for artificers settled in the village. Oliver is settled on lot 21 of the 5th concession of Elmsley; as his ferry is useful to the settlement, Capt. Fowler cannot be confirmed in it without special commands of Government. Orders were given that land should be provided for the 60 settlers still unprovided for; but no further pledge can be given for immediate preparations, leaving the further survey to the direct order of His Majesty's Government. 89

Report of Council, 22nd. Details of the settlement and of the adherence of Council to its engagements. 94

Extract from queries of 5th February, 1816, by McDonell to Drummond and answer respecting the quantity of land to be allotted to superintendents. 100

Sherbrooke to Gore, 4th January. Is glad to find by minute of 18th December, that he was correct in the opinion that the charge for surveying the new settlements on the Rideau was to be defrayed from funds at his (Gore's) disposal. After lands on the Rideau were placed at the disposal of the commander of the forces for settling a particular class of persons, it seems extraordinary that alterations should be recommended by the Executive Council without consulting that officer. Asks for a note of grants which may appear objectionable that they may be inquired into and settled, that no further difficulties may be thrown in the way of these poor people receiving their grants; this should be clearly understood; any doubts may require to be decided by a higher authority. Comments on the different allotments and states that the allocation of lands to the superintendents was sanctioned by Drummond and Bathurst. 104

Gore to Executive Council, 22nd January. Transmits dispatch from Sherbrooke, and asks that the Council will report such further assurances as may be thought necessary to satisfy the settlers. 111

January 27, York. Same to Bathurst (No. 51). Claus, trustee for the Six Nations, has drawn for the six months' dividends, £275 12s. 5½d. 11

January 28, York. Same to the same (No. 53). Powell, who succeeded Scott as Speaker of the Council, was promised £400 a year; has drawn for three quarters of the year's salary. 113

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January 29, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 54). Had received directions to send depositions on which Selkirk had issued his warrant to apprehend McGillivray. All the proceedings being in Lower Canada, he has no means of complying with the directions. Page 115

February 3, York. Same to the same (No. 55). Has received a communication from Sherbrooke on matters exclusively connected with the civil administration of Upper Canada. Presumes his reference to his (Bathurst's) dispatches alludes to instructions to the person administering the government of Upper Canada, in which case the originals should have been sent. The establishment of a Trinity House would be at variance with the prejudices of the colonists. How the lighthouses are managed. Shall cause the reserves at the isthmus near Drummond Island and the unlocated land at the Indian landing, near Holland River, to be reserved for naval purposes, when the former is purchased from the natives. The salmon fishery on the Humber and Credit rivers is protected by law from abuse; any further laws to prevent Americans from buying fish from the Indians might appear invidious. 117

Enclosed. Sherbrooke to Gore, 31st December, 1816. Desires him (Gore) to bring before the Legislature of Upper Canada the establishment of a Trinity House, as suggested by Bathurst, and that the isthmus near Drummond Island and Indian Landing or Gwillimsbury are to be reserved for naval purposes. American citizens are to be excluded from the exclusive enjoyment of the salmon fishery. 120

February 15, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 56). Transmits memorial of Campbell, one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench for Upper Canada, for an increase to his salary; recommends the application. 122

Enclosed. Memorial of William Campbell, one of the judges of King's Bench, Upper Canada. 123

Statement of the comparative situations, duties and emoluments of the judges in the two Canadian provinces. 125

March 20, York. Cameron to Talbot. Enclosed in Smith to Bathurst of 18th November, which see.

March 24, York. Gore to Bathurst. Dispatches received. The subjects of them shall be attended to. 128

April 7, York. Same to the same. Has found it necessary to prorogue the legislature owing to the attempts of land speculators to settle the province with the citizens of the United States. The danger of their proceedings "if "early attention is not paid to compose the spirit arising by the machin- "ations of land speculators in this province, the King's government "will be exposed in all future time, to purchase tranquillity by the dis- "agreeable measure of stifling sedition by rewards, and thus encourag- "ing the growth of the evil." 129

Enclosed. Resolutions of Assembly for the unrestricted admission of settlers from the United States, and that orders to the contrary be rescinded. That the Crown and clergy reserves should be sold and not leased as at present. 137

Speech of Gore on proroguing the legislature. 142

April 8, York. Gore to Bathurst. Found on his arrival a Board of militia officers sitting on claims for allowances which had accumulated. From removal and death the Board had since lapsed without making a report, so that he had to revive it. The report now made shows claims to the amount of £28,784 11s. 6d. currency. The militia would have been satisfied with ordinary pay and barrack accommodation, but the commanding officer placed the militia staff of Lower Canada on the same footing of allowances as the regular forces, so that the militia of Upper Canada had to be placed on the same footing. It is to be lamented that attention had not been paid to carry out the measure at once to prevent lingering claims; but more

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courteous attention was paid to the militia of Lower Canada, and the governors administering the government of Upper Canada had not the control of means which should have been coeval with those of the governor of Lower Canada. If there is any hesitation in discharging the demands it will have a most unfavourable effect on the people. The charge was not indispensably necessary to call into activity their zeal and loyalty, but they will sink under a sense of injustice and a feeling of jealousy of the distinction between them and their fellow-subjects in Lower Canada. He cannot ask the legislature to make up the deficiency; during the war it gave its all; at the peace it compensated the sufferers by pensions. Recommends that the commander of the forces be instructed out of the army extraordinaries to meet the requisitions of the person administering the government to an extent equal to the extinction of this claim, which he thinks necessary to maintain the respect and confidence of the people. Page 143

Enclosed. Report of the Board to examine into the claims of the militia. 147

List of general orders respecting the militia from 20th May, 1812, to 26th December, 1814. 150

The orders follow, given in full. 152 to 171

April 10, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 58). Transmits memorial from McGregor for lands on the Credit River reserved for the Missisaugas; the reserve has not answered its purpose, as during the salmon fishery the Americans tempt the Indians with ardent spirits which they cannot resist. The establishment by a gentleman like McGregor would check this. Should the application be received favourably the surrender should first be made to the Crown and the lease granted for the benefit of Indians. 172

Enclosed. Memorial of McGregor for lands on the Credit River, on which to erect mills, &c., the payment for the lease to be applied for the benefit of the Indians; engages that his mills shall not interfere with the salmon fishery. 174

April 28, York. Same to the same. On the representation of Buchanan, Consul at New York, has received emigrants from Europe lately arrived in New York and alloted their lands, but he has no power to grant them provisions, &c. Has refused to receive others, who have resided for sometime in the United States, as some of the very worst subjects in the province are people of this description. Asks for instructions as to fees on allotments to emigrants, to half-pay officers, &c. Buchanan is making offers which there are no means of fulfilling. 177

May 8, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 57). Is sending by McGregor the Acts passed, ten in number. Remarks on the different Acts. The tenth Act is one to incorporate the Bank of Upper Canada. 181

Enclosed. Schedule of Acts. 184

May 14, York. Gore to Bathurst. Claus, trustee for the Six Nations, has drawn for the dividends from the 1st January. 187

May 20, York. Same to the same. Thanks for leave of absence; the arrangements for the temporary government to be the same as those in Nova Scotia on a similar occasion. Will embark at Quebec so soon as he can reach there. Encloses minutes. 188

Enclosed. Minutes of Council, that in the absence of the Lieut.-Governor the administration should devolve on the senior military officer. 190

May 21, York. Gore to Bathurst. Has granted Hale 800 acres in lieu of the lands he had given up possession of. 193

May 22, York. Same to the same. The inadequacy of the salary paid to the Inspector General of provincial accounts, the original incumbent having held other sinecure offices. Recommends that the salary should be twenty shillings sterling a day. 195

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May 28, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 59). Transmits copy of letter he has sent to Sherbrooke, regarding which he desires instructions. Page 197

Enclosed. Gore to Sherbrooke, 28th May. Bradish, employed in the Barrack department has applied for land in the Rideau settlement; can give no assurance of confirmation should His Excellency grant it as his (Gore's) power is joint with that of the Executive Council. Difficulties in respect to McCauley's application. 198

June 11, York. Gore to Bathurst. Had informed Sherbrooke of his (Gore's) leave of absence and of the intention to swear in the senior military officer as administrator. Objections to this by Sherbrooke. Has appointed Samuel Smith to administer during his (Gore's) absence. Reason for appointing the junior councillor. 200

Enclosed. Sherbrooke to Gore, 31st May. Doubts the propriety of swearing in the senior military officer to administer during his (Gore's) absence; the instructions of 1812 on that head are annulled by recent instructions; asks for copies of those relating to Upper Canada. 203

June 12, York. Smith to Bathurst. Has this day taken the oaths and entered on the administration of the government of Upper Canada. 211

June 23, York. Same to the same. Has received dispatch relative to the interference of the government of Upper Canada with the settlement of reduced troops and emigrants. Shall restrain interference, but refers to the report of Council of 22nd January in explanation of the minute of 18th December. 213

July 7, York. Same to the same. Sends observations of the attorney general relative to the laws in force with respect to marriage, with copy of the provincial statutes to which they refer. 215

Enclosed. Attorney general to Cameron, secretary, 8th July. Transmits statutes governing the celebration of marriages, by all except Quakers and Jews, who are governed by the same rules as they are in England. 216

Copies of the statutes for regulating marriage. 218, 231

July 7, York. Smith to Bathurst. Has received intimation that the appointment of Boulton to be judge has been sanctioned, provided it is unconnected with the appointment of his son to be solicitor general. Boulton has accepted without conditions, but he (Smith) has not felt authorized to send the commission without further orders. 239

Enclosed. Boulton to Smith, 30th June. Thanks for the appointment to the puisne judgeship, which he accepts unconditionally, although he would be gratified should his son be appointed to the office of solicitor general, should it become vacant. 241

August 18, York. Smith to Bathurst. Reports the death of Jarvis, secretary of the province, and the appointment of William Jarvis, his second son, till further instructions. 243

September 29, York. Same to the same. Sends copies of the Acts. 244

October 2, Paris. Gore to the same. The disposal of the Crown reserves to the disbanded troops and emigrants from Europe, in consequence of a letter from His Lordship (Bathurst); this practice he had found prevailing on his resuming the administration in 1815. The case of Cockburn, who finding the large grant to him on the Rideau would impede the improvement of that settlement, had relinquished it and received land in another part of the province. Recollects no instance of any officer receiving lands anywhere but on the Rideau, except on the recommendation of the commander of the forces. 205

October 9, York. Smith to the same. Transmits documents relative to the case of Angelique Pilotte, convicted of child murder and sentenced to death. Cannot account for the interest taken in the case, but has respited her

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till the pleasure of the Prince Regent may be learned on the documents transmitted. Page 245

Enclosed. Justice Campbell to Smith, 18th September. Reports the conviction of Angelique Pilotte, whom he had respited to the 4th October, to give time to consider whether or not she was an object for mercy. A witness stated that her mind was almost that of an idiot, which no doubt influenced the grand and petty juries and others to recommend her as an object of compassion. 247

Other documents relating to the case. 250 to 276

October 17, Park Street. Gore to Bathurst. Calls attention to the case of Lieut. Col. Cameron, and recommends that he should be appointed to succeed Jarvis, deceased, to the office of secretary of the province. 207

(A copy of the answer is appended, that Cameron is to be appointed.)

November 1, York. Smith to Bathurst. Transmits list of officers of the provincial government, whether appointed from England or in the Colony. 277

The enclosures in the letter of this date. List with detailed information of the appointments and dates, duties and emoluments of the different officials of the province. 278 to 346

November 18, York. Same to the same. Talbot intends to appeal to government on the construction by the Executive Council of an order for land. Sends report of Council and other documents in relation to the matter. 347

Enclosed. Memorial of Talbot. 348

Hobart, 15th February, 1803 (extract). Directing a grant of land to be given to Talbot on certain conditions. 350

Report of the Council on the memorial to which is appended the administrator's concurrence with modifications. 353

Cameron to Talbot, 20th March. He is to remit the fees due by him on lands. 359

Official report of the Executive Council on the memorial of Thomas Talbot. 361

(The report gives details of the transactions respecting the lands claimed by Talbot.)

The Talbot celebration held on 8th March, 1817, to establish an anniversary of the foundation of the Talbot settlement on the 21st May, 1803. 370

December 8, Park Street. Gore to Goulburn. His absence prevented him from attending sooner to letter of 23rd ulto. Had asked Battersby to postpone his departure in order to be the bearer of the commission for investigating the losses sustained during the war. 209

Miscellaneous, 1817.

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May 28, Downing Street. Peel to Grece. Enclosed in Grece to Goulburn of 3rd February, 1817 which see.

November 30. Memorial from Grece. Enclosed in Grece to Goulburn of 3rd February, 1817, which see.

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January 26, Sunning Hill. Gore to Grece. Enclosed in Grece to Goulburn of 3rd February, 1817, which see.

March 15, York. Surveyor general's report on the lots attached to the salt springs in Louth. Enclosed in Loring to Goulburn, of 18th July, 1817.

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February 23, York. Loring to Merritt. Desires that Flummerfelt should make arrangements about the lot he has improved. He (Loring) has no desire to dispose of it, but under the circumstances would let Flummerfelt have it. Page 161

Enclosed in Loring to Goulburn of 18th July, 1817.

March 15, York. Certificate of the chairman (Thomas Dickson) and the clerk (Ralfe Clouet) of the Quarter Sessions that a presentment was made of Solomon Moore for his neglect to work the salt mines in Louth. Enclosed in Loring to Goulburn, of 18th July, 1817.

August 5, York. Gore to Battersby (?) Enclosed in Battersby to Goulburn of 10th June, 1817, which see.

August 22, Augusta. Statement of losses. Enclosed in memorial of 20th June, 1816, which see.

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April 26, London. Battersby to Greenwood, Cox & Co. Enclosed in Battersby to Goulburn of 10th June, 1817, which see.

June 20, Augusta. Memorial of Susannah, widow of the late Edward Jessup, junior, for compensation for the destruction of buildings and the occupation of her property near Fort Wellington by the military. 99

Enclosed. Statement of losses, &c., amounting to £1,721 19s. 0d. currency, dated 22nd August, 1815. 104

Memorial to Gordon Drummond, 21st November, 1815. Substantially as in memorial of 20th June, 1816. 101

November 16, York. Gore to the Bishop of Quebec (Anglican). Enclosed in the Bishop's letter to Gordon of 8th February, which see.

November 21, War Office. Merry to Greenwood, Cox & Co. Enclosed in Battersby to Goulburn of 10th June, 1817, which see.

November 26, London. Greenwood, Cox & Co. to Battersby. Enclosed in Battersby to Goulburn of 10th June, 1817, which see.

December 16, London. Battersby to Greenwood, Cox & Co. (Extract.) Enclosed in Battersby to Goulburn of 10th June, 1817, which see.

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January 4, Kingston. Wilson to Goulburn. In refunding the civil salary for the period previous to the departure of Drummond, he had asked that authority should be given to charge him with the military salary also. Sherbrooke does not agree in this view, but should Bathurst coincide in his (Wilson's) interpretation asks that the difficulty be removed. 271

January 9, Downing Street. Vansittart to Bathurst. Returns papers which he suggests should be sent to the Board of Trade. 21

January 12, Downing Street. Bathurst to Robinson. Sends papers and has appointed Vansittart to meet him at the Board of Trade. 22

January 14, Kingston. Loring to Bathurst. Sends copies of letters which passed between him and Gore's Secretary. Points out that during the investigation respecting the grant no intimation was permitted to be made to him that there were doubts on the subject. Sir Gordon Drummond, then in Quebec, might have been referred to. 108

Enclosed. McMahon to Loring, 6th January, 1817. Will transmit to government his (Loring's) answer and has no doubt an opportunity will be afforded of an explanation of the circumstances attending the grant made to him. 110

Loring to McMahon, 14th January. Regrets the delay which must take place before he can be permitted to know the nature of the report which called forth the animadversion of the Secretary of State. Looks forward to the opportunity of refuting statements, derogatory to his character, of which he has first heard by the Lieut.-Governor's letter. 112

1817.
January 14, War Office. Merry to Greenwood, Cox & Co. Enclosed in Battersby to Goulburn of 10th June, 1817, which see.

January 16, London. Alexander McDonell to Bathurst. States for favourable consideration the position of the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada, who are about 15,000 in number, spread over great part of the Province. The Scotch Highlanders are chiefly in the Glengarry settlement, but many are dispersed as far as Kingston. Six clergymen and eight or ten schoolmasters would be required for the religious and other instruction of these settlers, so as to preserve the children to the loyal principles of their fathers. The encouragement to public teachers of emigrants without respect to religious persuasion, namely, £100 sterling per annum and 200 acres to clergymen and £50 and 100 acres to teachers, would be all that could be expected by the Catholics of Upper Canada. Intends to establish a school for superior education for gentlemen's sons to preclude the necessity of sending them to the United States or to the seminaries in Lower Canada; an allowance might be made to these similar to that made to the Protestant district schools. The necessity for boarding schools for young ladies, those in existence being kept by American women, who train the children in United States principles; a few English nuns or religious women might be encouraged so as to counteract these insidious attempts. All the encouragement that would be required by the nuns would be a trifling pension on the Jesuit fund till they could establish themselves, with the grant of land for buildings at Kingston or elsewhere and 200 acres in the vicinity, whence they could provide themselves with fuel and other necessaries. Exclusive of the eight district schools, which are principally taught by clergymen of the Established Church, the education of the youth of Upper Canada is in the hands of Americans, and consists of the perusal of works "artfully "tinctured with the principles of their Government and Constitution "and holding up their own worthies as perfect patterns of every moral "excellence, whilst our public and private characters are represented in "the most odious and disgusting light." The danger is of a serious and alarming nature. In consequence of the countenance given by Lord Sidmouth in 1803, he (McDonell) was able to direct the emigration of Scotch Catholics to Upper Canada, whilst in the same space of time thousands of Scotch Presbyterians and innumerable Irish Catholics have found their way to the United States and were not only lost to their native country but became its most formidable and inveterate enemies.
Page 177

Enclosed. Memorandum respecting the proposal to divide the Roman Catholic diocese of Quebec and to form each province into a separate spiritual jurisdiction and the islands of Prince Edward, Cape Breton and Magdalen into another. The Bishop of Quebec has, no doubt, forwarded recommendations to Rome of the persons to be named Vicars Apostolic for each new diocese. Bishop Plessis would undoubtedly name proper characters and loyal subjects, but would naturally prefer Canadians. As by far the greater part of the Catholics in Upper Canada and in the islands are Scotch Highlanders and those in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick principally Irish, clergymen of their respective countries should have their spiritual direction. This has been and is the opinion of the different governors, and it is not too late to give it effect. 184

January 18, London. Greenwood, Cox & Co., to Battersby. Enclosed in Battersby to Goulburn of 10th June, 1817, which see.

January 23, South Street. A. Macdonell to Bathurst. The object of his visit is to select teachers and is on the eve of setting off for Scotland with that purpose. Requests some intimation on the subject of his letter of the 16th, previous to his departure. 187

1817.
February 3, Reigate. Grece to Goulburn. Desires to show the progress made during the time Liverpool was colonial secretary and the procrastination since. Sends extract of letter from Peel and copy of his memorial. Prays for a grant on account of his services. Page 89

Enclosed. Peel to Grece, 28th May, 1812. Directions have been sent to Gore to assign him land. If Grece returns before Gore a similar letter shall be written to Sheaffe. 91

Memorial by Grece to Sheaffe, 30th November, 1812. 91

Gore to Grece, 26th January, 1814. During his absence he cannot interfere in the distribution of lands in Upper Canada. Shall send his (Grece's) letters to the Secretary for the Colonies. 93

February 3, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits memorial from Wyatt for salary and incidental allowances. 23

February 7, Vere Street. Halton to the same. Sends dispatches from Gore; would have requested permission to explain a misapprehension which Gore supposes to exist respecting Cameron, had he obtained an interview, which the death of his mother prevented him from asking. The good services of Cameron; by him (Goulburn) using his good offices it would be serving the cause of loyalty, humanity and merit. Can confirm Gore's statement respecting Elmsley House. 4

February 8, Brook Street. Bishop of Quebec (Anglican) to Gordon. Has received note from Gore which he encloses. He does not presume he is to be put on a worse footing than the other Executive Councillors, so that the work may go on. 254

Enclosed. Gore to the Bishop of Quebec, 16th November, 1816. When the grant of 12,000 acres was made, the deviation from the rule did not extend to the fee on the patent and no discretion on that point rests in Upper Canada. Informs him of this, that he may apply to the proper authority to sanction the same fee on his grant as on those to the Executive Councillors. There need, however, be no delay. 255

February 12, Reigate. Grece to Goulburn. To improve the condition of his numerous family is the motive for his emigration to Canada. His desire to have fertile land near a market; thinks a suitable place would be the south side of the Ottawa. His plans for improving the agriculture of the province and to render it available for the support of troops and for the export of its products. 94

February 14, Reigate. Same to the same. Submits to the information contained in letter of the 13th that Bathurst cannot prescribe to the governor of Upper Canada any particular tract of land to be given. Asks, however, for a letter to the governor to such effect as to prevent a long journey from being abortive. 97

February 28, Arlington Street. Camden to Bathurst. Asks for leave of absence for Gore, in order that he may attend to his private affairs. 65

March 1, Grosvenor Street. Gordon Drummond to Bathurst. Gives full and detailed statement of the steps taken to secure the propriety of the grant to Loring which he had been desired to resign on *ex parte* evidence. Discusses the question of the claims made by Moore and Flummerfelt, showing the untenable nature of Moore's claim, that Flummerfelt's had been satisfied and that the whole transaction had been regular and honourable. 69

March 2, Montreal. John Johnston to McNaghten. Enclosed in McNaghten to Goulburn of 22nd May, which see.

March 5, Whitehall. Adams to Goulburn. Has paid Powell his full salary as Executive Councillor as well as that of Judge. Asks for an order in writing authorizing this for the satisfaction of the auditors. 2

March 5, Bayham Abbey. Camden to the same (?). It is material that Gore should receive letter and leave of absence by the first mail. Should the letter be late, asks that the mail be delayed. 66

1817.
March 7, London. Drummond to Bathurst. Has received letter of the 4th that Loring's request for the substance of the information on which His Lordship had been induced to act should be sent him. As his (Drummond's) character is also aspersed, asks that copies of all the communications respecting Loring's case may be sent to him (Drummond). Page 79

March 14, Bath. Same to the same. Being assured that the unfavourable construction he (Drummond) had placed on his (Bathurst's) letter was unwarranted, he withdraws his application for copies he had asked for. Should further explanations be required, he shall be happy to give them and trusts that no adverse determination on the subject of Loring's grant may be come to, without previously calling for such details as he (Drummond) can furnish. 81

March 19, Whitehall. Lack to Goulburn. In reference to proceedings of the Assembly of Upper Canada relative to commercial intercourse with Lower Canada, the Lords of Trade doubt if they can take the arrangements into their own hands, at all events they can arrive at no opinion on the subject without a report from the Governor of Lower Canada, which is to be asked for. 11

March 19, Ports. (Portsmouth)? Whitcher to Goulburn. A grant was made to Loring contiguous to Felton's location, for which an exchange was proposed to accommodate Felton. 273

March 22, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Has received the letter from Robinson transmitted to the Treasury, with proposal by the proprietors of the Gananoque iron works. Their Lordships are of opinion that under present circumstances it would not be expedient to adopt the proposition. 24

March 26, Bath. Drummond to the same. Has been informed that Boulton, attorney general of Upper Canada, has applied to be appointed to the vacant judgeship. Had recommended Robinson, solicitor general, to be promoted to the office of attorney general, should it become vacant; renews his recommendation; the great services rendered by Robinson. 83

April 2, London. J. B. Robinson to the same. Boulton's application to be appointed to the bench refused on account of its conditions. Understands that had it been unconditional he might have been appointed. Asks that the lieut.-governor be instructed to appoint Boulton, should the conditions be withdrawn, so that the delays from a reference may be avoided. 260

April 3, Pimlico. Pringle to Colonial Office. Introduces a daughter of Shaver, a respectable innkeeper in Upper Canada. She married a sergeant Benson, who left her, and she now desires to have a passage to Canada. 249

April 26, Oxford Street. W. Colley, junior, to Bathurst. Applies for the office of inspector. 67

April 29, Dover Street. Parry to Bathurst. Offers his services in any military or civil employment. 250

May 6, Islington. Petition from Sarah Bishop for a passage for herself and four children to join her husband in Canada. 47

May 7. South Street. A. Macdonell to Goulburn. Has engaged three persons to be appointed Catholic schoolmasters in Canada, namely, Richard Hammond, an Englishman, and John Murdoch and Angus Macdonald, Scotchmen. 188

May 3, Davies Street. Dr. Stewart to the same. Asks for an interview. 268

May 9, Vere Street. Halton to the same. Has received dispatches from Gore which he asks for an opportunity to deliver. 6

May 12, South Street. A. Macdonell to the same. Reminds him that he (Macdonell) had asserted that even were the Catholic settlers in Canada perfectly able to provide for their own clergy and schoolmasters, it would be wise policy of the government in order to secure the loyalty of the instructors of youth and their spiritual guides, to contribute to their support, so as to

1817.

afford a substantial proof of the liberal disposition of government and to do away with the impression made by the instructions, hostile to their religion, sent to a governor in chief. Page 189

May 16, Royal Arsenal. Pilkington to Goulburn. Sends plans of the organized parts of Upper Canada. 251

May 21. A. Macdonell to the same. Introduces Hammond, to be furnished with letter to the lieut.-governor of Upper Canada, that he has been appointed Catholic schoolmaster. 191

May 22, Suffolk Street. McNaghten to the same. Transmits letter from a gentleman, who was a neighbour of his in Ireland, to be laid before Bathurst. His zealous loyalty. 192

Enclosed. John Johnston to McNaghten, 2nd March. His services at Michilimakinak, &c. The destruction of his property at Sault St. Marie by the Americans to the amount of £5,939, for which payment was recommended by Prevost. Had been too late to present his claim before the Board, but Gore promised to forward it. Would take half of the payment in land, the other half to be used for building, &c. His son Lewis, who served on board the "Lady Prevost," had his arm broke and received other wounds, but had received neither pay nor pension. His fears that the monopoly of the fur trade by the United States will cause him to be left destitute. 193

June 7, Packer's Court. A. Dixon & Co., to Bathurst. Apply for a letter of introduction to the governor general of Canada and the governor of Upper Canada for Thomas Dixon. 85

June 9, South Street. A. Macdonell to Goulburn. Has been informed that an allowance of £100 a year each had been ordered for the three Catholic clergymen whom he (Macdonell) wished to get out to Canada; his gratitude. Do the clergymen and schoolmasters for Canada require letters from the Colonial Office in addition to the instructions given to the governor? 197

June 10, Whitehall. Adams to Chapman. Asks for a copy of the estimate for the grants voted for Upper Canada. 3

June 10, London. Battersby to Goulburn. Transmits documents to show his services and the grounds on which he had been refused the benefit enjoyed by other officers whose corps were disbanded in Canada, and prays for Bathurst's favourable consideration of his case. 49

Enclosed. Gore to Battersby, 5th August, 1815. Forwards copy of the proceedings of the Board of claims to be delivered to the Colonial Minister. He will be able to inform the minister of the different classes of claims (described in the letter) and of the progress of the Rideau settlement. 51

Merry to Greenwood, Cox & Co., 14th January, 1817. That before Battersby's claim to full pay can be submitted, he must sign a certificate that he has not applied for or received remuneration for acting as commissioner on losses. 54

Greenwood, Cox & Co. to Battersby, 18th January, sends copy of letters from Merry respecting his (Battersby's) claim for full pay. 55

Battersby to Greenwood, Cox & Co., 26th April (extract). Desires to know for how long a period he can receive full pay, but does not relinquish his right to remuneration for being commissioner on claims for losses. 56

Merry to Greenwood, Cox & Co., 21st November, 1816. It is presumed that Battersby received remuneration for acting on the commission on claims for losses and that the settling the accounts of his late corps cannot be admitted as a ground for his detention in Canada. 57

Greenwood, Cox & Co., to Battersby, 26th November. Transmits letter from the War Office, that he (Battersby) cannot be allowed full pay beyond 24th August last. 58

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Battersby to Greenwood, Cox & Co., 21st November. That although he had served for eight months as president of a district Board for the investigation of claims, he had received no remuneration for performing the duties of that office. Page 59

June 17, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Asks for a copy of his letter of 5th February, on a memorial of Wyatt on the subject of his removal from the situation he held in Upper Canada. 25

June 17, Strand. Armstrong to the same. Calls attention to the case of Wylly; pending its settlement, asks for a situation for him. 39

June 25, London. Battersby to Goulburn. Asks for an answer to his application for remuneration for acting as a commissioner for investigating losses. 60

June 25, Size Lane. Pringle to Bathurst. A true bill has been found against Gore for a libel on Thorpe. Applies to have Gore ordered to return to stand his trial. 252

June 26, South Street. A. Macdonell to Goulburn. Thanks for the attention to his application for the people under his charge. Shall make it a gratifying duty to impress the liberality of the British government on the minds of his people. Catholic clergymen are no less necessary in Upper Canada than Catholic schoolmasters; the urgency of getting Scotch Catholic clergymen to that province. Recommends Rev. James Sharp, Rev. John McDonald and Rev. William Chisholm. If a few proper clergymen and schoolmasters were settled amongst the Catholics of Upper Canada, he would pledge his life for their loyalty and good conduct. 199

Enclosed. Memorial from Rev. Alexander Macdonell, Vicar-General, dated 15th June. His services in respect to the Scotch Highlanders who removed to Glasgow and other manufacturing towns; his successful efforts to secure them as settlers in Upper Canada; his raising fencibles for defence during the war, whose privations he shared with the private soldiers. States the great expense he incurs as Vicar General. 201

June 26, Gower Street. J. B. Robinson to Goulburn. The change in his circumstances makes it necessary to obtain better accommodation than would otherwise have been the case. Asks that he may be ordered passage for himself, Mrs. Robinson and two servants in a transport for Quebec or Montreal. 262

June 28, York. Ridout to Loring. Respecting grant of land. Enclosed in Loring to Goulburn, of 18th July.

July 2, Vere Street. Halton to Goulburn. Transmits memorial from Mrs. Susannah Jessup for losses sustained during the war. 7

July 4, St. Martin's Lane. Mal. MacGregor to Bathurst. Has brought dispatches from Gore. Would be glad of an interview respecting a proposal he had made. 207

July 7, Grantham. Valuation of Moore's improvements with certificates. Enclosed in Loring to Goulburn of 18th July.

July 7, Grantham. Affidavits of John Clark, of Louth, that he had purchased lot 5 in the 8th concession of Pelham, for seven and a half dollars an acre. Enclosed in Loring to Goulburn of 18th July, 1817.

July 7, Grantham. Deposition of Peter Flummerfelt, of the township of Louth. Enclosed in Loring to Goulburn of 18th July.

July 7, South Street. A. MacDonell to Bathurst. Should he obtain a grant of ten or twelve hundred acres, he will engage to have the required quantity cleared and to have a loyal subject settled on every 200 acres. Besides his other services he had paid for the passages of 20 persons who were unable to do so themselves; being mostly tradesmen, he wishes them to be near him, as they would be useful in building churches, schoolhouses, &c. Had also a lease for eleven or twelve lots of clergy reserves, on all of which people are settled. If he could get the lease extended for 50 or 100 years, he and his successors would be enabled to accommodate widows and poor people who would wish to live near their

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friends. If about 20 reduced soldiers of the 1st Glengarry fencibles, who received no grants, being too poor to pay the fees, received them gratis like others, they would be perfectly satisfied. Lieut.-colonel Chisholm, late administrator of Gore, intimates that he intends going to Canada with a colony of his countrymen; his high character. Page 208

July 8, Niagara. Affidavit of Dickson respecting Loring's grant. Notarial certificate follows. Enclosed in Loring to Goulburn of 18th July.

July 9, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. In reference to the proposal of the Council of Upper Canada to use the proceeds of the confiscated estates of traitors to indemnify the losers by the invasion of Upper Canada, their Lordships approve. 26

July 11, York. Auditor general's certificate respecting Loring's grant. Enclosed in Loring to Goulburn of 18th July.

July 14, York. Statement by Addison (undated) that there was nothing improper in Loring's conduct respecting lands at Louth, with certificates by Beardsley, notary public, dated Niagara, 8th July, and by Smith, administrator, 14th July. Enclosed in Loring to Goulburn of 18th July, 1817.

July 17, War Office. Merry to Goulburn. Has received memorial from Battersby relative to his claim for full pay, whilst he acted as commissioner for investigating losses in Canada. The practice has been to allow full pay to officers disbanded abroad up to the date of their landing and for two months after, provided they have used due diligence, or been detained by military duty. In this case Battersby was detained by civil duties for which he expects remuneration and cannot, therefore, be kept on full pay longer than if he had returned in the usual course. 33

July 18, Kingston. Loring to Goulburn. Has received substance of the report on which Bathurst founded his instruction to Gore respecting his (Loring's) property in Louth. Trusts that in what relates to his conduct his answers are satisfactory, but as to what respects the conduct of His Majesty's representative and officers it would be presumptuous in him to answer. Has answered the report paragraph by paragraph; refers to it and refers also to Drummond for such parts of the report as it would be unbecoming in him (Loring) to reply to. 114

Enclosed. Transcript of the "substance of information" respecting Loring's property in the township of Louth. The information and answers in parallel columns. 116

Other papers relating to the grant. 144

(The enclosures are calendared at their dates.)

July 24, Carleton House. Order in Council appointing Dr. Strachan to be a member of the Executive Council of Upper Canada. 13

July 24, Carlton House. Order in Council disallowing an Act for the payment of members of Assembly. 15

August 5, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits for opinion of Bathurst the accounts from Gore for the six months to 31st December, 1815. 28

August 7, Clatterford. Mal. McGregor to Bathurst. Transmits a letter not printed for circulation but for His Lordship's perusal. Has not yet received any answer to communication. 211

August 11, Harewood House. Lascelles to the same. Strongly recommends Hale to succeed Gower (Gore) as lieut.-governor of Upper Canada in event of a vacancy. 167

August 14, War Office. Lukin to Goulburn. Battersby will be placed on half pay from 15th December last, which will allow him full pay from the date of his arrival. 35

August 16, Harewood House. Lascelles to Bathurst. Regrets that Hale not being a general officer is ineligible for the office of lieut.-governor of Upper Canada; his knowledge of military affairs. 169

1817.
August 26, Whitehall. Lack to Goulburn. The Lords of Trade return the Acts of Upper Canada, which, with the exception of that respecting the payment to members, should be left to their own operation. Page 16

August 27, Treasury. Arbuthnot to the same. Transmits a note of a double payment of Gore, and asks that steps may be taken for its repayment. 29

August 30, Treasury. Same to the same. In reference to letter from Gore with report respecting unliquidated claims of the militia of Upper Canada, the Lords of the Treasury have authorized the commander of the forces to order payment if after inspection the accounts shall appear to be satisfactory. 30

September 2, Bletchley. Battersby to the same. He is to be allowed full pay to the 15th December. Applies again for remuneration as a commissioner for investigating claims for losses. 61

September 2, Clatterford. Mal. MacGregor to the same. Calls attention to communication made to Bathurst to which no answer had been received, perhaps owing to the omission of some formality. 212

September 2, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to the same. Had abstained from stating his case personally, leaving that to be done by the official papers he had brought. Now seeks an interview. Unfavourable accounts of his conduct have been or will be made by Gore, but trusts that he will not be condemned on *ex parte* statements, as he is prepared to meet any investigation. 215

September 15, Bletchley. Battersby to the same. The reason of his receiving full pay for two months after his arrival was the authority given by the Prince Regent's warrant and was only what other officers received. Applies again for remuneration as a commissioner, but should Bathurst still consider that a deviation from established rules, asks that he may have a portion of Crown reserves free of fees. 62

September 15, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to the same. Is anxious before Bathurst comes to a determination on his case that he (Nichol) should be heard. 217

September 18, Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. Transmits, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, letter and memorial from Nichol, late Quartermaster General of militia in Upper Canada; His Royal Highness recommends the claim to favourable consideration. 9

September 24, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to the same. Encloses two memorials and documents to be submitted to Bathurst. The absence of military friends who could have given evidence, has compelled him to enter into many details. His services; has seen more and a greater variety of services than the Voltigeurs, who had received half pay; the same as regards Norton, who has received army rank and a pension, and as regards Dickson, who has received lands and a pension. His services in the Assembly are shown by the journals; details of these services and their beneficial results. He was the only militia officer on permanent duty and compares his case with that of others. 219

Enclosed. Memorial stating the losses sustained by the occupation of his property for a military depot and its subsequent destruction by the enemy, for which he had received no remuneration. 223

A second memorial detailing his military services. 227

September 25, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to Goulburn. Had omitted to enclose a letter by the deputy commissary general, Turquand, which he now sends. 240

September 29, Bath. Armstrong to the same. Apologizes for again calling attention to the case of Wylly; the ruinous consequences of delay. 41

September 30, Hastings. Bishop of Quebec to Gordon. There must be some misapprehension about his grant, as he is entitled to 11,000 acres for which no higher fees should be charged than those to Executive Councillors, leaving 1,000 acres to be charged differently. The overcharge should be returned. 257

October 7, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to Goulburn. Omitted to state that it was intended to establish a strong military post at Chatham to which it was recommended by

1817.

Beckwith that he (Nichol) should be attached with the pay and allowance of his rank, showing Beckwith's opinion of him. Page 241

October 10, War Office. Merry to Goulburn. Has received inquiry as to the remuneration Battersby received as a commissioner in Canada; and as to the length of time he was detained as commissioner. 36

November 2, Bath. Drummond to Bathurst. Strongly recommends Nichol, Quartermaster General of militia, for favourable consideration on account of his meritorious services and sacrifices. 86

November 17, Hants. Wentworth Loring to the same. Recommends Major Loring to be appointed secretary of Upper Canada, in succession to the late Mr. Jarvis. 171

November 29. Merry to Goulburn. Battersby was only detained on full pay a fortnight later than the latest officers of his regiment who arrived from Canada. 37

November —, Sergeants Inn. Opinion of Counsel on the question of admitting United States citizens to grants of land in Upper Canada. Their opinion is that subjects of the United States are entitled to have the oath of allegiance and the oath of their intention to reside administered, the governor having no discretion to refuse to administer, but this does not enable them to hold lands, for which purpose they must reside seven years in the Province. 18

December 3, Kingston. ——— to Bathurst. Unless an energetic system is adopted in the provincial government and in the army quartered in Canada it must soon form a state of the American confederation. The inefficiency of the generals: the army engaged in clearing land; the posts never visited. Works should be thrown up in the upper lakes and orders have been given to visit these posts for which the district general is making great preparations, although the writer performed similar voyages with a clerk and coxswain, carrying provisions on their backs. The honesty of the Indians, but the expense is £100,000 and sometimes £150,000 for presents to them of articles which they do not require; the presents go to the benefit of the United States, whose traders get them from the Indians for rum. This expense could be lessened by £80,000. Suggests the appointment of three officers (naval or military) to report on the distribution of the presents. There is a feverish dread of these people who are as dastardly as the Hottentots and only show themselves after a battle. The immense expenditure for victualling the Indians whilst the army was retreating for want of provisions. 42

December 10, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to the same. Objects to the proposal for a settlement of his claims contained in Goulburn's letter, for reasons given. His claims are just and honest, and it is not a question of generosity but of justice. 242

December 13, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits memorial from S. Smith, a member of Council, soliciting payment of his salary from 30th November, 1813, to 13th October, 1815. 31

December 15, York. Smith to the same. Returns letter from the Treasury relative to a double payment of salary to the lieut.-governor. 269

December 17, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to the same. Is going to the country and sends his address. 247

December 19, Brighton Street. Memorial of James Roche, stating his services and losses and asking for 1,200 acres, farming implements and rashens (rations) also a passage for himself and family to York in Upper Canada. 264

December 24, York. Loring to Goulburn. Thanks for Bathurst's acknowledgment of his statement of 18th July, in answer to the report of the Executive Council, and has withdrawn the instructions that prevented him from obtaining possession of his property. Moore's refusal to concur in any valuation was the cause of his submitting the value of improvements to the opinion of competent persons. Should there be any constitutional means to add a clause to a grant already completed, shall assign to the Crown

1817. any part of the property required for His Majesty's service. Cannot admit that his conduct subjects him to the least censure and shall forward additional proof of this if thought necessary. Page 173

ACTING-GOV. S. SMITH, LT.-GOV. SIR P. MAITLAND—1818.

Q. 324-1.

1816.
April 18, York. Order in Council respecting trade with the United States followed by schedule of duties. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst of 8th December, 1818, which see.

May 22, York. Order in Council respecting trade with the United States. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst of 8th December, 1818, which see.

August 13, York. Order in Council respecting the division of duties. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst of 8th December, 1818, which see.

1817.
February 24, York. Ridout to Talbot respecting lands in Harwich. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst of 8th December, 1818 (No. 12), which see.

October 1, York. Notice to the widows of militiamen who are entitled to pensions that these are in course of payment. The notice contains a list of the widows with the sum payable to each, with the name and rank of the husband, where killed, &c. Pages 25*a* to 25*c*

1818.
January 5, Park Street. Gore to Bathurst. In consequence of the delay by Thorpe of bringing on the trial for libel, requests that his resignation of the office of lieut.-governor of Upper Canada may be accepted. 109

January 10, York. Smith to the same (No. 1). Claus, as trustee for the Six Nations, has drawn for their dividends. 1

January 22. Park Street. Gore to the same. Finds by reference to the surveyor general of Lower Canada that John Black, who had presented a petition to him (Gore) in Upper Canada in 1816, had obtained 50,000 acres. Liverpool, on 1st November, 1800, directed that a grant of land should be passed to Black in Upper instead of Lower Canada, but he had delayed the grant, believing His Lordship to be deceived. Grande Isle is private property, belonging to the heirs of the Baron de Longueuil. The seigniory of William Henry is in Lower Canada. From Black's character any further favour would have a bad effect. 110

January 26, York. Smith to Bathurst (No. 2). Has received authority to pay Richard Hammond, John Murdoch and Angus McDonald £100 sterling a year each as Roman Catholic schoolmasters in Upper Canada. 2

January 26, Park Street. Gore to Gordon. Returns letter from Brock, who has taken a just view of settlement in Upper Canada. It is true that emigrants from Europe dislike settling on the Rideau, as the Deputy Quartermaster General and his assistant only visit the settlement occasionally. Brock's account of the Talbot settlement is correct. Talbot derives no benefit from the settlement of the Talbot road and the townships of Bayham and Malahide, which is distinct from his grant. Shall be sorry if Talbot is not allowed to complete the settlement. Brock's letter should be laid before Bathurst. 112

February 9, York. Smith to Bathurst (No. 3). No Crown reserves were granted until authorized by their Lordship's instructions to Drummond, confirmed by Sir George Murray. Since then they are granted indiscriminately to officers, soldiers and emigrants by virtue of the Order in Council. There does not appear to have been granted 1,200 acres to any field officer; Cockburn was allowed to locate four lots of 200 acres each; only Gore can explain the cause of this exceptional grant, but it appears incidentally that Cockburn had given up a favourable situation to accommodate some emigrant artificers and was provided for elsewhere. Takes no

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credit for refusing to grant Crown reserves, but had confirmed grants made by Gore before his departure. Page 3

February 10, York. Smith to Bathurst (No. 4). The statement of the Bishop of Quebec as to the grant to children of the Executive Councillors is erroneous; each Councillor was to receive 6,000 acres on the removal of the seat of government to York, the fee to be at the rate for that amount of £5 11s. per thousand acres. The bishop was charged that rate for the 6,000 acres and the ordinary rate for the rest. If it is the Prince Regent's pleasure that the bishop should receive the 12,000 acres at the rate of £5 11s. 0d., the Receiver General must obtain authority from the Treasury to refund the excess. 6

February 12, York. Same to the same (No. 5). The memorial from Nichol received; His Lordship's desire shall have every attention in event of an application being made to the Assembly on Nichol's behalf. 8

February 13, York. Same to the same (No. 6). The disallowance of an Act to compensate the members of Assembly has been notified. This Act, said to have passed in March, 1816, was reserved, so that he cannot promulgate the order of disallowance without further orders. If the mistake arose in Upper Canada, provision should be made for an inspection by the Executive Council before the Acts are transmitted to prevent the recurrence of mistakes. 9

February 14, York. Same to the same (No. 7). The sorrow felt on the death of the Princess Charlotte Augusta. 11

February 16, York. Same to the same (No. 8). Transmits address from the Executive Council on the grant to Loring. Is anxious with the other members of the Council that Loring's explanation should appear on the records with the report which excited so strong indignation in His Lordship. 12

Enclosed. Address, which gives an account of the occupation by Flummerfelt (given as Plummerfelt in the address) and Moore and the manner in which the grant was made to Loring of their holdings. It recommends that legal proceedings be taken to cancel the grant to Loring, so that two-sevenths of the land might be bestowed on the persons to whom the faith of the provincial government was pledged. There would then remain 500 acres in the heart of a valuable settlement to bestow on Loring. 13

February 21, York. Smith to Bathurst (No. 9). Transmits and recommends petition from Mrs. Jarvis. 18

Enclosed. Memorial and petition from Hannah, widow of William Jarvis, late Secretary of Upper Canada. 19

February 23, York. Smith to Bathurst (No. 10). Has been obliged to call the Legislature together before receiving His Lordship's sentiments and instructions on the subject of the prorogation of the last session. Does not think the objectionable interference with the Clergy Reserves will be revived, but expects a declaration on the subject of settlers from the United States who were ordered to be discouraged. The laws relating to this subject and the change made on account of the war. The movement on the part of those interested who had been allowed to purchase large tracts of land from the Grand River Indians had caused Gore to prorogue the Assembly. They have found support out of the House in a reformer, Robert Gourlay, whose declarations are not the less inflammatory amongst an ignorant population from the want of truth, reason and decorum; he has no property in the colony and is only known as a relation of Dickson, the proprietor of a Grand River township; his insignificance is no security against the mischiefs he may cause. Desires legal advice on the effect of the statute respecting the admission of subjects of the United States without discrimination. 21

February 26, York. J. B. Robinson to Smith. Enclosed in Smith to Bathurst of 16th March, which see.

1818. February 28, York. Smith to Bathurst (No. 11). Sends abstract from the docquet books of the auditor of land patents for grants to 31st December, 1817. 48

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land in Upper Canada which have passed the Seal of this Province between the 1st of January and the 31st of December, 1817, inclusive. 48*a*

COUNTIES.	Number of Grants.	Districts.	Number of Acres.	Total Number of Grants.	Total Number of Acres.
York	42	Home	6,773 1/5	42	6,773 1/5
Durham	294	Newcastle	59,800	323	71,400
Northumberland	29		11,600		
Frontenac	38	Midland	1,872 3/4 & 1/3	95	11,318 1/4 & 1/3
Hastings	24		1,411 1/2		
Lennox and Addington	11		3,000		
Prince Edward	22		5,034		
Grenville	8	Johnstown	1,574	31	6,074
Leeds	23		4,500		
Glengary	33	Eastern	6,055	57	*9,738
Dundas	7		2,434		
Stormont	17		1,549		
Prescott	5	Ottawa	2,426	5	2,426
Russell					
Lincoln	25	Niagara	3,882 1/2	25	3,882 1/2
Wentworth	7	Gore	1,288	17	9,089 1/5
Halton	10		7,801 1/5		
Middlesex	36	London	11,708	50	15,709
Norfolk	5		1,601		
Oxford	9		2,400		
Essex	6	Western	1,034	16	3,654
Kent	10		2,620		
			Total	661	140,064

*There is an error of 300 acres here.

Errors excepted.

JOHN McGILL,
Auditor General of Land Patents, Upper Canada.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
YORK, 1st January, 1818.

1818.
February —, Queenston.

Address by Robert Gourlay to the resident land owners of Upper Canada. The object of a previous address was to obtain information respecting the country for the benefit of the people and Government of Great Britain. Had believed it was only necessary to amend the errors of original institution, in which lay the chief obstacle to the prosperity of the province. Has since changed his mind; an official inquiry to be made into the state of the country should be demanded by the inhabitants. The attachment of public men to the late Governor Gore; his respectable private character, but he laughed in his sleeve at their subservience and whilst he dismissed Parliament in a style unheard of since the days of Cromwell, he carried away as much flattery as secured him a snug retirement in Downing Street. Has no wish to cast contempt on constituted authority; the goodness of a government keeps pace with the virtuous conduct of the people, so that the people of Canada should take to themselves every part of the blame and regard it as a warning for the future. The reception given to Gore on his arrival in London leaves not a doubt as to the necessity of the inquiry, as it shows that the gross manner in which the Canadian Parliament was dismissed has been misrepresented and the ministers labour under a fatal mistake as to the laws and policy of the country. Since the revolution three fourths of the settlers have emigrated from the United States; their loyalty. It is true that there were unprincipled villains in Canada but the basest of all were European born. The Acts of the Imperial Parliament authorized the naturalization of foreigners, a contradiction to the swaggering declaration of a war minister that allegiance cannot be changed; quotes the words of the Acts. The benefits of the policy of which he is proud as coming from a nation of which he is part. Compares the inducement thus held out to a war of conquest which compels men to change their allegiance. For himself he would be faithful to whatever government he should live under, but the change should not be trifled with and a great moral lesson was taught those who deserted during the war, whose property was confiscated, and if they assisted the enemy they were to be hanged. The advantage to Canada by the war in showing her strength to resist and many of the most upright citizens of the United States were on the wing to settle in Canada, finding a pure democracy not immaculate, with its evil effects described. It was then that an odious barrier was erected. It is not for temporary objects that he calls attention to this subject, but for reasons of permanent principle. The true principles of the British constitution by which the people when virtuous shall become all powerful, but which reins back their freedom in proportion to their vice or imbecility; the law is above all men, and while it is a maxim that the King can do no wrong, his ministers are open to censure and amenable to justice. The watchfulness exercised has prevented those in authority from converting their offices of trust to the purposes of selfishness. This has been neglected in Canada with evil consequences, but the constitution should not be blamed. It is not for the people of Canada to be inveterate, the impeachment against the late Governor should be dropped, but while they seek not blood they may properly extort tears. The reprobation from the mass of the people for the acts of the Governor will make future Governors more circumspect. The province must either prosper or fall; having resisted invasion, are the people to suffer a more deadly foe to waste and destroy it? It is true that if Canada were united to the States its property would rise to twice its present value, but if a liberal connection with Britain were established and a system of business introduced instead of paltry patronage and favouritism, the same property would rise to ten times its present worth. The ignorance of the people of Britain of Canada; the Prince Regent would never have

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insulted the inhabitants with the offer of confiscated estates to make good the claims of sufferers by war did he know how little these would afford, and were he apprized of the truth under proper management, the public property would not only defray every claim but yield a handsome revenue to Britain. The township reports he has received far exceed his expectations and form a mass of information well calculated to assist Parliamentary inquiry and he would hand these reports over to the Assembly, as he never wished to have them for the purpose of book-making. Urges them to press for inquiry and for a commission to go to London with the result, which they should publish with the township reports; this would break the spell and produce consequences every way splendid. The absurd proposals made by Governors. Advises the land-owners to transact their own business and to correspond with friends in Britain. He knows hundreds of farmers who would come with money in their hands, and he knows of many of the best and wealthiest farmers who last year went to the United States on speculation, who might be drawn to Canada if the house were cleared of vermin and filth. N.B.—Sends condensed statement of the Bill of Rights and a form to be used in applying to the House of Assembly. Page 26

March 16, York. Smith to Bathurst. Sends copy of letters from the attorney general, recommending that Henry John Boulton be appointed solicitor general; has done so with the concurrence of the Council until His Majesty's pleasure be known. Hopes the appointment may be confirmed. 49

Enclosed. J. B. Robinson to Smith, 26th February. Owing to important public business, the vacant office of solicitor general should be filled up. Recommends Henry Boulton. 50

March 29, Sunning Hill. Gore to Goulburn. Transmits letters to Bathurst to be handed to His Lordship after perusal. Returns to town next day and will transmit the short hand report so that his (the Colonial) office should be in possession of the whole of the proceedings. 126

March 30, Park Street. Same to Bathurst. Calls attention to the legal proceedings by Thorpe and the verdict against him (Gore) for libel, in consequence of his zealous exertions to maintain His Majesty's authority in Upper Canada. Enters into an elaborate statement of the disordered political state of Upper Canada, the efforts by Thorpe, Wyatt and Willcocks to create disaffection and the conduct of Firth in giving evidence of the publication of a libel, arising from receiving the copy of a pamphlet in his official capacity and appeals for protection against the consequences of the two verdicts (that of Wyatt and that of Thorpe). 'Having received the Government of "Upper Canada when that province was agitated by serious divisions, "and having under the support of His Majesty's ministers, established "and confirmed the people in sentiments of loyalty, of which they have "given unbounded proofs, and having now resigned my Government in "a state of tranquillity and attachment I throw myself upon the justice "of your lordships, to sanction and indemnify my retirement." 115

March 31, Park Street. Same to Goulburn. Sends short hand report of the trial of the King *v.* Gore. 114

(The report is not to be found.)

April 2, Niagara. Address by Gourlay to the resident owners of Upper Canada. Urges meetings of the townships to take steps towards correcting abuses. 91

April 6, York. Smith to Bathurst (No. 13). Bill passed the Assembly to regulate the admission of goods, &c., the growth, &c., of the United States. The duties levied on certain articles rejected by the Council; the change resisted by the Assembly. The Speaker's report that no further progress in public business is expected. Application of the Assembly for £8,000 for the administration of justice and civil government. Submitted the memorial to the Executive Council and transmits the minute from the Council, with other documents. The Council being ready to assent

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to a bill to provide for the administration of justice and for civil government recommended to the Assembly in his answer that such a measure should be passed, but it was contrived that there should be no quorum, so that his answer will not be reported till next session. Copies of the addresses from the respective Houses are attached to that to the Prince Regent, so that he does not comment on them. The ostensible is not the real reason of the difference between the two Houses. Amendments to money bills made by the Council, have, if not otherwise exceptionable, been put into a new bill, to save the privileges of the Assembly. The amendment, which is the present subject of discussion, was brought in as a new bill, but owing to the Receiver General declining to pay Jones £100 as a commissioner, on the authority of the Assembly, it became a personal question and led to the prorogation of the Legislature, without a bill of supply, a bill for intercourse with the United States, and without a bill to regulate the disposal of forfeited estates. The uncertainty of peace in the colony whilst liable to be disturbed on such pretenses of privilege. Trusts before the next session to be armed with power to meet the contingency of the funds being locked up by a similar misunderstanding. Page 51

Enclosed. Requisition by the Assembly for the issue of £8,000, dated 27th March. 56

Answer by Smith that the request without the concurrence of the whole legislature is without precedent; he cannot make the advance until His Majesty's pleasure is signified. 57

Minute of Council on the requisition agreeing that it should be referred to His Majesty. The Council agreed that the contingent expenses might be paid upon the address of either House. 58

Address to the Prince Regent with other documents. 60 to 89

April 18, York. Smith to Bathurst (No. 14). Reported the conduct of Gourlay; recommends a prosecution on the first proper occasion. 90

April 20, York. Same to the same (No. 15). Had directed a proclamation to be prepared to give the public information on the subject of naturalizing the foreign settlers in this province. Sends copy of the proclamation, the explanatory letter of the attorney general and the report of Council. 102

June 19, Park Street. Gore to Goulburn. Grants were ordered to the children of Claus whilst Drummond was president. Claus requests that the children be not charged more than the lowest rate of fees on land grants. 127

June 20, York. Smith to Bathurst (No. 16). Sends copies of the Acts passed on the first of April last. 103

The title of the Acts follows. 104

June 22, York, Smith to Bathurst. Dispatches received. 105

July 25, York. Same to the same (No. 18). Claus, trustee for the Six Nation Indians, has drawn for their dividends. 105*a*

August 11, York. Same to the same. (No. 19). Had received a letter authorizing, in name of His Lordship, a grant to Givins, which was referred to the Executive Council with whose concurrence he had directed a grant of 600 acres to each of the children of Givins, to be confirmed by patent as soon as each attains the age of twenty-one years or marries. Should the fees be charged as by the regulations or on the favourable terms granted to the children of Claus? 106

August 12, York. Same to the same (No. 20). The dispatch of 27th May, 1816, authorizing grants of land to Robert Dickson and officers under him having been lost, asks for a duplicate. 107

August 19, York. Maitland to the same. Took the oaths on the 13th and summoned the legislature for the 12th of October. The two Houses separated wrangling and the Lower House voted £8,000 by address. By summoning them in October the Lower House will desire to be dismissed before the

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bad weather, and will, therefore, attend to business and not to wrangling. On the subject of constituting rectories, he is desirous to comply with His Lordship's wishes, but there are difficulties in the way of which he shall send a sketch; these are not serious, but the presence of the Bishop of Quebec is necessary. Has visited the settlements, but was disappointed with the condition of that of Glengarry, where great portions of the uncleared lands are held by absentees to the injury of the actual settlers, who are of a good sort but who brought neither funds nor notions of comfort. The land council has been sleeping over an office choked with applications; he shall stir up the members. A man named Gourlay, half Cobbett half Hunt, has been perplexing the province; an indictment for libel against government has been found against him; has no great confidence in the result before a petty jury, but hopes he will not escape for a libel against an individual, which may cripple him. Apologizes for the haste in which the letter is written. Has named a township after Lady Georgina. Page 129

August 28, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 1). Officially announces his arrival on the 12th and his having taken the oaths. 132

September 7, York. Same to Goulburn. Asks that his letters be sent in a bag addressed to Moore, packet-agent at New York, who will forward it. 133

September 8, York. Same to Bathurst. (No. 2). Delay in deciding on petitions for land from the men of the flank companies, of the provincial navy and of the militia, the Council believing that a decision was pending relative to a proposed gratuity of lands, asks for the Prince Regent's decision. The prospect of this gratuity has been so long fostered that disappointment would be productive of discontent. If granted to the persons in question, it would be an act of bounty generally gratifying to the province as well as to the individuals. The land council, by daily exertion, has brought up a long arrear of business. 134

October 7, York. Ridout to Hillier, respecting lands in Harwich. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst of 8th December (No. 12), which see.

October 7, York. Maitland to Goulburn. Has drawn for £210, being the amount deposited in the Colonial Office by twenty-one settlers from Ireland, under the conduct of Richard Talbot. They have proceeded to the township of London to be under the direction of Colonel Talbot, who will repay the £10 to each and receipts shall be sent when received from Talbot. 136

Enclosed. List. The names are: John Talbot, Joseph Hardy, Geo. Foster, Thomas Howard, Samuel Long, Robt. Kemp, Robert Ralph, John Sifton, Thos. Guest, Falliott Gray, John Gray, Francis Lewis, Benjamin Lewis, Charles Goulding, Wm. Hoys, William Haskett, James Olive, Joseph O'Brien, William Geary, John Geary, William Geary, jr. 137

October 12, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 3). Transmits and recommends the application of George Crookshank to succeed to the office of Receiver General, vacant by the superannuation of John McGill. Should there be any intention in favour of Wells, late inspecting field officer of militia, recommended by Gore, he does not wish to interfere. 138

Enclosed. Application from Crookshank, 3rd October. 140

October 19, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 4). Transmits speech and addresses at the opening of the legislature. 142

Enclosed. Speech and addresses. 143, 146, 150

October 26, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 5). Transmits copy of resolutions passed unanimously by the Assembly on the 22nd. 153

Enclosed. Resolution of the Assembly against meetings of delegates to a convention, usurping the attributes of the legislature; the Assembly at the same time recognizes the right of all to petition for the redress of real or supposed grievances. 154

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October 30, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 7). Transmits address from the Assembly for lands to the militia for their services during the late war; with the reply. Page 158

Enclosed. Address, dated 22nd October. 159

Reply. 158*b*

November 9, York. Maitland to Bathurst. Applies for passage for two schoolmasters, one for York and one for Kingston, for schools to be established on the Bell system. 160

November 12, York. Same to the same (No. 9). Transmits address from the Assembly, to learn the decision on the reserved bill of 1817, to establish a bank in the upper province. 161

Enclosed. Address. 162

November 16 and 19, York. Joint address of the Council and Assembly. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst of 7th December, which see.

November 18, York. Robinson, attorney general, to Hillier, on Act respecting trade with the United States. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst of 8th December (No. 13), which see.

November 28, York. Boulton to Maitland. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst of 5th December, 1818, which see.

December 5, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 10). Transmits application from D'Arcy Boulton for payment of his salary from the date of the warrant of appointment to be one of the judges of Upper Canada. 164

Enclosed. Boulton to the same, 28th November, applying for payment of his salary from the date of the warrant appointing him to the office of judge in Upper Canada, which is the established course, but the agent will only pay from the date of the issue of letters patent in Upper Canada. 165

December 7, York. Maitland to the same (No. 11). Transmits address from the legislature for part of the waste lands of the Crown for the purpose of improving the navigation. The inexpediency of alienating the Crown lands as prayed for except with great circumspection. Should Crown lands be granted the reserves should not be alienated, as that would materially injure the interests of the Crown in the province. 168

Enclosed. Address, 16th November, of the Council and Assembly for a grant of Crown lands, the proceeds to be applied to the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence to Quebec. 170

December 8, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 12). In reference to the dispatch on the subject of securing from loss persons who had settled in the township of Harwich, on lands supposed to be vacant but afterwards found to belong to previous occupants, exonerates the surveyor general from blame and points out the evil effects of granting lands to persons who neither settle nor cultivate them. Suggests a small tax on such lands so that the owners would either be induced to settle or dispose of them on equitable terms. Recommends the proposal for serious consideration. 172

Enclosed. Ridout to Hillier, 7th October. Reports the survey of a road from Port Talbot to Amherstburg. In the plan returned by Burwell, deputy surveyor, it was found that by a plan of 1815, lots laid out by him in Harwich had been already granted, not marked in the plan sent for his guidance, dated in 1811. Has written to Talbot on the subject. 175

Ridout to Talbot, 24th February, 1817. Lots in Harwich, already granted, west of the line of communication, are not to be located. 178

December 8, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 13). Legislature prorogued on the 27th November. Transmits copy of his speech and schedule of bills passed, one of which is reserved. Points out the doubts that have arisen in his mind in regard to the "Act to regulate the trade by land and inland navigation between this province and the United States of America," by

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which vessels belonging to the United States of America can carry from port to port in Canada equally with British vessels. Asks that a decision be come to on the bill, so that he may receive instructions before the re-opening of navigation. "There are at present 80 schooners employed "in navigating Lake Erie, vessels capable of carrying in the event of war, "either one or two guns of the larger calibre, of these not more than ten "belong to, or are navigated by the subjects of His Majesty." Page 180

Speech at prorogation. 186

Schedule of Acts. 189

Opinion of the attorney general (J. B. Robinson), 18th November, on a bill for regulating the trade with the United States, giving legal objections to its provisions. 194

Order in Council, 18th April, 1816, suspending the operation of certain provisions of the Act relating to the trade with the United States. 198

Schedule of duties and orders modifying the rates. 201 to 207

December 10, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 14). Are grants of lands to reduced officers of the army and navy in the military settlements to be exempt from fees and is the indulgence to extend to discharged soldiers and sailors? He has issued a declaration that no grants shall be made except on the condition of performing settling duties; hopes this will be approved of. 208

December 16, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 6). In reference to the application of Henry John Boulton for the office of solicitor general, referred to him, reports that there is no one in the colony better fitted for the office than Boulton. 157

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May 7, Gower Street. John Francklin to Amyot. Boulton's salary as attorney general was paid to the 11th February, 1818, the warrant appointing him judge was dated 30th September preceding, so that the back pay will be for four months and eleven days. 167

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January 2, Ware. Nichol to Goulburn. Bathurst promised to transmit to the Treasury a memorandum, with a recommendation, for its being favourably considered. Asks for the return of documents to enable him to prepare the memorandum. Page 387

January 15. Black to Bathurst. Sends petition to which he requests that early attention may be given. 258

Enclosed. Petition addressed to Lord Castlereagh, dated 2nd January. States his losses and prays for a grant of Grande Isle opposite Kingston (apparently Wolfe Island, the name having been changed in 1792) or a lease of the seigniory of William Henry [Sorel]. 259

Halton to Black, 15th February, 1816. Gore cannot refer to the Executive Council the letter from Lord Liverpool, dated 1st November, 1810, without the command of the present Secretary of State. 263

Black to Gore, 18th February, 1816. The delay in delivering Liverpool's letter arose from his (Gore's) absence and the existence of war. The orders of one administration are attended to by their successors and Liverpool is still in the administration and is only removed three doors from Bathurst's office. 263

Castlereagh to Craig, 31st July, 1808. A situation to be provided for Black in consequence of his service and the strong testimonials in his favour by the Council and inhabitants of the province of Quebec. 267

Liverpool to Gore, 1st November, 1810. A grant of 3,000 acres is to to be made to Black in Upper Canada on the most favourable terms allowed in any case. 268

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A note from Gordon asks for the return of the preceding letter to be recorded in the books. Page 269

Black to Bathurst. Undated. Hopes to see His Lordship respecting his petition. 270

January 20, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. In reference to the application of Smith, Executive Councillor for payment of his salary from 13th November, 1813, to 13th October, 1815, as the delay was his own fault or that of his agent and as he did no duty until the receipt of the mandamus, their Lordships cannot recommend payment of the claim. 248

January 21, Conduit Street. Talbot to Bathurst. Sends memorial respecting his settlement on Lake Erie and asks for an interview. 439

Enclosed. Memorial detailing his (Talbot's) services, the terms of his settlement, the lands selected and his expenditure for improvement. The Executive Council of Upper Canada now put a different interpretation on the terms of the grant, which threatens ruin to him; asks for protection. 440

January 22, Ware. Nichol to Bathurst, memorial. His property taken possession of for public use without his consent, and occupied, until destroyed by the enemy, as a public building; has received no compensation, either for the time it was occupied or for the loss caused by its destruction. The claim has been investigated and the amount decided to be about equal to that he claims. By the loss of his establishment and from having been struck off pay and allowances, he has been reduced from affluence to a state of dependence. His entire giving of his services during the war to the ruin of his business; his services acknowledged. Prays for remuneration for his services and losses. 389

January 23, Grantham. Moore to Loring. Enclosed in Loring to Goulburn of 4th April, which see.

January 27, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to Bathurst. Had been promised by his Lordship that he would transmit with a favourable recommendation, a memorial to the Treasury for indemnification for losses and remuneration for services. Not to trouble His Lordship, had sent it direct to the Treasury; and prays for a favourable recommendation. 393

January 29, Queenston. Affidavit by Beardsley. Enclosed in Loring to Goulburn of 4th April, which see.

February 9, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to Bathurst. Urges the settlement of his claims; is not well prepared for a longer stay in London. The United States has long ago settled similar claims brought by their own people. 395

February 10, Carlton House. Order in Council appointing William Claus to be a member of the Executive Council of Upper Canada. 234

February 11, Abergavenny. Memorial of Henry Bird, Lt.Col. 87th regiment. States his father's services with the Indians, who made him a grant of 3,000 acres, approved of by Haldimand. The expense incurred for clearing, building houses, &c., and cultivating the ground subsequently taken possession of for military purposes, for which no compensation had been made; prays for remuneration for the property taken and encloses evidence. 271

Agreement by McKee, Elliott and St. Martin; dated 25th August, 1784, for the portion of the Indian grant to be allotted to Bird. 276

Agreement by Bird accepted by Agnes Hazell and Judith Hick, with the consent of the husband of Mrs. Hazell that they are to occupy the southernmost of his two houses opposite the Isle Bois Blanc, until the house and land attached are claimed by him or his heirs on conditions set out in the agreement. 277

Robert Mathews & Cooke, two letters dated 5th February and 3rd July, 1808, stating the circumstances attending the grant to Bird, the appropriation of part of the property, the indigent state of the widow

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and orphans and recommending the case of the family of a brother officer to the favourable consideration of Castlereagh. Page 280

Sketch of the land, town of Malden, &c. 282*a*

Explanation of the sketch. 283

February 16, Conduit Street. Talbot to Goulburn. Asks that he (Goulburn) would appoint a time to see him. 445

February 18, Conduit Street. Same to the same. Respecting the circumstances relating to the lands formerly in the hands of Mr. Stanton. How they were purchased, &c. 446

February 20, York. H. J. Boulton to Bathurst. Applies again for the office of attorney general, and states his qualifications. 284

February 20, Windsor. W. Taylor to Goulburn. Transmits memorial from Lieut. Colonel Bird, respecting his land in Upper Canada, which the Duke of York requests may have Bathurst's favourable consideration. 448

February 26, Conduit Street. Talbot to the same. As he will leave sooner than he expected, asks him (Goulburn) to appoint an early hour when he can receive Bathurst's dispatches. 449

March 4, Charles Street. Black to the same. Calls attention to his petition, with a brief statement of the circumstances that led to his misfortunes. 287

March 20, Kingston. Wybault to the same. Thanks for forwarding his claim for land in Upper Canada. Delay in the arrangement for his retirement. 453

March 28, York. S. Chearnley to Bathurst. Complains of his treatment by the governor and officials at Quebec, the mismanagement and waste in the department for settling emigrants, the absurdity of granting lands to disabled men; the deserving character of the inhabitants and clergy the latter of whom are too few; the gentry sedate and good. 315

March 30, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to Bathurst. The Treasury has not yet decided on his claim. Asks for an interview. 397

April —. Black to Goulburn (undated). States at length the reason for the delay in using Liverpool's letter in answer to Bathurst's reply to his memorial, "That as I did not during the period of six years take any "measures to avail myself of the recommendation of a grant of land "in Upper Canada, which I received from Lord Liverpool, Lord "Bathurst cannot but consider that recommendation as annulled." His unsuccessful efforts to have his case attended to. 299

April 4, Edinburgh. Hall to Gordon. Is glad to learn that Bell has received the salary promised from the governor of Upper Canada. Has intimated to the Lord Advocate of Scotland that Taylor preferred settling at Osnaburgh (Osnabruck) rather than at Argenteuil and had requested that the name of the Rev. Mr. Henderson should be inserted as the minister of the congregation and superintendent of an academy at Argenteuil. 338

April 4, Villiers Street Loring to Goulburn (?) Sends vouchers which he believes will remove the unfavourable impression entertained of him by Bathurst in reference to land transactions. To secure an exculpation he had incurred the heavy expense of a voyage at the inclement season of the year and separation from his family rather than procrastinate the final adjustment by further correspondence. 346

Enclosed. Solomon Moore to Loring, 23rd January. He is satisfied with the valuation put on his improvements by his neighbours; will be ready to deliver up the premises on the first of March. 349

Certificates of the authenticity of the signature, &c., are attached. 350

Affidavit by Beardsley as to the offers made by Loring to Moore; the affidavit concludes: "In fact this deponent saith from the whole conduct "of said Loring in this affair from beginning to end he was most "favourably impressed with the integrity of said Loring's intentions in

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" the same, having conceived at the time that said Loring not only acted " justly, but generously towards said Moore in it." Page 352

April 9, Temple. Firth to Bathurst. Learns from Baldwin that he had contracted for the sale of his (Firth's) mansion house at York for £1,100. It is rented to government at £130 a year, so that the amount would only be about eight years purchase, as it cost £1,750, the loss to him would be £650. The sacrifices he had made by accepting office in Canada. Leaves the question of purchase to his Lordship's known just views. 332

The answer unsigned and undated, was that Lord Bathurst could not enter into the question of remuneration of his (Firth's) losses, nor interfere with the arrangements of the colonial government in respect of the purchase of the house. 335

April 9, Charles Street Black to Goulburn. The cause of delay in delivering Lord Liverpool's letter, not presented till the arrival of Gore, whose letter is now before the Secretary of State. 290

April 9, Panton Street Charles Sheriff to Goulburn. Thanks for Bathurst's letter. His brother and son having sailed, asks for a duplicate to be presented by them, as he will probably be detained in Scotland. 428

April 10, Grafton Street. Scott to Bathurst. Introduces Major Loring. The writer of the letter is Captain Loring, R.N. If not inconsistent with rule asks that Major Loring may have an interview to explain his case. 429

Enclosed. Capt. Loring, R.N., to Sir William Scott. His brother Major Loring has come to state his case respecting lands granted to him in Upper Canada and wishes to lay it before Bathurst personally. 430

April 10, York. Memorial of Stephen Heward for the appointment to the office of Receiver General in succession to the present incumbent who has applied for leave to retire. 339

April 18, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. In reference to the application for passages for the Duke of Richmond and suite and for Maitland and family to Upper Canada in the ship which will bring Sir John Sherbrooke, the Admiralty desire to be informed of the names and ranks of all the persons who are to embark. 229

April 22, Charles Street. Memorial of John Black to Bathurst. Re-stating his claims, the cause of the delay on account of which his claims have been declared forfeited. Refers to the testimony to his services by various civil and military authorities and asks for a favourable settlement so that he may be enabled to sail for Quebec with his son in the ship "Hunter." 292

April 22, Villiers Street. Loring to Goulburn. Is unwilling to press on Bathurst a new subject during the severe illness of his son, but the earliest possible communication of his Lordship's decision would relieve his mind. 355

April 24, Whitehall. Hobhouse to the same. Transmits pardon for Angelique Pilotte, convicted of murder in the district of Niagara, to be forwarded to Upper Canada. 242

April 27, Limnulary. Mathewson to McNaughton. Sends memorial to be laid before Bathurst; desires to have as much land as possible in Upper Canada. 364

Enclosed. Memorial by Mathewson, stating his services and applying for a grant of land. 366

(The memorial is dated at Glenarm).

May 12, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to Bathurst. Asks for an audience in respect to delays on his claims in the Treasury 398

May 26, Glengarry. Rev. A. Macdonell to Bathurst (private). The salaries of the clergy and schoolmasters for the Catholic inhabitants of Upper Canada have not been paid, owing, the administrator states, to the want of funds, the legislature not having provided adequate means for paying them. The embarrassment of those persons who left their native country and are now without means of subsistence. Were payment ordered in the

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meantime out of the Jesuits' property, it would afford immediate relief and convince the Catholic inhabitants that their clergy and schoolmasters are supported by the king's bounty independently of the provincial funds. Had already expressed the opinion that the public functionaries of religion should depend for their subsistence rather on His Majesty's Government than on their hearers and now presses that point. Page 370

May 28 London — Black to Goulburn. In reference to Bathurst's reply, that he sees no reason to change his mind, states that proof of his case is accessible in London, but to obviate the difficulty asks for a portion of land in the new townships of Lower Canada. On his arrival in Quebec, he will give security for the fulfilment of the conditions. The jealousies from which he had suffered; cannot believe that Bathurst or he (Goulburn) could be actuated by such feelings; he cannot therefore think that Bathurst would allow him to leave without a positive order for a portion of land or otherwise to be provided for. 304

May 29, Villiers Stree — Loring to the same. In respect to his application for land as a reduced officer, it is impossible to put every consideration into an official letter; asks, therefore, to be allowed an opportunity of answering objections before an official answer is sent. By receiving his land apart from the military settlements, he gave up the allowance of provisions, &c., at a considerable saving to the public. 356

Enclosed. Official application of same date to be allowed to have his grant of 1,000 acres as a reduced major in situations distinct from the military settlement in Upper Canada. Encloses letter showing Sherbrooke's assent to this proposal. 357

Cockburn to Loring, 16th January. Sir John Sherbrooke has no objection to his receiving his land apart from the military settlement. 359

June 2, New Street. — Edward Ellice to Goulburn. Advocates a settlement of the claims of Col. Nichol, whom he only knows by the report of his services. 326

Enclosed. Nichol to Ellice, 1st June. Has received no answer to his demand; presses to have a settlement. 329

June 4, Tavistock Hotel. — Nichol to Bathurst. Continues to urge for a settlement of his claim for services and losses. 399

June 5, Admiralty. — R. W. Hay to Goulburn. Will be obliged if he (Goulburn) can ascertain if anything can be done in his (the Colonial) office in favour of the person referred to in Lord Elgin's letter enclosed. 230

Enclosed. Elgin to Hay. States and recommends the case of William Bell, who served for 18 years in the King's service in Upper Canada. 231

June 8, Devon. — Capt. Thomas W. Stewart to Bathurst. Appeals on behalf of a black woman who sheltered himself and two other officers, who had been held as hostages and escaped from Philadelphia. A reward of $100 each was offered for their capture, but the black woman served them faithfully until they could get off. 432

June 16, Horse Guards. — Torrens to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letters from Lieutenant Sutherland to whom lands have been assigned in Upper Canada, who asks for a passage to Quebec on the ground of his 42 years' service. 239

Enclosed. Sutherland to Torrens, 15th of June, for a passage, etc. 240

June 17, Treasury. — Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits minute of the Lords of the Treasury in the case of Lieut.-Colonel Nichol. 249

Enclosed. Minute of 2nd June. Whilst the nature of his losses does not differ from that of other claimants, his services warrant his being placed on the establishment for military allowances. 250

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June 18, Devon. Stewart to Goulburn. Has received acknowledgment of letter to Bathurst, but as the utmost circumspection is necessary to secure the safety of the individual on whose behalf he had solicited a reward, he cannot give the direct residence of the black woman until he hears from America as there is a chance she may have changed her residence. Thanks to Bathurst for his Lordship's kind intentions towards the woman. Page 436

June 18. Statement (unsigned) of the wishes of Loring respecting the situation of the land to which he is entitled as a retired major. 360

June 19, Whitehall. Committee for Trade to Goulburn. Have received eleven Acts (300–310) passed in Upper Canada in February, March and April, 1817. Those numbered 300 and 308 are kept back for further consideration. The others are to be left to their operation. 236

June 21, Treasury. Harrison to the same (private). The official letter (see 17th) will show what the Treasury has done in the case of Nichol. The delay arose from the desire of their Lordships to go further, but they could see no ground for it. 252

June 24, Navy Office. Commissioners of the Navy to the same. Transmit copy of letters from Lewis, agent at the Cove of Cork, stating that he never heard of Talbot having any servants to proceed with him in the "Brunswick" to Quebec until the day the settlers were embarked, when they also were received on board. 244

Lewis to Commissioners of the Navy, 19th June. Explains what took place with Talbot respecting his servants who were not refused passage. 245

June 30, Navy Office. Bowen to Goulburn. Introduces Tepping who wishes for an interview relative to a nephew who is the naval officer in Upper Canada. 307

July 15, Brimpton. De Puisaye to the same (in French) Had refrained from applying respecting his properties and allowed 18 months to pass so as to give all the time necessary to obtain information. At his age and broken down in health he had not expected to survive that time. Sends extract which will recall the nature of his claims. 423

Enclosed. Extract (in French). The government appropriated his place on the Niagara river for a hospital for the troops and has occupied his house at York, which was burned down, as public property. For neither of these has he been paid, or compensation made. 425

August 1, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to Bathurst. Is grateful for the decision of the Treasury in his case, although it was not so favourable as he thought himself entitled to: applies for a grant of Crown lands to enable him to recover from the losses he has sustained. 403

August 1, Whitehall Place. W. D. Adams to Goulburn. Has been called upon by the Audit Office for the appointments of Powell as Chief Justice, and Smith as Executive Councillor, and for the authority to pay Baby his whole salary for 1815 and 1816, although absent for part of that period. Asks for the necessary authorities so that his account may be settled. 224

Enclosed. Certificate from Gore that two years' salary (1815 and 1816) were due to Baby who was absent part of the time by permission of Drummond. 225

August 11, York. Sergeant Brown to Goulburn. Transmits memorial to Bathurst, the object of it being beyond the power of the administration of the province. 308

Enclosed. Memorial to Bathurst, 10th August. Having expended his means by travelling expenses from France to become a settler in Upper Canada he obtained the temporary occupation of confiscated lands; prays for permanent possession. 309

Licence of occupation for forfeited lands described, dated 5th August, 1818. 311

Certificates of service, &c., (1---). 312

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(In the certificate by Lt. Col. Wells, it is stated that he volunteered to lead the forlorn hope at the siege of Badajos in April, 1812).

August 17, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to Bathurst. Prays for an answer to his application for land as he is anxious to return to Upper Canada. Page 406

August 19, Kew. Taylor to Goulburn. Calls attention to memorial from Bird, sent in February for consideration. 450

August 21, Cupar Fife. James Wilson to Bathurst. Reports that Gourlay who has been on a political tour in Upper Canada, is from the village of Craigrothie, his father was a land speculator who became bankrupt. The son rented a farm from his father, but fled, a warrant being issued for his apprehension; settled in England on a farm, but quarrelled with his landlord, was deprived of it and went to Canada. He is a man of no principle desperate in fortune and may prove a dangerous adventurer in Canada. 454

August 24, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to Goulburn. Did not expect to receive lands under any other conditions than were granted to other military officers, but calls attention to the loss he had sustained by his property being taken possession of, which amounts to £10,000. 407

August 25, Vere Street. Halton to the same. Has had frequent letters from inhabitants of Upper Canada who assisted in defending the province, asking if it is intended that they shall be paid for the losses caused by the war in which many were ruined. Reminds him of the Board appointed to investigate these losses which reported in July, 1816, but no relief has yet been granted, causing great dissatisfaction. Will make no remarks on any of the claims but one, estimated by the commissioners at £5,906 16s. 4d. for supplies and labour. Is aware of the order respecting the forfeited estates, but it may be years before purchasers are found, or if they can be obtained the lands would not produce one-sixth part of the losses, as the forfeited estates are subject to the debts of the proprietors who fled and various heavy charges must accrue. Several letters mention that those subjects of the United States who sustained losses during the war, living in several cases in view of the Upper Canadians, have long ago received remuneration from their government. May he report that it is intended to apply to Parliament on behalf of the Upper Canadian sufferers? 219

August 25, Downing Street. Goulburn to Taylor. Regrets the delay in Bird's case; it has now been cleared of its incumbrances, and the memorial sent to the Treasury, whose decision he hopes soon to communicate. 451

August 28, Whitehall Place. Adams to Goulburn. Repeats his request for authorities to be submitted to the Audit Office in respect to certain salaries charged in his account, so as to have it settled. 226

September 4, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to the same. Acknowledges receipt of Bathurst's decision on his application for lands; that being final, asks that the necessary recommendations to Maitland be procured for him. 411

September 9, Tavistock Hotel. Same to the same (private). Corrects an error as to the rate of tonnage duty, stated in a previous letter. 412

September 11, Clonmell. Major Nicholls to the same. Desires to know as the fees on land grants were very considerable when he left Upper Canada, if in the present instance the land will be given free of expense, and if he can procure the grant before the reduction takes place. Asks for the necessary forms for application. 413

October 6, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to the same (private). Transmits papers respecting the case of Mrs. Bostwick, widow of Lt. Col. Bostwick, which he has detailed in an official communication as written to Sir Francis de Rottenburg on the subject. The low circumstances of the widow. 415

Enclosed. Same date. Statement of the services of Lt. Col. Bostwick. 416

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October 17, St. James's. Kirkland to Bathurst. Transmits for consideration, memorial from Capt. Archibald McLean, late of the incorporated militia of Upper Canada. 344

October 22, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to Goulburn. Is gratified that Bathurst has every disposition to give favourable consideration to the claim of Mrs. Bostwick. Sends extract from letter from de Rottenburg on the services of Bostwick. 419

Enclosed. DeRottenburg to Nichol, 21st October. If Goulburn inquires into the merit of the late Lieut. Colonel Bostwick, he shall give a satisfactory account of his distinguished services. 421

October 25, Clatterford. Mal. MacGregor to Goulburn. Again addresses Bathurst on the subject of the Indian lands on the Credit, and asks that his remarks may be transmitted. 1. The lands were not granted to the Indians as stated in Bathurst's letter to Gore, but were part of their own territory. 2. They retained possession of the banks of the Credit to have the exclusive right of the fishery, now encroached on by whites, both Canadians and people from the United States, who, under pretense of traffic, brutalize them with deleterious spirits, causing a rapid reduction in their numbers, so that they will soon be exterminated. 3. The benefit to the Mississaugas should his offer be accepted, as they would not only be protected, but would derive a permanent income and be secured food and clothing. 4. The benefit in a provincial point of view. He will erect mills at a cost of $20,000 the result of which would be to bring the land into cultivation, which is now a wilderness. If required he shall enter into more minute details and give satisfactory security for any engagements he make make. 372

No date. Chisholm to the same. Has the Rev. Alex. McDonell been promoted to the rank of Bishop in Canada? 320

November 3, Rice Lake. Memorial of the settlers in the township of Smith for repayment of their deposit money and of half of their expenses from Montreal. 381

November 7, Geneva. J. Drummond to Goulburn. Recommends Malcolm MacGregor for a tract of land in Canada. 324

November 11, Mountfort Place. M. C. Cotton to Bathurst. Applies for a colonial situation. 321

November 18, Clatterford. MacGregor to Goulburn. Encloses a letter written last month, but retained till he could send references; encloses one from Drummond, member for Perth, which with one from General Sir Charles Asgill, previously sent should be considered ample. Should his presence be required at the office he is ready to attend. 376

Enclosed. Bathurst to Gore. Does not wish to interfere with the grants to the Mississaugas on the Credit. 377

Memorial of McGregor to Gore for a lease of Indian lands on the Credit for the purpose of erecting mills, &c. 378

December 5, Clatterford. MacGregor to Goulburn. In reference to the terms on which he applies for the lands on the Credit, sends the conditions to which he will bind himself. 383

December 19, Treasury. Arbuthnot to Goulburn. In reference to the letter from Halton, agent for Upper Canada that the sum of £5,906 16s. 4d. for supplies had not been paid. Robinson, commissary general, can give no information but says that before he left Canada all claims were called for by public advertisement and every substantiated claim was settled. 253

PLAN *shewing the* LANDS *granted to the* SIX NATION INDIANS, *situated on each side of the* GRAND RIVER, *or* OUSE, *commencing on* LAKE ERIE, *Containing about 674.910 Acres.*

Surveyr Genl Office
York 2nd Febr 1821.

Thos Ridout
Surveyr General

Scale, four Miles to an Inch