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APPENDIX.

REPORT

OF ARBITRATORS, ON THE FINANCIAL

CONCERNS BETWEEN LOWER AND UPPER CANADA.

The Arbitrators on the part of the two Provinces, not being able to agree upon a basis for the division of duties; and a preliminary decision by the third Arbitrator, having in consequence become indispensable; which decision has established that of the comparative population, as the best criterion to be had, under the impossibility of ascertaining the comparative consumption.

The Arbitrator, therefore, for Lower Canada, under all the circumstances of the case, feeling the great importance to both Provinces of a definitive award now, in preference to a prolongation of the commission by adjournment to a period when it might be impracticable for the Arbitrators to re-assemble, consents that the present population of Lower Canada shall be considered and taken as amounting to four hundred and fifty thousand; but at the same time he retains his opinion, that the comparative population of the Provinces does not furnish an accurate basis for forming an estimate of consumption of dutiable goods therein respectively.

(Signed)

JOHN RICHARDSON,

Arbitrator on the part of Lower Canada.

Montreal, 22d July, 1825.

A true copy from the paper in the possession of the Third Arbitrator.

(Signed)

JOHN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Arbitrator for Upper Canada.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made and passed in the third year of His present Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to regulate the trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," the honourable James Irvine was duly appointed by commission under the great seal of the Province of Lower Canada, bearing date the nineteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, Arbitrator on the part of the said Province of Lower Canada, for ascertaining the proportion to be paid to Upper Canada, for the four years next succeeding the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, of duties levied in the said Province of Lower Canada under the authority of any act or acts passed or to be passed therein, upon goods, wares and commodities imported therein by sea. And whereas in pursuance of the said act of the Parliament of the said United Kingdom, the honourable James Baby was duly appointed by commission under the great seal of the Province of Upper Canada, bearing date the ninth day of September, in the said year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, Arbitrator on the part of the said Province of Upper Canada, for ascertaining the said proportion of duties hereinbefore mentioned. And whereas the said James Irvine and James Baby, the Arbitrators aforesaid, not having agreed in the appointment of a third Arbitrator, the honourable Ward Chipman, an inhabitant of the Province of New-Brunswick, was, in further pursuance of the said act of the Parliament of the said United Kingdom, by warrant under His Majesty's royal sign manual, bearing date at His Court at Windsor, the twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, duly appointed the third Arbitrator for ascertaining the said proportion of duties hereinbefore mentioned. And whereas the said James Irvine having become unable, by reason of ill health, to discharge the duties of his said appointment as Arbitrator as aforesaid, the honourable John Richardson was, in further pursuance of the said act of the Parliament of the said United Kingdom by commission under the great seal of the said Province of Lower Canada, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of June in the said year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, duly appointed Arbitrator on the part of the said Province of Lower Canada for ascertaining the said proportion of duties herein before mentioned, in the room and stead of the said James Irvine. And whereas the said three Arbitrators, that is to say, the said James Baby, the Arbitrator on the part of Upper Canada, the said John Richardson, the Arbitrator on the part of Lower Canada, and the said Ward Chipman, the third Arbitrator, met at Montreal in Lower Canada, on the fifteenth day of this instant month of July, and proceeded to take into consideration the matter referred to them, but the said John Richardson, the Arbitrator on the part of Lower Canada, cannot agree in opinion thereupon with the said other two Arbitrators:—NOW THEREFORE, We, the said Ward Chipman and James Baby, being a majority of the said Arbitrators, do hereby, in further pursuance of the said act of the Parliament of the said United Kingdom, make and certify our award in the premises in manner following, that is to say: We do award and determine that for the four years next succeeding the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one-fourth part of the duties levied in the Province of Lower Canada, under the authority of any act or acts passed or to be passed therein upon goods, wares and commodities, imported therein by sea, shall be paid to the said Province of Upper Canada as the proportion of the same duties arising and due to the said Province of Upper Canada.—In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Montreal, in Lower Canada, this twenty-third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

(Signed)

WARD CHIPMAN, (L. S.)

(Signed)

JAMES BABY, (L. S.)

The undersigned third Arbitrator having deliberately considered the answers of the Honourable the Arbitrators for the respective Provinces to the questions he had the honour to propose to them on the 18th instant, and having understood from them that nothing further is to be submitted on the part of either Province, begs leave to state his opinion as follows:

The undersigned was desirous in the first place that the Arbitrators should be furnished with evidence of the actual quantities of dutiable articles passing from the Lower into the Upper Province; which evidence, if obtained, would have furnished data for determining with precision the proportion of duties to be paid to Upper Canada. It is stated by both parties, that it is impracticable to obtain such evidence; it then becomes a question upon what principle an estimate of consumption shall be founded? The honourable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada maintains that the comparative population of the two Provinces afford a proper basis for this purpose. The honourable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada contends, that the division of duties, according to the scale of population, would be unjust because the relative consumption of rum, an article which is stated to be the chief source of the duties levied at Quebec is much greater in Lower than in Upper Canada, in which latter Province the spirits consumed are chiefly of domestic manufacture.

On the other hand the honourable Arbitrator for Upper Canada, while he asserts that the importation of rum into that Province, is still very considerable, contends that any supposed disproportion in the consumption of this article, is counterbalanced by a greater proportionate consumption in the Upper Province of other dutiable articles. But here again both parties acknowledge that it is impracticable to procure any satisfactory information as to the extent to which an estimate should be modified by the different degrees of consumption of different dutiable articles in either Province. It is to be observed also, that the honourable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada does not propose any other basis for an estimate of consumption in lieu of that of comparative population.

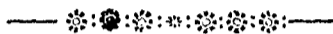
The undersigned sensibly feels the embarrassments attending this question from the total want of evidence of the amount of consumption in either Province of any of the dutiable articles which are the subject of this arbitration, and, under the circumstances of the case as submitted to him, he is of opinion, that there is no principle for the Arbitrators to adopt as a rule of decision but the comparative population of the two Provinces. Should injustice be done to either Province by the adoption of this rule, the undersigned has the consolation to reflect, that the period for which the award will be in force is not a long one, and that before another period arrives for establishing the proportion of duties under the statute, there will be opportunity for either party to devise means for procuring more precise data for making the apportionment.

Comparative population being assumed as the basis of the estimate of consumption, the enquiry will be, what is the population of the respective Provinces? The population of Upper Canada, for the present year, is ascertained by official returns to be 156,886. It appears that a law has been lately passed in Lower Canada for making an enumeration of the population therein, and the undersigned thinks it will be necessary to defer making an award until evidence of the population of the Lower Province shall be derived from the returns under this law, unless the honourable the Arbitrators for the respective Provinces, shall feel themselves at liberty to agree upon an estimate of the population of that Province to be admitted as the basis of an immediate award.

(Signed)

WARD CHIPMAN,
Third Arbitrator.

Montreal, 21st July, 1825.



No. 4.

The undersigned Arbitrator, on the part of the Province of Upper Canada, has the honor to reply to the five Questions proposed on the 18th instant, by the honourable the Third Arbitrator, as follows :

With respect to the first Question, the undersigned begs leave to express his conviction that there exists no correct evidence relating to the actual amount of the dutiable goods which have in late years, passed from Lower into Upper Canada for consumption within the latter Province, and that for many reasons it is quite impracticable to obtain authentic information on that point from any source whatever.

By the articles of the provisional agreement subsisting between the Provinces from 1795 to 1797, the amount of duties payable to Upper Canada was established at one-eighth of the receipts at the Port of Quebec, and this proportion must have been chiefly determined by the supposed amount of the population of Upper Canada when compared with the supposed amount of the population of Lower Canada. In the month of January 1797, when another system was adopted, it was attempted to ascertain the actual consumption of Upper Canada by means of an Inspector stationed at the Coteau du Lac, whose business it was to exact reports of all descriptions of dutiable goods passing upwards by land or water carriage, and to make periodical returns to the governments of the respective Provinces. This system was continued in force until the year 1817, when by a new agreement the proportion of duties on imports payable to Upper Canada, was fixed at one-fifth of the whole, which proportion has been received by that Province under various circumstances, not requiring present notice, up to the period embraced by this arbitration.

On considering the terms of the different agreements thus adverted to, it is evident that great difficulty must have been felt in apportioning to each Province its exact share of revenue. At first a fixed amount of one-eighth was paid Upper Canada, which must have been generally estimated by comparing the probable population and consequent probable consumption of each Province. Next the proportion of revenue for the former was attempted to be ascertained by the returns of the Inspector at the Coteau du Lac ; and when the experience of twenty years had produced loss to one party, and dissatisfaction to both, the inefficacy of that mode of determining the comparative consumption of the Provinces became apparent, and it was found necessary to recur to the original system.

The extension of the settlements along the southern bank of the Ottawa River, and the change which had taken place within the period alluded to, in the state of the intercourse between the Provinces, combined with various other circumstances to render the returns of the joint Inspector imperfect and useless—since the discontinuance of those returns in 1817, no account having any pretensions to accuracy could be kept of even that part of the importation of dutiable articles into Upper Canada, which followed the channel of the Saint Lawrence, and the undersigned is, therefore, unable to devise any means of procuring evidence either respecting the gross amount of such importations by the Saint Lawrence and the Ottawa, or the specific articles of which they were composed. It is to be lamented that no mode of enquiry that may be adopted, can lead to a correct and satisfactory result.

Upon the second question the undersigned wishes distinctly to remark, that, in his opinion the proportion of duties to be awarded Upper Canada, can by no method be established with a clearer approximation to correctness than by assuming the comparative population of the Provinces as the basis of calculation. While it is impracticable to produce the evidence alluded to in the first question of the honourable the Third Arbitrator, a reference to the population will furnish the least exceptionable rule of decision, and will approach the truth with as much accuracy as is compatible with existing circumstances. The intimate connexion between the two Provinces, arising from their position with respect to each other, their identity of interest, and their commercial intercourse which is daily increasing in extent and value, render it difficult and, perhaps, impossible to apportion the common revenue in exact measure to each ; a reasonable approximation to correctness ought therefore to prove satisfactory to both Provinces.

That there are circumstances affecting the consumption of particular descriptions of dutiable articles in the Province as alluded to in the third question proposed, the undersigned is not disposed to deny. Owing to the difference which exists in the habits of the people greater quantities of certain dutiable articles are no doubt consumed in one Province than in the other ; but it is not easy to shew the precise effect which this circumstance should have in varying or modifying an estimate of consumption founded on the basis of comparative population. The want of evidence already adverted to, deprives the Arbitrators of any positive and certain information relative to the exact degree of modification necessary in such an estimate, if indeed any be required.

Rum is an article which adds largely to the revenue, and it is often said that its consumption in Upper Canada, has not only decreased, but it is far below a fifth of the total annual importation. Were this assertion for a moment admitted to be fact, and if there should really be a difference on this head of revenue unfavorable to the claims of that Province, the greater consumption of dry goods by its inhabitants would go far towards restoring the proportion. The population of Upper Canada principally depends for clothing on the importation of British manufactures, while their own domestic manufactures supply the wants of the French Canadians.

The distillation of Whiskey in the western parts of Upper Canada, may have prevented the consumption of rum from keeping pace with the increased demand for articles subject to the ad valorem duty ; but nevertheless the importation of the latter article into the Province is still very considerable. It may be worthy of notice that whiskey was consumed to a great extent immediately after the war with the United States, and yet the returns of the joint Inspector, at Coteau du Lac, imperfect as they were, shewed the consumption of rum in the year 1816, to be one-fourth of the importation at Quebec, while of many other articles the proportion in favor of Upper Canada was still greater ; but the use of whiskey, whatever influence it may be allowed to have on an estimate of consumption, founded on the basis of comparative population, is not confined to Upper Canada, but extends also to the townships in the Lower Province.

In addition to these considerations it is to be observed that the port of Quebec is the common port of the Provinces. A great proportion of the ships which resort to it, approach the shores of Canada for no other purpose than to convey to Europe the rafts of the Upper Province, and it will not be said that the revenue derived from the consumption occasioned by this general resort of sailors and raftsmen for such purposes to Quebec, ought to be applied to the sole benefit of Lower Canada. The sister Province has surely a fair claim to participate in the revenue which is thus created and which must be considerable in its amount.

Besides rum, tea is an article, subject to specific duties, which will hereafter become very productive, since the supply annually sent by the East India Company from China, will put an end to the baneful practice of smuggling in both Provinces. From the peculiar habits of the Upper Canadians it is well known that each of their families consumes thrice as much tea as the family of the French Canadians, and that on this article therefore the proportion of duties will be greatly in favor of Upper Canada. It is in fact very probable that one-half of the annual importation of tea will be consumed in that Province.

Upon the whole the undersigned conceives that though the consumption of particular articles may from various causes be greater in one Province than in the other, the difference does not sensibly affect the estimates founded on the basis of comparative population, which appears the surest guide in forming a fair and impartial decision on the question referred to the Arbitrators.

The undersigned has no means of supplying the honourable the Third Arbitrator with the information required in the fourth question. In the agreement of 1795, giving Upper Canada one-eighth of the revenue as well as in that of 1817, assigning an increased proportion of a fifth, the commissioners no doubt acted on the best means of information within their reach respecting the comparative population and consumption of the Provinces. The undersigned has reason to believe, that at neither of the periods alluded to was a formal census taken of the population in either Province, and that the commissioners must therefore have proceeded upon documents less positive and satisfactory.

In reply to the last question the undersigned begs leave to submit an official paper dated at the Government House at York, on the fifth of July, 1825, which shews, that according to returns made under the authority of a Provincial statute, the population of Upper Canada amounts to 156,886 souls. No official statement has yet appeared of the population of Lower Canada: the undersigned, however, submits a table which was published in the year 1822, shewing the number of inhabitants in the various parishes of that Province; according to this paper the number is estimated at 354,546. This enumeration of the people is said to have been taken under the superintendance of the clergy in the various parishes, and may therefore be considered tolerably accurate.

(Signed)

JAMES BABY,

Arbitrator for Upper Canada.

Montreal, 20th July, 1825.



No. 5.

The Arbitrator on the part of Lower Canada, having taken into consideration the questions submitted by the honourable the Third Arbitrator, dated the 18th instant July, to the Arbitrators of the respective Provinces for the purpose of gaining information, has the honor to reply thereto as follows:

To Question 1st. It is impracticable to obtain evidence of the amount of dutiable goods passing from Lower into Upper Canada, and consumed in the latter Province, in any manner which could enable the Arbitrators to found thereupon an award that would be correct or even approximating to correctness; on the contrary, any evidence now procureable would be so vague and unsatisfactory, as to lead to great error if acted upon.

To Question 2d.—The comparative population of the two Provinces, even if accurately ascertained, would not form a proper basis whereon to found an estimate of the consumption within the Provinces respectively, because that consumption depends upon the habits of the people, and in the article of rum, which is the chief source of the duties levied at Quebec, it is known that the consumption thereof in Lower Canada is very great, and that of corn spirits trifling in comparison; whereas the consumption of Upper Canada is chiefly of whiskey, produced by local distillation from materials of its growth, and that of rum, small in relative proportion; consequently the division of duties by scale of population would be unjust.—Were it however otherwise, the population is only conjectural, not being founded upon enumeration legally made. An act passed in the last session of the Legislature of the Lower Province, for taking a census, which is now in progress of execution; but the result cannot be known before next year.

To Question 3d.—Supposing the comparative population of the two provinces to be a proper basis for forming an estimate of the consumption of dutiable goods within the respective Provinces, under modifications, there are no data to be depended upon whereon any modification could be founded, that would not lead to equal error in practice.

To Question 4th.—There is no document in the possession of the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, to shew that the Commissioners of the two Provinces who concluded the last agreement relating to the proportion of duties, in the year 1817, whereby one fifth was allotted to Upper Canada, took the comparative population of the two Provinces for their basis—the contrary is presumable from the population being then as it is now, matter of conjectural estimate, unsupported by actual enumeration, consequently it cannot be now ascertained with accuracy what the then population of either Province was.

To Question 5th.—The Arbitrator for Lower Canada, cannot give any estimate to be depended upon, of the present population of the two provinces, it has been variously stated according to the various feelings of the estimators, as to the bearing or effect it might have upon political or other Questions, wherein both or either of the provinces have an interest.

Montreal, 20th July 1825.

(Signed)

JOHN RICHARDSON,

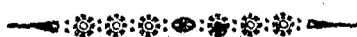
Arbitrator on the part of Lower Canada.

A true copy from a paper in the possession of the third Arbitrator.

(Signed)

JOHN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Arbitrator for Upper Canada.



No. 6.

The undersigned third Arbitrator begs leave, for the purpose of gaining information, to propose to the Honourable Arbitrators for the respective provinces, the following questions.

1st. Is it practicable to obtain such evidence of the actual amount of dutiable goods passing from Lower into Upper Canada, and consumed in the latter Province as will enable the Arbitrators to found thereupon an award, that would be correct, or would approximate to correctness? If this be practicable, from what sources and in what manner is such evidence to be procured?

2nd. In the absence of the evidence alluded to in the preceding question, whether or not is the comparative population of the two provinces a proper basis whereon to found an estimate of the consumption within the respective provinces, of the dutiable articles which are the subject of this Arbitration? If not, what other basis can be assumed for this purpose?

3rd. Supposing the comparative population of the two provinces, to be a proper basis for forming an estimate of the consumption of dutiable goods within the respective provinces, are there any circumstances affecting the consumption of such dutiable goods, or of any particular kinds of them, in either province, which should be admitted to modify or vary an estimate of consumption, founded on the basis of comparative population? and if so, by what means can information be procured as to such circumstances, and the extent to which they should be admitted to modify or vary such an estimate?

4th. It being stated in the report of the joint committee of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada, bearing date the 22d December, 1821, that the commissioners of the two provinces, who concluded the last agreement, relating to the proportion of duties in the year 1817, whereby one-fifth was allotted to Upper Canada, took the comparative population of the two provinces for their basis; is it known, or can it now be ascertained what was the amount of the population of the respective provinces, which the said commissioners in 1817, made the basis of their agreement?

5th. What is the present population of the two provinces respectively, and how ascertained?

(Signed)

WARD CHIPMAN,

Third Arbitrator under the Statute 3d. Geo : 4. Chap. 119:

Montreal. 18th July 1825.

A true copy from a paper in the hands of the third Arbitrator.

(Signed)

JOHN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Arbitrator for Upper Canada,



No. 7.

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

May it please Your Excellency,

When I had the honour to transmit for your Excellency's information, the late award of the Arbitrators, establishing the proportion of duties between the provinces, I did not then make known the reasons which induced me to open, and carry on the business of the arbitration, in the Lower, instead of the Upper Province, contrary to what I had reason to feel assured was your Excellency's expectation, and that generally entertained in Upper Canada.

Feeling myself bound to give such explanation, as may tend to remove the censure I may have incurred by the disappointed expectation, I beg humbly to submit the following statement.

After inspecting our respective commissions, the three Arbitrators, on the 15th July, proceeded to discuss the proportion of revenue to be allotted to Upper Canada.

The Honourable Arbitrator for Lower Canada, Mr. Richardson, then requested, that, as Upper Canada was the party making the claims, I would submit my statement.

I observed, that before entering upon the main subject of the arbitration, I had a few remarks to offer. That I had agreed to come to Montreal as had been explained in my correspondence with the honourable Mr. Irvine, and the honourable Mr. Chipman, on account of the infirm state of health of the former gentleman, and on that ground I had thus, waved the claim, which, as arbitrator for Upper Canada, I had felt myself bound to make for a meeting in that province. Three meetings had been held consequently in Lower Canada, and I felt that something was due in point of courtesy to my province. Understanding however, from Mr. Irvine, that the state of his health would not allow him to proceed to Upper Canada, I had resolved to meet that gentleman at Montreal. The unexpected resignation of Mr. Irvine, had, however, done away with the reasons on which I had acted, and I now therefore had to contend that the arbitration should, on the present occasion, be determined at some place in Upper Canada. I was perfectly ready to acquiesce in the decision of the other gentleman; but at the same time I must inform them that the government and the people of my province, desired to see one meeting within its limits, and that I was bound consequently to urge it upon the other arbitrators.

The honourable Mr. Richardson, upon hearing this statement, represented that for his part he could not think of proceeding to Upper Canada—that he had been nominated as arbitrator for Lower Canada, without his previous knowledge or consent, and that he would rather resign his commission than assent to a meeting at any other place than the present. He begged it to be understood, that his objection arose by no means from a discourteous feeling towards Upper Canada, but from the number of important duties pressing on his attention, which rendered it totally impossible for him to accede to my proposition.

The honourable Mr. Chipman expressed himself desirous that both provinces should distinctly understand his sentiments on the subject, and the motives by which he had been induced, in the first instance, to come to Montreal.

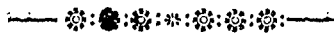
On the receipt of his commission, as third arbitrator between the Canadian provinces, he looked into the Statute under which he was to act, and for the first time attentively examined its provisions. He then wrote to the governors of the provinces, signifying the receipt of his commission, and stating that he held himself ready to repair to Canada, on being notified of the time and place where the Arbitrators would meet. He had received a letter from me suggesting a meeting in Upper Canada; but being solicitous to preserve a strict impartiality, he consulted His Excellency Sir Howard Douglass, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, who approved of Mr. Chipman's intention of proceeding to Montreal in the first instance, and there waiting for the Arbitrators of the Provinces. He appointed the 30th day of June, as the period when he would be at Montreal. It could not of course be other than a matter of perfect indifference as it respected himself, in what town the meeting was held. He felt in no wise concerned in the meetings of former Arbitrators—he knew nothing on the subject, nor could he give any opinion relative to the point of courtesy between the provinces; he was under the impression that the Arbitrators for the respective provinces, would, between themselves, have agreed upon the place of meeting; he had accordingly resolved to repair to Montreal, which was the first place he could reach in Canada, and was besides rather central between York and Quebec—the places where the respective Arbitrators for the provinces resided.

Having thus heard the explanations on this point, I felt myself bound to attend to the objections of the honourable Mr. Richardson, and accordingly proceeded to the discussion of what part of the revenue was to be assigned to Upper Canada, the issue of which I have had the honor to transmit in the award of the Arbitrators.

All which is humbly submitted.

[Signed]
York, 15th Sept. 1825.

J, BABY,
Arbitrator for Upper Canada.



No. 8.

Montreal, Lower Canada. July 23rd, 1825.

SIR,

In pursuance of the directions of the Statute 3d. Geo : 4. Chap. 119, we have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency herewith, our award as Arbitrators, under that Statute for ascertaining the proportion of duties to be paid to Upper Canada for four years, next succeeding the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient Humble Servants,

(Signed)

WARD CHIPMAN, Third Arbitrator.

(Signed)

J. BABY, Arbitrator for Upper Canada.

To His Excellency Major General }
Sir Peregrine Maitland, }
&c. &c. &c. }

True Copy. G. HILLIER.



BURLINGTON BAY COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

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

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

MOST RESPECTFULLY REPORT,

That, since our last Report, the season has been unfavorable for active operation, and although it was supposed at the time it was made, that the driving of piles must be delayed till the operation of the dredging machine so far reduced the strata of land as to facilitate that operation; yet the anxiety of the contractors to get forward with the undertaking induced them to persevere in driving them through the whole body of sand, which composes the dividing ridge between Lake Ontario and Burlington Bay, and have succeeded to the extent of about eighty feet, at two places; a considerable length of block work has also been put down in Burlington Bay, indeed as much as could be done without the dredging machine; but the difficulty of driving piles through a body of sand sixteen feet deep (across the beach) is so great, that it is now proposed to be abandoned, except at either side and at both ends of the cut so as to secure them, and then to reduce this body of sand so as to render the work more easily to be done, as was mentioned in a former report, and to also open a passage for vessels as speedily as possible, finishing the sides of the canal at a future period, without interfering with its usefulness in the mean time; and, as the irons for the dredging machine have arrived from Albany, and the different craft necessary to its use are nearly completed, a short time will suffice to bring it into operation.

The block work sunk last fall, in Lake Ontario, has not withstood the winter storms so well as was expected; more, however, from its limited length and unfinished state, than from such a work not being adequate to meet the violence of the waves and ice. A new break-water is now framing, and the remains of the former one will be used to secure the centre of it; and as the season has now arrived when work can be done in Lake Ontario, and a sufficient quantity of timber being provided to complete the whole work, we do not anticipate any delay in the progress of it.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

[Signed]

JAMES CROOKS,

[Signed]

ROBERT NELLES,

[Signed]

JOHN WILLSON,

[Signed]

MANUEL OVERFIELD,

[Signed]

W. CHISHOLM.

Burlington Bay, 7th May, 1825.

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

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

MOST RESPECTFULLY REPORT,

That the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, wishing to avail themselves of the professional abilities of Mr. Hall, the Engineer employed by us, to superintend the Burlington Bay Canal, we, upon his employing a person of respectability to act in his absence, readily assented to his paying those Provinces a visit, which we understand has been advantageous to them; and, although his journey

was much prolonged beyond the time expected, from contrary winds and bad weather, yet no serious inconvenience has resulted therefrom, and the only regret we feel is, that it should have prevented us from making our report within the time specified by the acts of the Legislature. This delay has been attended with an advantage, however, which we would not now be possessed of, had our report been made at an earlier period, from the circumstance of several heavy gales of wind from the north east testing the sufficiency of the breakwater, which, although not completed gave protection, in one instance, to five vessels, and in another, to six, which withstood their violence with safety.— This is at once a gratifying circumstance and a proof of the sufficiency of the work. The whole of the south wing of the breakwater being in length two hundred and forty feet, and seventy-five feet of the north-wing is now raised to the total height of six feet above the surface of the lake, nearly filled with stone, and one hundred and thirty-one feet of the decking completed, the other parts of the work is proceeding with all due diligence; and in order to lay before your Excellency more precise information as regards its present state of forwardness, we beg leave to submit copies of the Engineer's two last reports on the subject along with this.

In the first undertaking of the kind in Upper Canada, the want of experience, it was foreseen, would be severely felt, and to avoid which, as much as possible, we endeavoured to procure contractors from among those who had been employed in the Erie canal, which, although not precisely of the same nature with the undertaking committed to our superintendence, yet it was thought persons who had been engaged in it would possess advantages over every other class of men unused to the direction of a large number of workmen and excavation of any sort, and to a certain extent we were successful, but suffered a severe loss in one of the contractors at the very commencement, who, to other qualifications for such undertakings, possessed much experience gained in the construction of the harbour at Buffalo. His loss undoubtedly has prevented much from being done, which otherwise would have been done, at the same time those upon whom the contract devolved have exerted themselves to the utmost, and it is more owing to the nature of the difficulties that have occurred, and which could not have been foreseen nor prevented than to any remissness on their parts, that they have not completed the work by the time specified in their contract. These difficulties are now well understood, and the best possible means within their reach have been adopted to surmount them. Much time has also been lost from the delay necessary to complete the dredging machine, and which was not foreseen, but which has had a tendency to retard the progress of the other parts of the work. It is now, however, in full operation, and no doubt is entertained of its capacity to complete the work for which it was intended. Immediately on the return of the Engineer from our sister Provinces we personally examined the works conjointly with him, and again met at the beach on the first instant, the period at which the contractors had undertaken to complete the canal, when upon mature consideration it was decided to prolong the period for its completion to first of October, next year, but to be open for vessels to pass and repass by first July next. Deeply as we regret the necessity of this arrangement, yet no alternative presented itself to us, and we feel every confidence that a further delay will not be necessary; all the machinery and materials necessary to complete the undertaking is now provided, and nothing more is necessary than to follow up the work to its final accomplishment.

At an early period of the undertaking, much doubt was entertained that the sum provided by the Legislature, would suffice to construct the Canal and finish it in all its parts, and the contractors themselves, seem not to have been aware of the large proportion of the expense machinery would bear to the whole undertaking, which is judged to be one-fourth part. It is now evident it cannot be done unless a sum equal to the price of the machinery and apparatus employed, is added to it—say two thousand pounds; and although we are of opinion they will be of incalculable service in many places in the province, when similar works are undertaken, yet we most respectfully submit to your Excellency, whether this in justice ought to become a charge against the Burlington Bay Canal. The necessity therefore of an application to the Legislature of the province at its approaching session, for the grant of a sum equal in amount to their value, appears indispensable, and we humbly submit a petition for that purpose for your Excellency's approval.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

[Signed]

JAMES CROOKS,
ROBERT NELLES,
MANUEL OVERFIELD,
Wm. M. JARVIS.

} Commissioners.

10th October, 1825.

A true copy, G. HILLIER.

(COPY)

Report relative to the Works at Burlington Beach, September 1825.

To the Commissioners for making a Canal at the Piers at Burlington Beach.

GENTLEMEN,

Having, by unavoidable circumstances been detained for a period of 31 days between Halifax and Queenston, I was apprehensive that the contractors at the Beach would be at a loss for instructions, additional to those pointed out in the supplement to my report for May, under this impression, I have lost no time in revisiting the beach, when I find the state of the works to be as follows:—

The Southern division of the Break-water, has been finished to the platform, well filled with stone, and strongly secured with internal piles—this work is 315 feet in length, 20 feet in width, and 22 feet in height from the bottom of the water to the top of the road way, and contains 1,040 cubic yards of Stones.

The severe North East gales of 16th and 20th August, furnished proof of the security of those parts that were in a finished state, they have sustained no injury, while the Northern unfinished face suffered considerably. This part of the work is now under repair, and preparations are making to sink the remainder of this head.

One hundred feet of the North Ontario pier has likewise been sunk, though not perfected, 162 feet of piling has also been executed, the Beach excavation continues to be prosecuted at intervals, when the workmen cannot attend to the piers:

After six months labour, the dredging machine has now been brought into operation. This machine appears perfect in all its parts, works easy and with effect—two expensive tenders have been prepared to accompany the machine in its operations, several new boats and scows have also been found indispensable.

ESTIMATE OF THE EXPENDITURE AT BURLINGTON BEACH FROM THE 1st MAY TO THE 1st SEPTEMBER.

Lumber received upon the Beach, Saw boards &c. according to the annexed account marked №	\$1500	00
Labour during May, of 40 men,	-	-
“ “ June, 42 do.	-	-
“ “ July, 58 do.	-	-
“ “ August, 68 do.	-	-
5735 days at 5s. per day	-	5735 00
Stone furnished by Contract, 184 3-4 Cords of different prices,	-	290 00
Labour of Teams for four months,	-	400 00
Driving 152 piles at 3 dollars each,	-	456 00

ESTIMATE OF DREDGING MACHINE AND TENDERS, EXCLUSIVE OF TIMBER AND LABOR.

Materials, - - - -	\$1135 88	} See account No. 2.	-	1733 29
Iron, - - - -	597 41		-	140 00
A Stone Boat, - - - -	-		-	10254 29
Amount of comparative Estimate according to the original calculations -				7478 60

CASH RECEIVED BY THE CONTRACTORS FROM THE FIRST MAY.

Upon the May report, - - - -	\$2000 00
Upon Sheldon's Security, - - - -	2000 00
Upon Mr. Crook's Note, - - - -	200 00
Total receipt to the 1st September—\$1200 00	

As all the Machinery has now been prepared for completing every department of this work, the operations of the present month will be exclusively directed to sinking the remainder of the break-water, securing it properly with piles, and with the dredging machinery p as on onwards to Lake Ontario, which will be succeeded by sinking of piers, or pile-driving, as the nature of the ground will admit.

I have the honour to be gentlemen,
Your very obedient Servant,

Burlington Beach, 8th Sept. 1825.

(Signed)

FRANCIS HALL.

(COPY)

To the Commissioners for making a Cut and Piers at Burlington Bay.

GENTLEMEN,

During the month of September, and from the date of last report, the prevalence of Easterly gales has prevented an extension of the break-water, further than 71 feet.

The addition is now raised to the required height and loaded with Stone.

One hundred and thirty-one feet of the break-water decking has been completed—The Burlington Lake excavation, by the dredging Machine, continues—the high winds at present prevent a determination, by exact measurement of the quantity excavated.

The total number of piles driven upon the beach and in Burlington Lake are 233, no timber has been received upon the beach according with the original estimate.

THE EXPENSE FOR THE PRESENT MONTH WILL BE AS UNDER :—

Raising 71 feet of the Break-Water, 20 feet in width, and 24 feet in height,	£102 0 0
Stone, 1120 Cubic yards, at 2s. 6d. per yard,	140 0 0
Decking 131 feet of the platform,	26 4 0
Proportions of workmanship and fastenings,	8 14 8
Driving 24 Piles, at 15s. each,	18 0 0
Allow for excavation 3000 Cubic yards, at 3d. per yard,	37 10 0

Estimate for September, £332 8 8

It is with satisfaction the Reporter informs the Commissioners, that the benefits which were expected to result to the public from the completion of this work, has, in its unfinished state in part, been realized.

During the severe gales from the north-east, which commenced about the middle of last month, and continued unabated until the 27th, a number of vessels has found secure moorings under the protection of Burlington Break-water—five schooners remained under cover several days.

The misfortune of the Union Schooner, having taken the ground, has not diminished the confidence of lake commanders, as to the utility and importance of the work, as since that period, 6 vessels has received protection until an abatement of the wind permitted their departure.

Burlington, 1st Oct. 1825.

(Signed)

FRANCIS HALL, Engineer.

BURLINGTON BEACH, Oct. 1st. 1825.

To the Commissioners for making a Canal and Piers at Burlington Beach.

GENTLEMEN,

During the month of October, notwithstanding the severe and continued gales from the east and north east, an extent of six hundred and forty-five feet of additional piers has been placed in Lake Ontario, all nearly filled with stone, and raised three feet above the surface of the lake.

The excavation in Burlington Lake is continued by the deepening machine, a space, 100 yards lineal, is now opened to the requisite width and depth.

An additional stone-scow 40 feet in length, and 14 in width, has been framed and planked.

The Break-water works continue permanent, no injury has been sustained or appearances of damage by the late gales.

The work has so effectually protected the late sinking of piers in Lake Ontario, that no loss of timber, or delay has occurred,

ESTIMATE OF THE WORKS EXECUTED AT BURLINGTON BEACH, DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

Excavation upon Burlington Lake, 300x50x12=60,000 cubic feet, or 13,333 cubic yards, minus	} £141 13 3
2000 yards on last months excavation=11,533 cubic yards, at 3d. per yard,	
Piers 645 feet at contract rate £806, deduct one half as underfinished,	403 0 0

£544 13 3

Deduct 1-3th per cent, 68 5 0

Balance for Contractors. £475 8 3

In consequence of the advanced state of the season and the difficulty of applying labour to advantage—the number of workmen upon the Beach may be diminished so soon as all the piers in Lake Ontario are laid down.

The excavation may continue until prevented by ice. It is expected that two months active operations of the dredging machinery will be sufficient to open a clear passage from 12 feet water in Burlington Lake, to the same depth in Lake Ontario.

I have the honour to be Gentlemen,

Certified, G. HILLIER.

Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed)

FRANCIS HALL.

Report relative to the works at Burlington Beach for the month of November, 1825.

To the Commissioners for making a Canal and Piers at Burlington Beach.

GENTLEMEN,

The general progress of the works upon the beach have not advanced so expeditiously during the present month as previous exertions seemed to indicate.

About 250 feet of additional piers have been sunk, those formerly put down have been raised and partly loaded with stone; preparations are making to secure the works for the winter.

In consequence of the advanced state of the season the workmen have experienced considerable delay in procuring the necessary quantity of stone.

While the weather will permit the dredging continues with effect; the piling advances very slow, but a considerable supply of square timber has lately arrived upon the beach.

From the nature of last month's operations it is impossible correctly to estimate the exact quantity of work done, will therefore leave it for the Commissioners to determine what award may be considered requisite to meet present exigencies.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to be your obedient,

[Signed]

FRANCIS HALL.

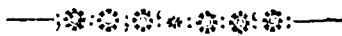
ESTIMATE OF WORK DONE AT BURLINGTON BEACH FOR NOVEMBER 1825.

Additional piers 250 feet and 15 feet in width, £313 18 6; deduct half for underfinishing	£156 19 3
Excavation calculated 8200 yards, at 3d.	102 10 0
Timber received, 7275 feet, according to accompanying statement, £33	30 0 0
Boards, &c. 837 feet	2 5 0
	£291 14 3

The extra raising and quantity of stone cannot now be properly estimated until the piers are finished.

[Signed]

FRANCIS HALL.



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

The Burlington Bay Canal Commissioners—

MOST RESPECTFULLY REPORT,

That, since our report 10th October last, the tempestuous weather, usual at this season of the year, has prevented so large a quantity of work from being done on the canal as otherwise would have been the case, and particularly the dredging and boating of stones to fill in the piers, notwithstanding which, a great extent of those has been sunk in Lake Ontario, and the dredging has been proceeded in, in Burlington Bay, with all due diligence. We beg leave to refer your Excellency to a copy of the Engineer's reports for the months of October and November, for a detail of the operations during that period.

The experience of the last autumn has fully tested the utility of the work committed to our superintendence, even in its unfinished state, and no doubt is now entertained either of its ultimate completion or great usefulness when done; and the public seems to call so loudly for an extension of the original plan, that we feel it a duty to state to your Excellency, that were the Legislature to grant a sufficient sum, in addition to that already provided, and to be repaid in the same manner by a toll, to carry the canal to the village of Coot's Paradise, we feel persuaded nothing could more immediately tend to promote the prosperity, not only of this District, but of those lying in its neighbourhood; and the machinery for making this additional cut being in our possession, it appears to follow as a matter of course after the completion of the other. With this view of the subject, we humbly request your Excellency's approbation of an application to the Legislature for a grant of money equal to the purchase of the machinery now in use at the beach, and to attain the last object, which from its great usefulness and small expense in proportion to the extent, and conceiving that nearly all the productions of the District will pass through it, holds out a reasonable expectation that it will redeem itself in as short a period of time as the former.

For your Excellency's information, and that of the Legislature, (should we be so happy as to obtain your Excellency's approbation for an application to it for funds) we have procured plans and estimates, by which it appears the whole distance to be cut is only three miles, great part of which is an open marsh where the dredging machine can operate to great advantage, and no locks required, and the expense in consequence only £5,000, including the purchase of the machinery, which sum will be reduced considerably by the sales of the apparatus, after its completion—unless its retention might be deemed expedient in case of other works requiring its assistance in this or other parts of the Province.

The extent of inland navigation which would thus be opened, would be nearly twelve miles including one of the finest harbours in the world, greatly improving the defences of Burlington Heights, (if ever occupied as a military position,) and carrying the navigation for vessels into the heart of the country, and into the immediate neighbourhood of the most extensive establishments for manufacturing flour and sawing boards, in Upper Canada.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

[Signed]

[Signed]

[Signed]

[Signed]

JAMES CROOKS,
MANUEL OVERFIELD,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
WILLIAM M. JARVIS.

Report relative to the Burlington and Dundas Canal.

Having examined the alluvial and marsh lands upon the route of a canal, intended to connect the Town of Dundas with Burlington Lake, the reporter begs leave to submit the accompanying map, section and estimates of the probable expense for completing the same.

The Canal line is marked with red upon the map, total distance from the basin proposed at the town of Dundas to deep water in Burlington Lake, is three miles ; of this extent 440 yards will require to be excavated in the usual manner, the remaining part may be done at comparatively little expense by aid of the powerful dredging machinery now in operation upon Burlington Beach.

Estimate for a Canal 40 feet in width at water level, depth of water 10 feet, according to the particular estimate, £4468 16 0.

Estimate for a Canal 31 feet in width at water surface, and 8 feet in depth, according to detailed estimate, £3306 12 0.

By a proper application of labour all this work may be finished by the first June, 1827.

(Signed)

FRANCIS HALL.

Burlington Beach, 2d December, 1825.

Estimate of the expense of making a Canal from Dundas to Burlington Lake.

CANAL 10 FEET IN DEPTH AND 40 FEET AT WATER LEVEL.

	Yds.	yds.	yds.	d.						
Canal size,	440	× 52 =	22,800	a 7 1-2	-	-	-	-	-	£715 0 0
	440	× 50 =	22,000	a 7 1-2	-	-	-	-	-	687 10 0
	3520	× 31 =	109,120	a 3	-	-	-	-	-	1364 0 0
	880	× 30 =	26,400	a 2	-	-	-	-	-	220 0 0
Basin,	100	× 60 =	6,000	a 7 1-2	-	-	-	-	-	187 10 0
20 per cent for contingencies, management, &c.					-	-	-	-	-	634 16 0
Estimated expense by Des Jardins,			10,560	a 7 1-2	-	-	-	-	-	660 0 0
										<u>£ 4468 16 0</u>

CANAL 8 FEET IN DEPTH AND 31 FEET AT WATER SURFACE.

	Yds.	yds.	yds.	d.						
Canal size,	440	× 40 =	17,600	a 7 1-2	-	-	-	-	-	£550 0 0
	440	× 40 =	17,600	a 7 1-2	-	-	-	-	-	550 0 0
	3520	× 18 =	63,360	a 3	-	-	-	-	-	786 0 0
	880	× 18 =	15,840	a 2	-	-	-	-	-	132 0 0
Basin,	100	× 60 =	6,000	a 7 1-2	-	-	-	-	-	187 10 0
20 per cent for contingencies, management, &c.					-	-	-	-	-	441 2 0
Estimated expenses by Des Jardins			10,500	a 7 1-2	-	-	-	-	-	660 0 0
										<u>£3,306 12 0</u>

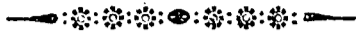
(Signed)

FRANCIS HALL.

Burlington Beach, 2nd. Decr. 1825.

REPORT

On London District Division.



The select committee to whom was referred the bill for dividing the District of London, with instructions to consider and report whether it would be more advisable under present circumstances to divide the said District, or to remove the District Town to some more central position; and in either case to report what site would be the most eligible for that purpose, have considered the matters referred to them, and have agreed to the following report:—

Although the District of London is extensive, comprehending many Townships, which must eventually contain a very great population; yet your committee are not of opinion that its extent is such as to render a subdivision necessary, merely upon that ground. Had there been any insuperable objection to removing the District Town from its present situation, your committee would have considered it a necessary consequence that the District should be divided, because the distance of the western sections from Vittoria, is so great, that the inconveniences of attending courts from thence, and the expense of serving process in that quarter, are evils too serious to be suffered to continue; but there being no Town of any magnitude at Vittoria, and the public buildings there having been destroyed by fire, since the signing of the petition upon which the bill referred to the committee was brought in, it appears to your committee, that there is now no sufficient reason for retaining the District Town at a place so near one extremity of the District. It will be seen that by removing it to a situation perfectly central, no inhabitant of the District would have more than 45 miles to travel to reach the District Town, and there would, therefore, be as little reason to complain of inconvenience on that head, as in any other District of the Province. By retaining the District undivided, the advantages of an undant Treasury, applicable to purposes of local improvement, must speedily be felt—the present incumbrances upon its funds will soon be discharged, and your committee are convinced that the District of London, remarkable as it now is for the excellence of its soil and climate, and its flourishing settlements, will soon become one of the first in the province, in respect to its public means, and the respectability of its local jurisdictions and institutions.

To obviate present inconvenience and render any future alterations of its boundaries, the less necessary, the committee recommend that the Townships of Walpole and Ratham, should be annexed to the District of Niagara, and that so soon as any part of the territory now unsurveyed between the present settlements and Lake Huron, shall be organized, a line extending westward from the north-east angle of the Township of Zorra, until it strikes the shores of Lake Huron, shall form the northern boundary of the District.

It appears to your committee that the most eligible site for the District Town, taking every circumstance into consideration, is the reservation for a Town Plot in the Townships of London and Westminster, near the forks of the River Thames. It is not exactly central, but very nearly so, and combines altogether more advantages, in the opinion of your committee, than any other situation in the District.

Your Committee further recommends, that, to insure the immediate erection of a suitable Gaol and Court House for the District, an additional one-third of a penny in the pound shall be raised by assessment, and that five Justices of the Peace of the District, be appointed Commissioners with power to borrow upon the credit of the District funds, the sum of £3000, and to contract for and superintend the erection of the said building, upon the proposed site of the new District town. Your Committee think that it would be desirable to nominate a majority of the Commissioners from among the Justices of the Peace living in the County of Middlesex, as they could more effectually, and at less inconvenience to themselves, afford the necessary superintendence, and that one of the Justices residing in each of the other counties, might be properly added.

They have prepared drafts of bills to be delivered in with this report, for effecting the several objects suggested in it; they have not inserted the names of any gentlemen as Commissioners for the purpose last mentioned; but they take the liberty to suggest the nomination of the Honourable Thomas Talbot, Mahlon Burwell, James Hamilton, Charles Ingersol, and Francis L. Walsh, Esquires, as gentlemen under whose direction they have no doubt the measure will be judiciously carried into effect.

In conclusion, your Committee beg leave to suggest, that as Vittoria unfortunately no longer affords the necessary accommodation for the administration of justice, there appears to be no reason why the several courts should not, without further delay, be held in a situation more convenient for the inhabitants of the District, and they have made provision accordingly in the draft of a bill herewith submitted.

The evidence taken by your Committee, and annexed to this report, will show the reasons which have influenced them in the opinions they have formed.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Chairman.*

Committee Room, January 9th, 1826.

Thursday, December 22d, 1825.

The Committee met.

The Attorney General in the chair.

Read the order of the House appointing the committee.

Bill read for erecting Middlesex into a separate District.

The petition of Ira Schofield, and other inhabitants of the County of Middlesex, read

James Mitchell, Esquire, called in and examined.

In what part of the District of London do you reside, and how long have you been an inhabitant of the District?

In the township of Charlotteville, where I have lived since the year 1807.

What situations do you hold in the said District?

Judge of the District Court and several other small offices.

You have read the petition for erecting the County of Middlesex into a separate District: do you think such a measure advisable or not, and on what grounds?

I think it is at present inexpedient, owing to the state of the funds. There is still a considerable debt due for the Gaol and Court-House, and I have always thought that the County of Middlesex ought to pay its proportion of that debt.

The Gaol and Court-House being at present destroyed, does any good reason remain for retaining the District town at a place so near one extremity of the District?

I think the Gaol and Court-House cannot be said to be destroyed—the walls are not materially injured—a contract has been entered into for putting on a roof—the funds to be subscribed by individuals—no estimate has been made of the expense required for putting it again into a good state of repair; but I have heard persons say that it might be made much better and more secure than before for an

expense much less than the original cost—materials for putting on the roof are brought to the spot—the committee of subscribers did not feel themselves authorised to contract for more extensive repairs until the magistrates had met.

Can you state what particular local advantage led to the placing the District town in Charlotteville, in the first instance ?

I cannot ; it was selected by the Legislature.

Do you think, from the nature of the soil and the mode of settlement, that the population is now, or is likely, within a few years, to become greater and more dense to the westward of the centre of the District, or to the eastward ?

I think, at present, the greater population is in the eastern section of the District; but cannot speak positively. It is probable that in time the greater population will be in the western section. Upon the subject of the present situation of the District town, I think it is deserving consideration whether, rather than abandon the present situation and the remains of the Gaol and Court-House, it would not be advisable to have the inferior courts held alternately in the different counties, and the Court of King's Bench in a central situation.

Can you offer any other remark to the committee as to the expediency of dividing the District or retaining it as it now is, either altering site of the District town, or continuing it at Vittoria ?

None.

What objection occurs to you against annexing the angle embracing Walpole and Rainham to the District of Niagara, in case of the County town being removed to the centre of the District of London ?

I think it would be a convenient arrangement ; they have more inducement at present to go to Niagara than in the other direction, from the nature of the land communication and their local situation ; and in case of the Welland Canal being completed, it would doubtless be more convenient for them.

What is your opinion with respect to the propriety of annexing Bayham and Malahide to the County of Norfolk or Middlesex ?

I think they were originally conceived to belong to Norfolk ; the patents for lands in those townships describe them as being in Middlesex ; the majority of the inhabitants I believe preferred being annexed to Norfolk ; but since the destruction of the Gaol and Court-House, I am led to think that a majority have become of a different opinion—conveyances have been always registered in the County of Middlesex; but I believe some have been occasionally offered to the Register of Norfolk for Registry.

Looking at the Map and taking all things into consideration, do you think it would tend most to the prosperity of the District, to divide it into two Districts, or to retain it undivided, selecting a central position for the District Town ?

My conviction is, that to retain it undivided, and select a central position for the District Town, would ultimately be attended with the best effects, though probably it might not meet the present wishes of the inhabitants.

Tuesday, December 27th, 1825.

The Committee met.

The Attorney General in the chair.

Francis L. Walsh, Esq. M. P. for the County of Norfolk, attended the Committee and was examined.

In what part of the District of London do you reside, and how long have you been resident there ?

In Charlotteville, where I have lived since my childhood.

Have you a very particular local knowledge of the County of Middlesex ?

Nothing more than having several times passed through it.

If it were thought expedient to retain the District of London undivided, and adopt a central position for the District Town, do you not think it would be desirable to annex the whole, or a part of the triangle at the east of the extremity of the County of Norfolk, to the District of Niagara ?

I think it would be for the benefit of the inhabitants of Walpole and Rainham to annex them to the District of Niagara; but I would not recommend it, unless they first signified their willingness. The population is small, and they now resort principally to the District of Niagara. The land in those Townships is generally good.

Do you think on the whole, it would be better to erect Middlesex into a separate District or to retain the District undivided, taking a central position for the District Town ?

I think it would be better to retain it undivided, provided the inferior courts were held in the different counties alternately—that is, twice a year in the District Town, and once a year in each of those counties in which the District Town shall not be situate.

Looking at the District altogether, what position do you think would be most eligible for a District town, combining intrinsic advantages of situation with the general convenience of the inhabitants ?

I think the town should be upon the old Western road, but whether in Dorchester or London I can not say.

Can you state any particular reason why you think the District Town should not be removed from its present situation to one more central ?

One reason is that the walls of the Gaol and Court-House are still standing, and they might be fitted for the general purposes of the District within a shorter period, and at less expense, than new buildings could be erected—the greater number of the magistrates reside in that section of the District—many individuals have purchased property in the neighbourhood of the present District Town at a high price, in consequence of the situation, and their interest would suffer much by the change.

Is there any thing connected with the division of the District that you would desire to state to the Committee ?

Nothing particular occurs to me, except what I have stated.

Wednesday, December 28th, 1825.

The Committee met.

The Attorney General in the Chair.

Samuel Ridout, Esquire, Sonr. Clerk Surveyor General's office, called in and examined.

Will you be so good as to inform the committee what reservations for a Town or Towns, still exist in the Counties of Norfolk, Oxford and Middlesex ?

In Oxford, at the upper fork of the Thames, there is a Town Plot reserved of about 2000 acres, not yet laid out. There is no other in the County of Oxford. In Middlesex there is a reservation for a Town Plot, part in London and part in Westminster. The reservation was originally much larger than at present, several lots of 100 acres having been portioned out of the tract, and some disposed of, I believe under the superintendance of Col. Talbot—there remains at present nearly 2000 acres, not yet laid out. In Dorchester there is another Town Plot reserved of about 800 acres.

Thomas Hornor, Esquire, M. P. for Oxford, called in and examined.

In what part of the District of London do you reside ?

In the Township of Burford, in the County of Oxford, where I have resided sixteen years.

What is your opinion as to the expediency of erecting the County of Middlesex into a separate District ?

I think it would be well to leave the District as it is at present, and to place the District Town in some central position with regard to the County of Norfolk only, or in some situation most convenient, with respect to the principal Roads, somewhere I think in Wood House Gore, near the Village of Simcoe—distance about 7 miles from the present County Town—when I give this opinion, it is because I think some years hence the County of Middlesex must be set apart, and eventually the County of Oxford also; but this may not be for many years, provided the District Court and Sessions were held in the different Counties alternately.

Do you think it would be expedient to annex Walpole and Rainham to the District of Niagara?

I think not, it would be attended with much inconvenience, as respects the registry of deeds, and I do not think it would be advisable on other grounds.

If it were determined to keep the District of London undivided, selecting a situation most convenient to all the inhabitants, and in other respects most eligible—what do you think would be that situation?

In my opinion London is the best situation, besides it being nearly central, it would be on the great line of communication through the Province, and therefore more convenient for the circuits, as the Judges of Assize must pass through it, and also it would form a point of connection between the Western District and other parts of the province.

J. Matthews, Esquire, M. P. called in and examined.

What is your opinion with respect to the expediency of erecting the County of Middlesex into a separate District?

It was my opinion when I first came here that it would be well to do so; but, from all I have since heard, and the consideration I have recently given to the subject, I think it would be more desirable to retain the District undivided, and select a situation the most convenient for a District Town. In this view of the subject I think that London would be the best situation for the District Town, provided Walpole and Rainham, or rather the whole of the triangle at the eastern end of Norfolk, were annexed to the District of Niagara, and the rear boundary of the District of London were to be formed by a line produced due West from the north-east corner of Zorra to Lake Huron.

Thursday, December 29th, 1825.

The Committee met.

The Attorney General in the Chair.

Charles Ingersol, Esquire, M. P. called in and examined.

In what part of the District of London do you reside, and are you a Magistrate of the District?

In Oxford, where I have resided constantly for 6 years past, I am a Magistrate in the county of Oxford.

What is your opinion of the expediency of erecting the county of Middlesex into a separate District, as prayed for by the petitioners?

I am decidedly against it. I think it would be injurious to the District generally, by increasing the public expenses of that part of the country, and impoverishing the District Treasury so as to retard public improvement.

Do you think that the District of London could, without great inconvenience to its inhabitants, be preserved entire, without a necessity, from its extent, to divide it at any time; and, if so, do any local changes appear to you advisable?

I think there will never be any necessity for dividing it if the District town is placed more in the centre of the District, and I think the reservation at the forks of the Thames, in the township of London, is the most eligible situation. I think it would tend to the convenience of the inhabitants of Rainham and Walpole to annex those townships to the District of Niagara.

Do you think it would be advisable to form a northern boundary for the District, by a line extended due west from the north-east corner of Zorra to Lake Huron?

I am of opinion that it would.

Is there any considerable village now formed at St. Thomas's, and is there in your opinion any inducement, with reference to roads, population or natural advantages of situation, to place the county town there rather than at London?

There are about fifteen or twenty houses, and I think it probable a considerable village will arise there; but there is in my opinion no reason to prefer it, as the site of a county town, to London, but decidedly the reverse. It is navigable, for certain seasons of the year, to Lake Erie, down Kettle Creek; the distance is 12 miles; I believe produce is chiefly transported from St. Thomas's to Lake Erie by the river.

Are you acquainted with the amount of the revenue of the District, and the annual expenditure and present state of the treasury?

The amount of assessment in 1825, is £998. I cannot state the exact expenditure—the treasury is at present £2000 in debt, principally for the Gaol and Court-House—I think the expenditure, including the interest, falls little short, if at all, of the whole revenue.

John Rolph, Esquire, M. P. a member of the committee, is asked whether he considers it expedient, with reference to the general interests of the District of London, that the County of Middlesex should be erected into a separate District?

If the county of Middlesex were formed into a separate District, including Bayham and Malahide, I do not think it would be fair as respects the county of Norfolk; but I believe it is the wish of nine out of ten of the inhabitants of those townships to be attached to Middlesex—I am of opinion, that if Middlesex were constituted a new District, Oxford and Norfolk (including Bayham) united, should form another District, and the District town of the latter be placed in some situation convenient for the inhabitants of both, which would be some where on the great Western Road.

Do you think it preferable to divide the District as prayed for, or to retain it undivided, placing the District town in a position more central than at present?

I think if the inferior courts could be holden in each county it would be better to keep the District entire, and select a central situation for a District town; otherwise I think it would be most convenient, for the people of the District generally, that it should be divided in the manner I have already mentioned.

What is your opinion as to annexing Walpole and Rainham to the Niagara District?

I think if the inferior courts could be holden alternately in the several counties, or if Norfolk and Oxford alone constituted a District, it would not be desirable to detach them from the London District; but if the District remains undivided, and the town is placed in the centre, and all the courts held there, I think it would be expedient to annex Walpole and Rainham to Niagara.

What do you think would be the best site for a District town, in case the District remains undivided?

If the inferior courts were held alternately in the several counties, I think the reservation for a town in the township of London is decidedly in the best situation; and indeed, at all events, if the district is to remain entire I think it the best situation. I think there is no sufficient inducement to select a situation upon the shores of the Lake. St. Thomas's is a considerable village; but I think the situation not so eligible as London.

Duncan McCall, Esquire, M. P. called in and examined.

In what part of the District of London do you reside?

In Charlotteville near Vittoria.

What is your opinion respecting the desired division of the District?

I think it would be better to leave it at present as it is; the District treasury is at present in debt, and it will take a long time to get rid of the incumbrance, if the District is divided, on account of the increase of expense.

What is your opinion as to the District remaining forever undivided?

I think the people would be best accommodated by continuing it as it is, having the District town near the centre, provided the inferior courts could be held in each county alternately.

What situation do you think the most eligible for the District town, in that case?

I think somewhere upon the western road in the township of Dorchester. London is too far west, in my opinion.

Do you think it would be desirable to annex Walpole and Rainham to Niagara, in case of the District remaining entire?

I think they appear to belong, most naturally, to Niagara; but I should not be for transferring them unless the inhabitants desired it.

James Gordon, Esquire, M. P. a member of the committee, being asked by the board whether he can give any information that can be of use to the committee in deciding upon the expediency of dividing the District, or of selecting (in case it shall remain undivided) a more central site for a District town?

I reside in Amherstburgh, and have frequently travelled by land through the District of London—I have generally pursued the road through Delaware, Oxford, and Burford—I have travelled the road crossing from Howard into Talbot Road, from thence along Talbot Road to the Grand River. Viewing the general interests of the District and its geographical extent, I think it would be inexpedient ever to divide it—my opinion is against all unnecessary subdivisions of Districts, in as much as it tends to render all local establishments less respectable, and to increase expense, thereby disabling the District, in a great measure, from promoting the public welfare by making roads and bridges. If a central position is chosen for a District town, no inhabitant need travel more than from forty-five to fifty miles to it, an inconvenience that can hardly be considered unreasonable, and not so great, by any means, as now exists with respect to the Western District, where some of the inhabitants must travel seventy miles to Sandwich. I think, if by this means the District of London remains undivided, it will inevitably, from its extent and the excellence of its soil, be one of the most opulent and respectable Districts in the Province.

From any local knowledge I possess of the district, and of the various communications through it, I am of opinion, that the township of London combines more advantages for a District town than any other situation. If the District remains undivided, I think the inferior courts should be holden in the different counties alternately; but I have not considered this subject maturely.



General Statement of Receipts and Payments by the Commissioners of Internal Navigation.

To Amount of payments accounted for in general statement 19th December, 1823 - - - -	2442	0	8½	By amount of Receipts by Warrants on the Receiver General, as per general Statement, dated 19th December, 1823. - - - - -	2600	
“ Amount disbursed for completing the Survey between Lake Ontario and the River Ottawa, per Abstract marked A. - - - - -	608	9	0	” Amount of Warrant on the Receiver General in April, 1824. - - - - -	600	
“ Amount of contingencies of the Board between 19th December 1823 and the present time, including Secretary’s salary and travelling expenses, per Abstract marked B. - - - -	391	3	2½	” Amount of Warrant on the Receiver General, in November, 1824. - - - - -	800	
“ Amount of disbursements for measuring the Lakes on the Rideau Canal, &c. per Abstract marked C. - - - - -	156	1	5½			
“ Amount disbursed for boring the Beach at Burlington, &c. per Abstract marked D. - - - -	73	13	3½			
“ Amount disbursed for the Survey at Presque Isle Harbour, per Abstract marked E. - - - -	88	8	9½			
“ Balance returned the Receiver General, including a certificate for £5 5 of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, issued in payment to the Engineer by Commissioner Nichol, at the time of its failure - - - - -	240	3	6½			
	£	4000	0	0	£	4000

JOHN MACAULAY, *President.*
Commissioners of Internal Navigation.

York, 5th February, 1825.

UPPER CANADA.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of Pensions paid by Edward McMahon, Agent for paying Militia Pensions, between the 1st January and the 31st December, 1825.

To whom Pensions Paid. (Disabled.)	No. of Vouchers	Rank.	Regiment to which belonging when wounded.	Action in which, or how wounded.	Pension paid from	For period to	Amount, Currency.		
							£	S.	D.
Ebenezer Avery	1	Private	2d Leeds	Accident on service	1st January,	31st December, 1824	20	0	0
John Bertrand	2	Bugler	Incorporated	Niagara Frontier	do.	do.	20	0	0
Andrew Borland	3	Private	3d York	York	do.	do.	20	0	0
Stephen Beland	4	"	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	do.	do.	20	0	0
George Campbell	5	"	1st Lincoln	Fort George	1st July, 1824.	30th June, 1825	10	0	0
James Crawford	6	"	Kent Volunteers	River Thames	1st January, 1824.	31st December, 1825	30	0	0
John Connell	7	"	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	do.	do.	30	0	0
Joshua T. Cozens	8	Captain	Stormont	Accident on service	do.	do.	10	0	0
John Dewar	9	Sergeant	2d Glengary	do	do.	do.	10	0	0
Richard D. Drake	10	"	2d Norfolk	Stoney Creek	do.	do.	30	0	0
Archelaus Farrum	11	Private	2d Leeds	Ganouque	1st January, 1824	30th June, 1825	30	0	0
Lawrence Furry	12	"	3d Lincoln	Black Rock	do.	do.	20	0	0
Richard Hull	13	"	Incorporated	Fort Erie	do.	do.	20	0	0
George Hutchison	14	Seaman	Provincial Navy	Lake Erie	do.	do.	10	0	0
Andrew Kennedy	15	Private	3d York	Queenston	do.	do.	20	0	0
Robert Kirkpatrick	16	Ensign	2d Lincoln	Chippawa	do.	do.	10	0	0
William Laughton	17	Private	2d Essex	Accident on service	do.	do.	30	0	0
John McDonell	18	Captain	Stormont	do	do.	do.	20	0	0
William McMillen	19	Private	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	do.	do.	20	0	0
Elijah Mudge	20	"	Addington	Accident on service	do.	do.	30	0	0
Charles McKinnon	21	"	Oxford	do	do.	do.	30	0	0
Farquhar McBean	22	"	2d Glengary	do	do.	do.	40	0	0
John Mitchell	23	"	1st Glengary	Near Cornwall	do.	do.	20	0	0
Thomas Major	24	"	Kent Volunteers	Ogdenburgh	do.	do.	20	0	0
Philip Petrie	25	"	3d York	Long Woods	do.	do.	20	0	0
Thomas Ross	26	"	Provincial Artillery Drivers	Queenston	do.	do.	10	0	0
Thomas Silverthorne	27	"	1st Glengary	Accident on Service	do.	do.	20	0	0
Thomas Smith	28	"	1st Norfolk	Ogdenburgh	do.	do.	20	0	0
James Secord	29	Lieutenant	2d York	Fort Erie	do.	do.	20	0	0
Thomas Servos	30	Captain	1st Lincoln	Lundy's Lane	do.	do.	20	0	0
Jacob Snyder	31	Private	Stormont	Queenston	do.	do.	20	0	0
Joseph Shephard	32	"	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	do.	do.	30	0	0
John Seelye	33	"	3d York	York	do.	do.	30	0	0
Joseph Wheaton	34	"	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	do.	do.	10	0	0
Samuel Wier	35	"	1st Lincoln	Saint Davids	do.	do.	30	0	0
Zachariah Warner	36	"	2d Lincoln	Chippawa	do.	do.	20	0	0
	37	"	2d York	Lundy's Lane	do.	do.	10	0	0

Widows.	No. of Vouchers	Name of late Husband.	Regiment to which he belonged.	Action in which, or how killed.	Period for which Pension Paid To
Mary Adams	38	Samuel Adams	2nd Lincoln	Chippawa	31st December, 1825
Margaret Booth	39	Joshua Booth	Addington	Casualty on Service	do.
Elizabeth Coghill	40	George Coghill	1st Lincoln	Lundy's Lane	do.
Jerusha Dettlor	41	John Dettlor	3d York	York	do.
Margaret Green	42	Samuel Green	2d York	Casualty on Service	do.
Mary Grass	43	George Grass	1st Lincoln	Fort George	do.
Jane Jones	44	John Jones	do.	Died in captivity prior. of war	do.
Susannah McDonell	45	Christopher McDonell	3d Lincoln	Chippawa	do.
Mary McLean	46	Allan McLean	Kent	Casualty on Service	do.
Marie A. Rabbie	47	Jean B. Rabbie	Provincial Artillery Drivers	do.	do.
Sarah Roberts	48	William Roberts	1st Essex	Fort Meiggs	do.
Cicete Reaume	49	Pascal Reaume	do.	River Rasin	do.
Mary Taylor	50	Peter Taylor	Oxford	Lake Erie	do.
Anne Turney	51	George Turney	2d Lincoln	Chippawa	do.

To whom Pension paid. (Guardians.)	No. of Vouchers	Name of deceased Father or Orphan Children.	Rank.	Regiment to which belonging when killed, &c.	Period for which Pension Paid To
Christian Almart	52	John Hendershot	Private	5th Lincoln	30th June, 1825
Lydia Barker	53	Stephen Pier	do.	2d Lincoln	31st December, 1824
Francis Burke	54	Daniel Murray	do.	3d York	do.
Henry Corral	55	John Corral	Captain	Oxford	do.
William and Hannah Dockstader	56	James Forsyth	Private	2d Lincoln	do.
Phebe Goodson	57	William Cameron	do.	1st Lincoln	do.
Anne Hickson	58	Jacob Wilkerson	do.	2d Lincoln	do.
Sarah McGowen	59	Robert Taylor	do.	do.	do.
Allan McLean	60	Edward Walker	Captain	Incorporated	do.
Catharine McGrath	61	John McGrath	Private	do.	do.
Anne Reaume	62	Pierre Baufisher	do.	do.	do.
Albert Eyckman	63	Joseph Bastedo	do.	2d Essex	do.
William Smith	64	Thomas Smith	do.	2d Lincoln	do.
Elizabeth Saunders, alias Elrod	65	Mathias Saunders	do.	3d York	do.
John Thompson	66	Martin McLellan	do.	1st York	do.
Louis Testier	67	Louis Blanchette	Private	1st Lincoln	do.

Amounting to the sum of One Thousand Five Hundred and Twenty Pounds, Canada Currency.

£ 1,520

Militia Pension Office, York, 31st December, 1825.

EDWARD MCMAHON, Agent,

For Paying Militia Pensions.

(Examined) J. BABY, Inspector General.

The Select Committee appointed to report upon the several Petitions of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company; of JAMES GORDON, Esq. a Stockholder in the said Company; of JACOB UPPER, and others, Inhabitants of the District of Niagara; of SAMUEL WOOD, and others, and of the Inhabitants of the Town of Niagara, and its vicinity; have, pursuant to the order of the House, considered the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following as their *First Report.*



YOUR COMMITTEE, desirous of affording to the House the most satisfactory means of judging of the actual progress of the very interesting and important undertaking in which the Welland Canal Company is now engaged, and also of the prospect of its successful termination, have proceeded to examine such Witnesses, and to receive such other testimony as appeared to them most likely to furnish information that might be safely relied on.

Your Committee had also in view the necessity of enabling the House to determine upon the most satisfactory grounds, the expediency of authorising the Government of this Province to assist the Company, either by a loan, or by subscribing stock, according to the spirit of a Resolution passed in the last Session; and they have also examined into the various complaints which have been urged by individuals, either against the Charter itself, or the manner in which it has been acted upon. They have further endeavoured to inform themselves with respect to the expediency of authorising a deviation from a part of the course of the projected Canal, for the reasons stated in the petition of the President and Directors; and of the propriety of sanctioning the prayer of the petitioners of the Town of Niagara and its vicinity, for permission to cut a canal, navigable for boats, leading from the Welland Canal, after it descends the mountain, to the Town of Niagara.

Upon these and other points, which incidentally presented themselves, your Committee have received the evidence which is subjoined to this Report; and they now beg to lay before the House the following remarks, as the result of their deliberations upon it.

It appears to your Committee that the calling upon the present Stockholders to pay up a very great proportion of their subscription, while the one half of the stock considered necessary for the undertaking, and authorised on that understanding by the Legislature, has not only not been subscribed, but in truth, has not yet been actually solicited, is a measure which, if it be even admitted to be strictly legal, is at least not one which the actual Stockholders could reasonably be supposed to have anticipated, or to have been prepared for; and, therefore, your Committee feel it desirable to relieve them from this unexpected pressure. The evidence will shew for what reason the one half of the stock was intended to be withheld for a time from the market, and from what circumstances it has been withheld so long. It is the opinion of your Committee that when the necessary documents arrive in England, and a committee of agency is properly organized, there is little question but the amount of stock required will be taken up in London, and in the mean time, such is the confidence of the committee in the ultimate success of the undertaking, that they have no hesitation in recommending to the House the confirmation of their vote at the conclusion of last session, by authorising the Government to borrow on debenture the sum of Twenty-five thousand Pounds, to be loaned to the Welland Canal Company, for a period of three years, at the rate of Interest paid by the Government, and upon the security of the Company's Bond.

This manifestation of confidence, the Committee thinks is due to the prompt and strenuous exertions of the Company, by which, as it will be seen, the whole line of the Canal from the Welland to the 12 mile Creek, including also the harbor on Lake Ontario, has been actually put under contract, under circumstances, which leave no reasonable ground for doubt that, with the exception of the deep cut of which the increased cost is noted in the evidence, the whole will be completed early in the summer of 1827, for a sum within the amount heretofore estimated; and by this proof of public confidence in the undertaking the Committee are persuaded that the subscription of the remaining stock will be placed beyond question, so that the Company may proceed, as they have begun, without apprehension.

Upon the second point mentioned in the petition of the President and Directors, namely the sanctioning a deviation in part of the route from the Welland to Lake Ontario, for the purpose of shortening the distance, diminishing the expense, and avoiding inconveniences in the descent of the mountain, which render a canal upon the present enlarged scale, impracticable upon the former route, except at a very great cost, your Committee have maturely deliberated. and they have no doubt whatever remaining in their minds that the proposed alteration is decidedly expedient; but upon that point the Reports of Messrs. Clowes and Roberts, are so entirely satisfactory that, in the absence of any Evidence to the contrary, your Committee have concurred in recommending it.

With regard to the remission of duties on such articles as the Company, or Contractors are compelled to import from the United States of America, for carrying on the work, your Committee found, at first, some reason to hesitate, from their desire, on the one hand, to protect the public revenue, and their inclination on the other to see every obstacle removed that might occasion loss or difficulty to the persons engaged in a work of such great consequence to the country. From information which the Committee has received from W. H. MERRITT, Esq. since his last examination, there is reason to suppose that the whole amount of duties which it will be necessary to pay upon the Importations alluded to, through the progress of the work, will not be less than five or six hundred pounds.

It will be seen by the Evidence on that point, that to compel the Contractors to obtain these articles in this Province, (or such of them rather, as could be procured here,) would subject *them*, and of course ultimately the *company*, to unreasonable disadvantages, and, this being satisfactorily ascertained, the Committee have agreed to recommend a remission of the duties, persuaded that it will not be thought desirable to increase the revenue by enhancing, in any degree, the cost of a public work undertaken with so much spirit. It is believed that many precedents of such an indulgence are afforded with respect to similar works in England, and your Committee therefore are only at a loss as to the proper mode of extending it in this case. The duties in question are imposed by a recent British Act of Parliament, and therefore your Committee conceives that their payment in the first instance must be complied with, and the relief must be afforded by authorising by Law the repayment from the Provincial Treasury of a sum of equal amount.

A careful examination into the various complaints which have been preferred by Individuals against the Company, charging them with an unnecessary and improper interference with private Rights, has afforded your Committee no grounds to believe either that the charter conveys greater powers than are required for the carrying on a work of such a description, or that those powers have been in any manner abused.

Indeed, hitherto, very little has been done that can have interfered with the improved possessions of any person, and wherever in the course of the work, damages are occasioned by the act of the Company, the Law appears to provide a convenient and just method of obtaining compensation.

If unauthorised acts, shall be committed occasioning injury to Individuals, the company are liable as a Corporate Body to an action for such injury. Indeed upon this branch of their enquiries your Committee are inclined to suggest that the Company is rather the party that appears to require additional protection, and that it might be neither unjust nor inexpedient to provide that in estimating the damage done to Individuals, consideration should be given to the benefit which the Individual derives from the canal, as well as to the injury it occasions, upon the principle explained in the Evidence of Oliver Phelps. This is the rule with respect to the Erie Canal in the State of New-York, and it appears to your Committee not unreasonable, for they have, indeed, grounds to believe that the actual value of all the possessions through which the Canal is to pass, is already much enhanced in consequence of the projected work, and that not a few of the Individuals who have urged complaints against its being taken through their property, would be exceedingly disappointed if their applications were literally taken—it being their object rather to strengthen, by such remonstrances, their claim for Damages, than to prevent the completion of the Canal.

With respect to the enjoyment, for ordinary purposes, of the privilege of water brought down by the Canal, your Committee conceives that it is proper to provide that if, in any case, the canal should interfere with the convenient enjoyment of any advantage of water previously existing, free access to the Bank of the canal should be secured to the party.

One of the most material points to be considered by your Committee is the propriety of either *directing* the company, or *authorising* Individuals, to build Bridges over the canal, in order to connect the possessions of persons through whose land the Canal will pass. It is evident to your Committee that to multiply Bridges upon a Canal intended for navigation by Sloops and Schooners would be to increase exceedingly the delay and inconvenience of the passage, and their impression is, that Bridges should only be required to be built by the Company, where some principal Highway is intersected by the Canal, and that Individuals should only be allowed to erect them for the purpose of connecting Buildings or improvements of considerable value, and that restrictions as to the form of such Bridges should be imposed, and also as to the periods during which they should be left closed. Your Committee are happy to believe that the canal passing through the route now intended will occasion as little inconvenience of every kind to the inhabitants of the adjacent lands as could be expected to occur in the prosecution of so great a work, and when they reflect upon the incomparably greater advantages which it will bring to those Individuals, they have less difficulty in recommending that the navigation should not be embarrassed by the impracticable effort to obviate every inconvenience which it must unavoidably occasion.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Chairman.*

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

WITNESSES.

William Hamilton Merritt, Esq.
The Honorable J. H. Dunn,
James Gordon, Esq.
John J. Lefferty, Esq. M. P. P.
John Clark, Esq. M. P. P.
Robert Dickson, Esq.
Edward M^r Bride, Esq. M. P. P.
Zaccheus Burnham, Esq. M. P. P.
Donald M^r Donald, Esq. M. P. P.
The Honorable William Allan,
Mr. Oliver Phelps,
George Keefer, Esq.

Saturday, November 26th, 1825.

THE COMMITTEE MET.

The Attorney General in the Chair.

William Hamilton Merritt, Esq. called in and examined.

Are you Secretary to the Welland Canal Company?

I am acting Secretary to the Company.

Have you in your possession the reports of the Civil Engineers which are referred to in the petition of the President and Directors of the Company?

I have: these are the reports referred to, the one is a survey and report by Mr. Clowes, the other Mr. Roberts.

(Here the witness delivered in the reports which were read, and are as follows.)

“FIRST GENERAL REPORT.

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

“For the proposed line of route to connect Lakes Erie and Ontario.”

“Commencing at the outlet of Grand River to make a safe and permanent Harbour, would require a pier from West side of said River, running South Easterly into lake Erie 440 yards, answering as a Break-water against the South West winds, and giving the current of river a turn the same course as current in Lake, also a pier 200 yards long on the east side, to prevent the water from spreading itself, by which means a sufficient quantity of water would be collected in a body, the current of which would prevent the bar forming at the junction of the two waters. Thence following the Grand River two miles to Broad Creek river, averaging about 700 feet wide, and 16 feet deep water, no other expense necessary than forming tow path, where it is proposed to leave the river. In the first two miles after leaving the river the land rises 8 feet above the surface of Lake Erie, and to water level in said marsh, then crossing said marsh 8 miles to Lot No. 17 4th Con. Wainfleet, the surface in this distance varies but little in any part, its general appearance being one vast swamp interspersed with small ponds of water, varying from 3 to 6 feet deep of soft black mud on a bed of strong blue clay; many places for several hundred acres together, are entirely free from timber, where it is wooded it is principally Tammarack; it is evident from the nature of the of the swamp unless the water in the canal was 4 feet below the surface of the marsh, it would not drain it so effectually, the next 2 1-4 miles crosses Lot No. 17, and part of 16, 4th con. Wainfleet to head of Miseners creek following course of same, cutting off the curves and straightening the creek to first forks below Misener's Mill, water level in the river Welland, the first 3-4 mile descent 6 feet to Mr. McDonald's, crossing rich black illuvial flats heavy timbered, the next 1 1-2 falls 9 feet; by adhering to the bed of Misener's creek the expense would be much diminished, admitting 10 feet cutting through the marsh, there would be one Lock of 4 feet descent into the Grand River, and two of 6 feet each into the Welland; on this principle there is a summit between the two rivers, and would require a feeder brought from the Grand River, about 16 miles in length; from the first forks of Misener's creek to the Welland is two miles, to render the same navigable for schooners, it will be necessary to form a tow path and deepen the creek on an average 18 inches, thence down the Welland to Mr. J. Brown's farm, to mouth of Canal now in operation, is 9 miles river, averaging about 250 feet wide, and 12 feet deep, no other expense necessary than forming tow path and alteration of bridges (making a distance between lake Erie and John Brown's farm of 25 1-4 miles)

Aggregate of Estimate for a cut on the summit,	£28157	6	6
Do. Do 11 feet deep to drain the marsh more effectually,	45831	13	1 1-2

“To render a feeder useless and bring the waters of Lake Erie through the marsh descending into the Welland by a lock of 8 feet fall, aggregate of Estimated cost £69540 13 11.

“To connect these rivers from a small creek about six miles above the outlet of the Grand River by means of the Oswego or lot No. 5, 2d concession Canboro near Mr. William Robinson's mill is a distance of 5 1-4 miles, the land in this route is composed of strong brown clay, excellent for a Canal, frequently crossing ravines and swails which would considerably lessen the expense, the Canal would then descend into the Grand River with 2 locks of 6 feet fall each and into the Welland with 3 of 7 feet fall each, a feeder to supply this summit as described above, from Mr. William Robinson's to the intersection of Oswego with the Welland is a distance of five miles, the banks on the Oswego are sufficiently high to admit a lock being placed at its outlet, thereby raising the water at Mr. Robinson's to the depth of 7 feet making a Canal that distance at the trifling expense of clearing creek and forming tow path; thence down the Welland 25 miles to J. Brown's farm or Canal, the whole distance being navigable for vessels drawing 12 feet water: the only expense necessary is forming tow path and alteration in bridges making a distance from lake Erie to Brown's farm of 41 1-4 miles, and aggregate of estimate, £26,930 2 10

Section No. 1 intersects the Welland on Brown's farm, at the outlet of a small creek frequently crossing the same in the distance of 3 1/4 miles to section No. 2, the outlet of this creek presents a favourable situation for forming an extensive Basin, at a comparative small expense, and the Banks are well situated for the erection of Warehouses, &c.; the Welland is very wide at this place, would admit a number of Vessels, Rafts, &c. to lie without obstructing the navigation of the river.

A Section No. 2. a lock must be placed to guard against the fluctuation of the Welland as well as to regulate the quantities of water necessary for navigation and hydraulic purposes, at No. 2, commences the dividing ridge between the waters of the Welland and the head waters of the 12 mile creek, this ridge commences with 16 feet and runs 2 miles, then descends to 10 feet and varies in height from 16 to 54 feet deep cutting. In this ridge the only formidable obstacle presents itself in connecting the two Lakes on the most extensive scale and can be done at less than 1-2 the expense of any other situation between Niagara River and Burlington Bay, the nature of the Strata this ridge is composed of, having been ascertained, its completion as to time and cost can be accurately computed, say within two years from the time contracts have been entered into; thence to proposed dam at Wilson's is 1 1/4 miles, at the end of the first half mile falls below level near Mr. Adley's, running down a ravine which adds a little to the length but lessens the amount of its cost; the next 3/4 mile adhering to the bed of the middle branch of 12 mile creek to Mr. Wilson's clear land, where it is proposed to place a dam between 2 projecting points and raise the water to the same level as the river Welland; forming a reservoir of 70 or 80 acres, and a canal at the expense of clearing creek and making tow path; thence 1 1/2 miles to Van Every's near the Queenston road, in this distance the line crosses 2 small ravines and 2 branches of the Beaver dam creek, each having a short length of deep cutting between them, lying very convenient for the embankment, it is proposed to place only one bank and form a reservoir at each of the above branches, the south one containing about 40 or 50 acres, the north one would back 7 feet water a distance of 47 chains, forming for that length an excellent canal and reservoir of at least 40 acres; from Van Every's to head of Lock No. 1; in Shriners ravine, a distance of 1 mile crossing a dividing ridge between the beaver dam creek and Shriners ravine, the summit of which is 32 feet 10 inches above level, the Strata is blue clay mixed with small stones, not difficult to excavate: from foot of dividing ridge to head of Lock No. 1, Shriners ravine falls to four feet below level making a distance between the Welland and lock No. 1 of 6 1/2 miles, in the last 3 miles would be 3 large reservoirs, the advantages arising from which are very great, being situated at convenient distances, so as to afford excellent harbours for vessels and lumber to any extent, as well as to admit any quantity of water to be drawn off for the supply of locks and machinery without creating any sensible current in the deep cut.

In the next 3/4 mile ending at the township line between Thorold and Grantham about half the above distance, the line continues in Shriners ravine, the banks of which are sufficiently high care being taken in choosing the most favorable situation for Locks and Waste-weirs; the Canal would average 160 feet wide and from 7 to 11 feet water, leaving the ravine opposite Mr. Keefer's distillery, and running parallel with the mountain below Mr. Keefer's requiring only a lower bank to form a canal on an average 100 feet wide, making this pond equal in supply to more than 1 mile of Canal obtained at a very trifling amount which forms the principal part of reservoir for Locks descending mountain.

By adhering to the rake of the Mountain we descend by a succession of Locks with a sufficient pound between each to the head of Shavers Ravine, I would therefore by all means recommend the adoption of this route as it will make a perfect and complete canal throughout, without being subject to the necessary delay in combined locks.

Thence 1 mile down Shaver's ravine to intersection of Dick's Creek and 1 1/4 miles down Dick's Creek to Bridge at St. Catharines descending in the above 2 and 1/4 miles 104 feet with 12 locks, the Banks of this ravine and Creek allow of every advantage being taken by placing the locks, waste-weirs &c. between projecting points and save nearly all the excavation in the bottom of the same, the whole distance forming a natural Canal 150 feet wide and 9 feet deep; although Dick's Creek is the main water course for a number of small ravines its great width, and care being taken in placing locks, &c. would render all artificial works erected thereon perfectly secure; at the termination of Dick's Creek at St. Catharines, there are excellent conveniences for Hydraulic establishments, situated at the side of the York and Niagara road, commanding a great extent of a well cultivated country. From the bridge at St. Catharines to the outlet of the 12 Mile Creek into Lake Ontario is 5 miles (making a distance between the river Welland and lake Ontario of 15 3/4 miles) in this distance the line adheres to the bed of the 12 Mile Creek, with but little variation in the first two miles, there is 13 feet fall, descended by two locks, one at Mr. Merritt's, and one at Mr. Adams' Mill (making 311 feet fall) descended by 34 locks between the Welland and lake Ontario; the guard or entrance lock at harbour (making 318 feet bottom level) all the alterations necessary in the 12 Mile Creek, are in the first two miles between St. Catharines and Mr. Tenbroecks, the remaining three miles being rendered navigable by the formation of Harbour.

To form a good and permanent harbour at the 12 mile pond, it will be necessary to place a lock at the foot of West bank, thence carry an embankment across to the East bank, 430 yards long, there placing a waste weir 132 feet wide, a protecting pier to be carried from the East-wing wall of lock, into lake Ontario, in a N. W. direction 200 yards, the waste weir standing 3 feet above the present surface of water in the pond would give a depth of 8 feet water, a distance of 3 miles and form a harbour sufficiently deep for any vessel navigating lake Ontario, and in extent upwards of 350 acres, varying from 4 to 20 feet deep water; to render the harbour useful for vessels navigating the Lakes but two large for the Canal, it is proposed to construct the lock at the entrance into lake Ontario of suitable dimensions for that purpose, a small quantity of excavation will be required in the Lake, and at the entrance into the pond, and a tow path making up said pond 3 miles, when completed on the plan proposed will form an extensive Harbour by far the most safe and secure of any on lake Ontario. Estimated cost from the Welland to Lake Ontario including Harbour, &c. complete £110,015 19 8."

ROUTES.	Distance in miles between Lakes.	Total Amount.
"Bringing the waters of Lake Erie thro' the Cranberry Marsh,	41	£179,556 13 7
"By having a 4 ft. summit in the Cranberry Marsh feeder &c. complete,	41	155,847 12 9 1/2
"By way of the Oswego feeder, &c. complete,	56	136,946 2 6

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed.)

SAMUEL CLOWES, Engineer.

GEORGE SMITH, Clerk W. C. C.

A TRUE COPY.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have examined two routes for that part of the Welland Canal, which is situated between Andrew Wilson's and St Catharines, and having reviewed the ground attentively, and examined and compared the Estimates on both those Routes, accompanied by two Members of your Board, and assisted by your Engineers, take the liberty to Report as follows:

1st. On the Route by Shaver's Ravine and Dick's Creek, or the Easterly Route to St. Catharines, the Estimates of expense are as follows:—

Grubbing and Clearing 20 1 2 acres,	-	-	-	-	-	£268	10	0
Chopping and Clearing 23 do,	-	-	-	-	-	84	0	0
Clearing Beaver Dam Creek,	-	-	-	-	-	34	9	4
Earth Excavation,	149,943	yards,		£5,623	1	0		
	117,523	"		3,672	11	10	1-2	
	34,727	"		868	3	6		
	4,136	"		68	18	8		
								10,232 15 01-2
Rock do.	17,136	yards,						2,142 0 0
Embankment,	20,484	"		£768	3	0		
	35,078	"		1,096	3	9		
Puddling,	7,418	"		185	9	0		
								2,048 15 9
Waste Weirs and Trunks in the Embankment—4, at £10 each,	-	-	-	-	-	40	0	0
Lockage—298 feet, at £57 13s. per foot, lift,	-	-	-	-	-	17,180	0	0
Bridges over Canal—9, at £60 each,	-	-	-	-	-	540	0	0
Fencing Canal,	-	-	-	-	-	136	17	6
								£32,708 7 71-2

Which is an average of £4,815 13s. 8d. per mile.

On the Route from Wilson's meadow, by Beaver Dam and down the mountain to Brown's flats, and passing Thomas' mills, to St. Catharines, the Estimates are as follows:—

Grubbing and Clearing 17 acres,	-	-	-	-	-	£284	18	0
Forming Towing Path through Reservoir,	-	-	-	-	-	26	8	0
Excavating Earth,	-	-	-	-	-	11,604	4	10 1-2
Do. Rock,	-	-	-	-	-	5,751	17	0
Do. Loose Stone,	-	-	-	-	-	271	14	0
Embankments	-	-	-	-	-	£998	1	3
Puddling, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	97	6	6
								1,095 7 9
Culvert—1,	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
Lockage—298 feet, at £57 13s. per foot, lift,	-	-	-	-	-	17,180	0	0
Bridges over Canal—10, at £60 each,	-	-	-	-	-	600	0	0
Fencing the Canal,	-	-	-	-	-	163	5	0
								£36,987 14 71-2

On a careful examination and comparison of the calculations made by Mr. Clowes, Engineer, on the different items of expense to be incurred in constructing the Canal on the above mentioned Routes, I am of opinion the same are reasonable, and are such prices as are usually paid for similar kinds of work, on other Canals where I am acquainted.

On the within Route, the mountain is so steep that the following Combinations of Locks will be unavoidable, and is the best arrangement which can be made, viz:

17 Combined Locks } 3 Combinations of 3 Locks each, and 12 feet lift, nearly.
 } 2 Combinations of 4 Locks each, and 12 feet lift.

These Combined Locks, with short pounds between the setts, reach to the foot of the mountain. It is believed by Mr. Clowes, your Engineer, and with some propriety, that Wooden Locks will not be sufficient for such heavy lifts, and for which reason he has added to the above, 17 Locks which are to be made partly of stone.

Amount brought from within,	-	-	-	-	-	£36,987	14	71-2
The amount proposed to be added to make a part of the lift of each of the 17 Locks, (on the mountain,) of stone, is estimated at £1,532 each,	-	-	-	-	-	26,055	0	0

The distance on this route is 8m. 16chs. and will cost, £63,042 14 71-2
 Which is an average of £7,688 2s. 8d. per mile.

From the above Estimates it appears that, setting aside the allowance for Stone Locks, (£26,055,) still there is a difference in favour of the Easterly Route, viz:

West route by Beaver dam, as above, length 8m. 16chs will cost,	-	-	-	-	-	36,987	14	71-2
East route by Dick's Creek, 6m. 60chs will cost,	-	-	-	-	-	32,708	7	71-2

Difference in favour of the Easterly Route—1m. 36chs.—and will cost less, £4,279 7 0

Duly considering the advantages and disadvantages of the two Routes above estimated, it is but just to observe, that the Westerly Route has many great facilities for making a Boat Canal; but it must also be observed, that for a Canal of dimensions for Lake Vessels, it is not so favourable as the Easterly Route: the principal difference consists in the steep declivity where the 17 Locks are to be placed. These Locks being of great lift, and combined as above stated, will always be a source of unavoidable delay to vessels, or boats, meeting at those Locks, and these inconveniences will be increased in proportion to the trade which passes through them. Double or Combined Locks of wood are more perishable than Single Locks, as the intervening Locks are liable to be emptied quite to the bottom, whereas Single Locks have always water in them equal to the depth of the Canal.

From Andrew Wilson's the Easterly Route passes a low ridge, and enters the Valley of a branch of the Beaver Dam Creek, which will form a Reservoir of 40 or 50 acres, there is also a cut of about 30 feet deep for a short distance, which is ascertained to be soft clay of easy excavation. Passing this Cut the Canal enters Shriver's Ravine which will afford a very copious basin, near which the line of Canal crosses the line between the Townships of Thorold and Grantham; and here the descent of the mountain commences, which is very easy and gradual; every Lock, it is believed, can be built single: as the line is at present, there would be one combination of about 3 Locks. Another great advantage is, that the Locks need not exceed 8 feet lift, which are much more convenient and durable than those of greater altitude.—Having descended the mountain the line is very straight, with a gentle declivity, to the head of a Ravine, which has very much the appearance of a wide Canal; along this Ravine the Canal is conducted with but

little expense, except the necessary Locks and Waste Wiers, and clearing away the timber and constructing a towing-path. This Valley will afford spacious and beautiful Basins at the head of each Lock, quite to St. Catharines, affording at each Lock, also, Hydraulic power equal to the lift of such Lock: and considering the great number of Basins between the Welland River and the Lake Ontario, the supply of water will at all times be both equal and ample. Being fully satisfied that the Canal from Wilson's Basin by Beaver Dam and Dick's Creek, or the Easterly Route to St. Catharines, is not only shorter and cheaper than the more Westerly Route, though great pains and much time have been taken by Mr. Clowes, Engineer, in order to ascertain the facts, and to locate those Locks to the best possible advantage, down the mountain as above stated, on the Westerly Route. The Easterly Route has decidedly the advantage in running more contiguous to public roads, in the capacity of its Basins, and the gentle declivity by which it descends the mountain to the beautiful Valley of Dick's Creek, which is at present unimproved and presents no claims for damages of consequence. I would for the above reasons recommend and decide that the Easterly Route is the most suitable and proper line for a Canal, both for intrinsic value and for public accommodations of trade, manufactures, &c.

The distance from Welland River to Lake Ontario, on this Route, is fifteen and three fourths miles, and is composed of Canal and Reservoirs, and Basins, in the following proportions :

From Welland River to Deep Cut is	- - - - -	60 ch's. Canal.
Through Deep Cut	- - - - -	2m 0 do.
To Head of Reservoir	- - - - -	40 Reservoirs.
Reservoir from end of cutting to Wilson's	- - - - -	0 0 0 60 ch's.
Cutting from Wilson's to Beaver Dam	- - - - -	73 0 0
Reservoir along Beaver Dam Creek	- - - - -	0 0 0 47
Cutting to Shriner's Ravine	- - - - -	1 0 0 0
Reservoir to Township line at head of Locks	- - - - -	0 0 0 60
Cutting descending mountain to Shaver's Ravine	- - - - -	1 20 0 0
Reservoir and Natural Canal thence to Lake Ontario	- - - - -	0 0 2 7
		m6 33 m9 27

In the above distance we have to excavate an entire Canal but six miles and thirty-three chains: the remainder of the Route is Reservoirs or large Artificial Ponds, formed in Vallies and Ravines, and by being deeper than the Canal will afford much the pleasantest part of the Navigation, as Boats and Vessels can be towed through them with more ease and expedition than along the narrow Canal.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

NATHAN S. ROBERTS, ENGINEER.

St. Catharines, 16th August, 1825.

The Hon. JOHN HENRY DUNN called in and examined,

Will you be so good as to state to the Committee what situation you hold in the Welland Canal Company?

I am President of the Company.

Will you have the goodness to state to the Committee such matters as you think may enable them to judge more clearly of the several points embraced in the Petition of the President and Directors of the Company presented to the House of Assembly, and to make any representations respecting the progress of the Canal which the Company may desire to offer?

Immediately after the passing of the last Act a meeting of the Company was held and the Stock being limited to £200,000 it was thought desirable to reserve £100,000 for the London Market—I went to New-York, instructed by the Board to get Stock Subscribed to the amount of £50,000, but, finding a great readiness to subscribe, I accepted Subscriptions to the amount of £75,000 and might, I think, have got the whole amount if it had been wished for.

The remaining £25,000 was taken up in Lower and Upper Canada—After the above had been Subscribed, Mr. McGillivray, a Director appointed by the Act, at whose instance, in a great measure, half the Stock had been reserved for the London market, wished to withhold his reference to England, until he could himself personally inspect the route—He came up in September last, for that purpose, and having satisfied himself upon the subject, a meeting of the Board was held at Saint Catharines, and it was resolved to send a Gentleman to England with the necessary information to procure Subscription of Stock—The Solicitor General accordingly has proceeded to England for that purpose, and, in the mean time, it is resolved to apply for no more Stock in this Country. The whole Line from the River Welland to Lake Ontario is actually put under Contract. It is divided into 15 or 20 Contracts, the Harbour is also Contracted for—the Contracts are for a Canal of Seven Feet Six Inches in Depth of Water, Thirty Four Feet at Bottom, Fifty Two Feet Six Inches at Top, except the Deep Cut, which is about Two Miles in Length, and is Fifteen Feet at the Bottom and Thirty two Feet Six Inches at Top, the Locks are to be of Wood, Twenty Two Feet in Width, and One Hundred Feet in Length. According to these Contracts that part of the Canal will be completed for the following expense, viz:—

The Deep Cut,	- - - - -	£75,000
The remainder, including the Harbour,	- - - - -	38,000
		£113,000

The part of the Canal above the Welland, and not under Contract, as estimated by Mr. Clowes, will cost, including the Harbour at the Grand River, about, £80,000, 0 0 and this Estimate is upon a plan for bringing down the water of Lake Erie, instead of being supplied by a Feeder from the summit level. The latter plan would have cost, by Estimate, somewhere about £23,000. To bring the water of Lake Erie all the way occasions an additional excavation of almost Twelve Feet.—The contracts actually taken have been all under Mr. Clowe's estimate, except the Deep Cut, which will cost 1-5 more than he had estimated.

The Contracts are for Completing the whole work contracted for in April 1827.—The Contractors are, generally speaking, persons of property, and large Stockholders in the Company.

The Deep Cut is all Contracted for by Beech, Hovey, & Ward, who are Stockholders to the amount of \$25,000; the Harbour and several parts of the Line are in progress, but the principal part of the expenditure has been on the Deep Cut, on which from two, to four, or five hundred hands have been employed since September, and no unexpected obstacle has hitherto been met with. Regular written contracts have been entered into, which were drawn up by the Solicitor to the Company, and which, if requested, I am ready to produce.

It is the intention of the Company to put the remainder of the Canal under Contract this Winter or early next Season.

Fifteen per Cent upon the Stock Subscribed has been paid in by the Subscribers in New-York, and they are now called upon to pay Five per Cent more. Twenty per Cent has been paid in upon the Stock held in Canada. According to the Contracts the work is to be paid for monthly; always withholding a portion (about 1-4) as a security for the performance of the Contract.

The Subscribers in New-York have remonstrated on account of the delay in filling up the Stock, as it occasions Instalments to be too rapidly called in, and there is reason to apprehend that some of them may decline further payments; which makes it highly necessary that the Company should be enabled to proceed in the work, if possible, without urging any considerable advance from the present Subscribers, until the issue of the application in England can be ascertained.—I think, if the application in England fails, it is very unlikely that the Stock would be taken up in New-York. I am not sure that Mr McGillivray has yet recommended the measure in England.

The Company have prepared a general report of the origin and progress of the work, accompanied with copies of the Acts, Engineers Estimates, and Plans to be transmitted immediately to Mr. McGillivray for the purpose of being sent to England.

The Solicitor General has a power from the Company under the Seal of the Company and signed by the Secretary, but not by the President, or vice President, the President being absent at New York, the power was sent over to Mr. Boulton, sealed at Mr. Boulton's request, and a Resolution has been since passed appointing a Committee in England to superintend the taking of Stock—which Resolution will be sent by the next Post to Mr. McGillivray—I do not expect that any Stock will be taken in England until the Documents spoken of arrive there.

The general report with respect to the Proceedings of the Company, is now in the Press.

Before the last Spring the Surveys of the Engineer had been confined to the valley of the 12 Mile Creek, never conceiving that any other route would answer. In August last, in the hope of avoiding, by a gradual descent of the Mountain, the inconvenience of a combination of Locks, which would be necessary on the prescribed route,—an attempt was made to find a route by which that inconvenience would be avoided; and that course was discovered and reported upon which is now referred to in the Petition, and which is stated to be on every account preferable.

Tuesday 29th November.

The Committee Met—the ATTORNEY GENERAL in the Chair, WILLIAM HAMILTON MERRITT, ESQ again called in and examined.

Can you state what will be the probable expenditure per month, under existing Contracts between this and the First of April next?

I have here a statement of the probable expenditure.

(The Witness delivered in the same and it was read as follows:—

“ Sir,

“ At the request of the Committee, I subjoin a statement of the probable amount required per month “ for the prosecution of the Welland Canal, between this and the 1st April next.”

For the Deep Cut, from	-	-	£2000	to	£2500
“ Harbour,	-	-	125	“	250
“ Contingencies	-	-	75	“	100

£2200 to £2850

“ The Contractors all state, the whole line can be finished by the 1st January 1827,—but allowing “ them the time of their actual Contract, we will require after April the sum of from £6,500, to £7,500 per “ month.”

“ It is likewise the intention of the Board to put that part of the line under Contract between the “ Welland and Grand River, as soon as the Stock is subscribed in London, which will require £3000 per “ month.”

“ I am,
Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,
WM. HAMILTON MERRITT,
Agent W. C. C.

To the Chairman of Canal Committee, Parliament House.

When was it first conceived that the route now prayed for from the mountain to the 12 Mile Creek would be the preferable one, and upon whose Suggestion?

In July last the Company found a difficulty in descending the Mountain by the old route, for Decows, on account of want of space to descend without a combination of Locks, with very high lifts. The proposed extension of the Locks by the last Act created these difficulties, which before did not exist.—The old route had been surveyed, and approved of, by Messrs. Clowes, Roberts, and Hall, Engineers, and would have been persevered in, if the Canal had been confined to Boat Navigation.

In July last Mr. Clowes, accompanied by myself and another of the Directors, Mr. Keefer, surveyed the route called No. 2, which was Easterly of the old one, but not so far removed from it as the one now prayed for.—Afterwards it was found that still further to the Eastward we could descend the Mountain at less expense, and with less Rock excavation, and that route so reported upon by Mr. Clowes, is the one now desired to be adopted.

Does Mr. Clowe's report contain, in your opinion, a correct statement of the comparative advantage of the old and new routes?

It does; and it is entirely for the reasons there stated, that the Company wish the route changed.

Has any other surveyor been employed to survey the Country, in order to find the best route.

Immediately after Mr. Clowes had made his Survey, and Report, which is now before the Committee, the Board determined to send for Mr. Roberts, who was then employed on the Erie Canal.

Mr. Roberts is an American Civil Engineer, who has been much employed on the Erie Canal, and in charge of the Western Section of it, and he has also been in the State of Ohio to determine the route of the proposed Canal there, before Mr. Roberts had been highly recommended to the Company by Mr. Wright the principal Civil Engineer as I understand in America, whose letter respecting Mr. Roberts I beg to produce to the Committee.

(Here the Witness delivered in the letter which was read as follows:—

New York, October 1st, 1824.

To W. H. MERRITT, ESQUIRE, of Upper Canada.

“ Sir,

“ In answer to your request that I would give my opinion of the character and ability of Nathan S. “ Roberts, Esquire, as a Civil Engineer.”

"I say with pleasure that he is a prudent careful man and free from any visionary plans of Internal Improvement."

"Mr. Roberts commenced with me as assistant on the Erie Canal in 1816, and has continued in the employ of the State of New York ever since.—While I conducted that work, and had Mr. Roberts for an assistant, I could place every reliance upon his accuracy and care, and I should have the most perfect confidence in any estimate he should subscribe to as being fair and honourable in every part. I can freely recommend him as worthy of every confidence in his profession."

"As regards your plan of improvement, and its advantages, as far as my acquaintance with the localities and great advantages of your contemplated improvements by Canal and hydraulic uses, there can be little doubt, in my opinion, of its being a profitable work soon after completed, and passing through and connecting such an immense extent of fertile Country it must be daily growing more valuable."

Respectfully, I am Sir,

Your Obedient,

BENJAMIN WRIGHT,

Civil Engineer.

(Signed,)

(Mr. Gordon, a Member of the Committee, here states that as one of the Commissioners for improvement of Internal Navigation he had occasion to confer with Mr. Wright, in the United States, on the proposed improvements in this Country, and found him, in his opinion, exceedingly intelligent, he was then employed as a principal Engineer on the Erie Canal, and recommended to Mr. Gordon as the person best qualified to inform him—Mr. Wright upon that occasion enforced upon Mr. Gordon that it would be decidedly right not to stop short of a Sloop Navigation in Internal Improvements in this Province.)

When Mr Roberts came in, did he Survey the Country, generally, for the purpose of finding the best route, or was his attention exclusively directed to the route last suggested by Mr. Clowes?

His attention was directed to the old route, and the one reported on by Mr. Clowes, and he was requested to give his opinion which of the two was the best—He was employed 5 or 6 days, and finding Mr Clowe's levels correct on the third route, he took them to be correct throughout on both routes, and made his calculation accordingly.—

I was present at both Surveys of Mr. Roberts: and Mr. Keefer also accompanied him, in the Survey of the new route, Mr. Clowes did not accompany him—his Son did.

Did Mr. Roberts, soon after the Survey, make the Report which is now before the Committee?

He did, immediately after.—

Have these Reports and the proposed change in the route, undergone much consideration of the Board?

They have both been submitted and considered, and the new route is unanimously approved of by all the Directors.

Has there been any expression of opinion on this subject by the Stockholders to the Board?

None, except from Mr. Gordon, who, I understand, has petitioned against it—Mr. Yates of New York, in whose name Stock is taken to the amount of 203,000 Dollars, has been since upon the line of the Canal, and fully approved of the proposed change.

Has any particular reference been made to the Stockholders upon the subject?

None—but it has been generally talked of and known throughout the Country—no express communication has been made to the Stockholders on the subject.

Has any work been done upon the Western route which it is now proposed to abandon?

None.

Has any Land been purchased on that route from individuals?

None.

In how Great a length of Country will the new route deviate from the old line?

About Six Miles Sixty Chains.

Does the new line pass through an improved country, so as to disturb Improved Possessions, Houses, Orchards, &c. in a greater or less degree than the old line?

Less, in my opinion.

Are you aware that the new route, if adopted, will occasion any extraordinary instance of hardship to any Individual by Depriving him of the Use of Mills, or Overflowing Land, &c. which would not have occurred to an equal extent with respect to other Individuals, on the old line?

I do not think it will.

The Petition of Jacob Uppers and others, with the Report annexed, was then read as follows:—

*"To the Honorable the Members of the Commons House of Assembly at
"York, in Parliament Convened."*

"The Petition of Sundry Inhabitants of the District of Niagara,"

"Respectfully Sheweth,"

"That the Agent and Directors of the Welland Canal Company intend altering from the Route already Chartered to them, and further intend to apply to Your Honorable House for a New Charter so as to enable them to dam up the two East Branches of the Twelve Mile Creek, which if they are allowed to do, will Overflow some Hundreds of Acres of the best Meadow Lands in the Township of Thorold with a Mass of Stagnated Water much to the Injury of your Petitioners, and His Majesty's Subjects in general, both in Health and Property; throwing back water over Roads, and Bridges, and on Mr. John Crook's Kitchen Floor—besides depriving the Mills below of the privileges of their Water Courses.

"Your Petitioners beg leave to state further, that the said Agent and Directors report the Mountain on the Chartered Route not practicable, which Route both them and their Engineers have repeatedly reported feasible and advantageous for Inland Navigation.—But their motive at present is to alter from that Route with a view to accommodate two of the Directors, viz. Hamilton Merritt, and George Keefer, Esquires, and deprive Your Petitioners, and the Stockholders in general, of the great advantages they expected to derive from Machinery of every description which could be erected on the Chartered Route, which Route is far preferable to the intended New Route as will appear by the annexed Report of an Experienced and Scientific Engineer, and will make a saving of some thousands of dollars to the Company. Moreover, the people, with the exception of one or two Individuals, are willing to give their Lands Free Gratis on the Chartered Route.—Not so on the New intended Route, the majority of the people are opposed to it's running diagonally across their farms.—And humbly pray that Your Honorable Body will

“ order them payment for their Houses, Timber and Lands, before one Sod of the Ground is broken —
 “ Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that You, as Honorable Representatives of the People, will take
 “ their present unequalled grievances into your serious consideration, and compel the said Agent and Di-
 “ rectors to keep within the limits of their former Charter—Grant them no other—And pass no Act to aid
 “ or assist the said Company by Taxation of the Province.”

“ And we, Your Memorialists, as in duty bound will ever pray.”

Thorold, 1st November, 1825.

“ Being called upon by a number of the Inhabitants of the District of Niagara, to ascertain the dis-
 “ tance of the chartered and contemplated routes of the Welland Canal from the point of departure on
 “ Mr Wilson’s Farm in the Township of Thorold, to the point of intersection at Saint Catherines, and al-
 “ so to ascertain the practicability of the Mountain on the chartered route.”

Reports as follows:----

“ Commenced at the section post at the point of departure on Mr Wilson’s Farm, then bearing Nor-
 “ therly following the route of the new intended line of Canal, I find in some places on the first three
 “ miles from fourteen to thirty-two and a half feet excavation marked on the line stakes. In this route
 “ there is considerable Rock excavation.”

“ Having carefully measured the distance from the said point of departure to the point of intersection
 “ at Saint Catherines, I find it to be seven miles, three furlongs, and six perches.”

“ Secondly, commenced on the chartered route at the point of intersection at Saint Catherines, fol-
 “ lowing the original Surveyed course to the point of departure on Mr Wilson’s Farm in the Township of
 “ Thorold. In this route I find very little Excavation more than what is necessary for the formation of
 “ Banks, &c.”

“ There is some Rock Excavation in this route, but nothing in comparison to the other. Distance of
 “ Chartered route eight miles, one furlong and thirteen perches, making a difference of six furlongs
 “ and seven perches in favour of the new route.

“ I have also levelled and ascertained the descent from the brow of the Mountain on Mr. Cooper’s
 “ Farm to Brown’s Bridge on the valley of the Twelve-Mile-Creek, a distance of sixty-seven chains
 “ and six links, fall 179 feet, which can be formed into a regular inclined plane and will require eight
 “ single Locks, each ten feet lift, admitting level of two chains, twenty links and a half between each
 “ Lock after deducting one hundred feet for each Chamber.

“ Having taking a retrospective view of the incalculable advantages the Stock-holders and the Pro-
 “ vince in general could derive from the Chartered route in preference to the contemplated one, indu-
 “ ces me to give my decided opinion in its favor.

“ Which is respectfully submitted—By, Gentlemen,

“ Your Obedient Servant.

R. CUSACK.

“ Late Assistant Engineer to the Right Honorable and Honorable, &c. &c. &c. The Directors Ge-
 “ neral of Inland Navigation in Ireland.”

You have now heard read the Petition of Jacob Upper and others, Inhabitants of the District of
 Niagara, have you any remarks to offer us to the statements therein contained?

It is not intended to dam up that branch (the main one) of the 12 Mile Creek, which reaches to Mr.
 Cook’s. The other branch is to be dammed up; (the Eastern branch;) it will cover 40 acres of mea-
 dow land, partly improved, belonging to a Mr. Marlott, Wormer, Vanevery, Carrol, and I think also a Mr.
 Miller. It will be in the immediate vicinity of three dwelling-houses, but not interfere with the access
 to any of them. The water so dammed up will be 10 or 12 feet deep on the line of the Canal, and
 from five to eight feet over the surface generally. The water is to escape over a waste weir, and I think can-
 not be prejudicial to health, as stagnant water: this opinion I have heard also expressed by one or two
 physicians there. I am certain that it cannot overflow roads or bridges in any part of the line, except
 one or two hundred yards in one instance, where an equally good road can be made on the side. The
 new line would certainly benefit Mr. Keefer, one of the Directors, by passing through his land; but that
 was by no means the motive to the change; nor had it any effect either in suggesting it, or deciding upon
 it. To myself I consider the change as indifferent; indeed, my private interest merely, would lead me
 to prefer the old route. As to advantages for the purposes of machinery, so far as the stockholders are
 concerned, I think the new line decidedly preferable, as reported by Mr. Roberts.

With respect to the statement in the Petition, that the old route is the preferable one for purposes of
 navigation, the report of the Engineers must decide. With respect to Mr. Cusack, whose survey
 accompanies that Petition, I would remark one inaccuracy, which is the leaving two chains only between
 each Lock, which is manifestly insufficient for the passage of vessels; and with reference to the signers
 of that Petition, I think there are but two, Wormer and Vanevery, who possess property on the proposed
 route; and most of them reside several miles off the line of the Canal.

*Mr. GORDON, the signer of the Petition marked No. 9, and referred to the Com-
 mittee, was next examined in support of his Petition, which was read as follows:*

To The Honorable the Commons of Upper-Canada in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of James Gordon, Stockholder in the Welland Canal Company,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That Your Petitioner is a Stockholder, to the amount of forty shares, in the Welland Canal Company, and is not aware that any of the
 business or transactions of the Company’s affairs have been published or communicated to the Stockholders since the last Act of Parliament
 relative thereto.

That Your Petitioner having heard that several contracts were made 26th ult. for carrying the line of Canal out of the lawful route, as laid down by Hiram Tibbitt, and that an application has been made to your Honorable House, without the general sanction of the Stockholders, for altering the route expressed in the Act of Incorporation, and confirmed by an additional Act the present year.

Your Petitioner humbly sheweth, that Hiram Tibbitt's route is the same now as it was at that time, and that there was abundance of time and opportunity previous thereto, of ascertaining any more practicable route, especially as the contemplated deviation therefrom is embraced in the Niagara survey of James Clowes and Francis Hall, the last year, long before the confirmation of the present route by your Honorable House.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays your Honorable House may be pleased to suffer the route of the Canal to remain; but should your Honorable House be disposed to alter the same, your Petitioner humbly prays, that as a direct line is always the shortest, your Honorable House may be pleased to cause a faithful survey and estimate for carrying the line of Canal from the base of the mountain, in as direct a line as may be, down one of the ravines terminating at the mouth of the 12 mile pond, instead of turning round through St. Catharines; there being no perceptible difficulty, save the cutting off that village, the aggrandizement of which can be of no importance to the Company's general interest.

Your Petitioner also humbly prays, that should it be the will and pleasure of your Honorable House to alter the line of Canal, that your Honorable House may be pleased to make the like provision as in the late Act, of permitting all dissenting Stockholders to withdraw within a given time, and the sums paid by them to be immediately refunded on giving such notice.

Your Petitioner further prays your Honorable House will be pleased to provide, that the Land as well as the Water belonging to individuals, which the Company, or their servants, may take possession of, or encroach upon, shall be paid for within a given time from such encroachment.

Your Petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

JAS. GORDON,
Stockholder Welland Canal Company.

NIAGARA, 22d November, 1825.

Have you any facts to state or remarks to offer, in support of the Petition presented by you, and now read?

As to the report of Mr. Roberts, which I only saw on Saturday last, the explanations Mr. Merritt has given to the Committee this morning, have overcome my objections as to the point the alteration of the route; and I now only wish the provision last prayed for by me, to be afforded, namely that Stockholders not approving may withdraw their subscriptions, and their Stock paid in be refunded, as I believe there has been no meeting of the Stockholders on that point.

As to the proposed alteration near the village of St. Catharines, I am not prepared to say it is the best, it is merely my own idea, and I know not, that any Engineer has proposed or surveyed it, or that it has been proposed by any one to the Directors: but I was desirous that it should have been done, to convince the Stockholders that the more circuitous route was really preferable, and not chosen from any private motives affecting the interests of Mr. Merritt.

Have you any further remarks to offer to the Committee?—None.

Doctor LEFFERTY, a Member of the House, attended, and was examined.

Were you instructed by the Signers of the Petition of the Inhabitants of the District of Niagara, referred to the Committee to present their Petition, and support the statements contained in it; and is it your desire to offer any observations respecting their statements to the Committee?

At the day the Petition was signed, I attended by request of some of my Constituents, a meeting at Thorold, on the proposed line of the Canal. Many of the Petitioners were there, much was said about the Canal.

There is a general suspicion in the District of Niagara, that the Directors have not acted prudently, or correctly, and particularly in this respect. That if the Directors had adopted this route in the first instance, which had before been explored, I think by Mr. Roberts, the expediency and ease of taking it to Queenston would have been more apparent, and that that course would have been more likely to have been adopted by the Legislature.

It is another complaint against them, that they did not settle their route decidedly, and bargain for the land, and ascertain the expence, before they got their Charter.

Have you any personal knowledge of the facts stated in the Petition presented by you?—I have not.

Do you know whether the Petitioners have any person attending, whom they desire should be heard in support of it?—None that I know of.

Are any of the Petitioners attending?—Not that I know of.

Do you know any person who could give information as to the proposed route, that would be valuable to the Committee?—I do not, my own opinion is, that it is the best, I believe there is no doubt of that.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1825.

Committee met at Ten o'Clock.

Present, all the Members except Mr. Beardsley

Mr. MERRITT, again called in and examined.

What information can you give the Committee with reference to that part of the Petition of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, which prays the remission of Duties on Tools and Machinery employed in making the Canal?

The Company has already paid somewhere about 200 Dollars for Duties, principally on Waggons and Horses, brought in to work on the Canal, and on Scrapers, Ploughs, Shovels, and Spades, or rather the Contractors have paid it, but with the understanding that the Company will repay it if not remitted. Perhaps Duties to the amount of £50 more are secured to be paid by the Company.

Cannot all these articles be provided as advantageously in the Country?

The proper Spades and Shovels are not imported here, but are made in the United-States. The inducement to bring Horses and Oxen, is, that the Contractors coming from the United-States, owned many Horses, Cattle and Waggons, which they desired to bring in rather than purchase: but these Horses bringing a higher price in the United-States, than in this country, they will be taken back after the work is completed. Waggons could not be procured in this country at a reasonable price, or in sufficient number.

Can you form any opinion as to the probable amount of Duties the Company or Directors would be required to pay hereafter?

I think £400 would cover all the demand.

Mr. CLARK, a Member of the House, attended and was examined by the Committee.

The Petition of Samuel Wood and others referred to the Committee, was read and is as follows.

To the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly, in Provincial Parliament of Upper-Canada assembled.

The undersigned Petitioners, being well disposed to the completion of the Welland Canal, convinced of the general benefit it will be to the Public: at the same time we view with regret, that the individuals living on the line of said Canal, are not provided for by the present Act, and that depredations now have and may still continue to be committed.

We conceive it a grievance and great injury, that the power is given by the Welland Act, for the Directors, Agents, or as an Incorporated Body or Company, to enter upon our Lands without any previous arrangement, laying our farms to commons, and waste, without compensation, to the great injury of individuals, although considered a benefit to the Province.

We also consider it a grievous injury that, at the completion of the Welland Canal, Lands will be divided, and the owners deprived of having free access to the same, unless bridges are built by the Company, which the circumstances of no individual is able to effect, and the inhabitants will be deprived of the water privileges, except where it backs on Lands, for watering cattle; and in case of seasons like the present, man and beast must suffer for want of one of the greatest blessings the Almighty has bestowed upon us.

We view with regret, that the Welland Canal Company will monopolize too great a proportion of our Lands, so that we are deprived of those privileges from which, heretofore, we derived a benefit; and understand the Company intend making further application for Lands, we hope the Lands may be limited to the Company as not to deprive owners of such privileges as they may be justly entitled to.

We humbly solicit the interference of your Honorable House to make such amendments to the Welland Canal Act as will protect such portion of His Majesty's Subjects owning real estate on the line of the intended Canal, in their just rights and privileges. And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

GRANTHAM, 14th November, 1825.

(Signed) SAMUEL WOOD, and others.

Have you any statements to offer in support of the Petition of Samuel Wood and others, beyond what appears on the face of the Petition?

None that I know of.

I know of no apparently wanton and unnecessary abuse by the Company, of the powers given them by the Act. I have heard Mr. Adams, one of the Subscribers, object to their breaking ground on his farm, till they had first satisfied him for the damages, they were to occasion.

I am not aware that the proposed route will interfere with any water privilege, except of Mr. Adams, who has a mill on the 12 mile Creek, and who fears that the Canal will interfere with it. I am of opinion that the Law already affords sufficient protection in such cases, and conceive that the only ground of discontent on their part is, that they are not to be paid before ground is broken, and they think they will have to wait the Company's pleasure.

The general complaint is, that the company pulls down a mans' fences and lays open his farm to common.

Mr. MERRITT called back and asked,

Have you any observations to offer on behalf of the Company, with respect to the statements contained in the Petition of Samuel Wood and others?

As to taking the land without payment of damages beforehand, I would observe that the Company have power by law to do so, and that, in point of fact, they cannot estimate the damages their work will occasion in any case, until that work is done.

The Company would not object, I think, to bind themselves to pay by the 1st of August or September next, all Damages that would be estimated by Arbitrators as the Act appointed directs; provided such Arbitrators were allowed; as is the case with respect to the Erie Canal, to take into consideration the advantage which the Canal produces to the proprietor of each farm, as well as the disadvantages, and decide, upon a full and fair view of all circumstances.

As to the Bridges, the chief objection is not so much to the expense, as to the great obstruction which a Sloop Navigation would experience if the respective proprietors could compel the Company to have a Bridge erected upon every distinct property.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the Petition of James Muirhead and other Inhabitants of the Town of Niagara, and Robert Dickson Esquire, being called in, the Petition was read as follows:

To the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly in Provincial Parliament convened.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Niagara, and its vicinity,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That Your Petitioners, deeply impressed with the importance and necessity of improving the internal navigation, and opening water communications throughout the Province, are desirous to promote this object by opening a lateral cut from the Welland Canal, below the mountain ridge, to the town of Niagara, sufficient in its dimensions for a boat navigation; the Company to be incorporated under the name and style of the Niagara Canal Company, and to be vested with a capital of £20,000.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that it may be enacted, that five Directors, and no more, shall be appointed for the direction and management of the proposed Company, one of whom shall be elected President; and that the Directors shall be chosen by the majority of the Stockholders' votes; that the President shall have power and authority to appoint a Treasurer and Secretary; and that the Treasurer give sufficient security for the due and faithful discharge of his trust.

That each share subscribed for shall be the sum of Twelve Pounds and Ten Shillings, and no more.

That no Individual shall be deemed eligible to the office of a Director unless he is a Subscriber for Five Shares.

That after all the Stock to be subscribed is disposed of, that the Directors shall have power to call in Ten per cent. and after that is paid, not more than Ten per cent. monthly, by giving thirty days notice.

And Your Petitioners further represent, and beg leave to acquaint Your Honorable House, that in soliciting the passage of the required Act, and incorporation of the proposed Company, they by no means wish to injure any individual private right with which this contemplated lateral cut may interfere, without first obtaining the consent of the legal owners of the soil, and subsequently affording them ample remuneration for any injury that they may sustain from the Company's acts in the progress of the Canal.

And Your Petitioners would moreover submit, that as the route laid down and prescribed by the act of incorporation for the Welland Canal has been deviated from, they cannot but entertain hopes that their Representatives will assist, by their interference, a section of the country which has so materially suffered by its determined and successful defence during the late war and which from its resources and natural advantages is so capable of improvement; especially when it is taken into consideration that your Petitioners only solicit a participation in privileges which Justice proclaims open to all where all collectively contribute to an expenditure for its advancement.

Your Petitioners deem it unnecessary to cite precedents of other Countries when they are convinced that every Enterprize embarked in for the improvement of the Country without the aid of the Provincial Treasury or Interference with private Rights will receive that consideration which its importance deserves.

Are you Agent for the persons signing the Petition just read?—I am.

Have you any more distinct proposals to offer for the consideration of the committee than are contained in that Petition or any plans or drawings of the proposed Cut?—I have not.

Have you any report of a Surveyor or Engineer who has explored a route for such a canal as is prayed for, or any Estimate to submit of its expense?—I have not.

What reason have you to suppose that it can be accomplished for £20,000?

It is about nine miles passing through a level country and may be conducted generally in a straight line. It would intersect the Ten, Four, and Two Mile Creeks, and a small Creek called the One Mile Creek; the supply of water would be required to be drawn from the Main Canal.

The precise point of termination is not settled, but it is proposed to bring it to the Four mile Creek, and leave it from that point to the discretion of the Stockholders.

I believe it is contemplated that it should terminate somewhere near Navy Hall.

The route has been explored by Messrs. Clowes, Roberts and Hall, and surveyed by Mr. Clowes, and they have all reported upon it, but such survey and report were not made for the specific purpose of this application, but in order to enforce the expediency of conducting the Welland Canal by that channel. I am not in possession of these reports.

What are the nature and extent of the advantages expected from the proposed Canal?

The Petitioners consider the advantage of water for machinery the most important.

In addition, it would drain a great extent of low and marshy Country. It would facilitate the transport of Cord Wood, Staves and Lumber of all kinds, passing through a Country abounding in good timber. Stone for building would also be brought down by it. It is also conceived that it would tend much to the improvement and advantage of the Town of Niagara. It is contemplated also, that articles transported from the Western Country and destined for Niagara, could be much more advantageously brought down by this route than from the mouth of the Twelve mile Creek.

Have the Petitioners had any communication with the Welland Canal Company on the subject of their proposal?

None—Time has not admitted of it.

Are many of the Subscribers to that Petition Stockholders in the principal company?

I think not one. The Petitioners are willing to make compensation to the Welland Canal Company for the use of the water. They have obtained from every proprietor of land on the proposed route a release under seal of such portions of their lands as may be required. In explanation of this application generally I would remark, that it was the reported recent change of the route intended to be applied for by the Welland Canal Company, from the mountain to the Twelve mile Creek, which suggested this application and it has therefore been so recently thought of that the Petitioners are not prepared, as they otherwise would have been, to support it.

EDWARD McBRIDE, Esq. a Member of the Committee and Representative from the Town of Niagara, being asked whether he desired to offer to the Committee any information or remarks respecting the Petition, confirms in all respects the statements made by Mr. Dickson, and adds that through the extent of country spoken of, there is frequently so great a want of water, that great inconvenience is felt by the inhabitants, an evil which the proposed Canal would of course remedy; further, that it has been contemplated as a part of the scheme, to form a dry dock for repairing vessels, and perhaps a wet dock, in which they might winter, without being exposed, as in the River, to dangers from ice in the winter and spring.

W. H. MERRITT, Esq. again called in.

Do you conceive that any objections could be stated on the part of the Company, to complying with the prayer of this Petition?

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When the present Stockholders in the Welland Canal Company subscribed, they had in view every advantage likely to arise from Machinery, Docks, &c. in consequence of the proposed junction of the two Lakes; and, I think, they contemplated the exclusive enjoyment of all such advantages as could not have accrued without the bringing down of the water from Lake Erie. I think the Directors could not take upon themselves to waive any part of this advantage, without reference to the Stockholders; but am of opinion that the Stockholders would not object, on the Company's being paid a reasonable compensation for the proportion of water taken down; as, for instance, if they should require one fourth of the water, that they should pay one fourth of the expense of the work for bringing down that water to the point at which they took it. I think, if an Act were passed obliging the Company to assent to the proposed plan, it would depreciate the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, especially abroad.

Do you think the Welland Canal Company would themselves undertake this proposed lateral Cut, on having their Capital enlarged for that purpose?

I think they would not; they would now get all the transport between the two Lakes, and, unless it could be shown to them that there would be so much additional transport in consequence of the Cut, as would pay the interest on the additional Stock, they would not find it for their advantage to undertake it. I think this could not be shown them, and therefore, I think they would decline it. This is only my opinion; the proposal might be made to the Stockholders.

Have you any reason to suppose that the sparing the necessary water from the Welland Canal would produce injury to the Navigation, or to any Machinery, except by affording the means of rival establishments?

I think not; but that the supply of water would be abundant, if no more was taken than would be required for a Boat Navigation.

December 1st, 1825.

COMMITTEE MET—ATTORNEY GENERAL IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. MERRITT again called in, and examined.

Has it appeared to the Welland Canal Company, since the granting of the last Act, that any material alteration is desirable in the dimensions of the Canal, for the purpose of adapting it to Steam Boat Navigation, or any particular change in the terms of their Charter for any purpose?

It has been spoken of as very desirable, to make the Canal fit for Steam Boat Navigation: In order to do so, I conceive the depth of the Canal should be in no place less than nine feet six inches. The present width would answer for Steam Boat Navigation in all parts, except in the Deep Cut and the Locks, there being ample width in the general course of the Canal for Steam Boats to move, and many places throughout the line in which, from the width of the natural channel, two Steam Boats could pass—the principal alteration, therefore, that would be necessary, would be, widening the Deep Cut and making the Locks larger; the former change could be made, perhaps, with greater facility after the Canal was completed than at present. The Locks, of their present dimensions, would be insufficient for Steam Boats, and therefore, so far as regards them, if it were likely that a Steam Boat Navigation would ever be made there, it is most desirable that the Locks should be now constructed with a view to it. It is estimated that the Locks should be thirty-two feet wide, and they would be better to be five feet longer.—The increased expense of the additional width of the Locks would not exceed £5,000, (the additional expense of the increased length has not been intimated,) and the Contractors have engaged to undertake it for that sum. I think, if the Company can receive present assistance from the Province, to the amount of £25,000, as prayed for, that the Company would adopt the improvement spoken of. These remarks are confined to that part of the Canal from the Welland to Lake Ontario. In the Western

Section of the Canal no difficulty presents itself; the width and depth must be greater, but the probable increase of expense has not been estimated.

I would add that the Company is generally averse to the clause which provides for the Government assuming the Canal at the end of fifty years, if thought expedient.

Dr. Lefferty presented to the Committee a letter from George Adams, Esquire, of Nov. 28th, 1825, which was read to the Committee, and Dr. Lefferty examined upon it, who says he knows nothing of the injury that will be occasioned to the family of Gould, in particular; and that as to Mr. Adams, he thinks the damage he apprehends is from the drowning of his lands, and the loss in value of his machinery from competition on the part of the Company, through the means of the advantages of water afforded by the Canal.

W. H. Merritt, Esq. called and examined, in reference to this complaint.

The injury to Mr. Gould's property is trifling in the extreme; two or three acres of his land will be taken, and four or five acres of Mr. Adams'; his Mill-seat cannot be injured by it, with respect to the supply of water; if his Mills and Machinery are injured by competition of the Company, it is provided by the Charter, that the Company must purchase his property by appraisement. I have heard no other complaint from these parties, than that they want payment immediately, which the Act does not require.

At the request of the Committee, Mr. Merritt produced the original Contracts entered into for the making of the Canal from the Welland to Lake Ontario, and also, the Harbour on Lake Ontario.

ZACCHIEUS BURNHAM and DONALD M'DONALD, Esquires, Members of the House, who have, since the meeting of the Legislature, gone to the line of the Canal for the purpose of examining it for their private satisfaction, were called in by the Committee, and Mr. BURNHAM was asked:

From your own observations, is there any information which you can give to the committee, relative to the progress of the work, that can guide their judgment as to the probability of its being completed within the time and at the price specified? Or do you think the same improbable for any and what reason?

I went to the Deep Cut: it was on a Sunday when none of the men were at work. In the deepest place about twenty feet had been excavated. I was told that about seventeen feet in depth below that had been excavated and was now filled with water, which could be readily drained off by a cut. I saw none of the Contractors—no information was given to me, nor have I any reason, from my own observation, for believing that the work will not be found practicable, at the sum estimated for. I was told that the soil had turned out even more favourable than was expected, and I heard of no apprehension of any difficulty.

DONALD M'DONALD, Esq. M. P. gives the same relation to the Committee.

December 2d, 1825.

COMMITTEE MET—ATTORNEY GENERAL IN THE CHAIR.

The Hon. WILLIAM ALLAN examined.

Are you a Director of the Welland Canal Company?

I am; and also Vice-President.

You hear now read the Petition of certain Inhabitants of the Town of Niagara, and its vicinity—Do you conceive that any objection could be stated, on the part of the Company, to complying with the prayer of this Petition?

I think that the Stockholders, and particularly those resident abroad, would consider it as prejudicing their Stock, from not having the necessary means of judging what the effect might be. As far as respects myself, as a Director, I could not assent to such a measure without first referring to a general meeting of the Stockholders, and I can form no opinion as to what would be the issue of such an application.

Do you think the Welland Canal Company would themselves undertake this proposed lateral cut, on having their capital enlarged for that purpose?

Speaking merely from my individual opinion, I should think it would be much better to have the work in question undertaken by the Welland Canal Company than by other hands; the additional expense would be no great object to the company.

Have you any reason to suppose that the sparing the necessary water from the Welland Canal would produce injury to the navigation, or to any machinery, except by affording the means of rival establishments? It might very possibly; but until the Canal is completed I could not venture to say.

The Petition of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company was read as follows:—
To the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled—

The Petition of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company,
HUMBLY SHEWETH—

That, since the passing of the act to alter the dimensions of the Welland Canal, your Petitioners have obtained in the Canadas and the State of New-York Stock to the amount of £100,000—That they have enlarged the dimensions of the said Canal to 7 feet 6 inches depth of water, Locks at least 100 feet in length by 22 feet in width, and have placed the whole line from the Welland to Lake Ontario under contract, and are sanguine that its entire completion may be expected by the Spring of 1827.

Your Petitioners reserved for the London market one half of the amount of Stock which is not yet available, and in order to lessen the dividends necessary to be called in from the Stockholders in America, as well as to facilitate the work already commenced and now in successful operation, they pray Your Honourable Body will be pleased to carry into effect that part of your Resolution of the 13th April last, wherein you resolved to loan to the Welland Canal Company the sum of £25,000 Currency, and that you may be pleased to grant the said loan for such a period and on as favourable terms as you may conceive the public advantages likely to arise from the undertaking may warrant.

And your Petitioners further pray, that Your Honourable Body may be pleased to sanction a deviation in the line of the Canal which, from the accompanying Reports of two experienced Engineers, they trust you will deem expedient, as it not only shortens the route and lessens the expense, but will make a far more perfect and complete Canal.

Your Petitioners further pray Your Honourable Body may be pleased to cause the duties already paid on their Tools, Machinery, &c. to be repealed, and that they may in future be brought from the United States free from charges of every description.

And as in duty bound Your Petitioners will ever Pray

For the Directors,

JOHN H. DUNN,

President Welland Canal Company,

Welland Canal Office,
St. Catharines, 12th Nov. 1825. }

You hear the Petition of the President and Directors read—have you any remarks to offer as to the statement contained in it?

I attended as Vice President a meeting of the Board, at which it was proposed to enter into contracts for that part of the line from the River Welland to the 12 Mile Creek which had not before been taken up. — I first enquired of Mr. Merritt, the Secretary, what means there were of making the contracts. He shewed me, among other things, the Resolution of the House of Assembly of last session with respect to a loan of £25,000. This, together with the Stock taken up, and the prospect of Stock being taken up in England prevented me from hesitating to sign the contracts. Had it not been for these circumstances I should have entered into no contract. I have no doubt but that the Stock will be subscribed in England.

Mr. McGillivray, I believe, intended to have gone sooner to England, but circumstances have arisen to detain him here: the delay, I think, in referring to England, has arisen from that cause.

Do you think the proposed deviation from the original route desirable?

I do certainly, so far as I can judge, both in point of distance and expense.

Do you think the Company would prefer that the Government should lend them £25,000, or take Stock to that amount?

I think it would be preferable that the Government should take Stock, as it would give greater confidence respecting the work, and particularly to people abroad.

If it were proposed to loan the Company £25,000, within what period would it be convenient that the Company should repay it?

I think a period of ten years, or more, would be preferred.

Have you a copy of the Power of Attorney given to Mr. Boulton?

I have not. I have seen it. It went, I think, to authorise him generally to dispose of Stock for the Company—to receive instalments, and appoint other persons under him. Mr. Boulton did not show this power to me before his departure, nor did I know of it. I was here when Mr. Boulton went away—I think I should not have authorised a power in such general terms—I think they were too undefined—I think the power should have been signed by the President or Vice President to be regular; and, so far as I am a judge, I think the instrument, wanting this signature, is irregular. Whenever there is a common seal, I think the signature of Secretary or other officer, *affixed by an order of the Board*, would be good. I believe the President has so far revoked the power, that he has written to Mr. Boulton that he is not to use, or act under it.

Have you any reason to doubt the practicability of the work within the sum and time specified?

None. On the contrary, I think there is every reason to be assured of it from my own observation of what has been done.

Mr. W. H. Merritt again call in and examined.

In whose custody is the Company's Seal generally kept?

It has been kept in mine at the Canal Office at St. Catharines, but is now with the President, or rather with Mr. Winham, under the President's direction, who is to take charge of the office here. The reason of this, I think, is my having been supposed to affix the Seal without proper authority, which I had no idea was the case. Mr. Boulton, I believe, expected, as I did, that the instrument sent him would be perfected at a meeting below. Mr. Allan was not then Vice President—Mr. Boulton was, and as such, wrote for the instrument. It having been resolved at a previous meeting that Mr. Boulton should receive his instructions from the Board, and being required officially by him as Vice President to send over the power in question, I did so, sealed with the Seal and countersigned by me. There was then no other Vice President but Mr. Boulton—The President was at New-York.

Mr. Boulton went to Montreal to see Mr. McGillivray, and to Quebec to see Mr. Irvine, and I fully believed that every thing would be arranged below. My only motive was to avoid delay, as the matter had been deferred so long. This is the only paper I ever put the Seal to with my signature alone; it has only been put to two papers and they bear the signatures of the Vice President.

The President, Mr. Dunn, again called in. Asked as to lateral cut the same questions as Mr. Merritt and Mr. Allan.

I think the Company would not be willing to undertake it if their stock was enlarged. If the interests of the Company are protected I think the Company would have no objection to its being undertaken by others. I think if the new Company would pay their proportion of the charge of the original Canal in proportion to the water they took, the Welland Canal Company would not object to it. I think the affording means of competition in regard to Machinery would not be complained of by the Company, and that they

could not reasonably complain of it. I think, however, no person now is authorised to consent to it, and that the Stockholders generally must be consulted.

Mr. Dunn being asked with respect to the resolution which had been taken at a former meeting for draining the Cranberry Marsh in Wainfleet, and rescinded afterwards at his instance, says—

I objected, because I thought until the route of that part of the Canal had been actually decided on, it was premature to make a drain that might not suit the actual line of the Canal. Mr. Clowes, the Engineer, concurred, and the order was rescinded at a subsequent meeting. Moreover, I think that it was proper to complete, altogether, in the first place, the Canal from the Welland to Lake Ontario, without incurring any expenditure on the other section.

Mr. Merritt, in relation to this matter says, that it will be absolutely necessary to make this drain before this section can be made, as the people cannot work in the water, and that it never was contemplated to make any such drain except on the line of the Canal.

Monday, December 5, 1825.

THE COMMITTEE MET—THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IN THE CHAIR.

Oliver Phelps called in and examined.

Are you a contractor for any part of the Welland Canal?

I am a contractor for all the Locks from the Welland to Lake Ontario, exclusive of the Lock at the Harbour at the Mouth of the 12 Mile Creek. There are 34 Locks, and I have taken them at 2200 Dollars per Lock, which will complete them in the very best manner, entirely of wood.

Why have you not undertaken the Lock at the Harbour?

It was commenced and put under contract before I came in.

What are to be the dimensions of the Locks?

Twenty two feet in width and one hundred feet in length—(the chamber of the Lock.)

Have you been asked to estimate what would be the increased expense of making all the Locks *thirty-six* feet wide in the clear?

I have. I think it could be done for 20,000 Dollars, including the excavation—*thirty-two* feet in breadth for about 16,000 Dollars. I am sure it would not very greatly differ from that.

Would any addition to the length be necessary for Steam Boat navigation?

I think not, for a Steam Boat of 150 to 200 tons, well proportioned. From the greater space required for opening the gates of the Locks when widened, an additional length of about six feet would be advantageous. The charge for the additional length would be in proportion to that for the whole length of the side, and might occasion an additional charge of about 3,000 Dollars for the whole.

Are you well acquainted with Canal navigation, and do you think that to allow Bridges to be erected, wherever the Canal intersects the property of individuals, would be a great obstacle to the navigation?

I think it would, and that it ought only to be the case where some important road would be obstructed, or buildings and improvements of great value divided?

Are you acquainted with the principle upon which individuals possessing property on the line of the Erie Canal have been compensated for any damage done to their property?

Commissioners were appointed to estimate it, and such Commissioners have, by law, authority to estimate what advantage the individual derives from the Canal, as well as the damage, not, however, to that extent as to make individual *pay* any thing; and generally, the Commissioners have been liberal, and allowed something, even when the Canal may, in fact, have caused more benefit than injury to the individual.

I am confident, that along the Welland Canal, the proprietors could sell their lands through which it is

desired that it should pass, for one third more than they could before have done, and that they would, in general, be much disappointed if the route were not altered so as to come through their lands; some who have signed petitions against it, have told me so.

GEORGE KEEFER, Esq. a Director of the Company, called in and examined.

The several points which have been discussed before the Committee being stated to him, he is asked whether he has any information or opinion to offer to the Committee respecting them?

Ans. I have no doubt as to the superior advantages of the new route proposed. With respect to the projected lateral cut to Niagara, I am myself of opinion that it would be well for the Company to undertake it themselves on their Stock being increased. I think it would pay them. As a Stockholder, I should consent, but as a Director I cannot offer an opinion that shall affect the interests of others, upon a point of this kind. I think they must all be referred to upon it. With respect to the complaints of individuals on account of damage done to their property, I know of no particular reason for such complaint. The Company will pay any ascertained damage, so soon as they have completed their work through any person's premises.

The Canal, I think, will deprive no one of water which he enjoyed before; it will bring water to many who were before without, and in most places, from the width of the natural ravines through which the Canal will pass, the proprietors of the lands adjoining will have abundance of water, without going through the enclosures upon the bank of the Canal.

I would add further, that with respect to the lateral cut to Niagara, the saving that will be made by adopting the proposed new route from the Mountain to the 12 Mile Creek would be sufficient, in my opinion, to defray the expense of such Canal to Niagara.

The Select, Committee appointed to Report upon the several Petitions of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company—of James Gordon, Esq., a Stockholder in the said Company—of Jacob Upper and others, Inhabitants of the District of Niagara—of Samuel Wood and others—and of the Inhabitants of the Town of Niagara, and its Vicinity, pursuant to the order of the House, farther considered the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following, as their Second Report:—

Your Committee having deferred reporting upon the Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Niagara, and its Vicinity, for authority to make a Lateral Cut from the Welland Canal to the Town of Niagara, until Mr. Dickson, the Agent for the Petitioners, could again communicate with them upon several points on which he desired to consult them, and having again examined Mr. Dickson and received from him the statement subjoined to this Report, they now beg to Report to the House their opinion, that until reference has been had to the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company, to be convened at a General Meeting for that purpose, and their consent or objections made known, the Legislature ought not to sanction, upon any terms, the diverting, by an independent Company, any part of the water brought down by the Welland Canal Company, for the purpose of forming a Canal by another Route, and of affording facilities for the erection of Rival Establishments of Mills, or other Machinery.

The Committee, however, are highly favourable to the undertaking of such a work as the Inhabitants of the Town of Niagara and its Vicinity have prayed for, and they earnestly hope that the Welland Canal Company will, either find it consistent with their interests to engage in it, upon their Stock being enlarged for that purpose, or in the event of their declining that course, that they would accede to some reasonable arrangement, which may enable a distinct Company to effect an object so desirable and capable of being so easily accomplished.

The Committee can not conclude this Report without calling the attention of the House to the very gratifying circumstance that the Company looks forward to the completion of a Canal, which will be adapted to Steam Boat Navigation, and that they entertain this idea with so much confidence that they are strongly inclined to construct the Locks at once upon a proportionate scale.

JOHN B. ROBINSON,
CHAIRMAN.

*House of Assembly, Committee }
Room, December 15th, 1825. }*

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1825.

The Committee met.

The Attorney General in the Chair.

Robert Dickson, Esq. again called in and examined.

Have you, since you was last examined by the Committee, received any particular instructions as Agent for the Petitioners of the Town of Niagara, and its Vicinity; and have you any thing now to communicate or propose to the Committee, in reference to their Application for permission to cut a Branch Canal from the Welland Canal to Niagara?

I have no further information. I have been at Niagara recently and called a Meeting of the Petitioners, and upon discussion of the subject of their Petition, they adopted the Resolution which I now deliver to the Committee.

(Here Mr. Dickson delivered in said Resolution, which was read; and is as follows:—

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Niagara, held at Mr. Cannon's Hotel, December 5th, 1825—Thomas Butler, Esquire, in the Chair.

It was Resolved,

That Robert Dickson Esquire, be instructed to propose to the Committee of the House of Assembly, that the Niagara Petitioners be allowed, with the consent of the Majority of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal, to make a Lateral Cut to Niagara, and that the expense of such Cut be allowed by them to merge into the General Stock.

That they will commence the Cut as soon as the Welland Company have advanced as far as the intersecting point and not before.

That should the above proposition be rejected, then it will be at the discretion of Mr. D. to make the best terms he can for bringing the waters into the Lateral Cut, but especial care be taken that no arbitrary or oppressive toll be allowed at any time to be levied on the Lateral Cut ; should it be granted.

As the opinion of the Stockholders is preliminary to any measure, it is deemed advisable that no time be lost in obtaining recommendatory letters from the Chairman and Directors in favour of our request, and that Mr. D. forward a letter, in the name of the Merchants of Niagara and others, together with necessary Documents to Agents in New-York, Montreal, and Quebec, requesting them to call, instanter, a Meeting of the Stockholders in each place, to obtain their sanction, before the close of the Session.

WM. YATES,
HORATION GATES,
& M. SUTHERLAND,

New-York, }
Montreal, } Agents.
Quebec, }

JAMES RADCLIFF,
SECRETARY.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16th, 1825.

The House in Committee on the foregoing Reports.

Mr. Beasley in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Beasley reported a Resolution which was adopted as follows :

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this House, that it would undoubtedly be expedient to authorize, by Law, the deviation from the Route of the proposed Canal, from the Mountain to the Twelve Mile Creek, as prayed for in the Petition of the President and Directors of the Company, and Surveyed and Reported upon by Mr. Clowes and Mr. Roberts, Engineers.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17th, 1825.

The House in Committee on the foregoing Reports.

Mr. Beasley in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Beasley reported three Resolutions, which were severally put and carried as follows :

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this House, that until reference has been had to the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company, to be convened at a General Meeting for that purpose, and their consent or objections made known, the Legislature ought not to sanction, upon any terms, the diverting, by an independent Company, any part of the water brought down by the Welland Canal Company, for the purpose of forming a Canal by another route, and of affording facilities for the erection of Rival Establishments of Mills or other Machinery.

Resolved,—That this House is highly favourable to the undertaking of such a work as the Inhabitants of the Town of Niagara and its Vicinity have prayed for, and they earnestly hope that the Welland Canal Company, will either find it consistent with their interests to engage in it, upon their Stock being enlarged for that purpose, or in the event of their declining that course, that they would accede to some reasonable arrangement, which may enable a distinct Company to effect an object so desirable and capable of being so easily accomplished.

Resolved —That it is opinion of this House, that it would be a proper indulgence to be granted, on the part of this Province, to the Welland Canal Company, to accede to their prayer with respect to the remission of Duties, if the same can be legally done, and if not, that the Government be authorized, by a particular appropriation, to return to the Company an equal amount to that which they shall have paid, and shall hereafter pay for Duties.

UPPER CANADA.

SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS, prepared to be laid before the second Session of the ninth Provincial Parliament.

- | | |
|-------|---|
| No. 1 | Statement of Duties collected at the Port of Quebec, from the 6th April to 10th October, 1824. |
| 2 | Statement of Duties collected at the Port of Quebec, from the 11th October 1824 to 5th April, 1825. |
| 3 | General Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of Provincial Revenue, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive. |
| 4 | Abstract of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, under the several Provincial Enactments, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive. |
| 5 | General Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of Provincial Revenue, from the 1st July to the 7th November, 1825. |
| 6 | Abstract of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, under the several Provincial Enactments, from the 1st July to the 7th November, 1825. |
| 7 | Statement of Receipts and Payments on account of the Appropriation for the Civil Government, completing the service of the year 1824—with an abstract of the Warrants issued on account thereof, annexed. |
| 8 | Statement of Receipts and Payments on account of the Appropriation of £2,500 annually, by Statute, of 56 Geo. 3, Cap. 26, from 1st January to 7th November, 1825—with an abstract of the Warrants issued on account thereof, annexed. |
| 9 | Account of Revenue from Shop, Tavern, Still, and Wholesale Dealer's Licences, from 5th January to 5th October, 1825, with the names of the persons licensed. |
| 10 | Account of Revenue from Duties on Merchandise, imported from the United States, from 1st January to 30th September, 1825. |
| 11 | Account of Revenue from Licences issued to Hawkers and Pedlars, from 1st January to 30th September, 1825. |
| 12 | Account of Revenue from Licences to Auctioneers, and on Sales at Auction, from 1st January to 30th September, 1825. |
| 13 | Estimate for the Civil List, for the year 1825. |
| 14 | Estimate for the Civil List, for the year 1826. |
| 15 | General Estimate of the Expenditure and Resources of the Province, for the year 1826. |
| 16 | Account of Monies outstanding in the hands of Inspectors and Collectors, on the 7th November, 1825. |

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
7th November, 1825.

(Signed)

J. BABY, *Inspector General.*

No. 1.

(COPY.)

General Statement of one-fifth of the Duties levied at the Port of Quebec, in the Quarters ending the fifth July, and tenth October, 1824, payable to Upper Canada, first January, 1825, agreeably to the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 3d Geo. 4, Cap. 119, Section 24, including one-fifth of the Duties hitherto omitted, which were levied under the Imperial Act, 3d Geo. 4, Cap. 44 and 45, in the Quarter ended fifth April, 1823; and also, £181 0 10 Currency, the amount of the Salary, &c. of the Inspector of Merchandise at Coteau du Lac, refunded under the report of Council of sixth September, 1824.

Amount of Duties actually received, per Account A.	85,401	19	11½
Deduct outstanding Bonds, of the Quarters ending fifth July and tenth October, under the Acts—33d, 35th, and 41st Geo. 3d,	14,565	14	5
53d Geo. 3d,	4,573	17	9
55th Geo. 3d,	15,058	17	7
	34,198	9	9
Add Duties collected in the half year from eleventh October, 1822, to the Quarter ending fifth April, and up to first May, 1823, under the 3d Geo. 4, Cap. 44 and 45, which were not stated, owing to the Collector's not having then rendered an account thereof, but which he has since paid to the Receiver General,	51,203	10	2½
	43	5	0
	51,246	15	2½
Less, proportion of the Expenses of Collection, as per Account B,	10,249	7	0½
	285	6	0
	£9,964	1	0½
	£8,967	12	11

AUDIT OFFICE, QUEBEC, 31st December, 1824.

(Signed) W. B. COLTMAN, *Chairman of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts.*

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, 7th November, 1825.

A true copy, J. SCARLET.

A

J. BABY, *Inspector General.*

ACCOUNT A.

Duties Collected in the Quarters ended 5th July and 10th October, 1824.

	Under British Act, 3d Geo. 4th, c. 44 & 45.	Under British Act, 3d Geo. 4th, c. 119.	Under Provincial Acts, 33d, 35th & 41st Geo. 3d.	Under Provincial Acts, 53d Geo. 3, c. 11 & 55, Geo. 3, c. 2.	Under Provincial Act, 55th Geo. 3d, c. 3.
11210 17 9	616 16 1½	612 13 4	12208 19 10	9814 15 4½	6984 7 10½
12618 1 8	39 5 0	2248 11 1¼	13625 7 0	6298 10 4½	9756 2 5
23828 19 5	656 1 1½	2861 4 5¼	25834 6 10	16113 5 8¾	16113 5 8¾
					25834 6 10
					2861 4 5¼
					656 1 1¼
					23828 19 5
					86034 7 10
					632 7 10½
					£85401 19 11½

Currency.
96 18 8
88 0 4
184 19

{ July Quarter
October do.

Less Amount of Drawbacks granted under the Act 35th Geo. 3d, c. 9, - - - - -

Amount of Drawbacks granted under the Act 14th Geo. 3d, c. 88, by order of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, 278 6 6
 Duties returned on 36 Chests of Tea, per St. Lawrence, Capt. Douglass, - - - - - 11 17 6
 Ditto on 30,000 refined Sugar overpaid by mistake - - - - - 112 10 0
 Sterling. 402 14 0 447 8 10½

A true Copy,
J. SCARLET.

Copy.

ACCOUNT B.

Amount of incidents upon the Collection of Duties under Provincial Acts 33d, 35th and 41st Geo. 3d, during the Quarters ended 5th July and 10th October, 1824, 1054 9 5

Allowance of 3 per cent. on the Collection of Duties under the Provincial Acts for the Quarters ended 5th July and 10th October 1824, except under 3d Geo. 3d, c. 11 & 55, Geo. 3d, c. 2, on which no per centage is allowed,* 1277 14 11

One fifth to be paid by Upper Canada, - - - - - 466 6 10
 Deduct one year and 354 days of the half of the Salary of the Inspector of Merchandize at Coteau du Lac, at £150 Sterling per annum, and £18 Sterling for House Rent, heretofore charged to Upper Canada, from 12th July 1822 to 1st July 1824—this charge having been objected to on the part of Upper Canada, from the period of Mr. Wilson's decease, it has been determined to refund the amount paid from that period, and no longer to continue the charge. £162 10 Sterling, - - - - - 181 10

Currency. £285 6 00

* The allowance to the Collector of this per centage has not been made by the Provincial Legislature, but the amount is included in this account as the same is claimed by the Collector and the claim not yet finally decided upon by the Executive Council.

A true Copy,
 J. SCARLET.

No. 2.

Copy.

General Statement of one fourth of the Duties raised under Acts of the Province at the Port of Quebec from 11th October 1824, to the Quarter ended 5th April, and up to 1st May 1825, the period when all the remaining Bonds became due, which are payable to Upper Canada 1st July 1825, agreeably to the Act of the Imperial Parliament 3d Geo. 4th, cap. 119, sec. 24.

AMOUNT OF DUTIES RECEIVED,

Bonds outstanding per statement rendered to 10th October 1824, As per account A.* 12532 0 10 1/4
 34198 9 9
 46730 10 7 1/4

Less—Proportion of the Expenses of Collection, Per Account B.† 271 11 4 1/2

One fourth, £46458 19 2 3/4

Currency.‡ 11614 14 9 1/4

Sterling. 10453 5 3

Quebec, 3d August, 1825.

(Signed) **W. B. COLTMAN,**
 Chairman of the Executive Council
 for the Audit of Public Accounts.

A true Copy,
 J. SCARLET.

* This sum should be £12352 0 10 1/4. The Accountant of Lower Canada having, in transferring the amount of Duties received from "Account A." to the "General Statement," transposed two figures, the amount payable to Upper Canada is thereby affected and reduced from £11614 14 9 1/4 to £11569 14 9 1/4, making a difference of £45, currency. There is likewise an error in deducting the expenses of Collection † £271 11 4 1/2 instead of £1086 5 6 1/2, making a further reduction of £203 13 6, currency, making a nett total of ‡ £11366 1 3 1/4, currency.

Inspector General's Office,
 7th November, 1825.

J. BABY,
 Inspector General.

Copy.

ACCOUNT A.

Duties Collected at the Port of Quebec under the Provincial Acts in Quarter ending 5th January and 5th April, 1825.

Under Provincial Acts 33d, 35th & 41st Geo. 3d.	Under Provincial Acts 53d Geo. 3d, c. 11 & 55, Geo. 3d, c. 2.	Under Provincial Acts 55th Geo. 3d, c. 3.	
4719 13 0	3861 17 9½	3779 10 1 3861 17 9½ 4719 13 0	in the Qr. ending 5th Jan'y.
Nil.	Nil.	12361 0 10½ Nil.	in the Qr. ending 5th April.
Deduct amount of Drawback under 35th Geo. 3d, c. 9.		9 0 0	
		12352 0 10½	

Quebec, 3d August, 1825.

(Signed) **W. B. COLTMAN,**
Chairman of Executive Council,
for the Audit of Public Accounts.

A true Copy,
J. SCARLET.

Copy.

ACCOUNT B.

Amount of Incidents upon the Collection of Duties under the Provincial Acts during the Quarter ending the 5th January, 1825, viz. under

33d, 35th and 41st Geo. 3d,	-	-	-	-	-	804	12	9½
53th Geo. 3d, cap. 11 & 55, Geo. 3d, cap. 2,	-	-	-	-	-	20	4	0
55th Geo. 3d, cap. 3,	-	-	-	-	-	6	14	8
Allowance of 3 per cent. on the Collection of Duties under the Provincial Acts, amounting to £8490 3 1 during the Quarter ending 5th January 1825, after deducting those under 53d Geo. 3d, c. 11 & 55, Geo. 3d, c. 2, on which no per centage is allowed,*						831	11	5½
						254	14	1
						1086	5	6½
Of these Incidents one fourth to be paid by Upper Canada,	-	-	-	-	-	271	11	4½

*The Allowance to the Collector of this per centage has not been made by the Provincial Legislature, but the amount is included in this account as desired by the Collector and the whole subject under consideration.

Quebec, 3d August, 1825

(Signed) **W. B. COLTMAN,**
Chairman of Executive Council,
for Audit of Public Accounts.

A true Copy,
J. SCARLET.

UPPER CANADA.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

To Amount of the balance in the Receiver General's hands on the 31st December, 1824, as per account No. 5, furnished,	17425	2	7½ ¹⁰
To Amount received from the Receiver General of Lower Canada as this Province's proportion of Import Duties Collected at the Port of Quebec from 5th April to 10th October, 1824,	6128	16	0½
To Amount received of 4 per cent. on the Amount of stock paid into the said Bank,	325	0	0
To Amount repaid by John Maccaulay, Esq. of the money issued to him on account of the improvement of internal navigation,	234	18	6½
To Amount received from Inspectors on account of Duties on Shop, Tavern, Still, and Wholesale Dealers' Licences,	3374	11	2
To Amount received from Collectors on account of Duties on Imports,	1624	17	6¾
On Auctioneers, &c.	23	16	5½
On Hawkers and Pedlars,	104	10	0
On Tonnage on Vessels,	00	6	1½
To Amount received from Magistrates for Duties on Ale and Beer Licences,	7	0	0
£	29248	18	61½ ⁸

Currency.

PAYMENTS.

By Amount of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province as per Abstract No. 4,	18935	14	6
By Amount of the Receiver General's allowance of 3½ per cent. on the sum of £6128 16 0½ received from Lower Canada,	214	10	1¾
By Amount of the Receiver General's allowance of 3 per cent. on the sum of £5694 19 10½ received from Collectors, Inspectors, the Bank of Upper Canada, &c.	170	16	11¾
By Amount of the balance in the hands of the Receiver General on the 30th June, 1825,	9927	16	10¾ ⁸
£	29248	18	61½ ⁸

Currency.

NOTE.—Of this balance £3500 is specially appropriated to the uses of the Burlington Canal by Statute 4th Geo. 4th, c. 8, £4500 of the sum borrowed having been issued to the Commissioners.

*Inspector General's Office,
7th November, 1825.*

J. BABY,
Inspector General.

UPPER CANADA.

ABSTRACT of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province under the several enactments of the Provincial Legislature, between the 1st January and the 30th of June, 1825, inclusive.

ENACTMENTS.	TO WHOM PAID—AND FOR WHAT SERVICE.	CURRENCY.		
59 Geo. 3, cap. 13.	The Honourable James Baby, Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	202	15	6½
4 Geo. 4, cap. 6.	Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	182	10	0
" " "	Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia, being his half year's Allowance for the Contingencies of his office from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	42	10	0
4 Geo. 4, cap. 27.	Lieutenant Colonel James Fitzgibbon, Assistant Adjutant General of Militia, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	100		
2 Geo. 4, cap. 4.	Edward McMahon, Esquire, Agent for paying Militia Pensions, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	50		
" " "	Edward McMahon, Esquire, Agent for paying Militia Pensions, being his Allowance for the Contingencies of his office from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	25		
41 Geo. 3, cap. 12.	John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Honourable Legislative Council, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	62	10	
" " "	D'Arcy Boulton, Junior, Esquire, Master in Chancery, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	25		
" " "	The Rev. William Macaulay, Chaplain to the Honourable Legislative Council, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	25		
" " "	William Lee, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December 1824, inclusive	25		
" " "	Mr. Hugh Carfrae, Door-Keeper to the Honourable Legislative Council, being his half year's Allowance, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	10		
" " "	Grant Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July, to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	62	10	
" " "	The Reverend Robert Addison, Chaplain of the House of Assembly, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	25		
" " "	Allan M'Nab, Esquire, Sergeant at Arms, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	25		
" " "	Mr. William Knott, Door-Keeper to the House of Assembly, being his half year's Allowance, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	10		
	Continued, £	270		
		602	15	6½

		Continued,			270	602	15	6½
41 Geo. 3, cap. 12.	John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Honourable Legislative Council, being the Allowance for Copying Clerks in his Office, during the first Session of the ninth Provincial Parliament	25						
" " "	Grant Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, being the Allowance for Copying Clerks in his Office, during the first Session of the ninth Provincial Parliament	25						
" " "	Levius P. Sherwood, late Speaker of the House of Assembly, being to complete his Salary for four years, as Speaker of said House	104	13	2				
" " "	John Willson, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Assembly, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	100				524	13	2
48 Geo. 3, cap. 6,	John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Honourable Legislative Council, being his half year's additional Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st Dec. 1824, inclusive	37	10					
" " "	Grant Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, being his half year's additional Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	37	10			75		
2 Geo. 4, cap. 26.	Samuel P. Jarvis, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive					25		
2 Geo. 4, cap. 21.	The Rev'd. Robert Addison, Chaplain of the House of Assembly, being his half year's Pension, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive					25		
2 Geo. 4, cap. 5.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being half a year's Interest due to the said Bank, on Government Debentures held by it, for £5,000, from the 10th July, 1824, to the 9th February, 1825, inclusive	150						
" " "	Thomas Clark and Samuel Street, Esquires, being for the redemption of a Debenture held by them bearing date and issued the 15th September, 1821	6666	13	4				
" " "	Thomas Clark and Samuel Street, Esquires, being 154 days Interest due on a Government Debenture held by them for £6,666 13 4, and bearing date the 15th September, 1821, from the 15th September, 1824, to the 15th February, 1825, inclusive	168	15	4		6985	8	8
2 Geo. 4, cap. 9.	William M. Jarvis, Esquire, Sheriff of the Gore District, being his Salary from the 7th May to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	32	10	3½				
" " "	Alexander McDonell, Esquire, Sheriff of the Ottawa District, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	25						
" " "	Donald McDonell, Esquire, Sheriff of the Eastern District, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	25						
" " "	John Spencer, Esquire, Sheriff of the Newcastle District, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	25						
" " "	Richard Leonard, Esquire, Sheriff of the Niagara District, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	25						
" " "	William Hands, Esquire, Sheriff of the Western District, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	25						
" " "	James H. Powell, Esquire, Sheriff of the Bathurst District, being two year's Salary to him, from the 1st January, 1823, to the 31st Dec. 1824, inclusive	100				257	10	3½
48 Geo. 3, cap. 16, & } 4 Geo. 4, cap. 27 & 28 }	Mr. Samuel Armour, Teacher of the Home District School, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	50						
		Continued £	50			8495	7	8

		Continued,			
18 Geo. 3, cap. 16, & 4 Geo. 4, cap. 27 & 28	The Rev. William Macaulay, Teacher of the Newcastle District School, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	50	8495	7	8
" " "	Mr. Rosington Elms, Teacher of the Johnstown District School, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	50			
" " "	Mr. John Stewart, Teacher of the Bathurst District School, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	50			
" " "	The Rev. John Willson, Teacher of the Midland District School, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	50			
" " "	The Rev. John McLaurin, Teacher of the Ottawa District School, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	50			
" " "	Mr. David Robertson, Teacher of the Western District School, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	50			
" " "	Mr. George Ryerson, Teacher of the London District School, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	50			
" " "	Mr. Thomas Creen, Teacher of the Niagara District School, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	50			
" " "	The Rev. Harry Leith, Teacher of the Eastern District School, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	50			1
" " "	Mr. John Law, Teacher of the Gore District School, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	50			
4 Geo. 4, cap. 8.	James Carrol, being his half year's Pension from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	10	550		
2 Geo. 4, cap. 20.	Mrs. Elizabeth Law, being her half year's Pension from the 1st July, to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	10			
2 Geo. 4, cap. 25.	John White, being his half year's Pension from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	10			
56 Geo. 3, cap. 12.	Mrs. Catharine McLeod, being one year's Pension to her from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	20			
56 Geo. 3, cap. 13.	Charlotte Moyer, Guardian of the child of the late Abraham Overholt, being one year's Pension due to said child from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	20			
2 Geo. 4, cap. 21.	Peter Miller, being his half year's Pension from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	10	80		
4 Geo. 4, cap. 25.	Thomas Ridout, Esquire, Surveyor General, being to enable him to defray the expenses incurred for the re-survey and correction of the Eastern side line of the Township of Cramahe in the District of Newcastle		90	7	6
60 Geo. 3, cap. 7, & 4 Geo. 4, cap. 26.	The Honourable Neil McLean, Treasurer of the Eastern District, being the sum appropriated for the use of Common Schools in said District for the year commencing the 7th March, 1824	250			
" " "	John Watson, Esquire, Treasurer of the Bathurst District, being the sum appropriated for the use of Common Schools in said District for the year commencing the 19th March, 1824	250			
" " "	Adiel Sherwood, Esquire, Treasurer of the Johnstown District, being the sum appropriated for the use of Common Schools in said District for the year commencing the 7th March, 1824	250			
Continued, £		750	9215	15	2

		Continued, £			750	9215	15	2
60 Geo. 3, cap. 7, & 4 Geo. 4, cap. 26.	} Donald McDonald, Esquire, Treasurer of the Ottawa District, being part of the sum appropriated for the use of Common Schools in said District for the year commencing the 1st June, 1824	750						
" " "	} John Harris, Esquire, Treasurer of the London District, being the sum appropriated for the use of Common Schools in said District for the year commencing the 1st June, 1824	120						
4 Geo. 4, cap. 24	} Christopher Widmer, Esquire, being six months Interest due on a Government Debenture held by him for £1000, Currency, from the 23d July, 1824, to the 22d January, 1825, inclusive	250				1120		
" " "	} Thomas Clark and Samuel Street, Esquires, being six months Interest due on Government Debentures held by them for £15000, Currency, from the 20th August, 1824, to the 19th February, 1825, inclusive	30						
2 Geo. 4, cap. 5.	} Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months Interest due on Government Debentures held by the said Bank for £6666 13 4, Currency, from the 16th September, 1824, to the 15th March, 1825, inclusive	450				480		
4 Geo. 4, cap. 8 & 16.	} Thomas Clark and Samuel Street, Esquires, being six months Interest due on Government Debentures held by them for £8000, Currency, from the 23d June to the 22d December, 1824, inclusive	240				200		
" " "	} Do. Do. being six months on the same Debentures from the 23d December, 1824, to the 22d June, 1825	240						
56 Geo. 3, cap. 26.	} The Honourable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General for the use of Government, being the sum appropriated towards the support of the Civil Government of the Province for the year commencing the 1st of April, 1825					480		
4 Geo. 4, cap. 8.	} William Chisholm, Esquire, one of the Commissioners of the Burlington Canal, being a further sum on account of the appropriation made towards carrying into effect the provisions of said act					2500		
Address of Assembly of 13th April, 1825.	} John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Honourable the Legislative Council, being to enable him to pay the contingent expenses of his office during the late session	332	12	1				
" " "	} William Lee, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, being to enable him to pay certain contingent expenses of the Honourable the Legislative Council during the late session	236	12	4½				
" " "	} Grant Powell, Clerk of the Commons House of Assembly, being to enable him to pay certain contingent expenses of his office during the late session	1815	7	4				
" " "	} Grant Powell, Esquire, being to enable him to pay the contingent expenses of the office of the Serjeant at Arms during the late session of the Legislature	555	7	6½				
		Total, £			18935	14	6	

AGGREGATE.

		CURRENCY.		
59 Geo. 3, cap. 13	Inspector General's Salary	202	15	6½
4 — 4 — 6	Adjutant General of Militia	225		
4 — 4 — 27	Assistant Adjutant General of Militia	100		
2 — 4 — 4	Militia Pension Agent	75		
41 — 3 — 12	Officers of the Legislature	524	13	2
48 — 3 — 6	Clerks of the Legislature	75		
2 — 4 — 26	Clerk of Crown in Chancery	25		
2 — 4 — 21	The Rev. Robert Addison's Pension	25		
2 — 4 — 5	Debenture Redemption and Interest	6985	8	8
2 — 4 — 9	Sheriff's Salaries	257	10	3½
48 — 3 — 16 &c.	District School Appropriations	550		
4 — 4 — 8 &c.	Six Pensioners	80		
4 — 4 — 25	Expense of a re-survey in Township of Cramahe	90	7	6
60 — 3 — 7 &c.	Common School Appropriations	1120		
4 — 4 — 24	Interest on Debentures	480		
2 — 4 — 5	Do. Do.	200		
4 — 4 — 8 & 16	Do. Do. for Burlington Canal	480		
55 — 3 — 26	Civil Government Appropriations	2500		
4 — 4 — 8	Burlington Canal	2000		
Address of Assembly	Contingencies of the Legislature	2939	19	4
		£ 18935	14	6

*Inspector General's Office,
7th November, 1825.*

J. BABY,
Inspector General.

UPPER-CANADA.

General Statement of the Receiver-General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue, from the 1st of July to the 7th of November, 1825.

RECEIPTS.	Currency.			PAYMENTS.	Currency.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Amount of the Balance in the Receiver-General's hands on the 30th June, 1825, as per accompanying Account, No. 3,	9,927	16	10 $\frac{3}{10}$	By Amount of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on the Receiver-General of the Province, as per Abstract No. 6, - - -	4,070	14	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
To Amount received from the Receiver-General of Lower-Canada, as this Province's proportion of Import Duties, under Provincial Statutes, from 10th October, 1824, to 5th April, 1825, - - - -	*11,614	14	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	By Amount of the Receiver-General's allowance of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the sum of £11,614 14s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. received from Lower-Canada, - - - -	406	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
To Amount charged in the Receiver-General's Accounts for the years 1821 and 1822, of 3 per cent. on the Loan of £25,000 effected under Provincial Statute of 2d Geo. 4, ch. 5, in lieu of which a specific compensation is to be made,	750	0	0	By Amount of the Receiver-General's allowance of 3 per cent. on the sum of £3,649 17s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. received from Collectors, Inspectors, the Upper-Canada Bank, &c. - - - -	109	9	11
To Amount received from the Bank of Upper-Canada, being the 5th dividend of 4 per cent. on the amount of Stock paid into the said Bank, - - - -	325	0	0	By Amount of the Balance in the Receiver-General's hands on the 7th November, 1825, - -	†21,355	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{8}{10}$
To Amount received from Inspectors, Collectors, &c. &c. on account of Duties by them collected, - - - -	3,324	17	6 $\frac{3}{4}$				
	£ 25,942	9	2 $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{8}{10}$		£ 25,942	9	2 $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{8}{10}$

* On reference to Account No. 2, it will be seen, by a Note affixed, that this is not the true sum accruing to Upper-Canada for the period stated. The Errors will be rectified in a future Account.

† Note.—In this Balance is included the sum of £3,500 specially appropriated to the uses of the Burlington Canal by Statute, leaving an actual Balance of £17,855 14s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 8-10. It is estimated that £14,635 will yet be required for the year 1825, viz:—

£1,420	for Salaries and Pensions,
1,000	Common Schools,
1,111	Interest on Public Debt,
1,000	Militia Pensions,
150	Light-House,
550	District Schools,
4,404	Civil List of 1825,
£9,635	Exclusive of £5,000 for the redemption of one Debenture held by Messrs. Clark & Street.

Inspector-General's Office, 7th November, 1825.

J. BABY, Inspector-General.

UPPER-CANADA.

Abstract of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the Receiver-General of the Province, under the several enactments of the Provincial Legislature, between the 1st July and the 7th November, 1825.

Enactment.	To whom Paid, and for what Service.	Currency.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
41 Geo. 3, Cap. 12.	John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Honorable Legislative Council; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	62	10	0			
" " "	The Reverend William Macaulay, Chaplain to the Honorable Legislative Council; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	25	0	0			
" " "	D'Arcy Boulton, Junior, Esquire, Master in Chancery; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	25	0	0			
" " "	Hugh Carfrae, Doorkeeper to the Honorable Legislative Council; being his half year's allowance, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	10	0	0			
" " "	Grant Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	62	10	0			
" " "	William Lee, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	25	0	0			
" " "	The Reverend Robert Addison, Chaplain of the House of Assembly; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	25	0	0			
" " "	Allan M'Nabb, Esquire, Sergeant at Arms; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	25	0	0			
" " "	William Knott, Doorkeeper to the House of Assembly; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	10	0	0	270	0	0
48 Geo. 3, Cap. 6.	John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Honorable Legislative Council; being his half year's additional salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	37	10	0			
" " "	Grant Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly; being his half year's additional salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	37	10	0	75	0	0
2 Geo. 4, Cap. 26.	Samuel P. Jarvis, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,				25	0	0
2 Geo. 4, Cap. 21.	The Reverend Robert Addison, Chaplain to the House of Assembly; being his half year's pension, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,				25	0	0
59 Geo. 3, Cap. 19.	The Honorable James Baby, Inspector-General of Public Provincial Accounts; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,				202	15	6½
4 Geo. 4, Cap. 6.	Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant-General of Militia; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	182	10	0			
" " "	Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant-General of Militia; being his half year's allowance for the contingencies of his office, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	42	10	0	225	0	0
4 Geo. 4, Cap. 27.	Lieutenant-Colonel James Fitzgibbon, Assistant Adjutant-General of Militia; being his half year's salary from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,				100	0	0
2 Geo. 4, Cap. 4.	Edward M'Mahon, Esquire, Agent for paying Militia Pensions; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	50	0	0			
" " "	Edward M'Mahon, Esquire, Agent for paying Militia Pensions; being his half year's allowance for the contingencies of his office, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	25	0	0	75	0	0
		<i>Continued, £</i>			997	15	6½

Enactment.	To whom Paid, and for what Service.	£	s.	d.	Currency.		
					£	s.	d.
	<i>Continued,</i>				997	15	6½
2 Geo. 4, Cap. 9.	William M. Jarvis, Esquire, Sheriff of the Gore District; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	25	0	0			
" " "	Richard Leonard, Esquire, Sheriff of the Niagara District; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	25	0	0			
" " "	John Spencer, Esquire, Sheriff of the Newcastle District; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	25	0	0			
" " "	William Hands, Esquire, Sheriff of the Western District; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	25	0	0			
" " "	Donald M'Donell, Esquire, Sheriff of the Eastern District; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	25	0	0			
" " "	Alexander M'Donell, Esquire, Sheriff of the Ottawa District; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	25	0	0			
					150	0	0
4 Geo. 4, Cap. 16.	The Honorable Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province; being the sum appropriated by said Statute for the purpose of obtaining a Standard for Weights and Measures, for this Province, £75 Sterling, equal to				83	6	8
48 Geo. 3, Cap. 16.	Mr. Thomas Creen, Teacher of the Niagara District School; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	50	0	0			
" " "	Mr. George Baxter, Teacher of the Midland District School; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	50	0	0			
" " "	Mr. Rossington Elms, Teacher of the Johnstown District School; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	50	0	0			
" " "	Mr. Samuel Armour, Teacher of the Home District School; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	50	0	0			
" " "	The Reverend William McAulay, Teacher of the Newcastle District School; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	50	0	0			
" " "	The Reverend Harry Leith, Teacher of the Eastern District School; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	50	0	0			
" " "	Mr. George Ryerson, Teacher of the London District School; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	50	0	0			
" " "	Mr. David Robertson, Teacher of the Western District School; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	50	0	0			
					400	0	0
4 Geo. 4, Cap. 8.	The Reverend John M'Laurin, Teacher of the Ottawa District School; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,				50	0	0
59 Geo. 3, Cap. 4.	Mr. John Law, Teacher of the Gore District School; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,				50	0	0
4 Geo. 4, Cap. 27.	Mr. John Stewart, Teacher of the Bathurst District School; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,				50	0	0
4 Geo. 4, Cap. 28.	James Carrol; being his half year's pension, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	10	0	0			
2 Geo. 4, Cap. 20.	Mrs. Elizabeth Law; being her half year's pension, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	10	0	0			
2 Geo. 4, Cap. 25.	John White; being his half year's pension, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	10	0	0			
2 Geo. 4, Cap. 24.	Peter Miller; being his half year's pension, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	10	0	0			
					40	0	0
2 Geo. 4, Cap. 5.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper-Canada; being six months interest due to said Bank, on Government Debentures held by it for £5000, from the 10th January to the 9th July, 1825, inclusive,				150	0	0
4 Geo. 4, Cap. 24.	Christopher Widmer, Esquire; being six months interest due on Government Debentures held by him for £1,000, from the 23d January to the 22d July, 1825, inclusive,	30	0	0			
" " "	Thomas Clark and Samuel Street, Esquires; being six months interest due on Government Debentures held by them for £15,000, from the 20th February to the 19th August, 1825, inclusive,	450	0	0			
					480	0	0
					<i>Continued, £</i>	2,451	2 2½

Enactment.	To whom Paid, and for what Service.	Currency.		
		£	s.	d.
	<i>Continued,</i>	2,451	2	2½
2 Geo. 4, Cap. 5.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper-Canada; being six months interest due on a Government Debenture held by the said Bank for the sum of £6,666, 13s. 4d. from the 16th March to the 15th September, 1825, inclusive,	200	0	0
59 Geo. 3, Cap. 7. & 2 Geo. 4, Cap. 16.	Thomas Ridout, Esquire, Surveyor-General; being for 133 Supplementary Schedules of Towns and Townships, and seven original Schedules of new Townships, furnished to the District Treasurers for the year ended the 30th June, 1825,	23	12	6
60 Geo. 3, Cap. 7.	Thomas Markland, Esquire, Treasurer of the Midland District; being the sum appropriated for the use of Common Schools in the Midland District, for the year commencing the 7th March, 1824,	250	0	0
" " "	George Hamilton, Esquire, Treasurer of the Gore District; being the sum appropriated for the use of Common Schools in the Gore District, for the year commencing the 7th March, 1824,	250	0	0
" " "	The Honorable William Allan, Treasurer of the Home District; being the sum appropriated for the use of Common Schools in the Home District, for the year commencing the 7th March, 1824,	250	0	0
" " "	William Hands, Esquire, Treasurer of the Western District; being, together with a balance in his hands unexpended, of £38 18s. 6½d. the amount of the appropriation for the use of Common Schools in the said District, for the year commencing the 7th March, 1824,	211	1	5½
2 Geo. 4 Cap. 2, & 4 Geo. 4, Cap. 15.	James Gordon, Esquire, one of the Board of Commissioners for the Improvement of the Internal Navigation; being so much of the appropriation of £1,000 issued as was repaid by John Macaulay, Esquire, President of the said Board, the same being now required by the Board,	234	18	6½
2 Geo. 4, Cap. 5.	The Honorable John Henry Dunn, Receiver-General; being a remuneration of £100 to himself, and £50 each to the two clerks employed under him, for the responsibility and extra labour imposed by the negotiation and arrangement of a loan of Twenty Thousand Pounds,	200	0	0
		£ 4,070	14	8½

AGGREGATE.

41 Geo. 3, Cap. 12.	Officers of the Legislature,	£270	0	0
48 " 3, " 6.	Clerks of the Legislature,	75	0	0
2 " 4, " 26.	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,	25	0	0
2 " 4, " 21.	The Rev'd R. Addison's Pension,	25	0	0
59 " 3, " 19.	Inspector-General's Salary,	202	15	6½
4 " 4, " 6.	Colonel Coffin's Salary, &c.	225	0	0
4 " 4, " 27.	Assistant Adjutant-General,	100	0	0
2 " 4, " 4.	Militia Pension Agent,	75	0	0
2 " 4, " 9.	Sheriffs' Salaries,	150	0	0
4 " 4, " 16.	Weights and Measures,	83	6	8
48 " 3, " 16.	Teachers of District Schools,	400	0	0
4 " 4, " 8.	do. of Ottawa District School,	50	0	0
59 " 3, " 4.	do. of Gore do.	50	0	0
4 " 4, " 27.	do. of Bathurst do.	50	0	0
4 " 4, " 28. } &c. &c. &c. }	Four Pensions,	40	0	0
2 " 4, " 5. &c.	Interest on Debentures,	830	0	0
59 " 3, " 7. &c.	Surveyor-General for Schedules,	23	12	6
60 " 3, " 7.	Common Schools Appropriations,	961	1	5½
2 " 4, " 2. &c.	Improvement of Internal Navigation,	234	18	6½
2 " 4, " 5.	Remuneration under Debenture Act,	200	0	0
		£ 4,070	14	8½

Inspector-General's Office, 7th November, 1825.

J. BABY, Inspector-General.

UPPER-CANADA.

Statement of the Receiver-General's Receipts and Payments on account of the Appropriation for the Service of the Civil Government of the Province for the year 1824.—Statute 4 Geo. 4 Cap. 25.

RECEIPTS.	Sterling.			PAYMENTS.	Sterling.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Amount of the Balance in hand, as per Statement No. 8, submitted on the 11th January, 1825, - - - - -	3,837	15	11 ⁷ / ₁₀	By Amount of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on the Receiver-General of the Province, as per the annexed Abstract, £3,901 14s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d. currency,	3,511	10	9 ¹ / ₂
				By Amount of the Balance unexpended, - - - - -	326	5	1 ⁷ / ₁₀
	£ 3,837	15	11 ⁷ / ₁₀		£ 3,837	15	11 ⁷ / ₁₀

Inspector-General's Office, 7th November, 1825.

J. BABY, Inspector-General.

Abstract of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on the Receiver-General of the Province, payable out of the Appropriation by Statute of 4 Geo. 4, Cap. 25, for the Service of the Civil Government for the year 1824.

	Currency.		
	£	s.	d.
To George Hillier, Esquire, Private Secretary; being his half year's salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive—184 days at 10s. sterling per day,	102	4	5 ¹ / ₂
Edward M'Mahon, Esquire; being his half year's salary as Principal Clerk in the Government Office, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	101	7	9 ¹ / ₂
John Lyons, Esquire; being his half year's salary, as Clerk in the Government Office, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	83	6	8
Thomas Fitzgerald, Esquire; being his half year's salary, as Clerk in the Government Office, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	83	6	8
John Small, Esquire, Clerk of the Honorable Executive Council; being in addition to his salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	55	11	1 ¹ / ₄
John Beikie, Esquire; being his half year's salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive, as Chief Clerk in the Executive Council Office,	101	7	9 ¹ / ₂
Mr. George Savage; being his half year's salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive, as Second Clerk in the Executive Council Office,	83	6	8
William Chewett, Esquire; being as well for his usual daily pay as Senior Surveyor and Draftsman in the Surveyor-General's Department, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive—184 days at 10s. currency per day—as for the customary allowance of 1s. 3d. currency per day for a ration,	103	10	0
William Chewett, Esquire; being his half year's salary, as Principal Clerk in the Surveyor-General's Office, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	101	7	9 ¹ / ₂
Samuel Ridout, Esquire; being his half year's salary, as Second Clerk in the Surveyor-General's Office, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	101	7	9 ¹ / ₂
John Hunter; being his half year's allowance as Usher of the Court of King's Bench, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	5	0	0
	<i>Continued, £</i>	921	16 7 ¹ / ₂

	Currency.		
	£	s.	d.
<i>Continued,</i>	921	16	7½
To James Bridgland; being his half year's allowance, as Keeper of the Court of King's Bench, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	5	0	0
The Honorable Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province; being the amount of his Contingent Account of Fees on public instruments, and the allowance for an office servant and messenger, for the half year ended the 31st December, 1824,	32	17	0
The Honorable Duncan Cameron, Register of the Province; being the amount of his Contingent Account of Fees on public instruments, and the allowance for a Clerk, for the half year ended the 31st December, 1824,	97	4	2
George Hillier, Esquire, Private Secretary; being the amount of his Contingent Account of the ordinary and incidental expenses of the Government Office, for the half year ended the 31st December, 1824,	342	17	6½
George Hillier, Esquire, Private Secretary; being the amount of the account of expenses incurred for repairs to the Government-House and premises, and labourers' work done on ground attached thereto, for the half year ended the 31st December, 1824,	93	15	4½
Charles Fothergill, Esquire, Government Printer; being the amount allowed in Council of his account against Government for the half year ended the 31st December, 1824,	95	3	11
The Honorable James Baby, Inspector-General of Public Provincial Accounts; being the amount of his account for the ordinary and incidental expenses of his office, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	236	9	6½
John Small, Esquire, Clerk of the Honorable Executive Council; being the amount of his account against Government for the half year ended the 31st December, 1824,	141	12	1½
John Small, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown and Pleas; being the amount of his account against Government for the half year ended the 31st December, 1824,	43	19	3
Thomas Ridout, Esquire, Surveyor-General; being the amount of his Contingent Account, for the half year ended the 31st December, 1824,	364	1	4½
John B. Robinson, Esquire, Attorney-General; being the amount of his account against Government, for the half year ended the 31st December, 1824,	445	10	7
Henry John Boulton, Esquire, Solicitor-General; being the amount allowed in Council of his account against Government, for the half year ended the 31st December, 1824,	426	6	5
Mr. William A. Campbell, Clerk of Assize; being the amount allowed in Council of his account, as Clerk of Assize on the Eastern, Bathurst, Johnstown, Midland, and Home Circuits, for the year 1824,	77	7	6
Mr. John C. Cartwright, Acting Clerk of Assize; being the amount of his account, as Acting Clerk of Assize on the London and Gore Circuits, for the year 1824,	37	2	0
The Honorable John Henry Dunn, Receiver-General; being the amount of his account against Government, for the half year ended the 31st December, 1824,	238	15	9½
Mr. James King, Clerk of Assize; being the amount of his account against Government, as Clerk of Assize on the Niagara and Newcastle Circuits, for the year 1824,	24	0	6
Samuel P. Jarvis, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; being the amount allowed in Council of his account, for Fees on public instruments, from the 1st January, 1822, to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	196	3	6
John Small, Esquire, Clerk of the Honorable Executive Council; being an additional allowance, for fuel and an office servant, for the year 1824,	20	0	0
John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of Assize; being the amount of his account against Government, as Clerk of Assize for the Western Circuit, for the year 1824,	11	11	0
	Currency, £	3,901	14 2½
	Sterling, £	3,511	10 9½

N. B. The several Accounts mentioned in the above Abstract were furnished, in detail, to the House of Assembly, on the 1st of March last, and have been printed.

Inspector-General's Office, 7th November, 1825.

J. BABY, Inspector-General.

UPPER-CANADA.

General Statement of the Receiver-General's Receipts and Payments of the Appropriation of £2,500 annually, by Provincial Statute of 56 Geo. 3d, Cap. 26, from the 1st January to the 7th November, 1825, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.	Currency.			PAYMENTS.	Currency.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Amount of the Balance in the hands of the Receiver-General on the 31st December, 1824,	794	7	5 ⁸ / ₉	By Amount of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor's Warrants on the Receiver-General, from the 1st January to the 7th November, 1825, as per the annexed Abstract, - - -	1,801	12	6
To Amount of the Appropriation for the year commencing the 1st April, 1825, pursuant to Statute, - - - - -	2,500	0	0	By Amount of the Balance in the Receiver-General's hands on the 7th November, 1825,	1,492	14	11 ⁸ / ₉
£	3,294	7	5 ⁸ / ₉	£	3,294	7	5 ⁸ / ₉

Inspector-General's Office, 7th November, 1825.

J. BABY, Inspector-General.

Abstract of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on the Receiver-General of the Province, on the Appropriation of £2,500 Currency, per annum, by Provincial Statute, 56 Geo. 3, Cap. 26.

	Currency.		
	£	s.	d.
The Honorable William Dummer Powell; being his half year's salary, as Speaker of the Honorable the Legislative Council, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	200	0	0
The Honorable John M'Gill, late Receiver-General of the Province; being half a year's superannuation allowance, from 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	250	0	0
Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant-General of Militia; being an excess for the contingencies of his office beyond the allowance authorised by an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the 4th year of His Majesty's Reign, C. 6, as per his account for the half year ended the 31st December, 1824,	33	2	10
The Honorable Joseph Wells, Chairman of the Board of Claims for losses during the late War; being to enable him to pay the contingent expenses of the Board, for the half year from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	232	18	8
The Honorable William Dummer Powell; being his half year's salary, as Speaker of the Honorable the Legislative Council, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	200	0	0
The Honorable John M'Gill, late Receiver-General of the Province; being half a year's superannuation allowance, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	250	0	0
The Honorable Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province; being, together with the amount of the appropriation by Provincial Statute of 4 Geo. 4, Cap. 16, the amount of the cost and charges incurred for a Standard for Weights and Measures received from England, for the use of this Province,	69	19	11
Reuben Alward; being half a year's allowance of pension to him as a private of the Norfolk Militia, disabled by wounds received in action with the enemy, at Fort Erie, during the late War with the United States of America, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825.	10	0	0
John Beverly Robinson, Esquire, His Majesty's Attorney-General; being to indemnify him for the loss of his Emoluments, in consequence of his being detained in England, in order to afford information to His Majesty's Government on various subjects connected with this Province, £500 sterling,	555	11	1
£	1801	12	6

Inspector-General's Office, 7th November, 1825.

J. BABY, Inspector-General.

UPPER-CANADA.

Account of Revenue arising from Duties of Licences issued to Shop-keepers, Inn-keepers, Distillers, and Wholesale Dealers, in the several Districts of the Province, under Provincial Statutes, from the 5th of January 1825, to the 4th October 1825, inclusive, so far as the several Inspectors have reported the same.

DISTRICTS.	INSPECTORS.	SHOP.	INN KEEPERS.	STILLS GALLONS.	WHOLE SALE.	DUTY ON SHOPS.	DUTY ON INN KEEPERS.	DUTY ON			TOTAL DUTY.			
								STILLS.	WHOLE SALE.	WHOLE SALE.				
Midland,	John Cumming,	44	74	1399½	0	264	162	10	174	18	9	601	8	9
Johnstown,	Oliver Kverts,	31	68	319	0	186	153	10	39	17	6	379	7	6
Eastern,	Neil McLean,	32	61	22	0	192	84	10	2	15	0	279	5	0
Newcastle,	Elias Jones,	15	31	84½	2	90	83	—	105	11	3	288	1	3
Home,	William Allen,	37	44	1420½	0	222	194	—	177	11	3	598	11	3
Niagara,	Isaac Swazee,	42	62	1568	0	252	168	5	196	15	0	616	—	—
London,	James Mitchell,	3	23	734	0	18	32	5	91	—	0	147	—	—
Western,	William Hinds,	9	22	815	0	54	22	5	43	2	6	119	2	6
Gore,	John Willson,	22	40	1175	0	132	97	5	146	17	0	376	2	6
Ottawa,	Thomas Mears,	9	18	—	1	54	19	—	—	—	—	78	—	—
Bathurst	Anthony Lesslie,	16	32	463	0	96	88	—	57	17	0	246	17	6
Drummond Isle.	T. G. Anderson,	3	1	—	0	18	1	—	—	—	—	19	—	—
		263	476	8286½	6	1578	1105	10	1035	16	3	3748	16	3
	Deduct Allowance to Inspectors.					157	110	—	103	11	7½	371	17	7½
						1420	994	10	932	4	7½	3376	18	7½
	Nett Revenue.													

Inspector General's Office, 7th November, 1825.

JAMES BABY,

Inspector General.

UPPER CANADA.

Names of Persons Licenced as Shop-keepers to Retail Spirituous Liquors, between the 5th of January and the 4th October 1825, as reported by the Inspectors.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

1	Barnabas Brennan,	23	John Mair,
2	Michael Brennan,	24	Archibald Richmond,
3	Asa Norton,	25	Henry Lasher,
4	Charles Aykroyd,	26	William J. Fairfield,
5	James R. Armstrong,	27	Peter McDonald,
6	John Harkes,	28	Allan McPherson,
7	Turpin, & Parker,	29	Neil J. McLean,
8	James Benson,	30	Robert Miller,
9	Charles Willard,	31	McKenzie & Murchison,
10	John Turnbull,	32	Lewis Thorpe,
11	James Dougall,	33	George Cowper,
12	Abraham Truax,	34	William Heath,
13	William Wilson,	35	
14	Frederick Keeler,	36	George Ham,
15	Joseph Bruce,	37	Peter Ham,
16	Neil McLeod,	38	E. O. Donovan,
17	Walter McCuniffe, & Co.	39	John Dougall,
18	John Macaulay, & Co.	40	Phillip Ham,
19	Charles Ralphs,	41	Charles Clark,
20	Harvey Wood,	42	John Kirby,
21	Michael Salmon,	43	Thomas Slicer,
22	John Mowatt,	44	Michael Quinu,

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

1	S. Jones, & Co.	17	Jean B. Bupore,
2	F. P. Jones,	18	W. F. Gates, & Co.
3	Billa Flint jun'r.	19	D. & R. Carley,
4	Steel Smith,	20	Eph'm. Dunham,
5	William Hayes jun'r.	21	C. & J. McDaniel,
6	Paul Glasford,	22	Alexander Morris, & Co.
7	Samuel Thomas jun'r.	23	William P. Loucks,
8	William Jones & Co.	24	John Heck,
9	Charles Jones,	25	John McPharson, & Co.
10	Justus S. Merwin,	26	E. & J. K. Hartwell,
11	Alexander Waugh,	27	Thomas O'Neil,
12	Hiram Spafford,	28	Elnathan Hubbell,
13	Averil, & Hooker,	29	John A. Markley,
14	Do. Do.	30	W. F. Gates, & Wm. Kay,
15	George Brows, & Co	31	John Denning,
16	Merwin & Church,		

EASTERN DISTRICT.

1	George Robertson,	17	Peter Chesley,
2	William McFarlane,	18	P. VanKoughnett,
3	William Kyle,	19	Robert Colquhoun,
4	Alexander McCorquodale,	20	J. B. Ranger,
5	William Kay,	21	Guy C. Wood,
6	Paul Glasford, & Co.	22	Alexander McDonell,
7	George Brouse,	23	Solomon Chesley,
8	Do.	24	Adam Baker,
9	Peter McIntosh,	25	Angus Roy McDonell,
10	Do.	26	Ronald McDonell,
11	Ira Hawley,	27	Peter Shaver,
12	John Stacey,	28	Do.
13	Henry Stacey,	29	Donald Chisholm,
14	J. & J. Dunlop,	30	William Cline,
15	James McPharlane,	31	Adam Dixon,
16	William Fraser,	32	McNichol, & McKean,

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

1	C. W. & J. C. Spencer,	9	Benjamin Throop,
2	David Smart,	10	James Black,
3	John Leister,	11	John Steel,
4	Robert Fairburn,	12	Sheldon Hawley,
5	Adam H. Meyers,	13	Silas Pearson,
6	John Brown,	14	Charles Anderson,
7	Dugald Campbell,	15	E. & J. Fowke,
8	Dugald Campbell, & Co.		

HOME DISTRICT.

1	John Robinson,	20	Brooke & Son,
2	John Roddy,	21	J. A. Wilkes,
3	Wood & Anderson,	22	George Robinson,
4	Joseph Cawthra,	23	Sullivan & Stotesbury,
5	John Cawthra,	24	George Munro,
6	John Barnhart,	25	Boulton & Co.
7	Isreal Ranson,	26	George Duggan,
8	Thorn & Parsons,	27	John Munro,
9	Henry Drear,	28	David Stegman,
10	Thomas Carfrae,	29	John Tiers,
11	St. George & Co.	30	Joseph Hunter,
12	John Paul,	31	J. W. Gamble & Co.
13	Peter McDougall,	32	William Arthurs,
14	Thomas Robson,	33	W. B. Robinson,
15	Alexander Legge,	34	Thomas Milburne,
16	William Laughton,	35	John McDougall,
17	John Collins,	36	Robert Rutherford,
18	Peter Patterson,	37	Charles Kellar,
19	Daniel Brooke jun'r.		

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

1	David Thorburn,	22	Robert Arwin,
2	Richard Thompson, & Co.	23	Chapman Leach,
3	William Mettleberger,	24	Wm. C. Chase,
4	R. M. Chrysler,	25	Grant, & Kerby,
5	Adam Chrysler,	26	John Warren,
6	Jane Hepburne,	27	John Ross,
7	John Tannyhill,	28	Daniel McDougall,
8	Bernard McCanns,	29	E. McNeiledge, & Co.
9	William D. Miller,	30	J. Keiser, & Co.
10	Richard Woodruff,	31	Henry Griffin,
11	John Dailey,	32	William Macklem,
12	Lewis Clement,	33	Robert F. Nellis,
13	Joseph Wilson,	34	Nauvin Austin,
14	Richard FitzGerls,	35	Catharine Leonard,
15	John Tannyhill,	36	John Crooks,
16	John Brown,	37	John Holmes,
17	Adam Brown,	38	William King,
18	Charles Stanton,	39	Jones, Thomas, & Co.
19	Starkwether, Brown, & Co.	40	Edward McBride,
20	R. M. Long,	41	David Thompson,
21	Gilbert McMicking,	42	John Claus.

LONDON DISTRICT.

1	Henry Webster,	3	Walter Nichol.
2	Cross & Fisher,		

WESTERN DISTRICT.

1	Daniel Pastorius,	6	Duncan McGregor,
2	Alex. McGregor,	7	John B. Baby,
3	Angus Mackintosh,	8	John McGregor,
4	John Wilson,	9	Thomas Parks.
5	Charles Fortier,		

GORE DISTRICT.

1	John A. Wilkes,	12	Hilliard, & Co.
2	Manuel Overfield,	13	Samuel Andruss,
3	Lesslie & Sons,	14	Robert Biggar,
4	John Patterson,	15	Alex. Proudfoot.
5	Peter Pottnuff,	16	William Chisholm,
6	J. G. Strawbridge,	17	Job Loder,
7	George Chalmers,	18	Titus G. Simons,
8	Wm. Secord,	19	James Crooks,
9	John Brackenridge, & Co.	20	Wm. B. Sheldon,
10	Finlay, & Robertson,	21	Thomas Perrin,
11	Richardson, & Kirkpatrick,	22	John R. Secord.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

1	Alexander Grant,	6	George Hamilton,
2	John G. McIntosh,	7	Ditto,
3	Ditto,	8	George P. Huntingdon,
4	Thomas Mears,	9	William Dunning.
5	Charles Waters,		

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

1	Zelotes Bemis,	4	0	0						
2	Richard Bell,	3	0	0						
3	John Turnbull,	3	0	0						
4	John Wite,	5	0	0	20	John Farley,	4	0	0	
5	Thomas Powers,	4	0	0	21	Mark Huston,	7	0	0	
6	Peter Orcott,	7	0	0	22	Joseph Graham,	3	0	0	
7	John Hutchinson,	3	0	0	23	Hugh Robinson,	5	0	0	
8	T. D. Sandford,	4	0	0	24	T. M. Spalding,	4	0	0	
9	William Beaton,	3	0	0	25	Abram Ostrum,	3	0	0	
10	John V. Murphy,	7	0	0	26	Lewis Stiles,	7	0	0	
11	Jacob Ford,	7	0	0	27	John Grover,	4	0	0	
12	John Hutchinson,	7	0	0	28	Elijah Buck,	7	0	0	
13	Abijah Smith,	4	0	0	29	Benjamin Dean,	4	0	0	
14	Isaac Bens,	4	0	0	30	David Sidey,	3	0	0	
15	Thomas T. Orton,	4	0	0	31	Joseph Sparrow,	3	0	0	
16	Thomas Davis,	4	0	0						
17	George Manning,	7	0	0						
18	James Bates,	4	0	0						
19	John Wood,	7	0	0						
CONTINUED—£				91	0	0				
							£	145	0	0
								62	0	0
							£	83	0	0

HOME DISTRICT.

1	John Still,	6	0	0						
2	A. M. Fairwell,	6	0	0						
3	Levi Annis,	6	0	0	26	Charles Franks,	10	0	0	
4	Nathaniel Gamble,	6	0	0	27	Thomas Simpson,	10	0	0	
5	Stannis Daniel,	6	0	0	28	Martin Snider,	6	0	0	
6	B. Vanderburgh,	6	0	0	29	Ulick Howard,	10	0	0	
7	William Barber,	6	0	0	30	John Hollister,	6	0	0	
8	A. Montgomery,	10	0	0	31	Joseph Rice,	3	0	0	
9	Amasa Wilcox,	6	0	0	32	Thomas Richardson,	6	0	0	
10	John Duggan,	6	0	0	33	Jacob Trueman,	6	0	0	
11	James Raymond,	6	0	0	34	Adna Bates,	6	0	0	
12	Perey L. Dean,	3	0	0	35	Joseph Markwell,	10	0	0	
13	James Devine,	3	0	0	36	Daniel Tiers,	6	0	0	
14	James Boyce,	6	0	0	37	John Blair,	6	0	0	
15	John Wilmot,	10	0	0	38	George W. Post,	6	0	0	
16	Thomas Dawson,	3	0	0	39	Garret Conover,	6	0	0	
17	Richard Taylor,	3	0	0	40	Jane Jordan,	10	0	0	
18	James Schofield,	10	0	0	41	Michael Whitmore,	6	0	0	
19	James Farr,	3	0	0	42	John Gordan,	6	0	0	
20	Joseph Bloor,	10	0	0	43	James O. Roche,	4	0	0	
21	Heman Hyde,	3	0	0	44	John Hays,	10	0	0	
22	J. M. Sandford,	6	0	0						
23	David Thompson,	3	0	0						
24	John Montgomery,	6	0	0						
25	Jacob Snider,	10	0	0						
CONTINUED—£				149	0	0				
							£	282	0	0
								88	0	0
							£	194	0	0

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

1	Aaron Crane,	4	0	0						
2	Anthony Upper,	6	0	0						
3	John Henry,	4	0	0	35	Moss & Bullock,	10	0	0	
4	John Steel,	3	0	0	36	Adam Chrysler,	5	0	0	
5	Thomas McMahon,	4	0	0	37	John Hedden,	3	0	0	
6	Samuel Dason,	4	0	0	38	Richard Howard,	5	0	0	
7	Mary Palmer,	4	0	0	39	Sarah Philpot,	3	0	0	
8	Jacob Everett,	4	0	0	40	Edward Dunn,	5	0	0	
9	Robert Newell,	4	0	0	41	Christopher Babcock,	5	0	0	
10	Martin Holder,	4	0	0	42	George Lewis,	5	0	0	
11	Adam Simmerman,	4	0	0	43	W. E. Pointer,	5	0	0	
12	John Moor,	4	0	0	44	Thomas Eastern,	5	0	0	
13	Paul Shipman,	5	0	0	45	Thomas Williams,	3	0	0	
14	Dennis Wolverton,	5	0	0	46	David Cergill,	5	0	0	
15	Josiah Brown,	4	0	0	47	Kenneth McDougall,	5	0	0	
16	J. P. Raymond,	4	0	0	48	John Martindale,	5	0	0	
17	R. B. Lee,	4	0	0	49	George Garside,	5	0	0	
18	John C. Davis,	4	0	0	50	Felix Havens,	4	0	0	
19	George Morris,	4	0	0	51	Joseph Badsly,	6	0	0	
20	D. B. Yale,	5	0	0	52	Cyrenus Hall,	5	0	0	
21	William Wynn,	5	0	0	53	Joseph Vanderlip,	4	0	0	
22	Elijah Armstrong,	4	0	0	54	James McMillan,	5	0	0	
23	John Brown,	3	0	0	55	John Brown,	6	0	0	
24	Luke Carrol,	8	0	0	56	Henry C. Green,	3	0	0	
25	John McCabe,	5	0	0	57	John Smith,	3	0	0	
26	Mary Coles,	5	0	0	58	Agnes Rogers,	3	0	0	
27	Robert Cannon,	5	0	0	59	Ebenezer Plaice,	5	0	0	
28	John Martindale,	5	0	0	60	John Bradt jun'r.	4	0	0	
29	Daniel Secord,	5	0	0	61	Edward Dunfield,	3	0	0	
30	William Forsyth,	10	0	0	62	Mary Crook,	3	0	0	
31	Edward Defield,	3	0	0						
32	John Street,	4	0	0						
33	James Smith,	4	0	0						
34	H. Chrysler,	4	0	0						
CONTINUED—£				159	0	0				
							£	292	0	0
								124	0	0
							£	168	0	0

LONDON DISTRICT.

1	Jacob Patrick,	3	15	0					
2	Waistcoat Knight,	3	15	0					
3	Abraham Wilson,	3	10	0					
4	William McCoal,	3	15	0	16	Sylvanus Reynolds,	3	0	0
5	Horace S. Omstead,	3	0	0	17	Jacob Vandurer,	3	0	0
6	Truman Waters,	3	10	0	18	Anselm Foster,	3	0	0
7	Henry Carrol,	3	0	0	19	John Smith,	3	10	0
8	Calvin Martin,	3	15	0	20	Horace Foster,	4	0	0
9	John Stevens,	3	0	0	21	Jacob Sovereign,	3	15	0
10	Edward Evans,	3	0	0	22	Nathan Caswell,	3	15	0
11	Louis Wynans,	3	10	0	23	Joseph Davis,	3	10	0
12	Joseph Marsaw,	3	10	0					
13	John Loder,	3	15	0					
14	Abraham Carrol,	3	0	0					
15	Francis Siddal,	3	0	0					
CONTINUED.—£		50	15	0			Deduct Crown Duty } 14 Geo. 3.		£ 78 5 0
									£ 46 0 0
									£ 32 5 0

WESTERN DISTRICT.

1	D. Langlois,	3	0	0					
2	Bapt. S. Armour,	3	0	0					
3	Wm. Ambridge,	3	0	0	15	Wm. Firman,	3	0	0
4	Thomas Lewis,	3	0	0	16	Ben. La Valle,	3	0	0
5	Joseph Dumarse,	3	0	0	17	L. S. Papineau,	3	0	0
6	Charles Morin,	3	0	0	18	D. S. Baldwin,	3	0	0
7	Charles Haiesine,	3	0	0	19	Peter Stover,	3	0	0
8	Samuel Burton	3	0	0	20	A. Degerlais,	3	0	0
9	J. B. Soullier,	3	0	0	21	Eliza Searl,	3	0	0
10	J. B. Petre,	3	0	0	22	A. La Grave,	3	0	0
11	Francois Pratt,	3	0	0					
12	Antoine Reaume,	3	0	0					
13	William Forsyth,	3	0	0					
14	Francis Beneteare,	3	0	0					
CONTINUED.—£		42	0	0			Deduct Crown Duty } 14 Geo. 3d.		£ 66 0 0
									£ 44 0 0
									£ 22 0 0

GORE DISTRICT.

1	Rachel Babcock,	3	0	0					
2	William Terryberry,	6	0	0					
3	Margaret Terryberry,	3	0	0	24	James Davis,	6	10	0
4	Joel Wood,	4	10	0	25	Timothy Pomeroy,	3	5	0
5	George Rousseau,	7	10	0	26	William Chase,	4	10	0
6	Barnabas Howard,	4	0	0	27	P. L. Hagerboom,	6	0	0
7	Jacob Bowman,	4	10	0	28	Sylvanus Mott,	4	10	0
8	William Vanderlip,	4	10	0	29	Charles Birch,	3	0	0
9	Edward Vanderlip,	4	10	0	30	Andrew Groff,	4	10	0
10	Henry Carpenter,	6	0	0	31	John Underhill,	4	10	0
11	William Sumner,	6	0	0	32	Jonathan Pettit,	4	10	0
12	William Duttin,	5	0	0	33	Jacob Book,	3	10	0
13	Edward Clark,	4	10	0	34	Asohel Hirbert,	5	0	0
14	William Young,	4	10	0	35	John Freeman,	3	0	0
15	Joseph Moyer,	3	10	0	36	Jacob Spawn,	5	0	0
16	Andrew McVan,	3	10	0	37	Mary Price,	4	0	0
17	William Chisholm,	4	0	0	38	Samuel Carpenter,	5	0	0
18	Samuel McMasters,	3	0	0	39	John Clark,	3	10	0
19	Joseph Reade,	5	0	0	40	John Carey,	5	0	0
20	Joseph Rolsten,	5	0	0					
21	John Galbreath,	4	10	0					
22	John Williamson,	4	0	0					
23	J. E. Winslow,	3	10	0					
CONTINUED.—£		103	10	0			Deduct Crown Duty } 14 Geo. 3d.		£ 177 5 0
									£ 80 0 0
									£ 97 5 0

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

1	Daniel Wyman,	3	0	0					
2	Cynthia Calvin,	3	0	0					
3	Godfrey McDonell,	3	0	0	13	Leve Le Roy,	3	0	0
4	M. A. Vally,	3	0	0	14	William Clark,	3	0	0
5	Moses Pattee,	4	0	0	15	B. Vanlock,	3	0	0
6	John Wade,	3	0	0	16	John Chesser,	3	0	0
7	William Moody,	3	0	0	17	Walter Beckwith,	3	0	0
8	Olmsted Gates,	3	0	0	18	Abner Hager,	3	0	0
9	Samuel Warren,	3	0	0					
10	James Worrill,	3	0	0					
11	John Obrien,	3	0	0					
12	Rachel Barron,	3	0	0					
CONTINUED.—£		37	0	0			Deduct Crown Duty } 14 Geo. 3d.		£ 55 0 0
									£ 36 0 0
									£ 19 0 0

BATHURST DISTRICT.

1	John Gammel,	8	0	0	19	George Wilson,	5	0	0	
2	Duncan Ferguson,	4	0	0	20	E. Cameron,	3	0	0	
3	Alexander Snider,	4	0	0	21	William Mattheson,	6	0	0	
4	James McArthur,	4	0	0	22	Robert Ferguson,	4	0	0	
5	Donald McMillan,	5	0	0	23	Alpheus Rogers,	5	0	0	
6	Richard McArthey,	5	0	0	24	Charles Hollister,	5	0	0	
7	Jane Blair,	3	0	0	25	Sylvester Dempsey,	4	0	0	
8	Garret FitzGerald,	4	0	0	26	Roger Moore,	6	0	0	
9	William Vaughan,	4	0	0	27	Pat. Nolan,	8	0	0	
10	Orlando Chapman,	5	0	0	28	James Louldice,	4	0	0	
11	Andrew Hill,	5	0	0	29	Hesan Ingello,	3	0	0	
12	Peter Kerr,	4	0	0	30	William Bradley,	4	0	0	
13	George Edge,	4	0	0	31	Thomas McAdam,	5	0	0	
14	John Balderston,	4	0	0	32	Daniel McLeod,	3	0	0	
15	James Armstrong,	4	0	0						
16	Joseph Lagary,	4	0	0						
17	Daniel Shipman,	8	0	0						
18	Alexander Morris,	8	0	0						
CONTINUED.—£		87	0	0			£	152	0	0
						Deduct Crown Duty 14. Geo. 3.		64	0	0
							£	88	0	0

DRUMMOND ISLAND.

1 — James Fraser,	3	0	0
Deduct Crown Duty 14. Geo. 3.	2	0	0
£	1	0	0

RECAPITULATION.

Midland,	74	£	162	10	0
Johnstown,	68		158	10	0
Eastern,	61		84	10	0
Newcastle,	31		88	0	0
Home,	41		194	0	0
Niagara,	62		168	0	0
London,	23		32	5	0
Western,	22		22	0	0
Gore,	40		97	5	0
Ottawa,	18		19	0	0
Bathurst,	32		88	0	0
Drummond Island.	1		1	0	0
	476	£	1105	0	0

Names of Persons Licenced as Distillers, between the 5th January and the 4th October 1825, as reported by the Inspectors.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

1	Johnson Smith,	Gallons	109		
2	Stephen Warner,		143½		
3	George & Samuel Deller,		79		
4	John Reunie,		51½		
5	Jesse Henderson,		58		
6	Samuel Williams,		58		
7	Richard Lowe,		62½		
8	Lewis Thorpe,		165		
9	Billings Fairfield,		177		
10	Cyrenus Forshee,		46½		
11	James McGregor,		150		
12	Tobias W. Meyers,		60		
13	John Darling,		58		
14	Job Caesar,		71½		
15	Abner Nash,		60		
16	Jacob Howell,		50	1399½	α 2s. 6d
					174 18 9

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

1	C. H. Bellomy,	Gallons.	50		
2	Ditto,		48		
3	John Mackintosh,		70		
4	Jones & Daggit,		61		
5	Skinner & McCormack,		30		
6	Samuel Chaffey,		60	319	α 2s. 6d
					39 17 6
CONTINUED.			1718½		214 16 3

EASTERN DISTRICT.

CONTINUED.		Gallons.	1718½ —	a	2s. 6d	£ 214	16	3
1 |	Donald McDonell,	-	22 —	a	2s. 6d	2	15	0

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

			Gallons.					
1 |	John McEvers,	-	32½					
2 |	James Deyell,	-	20					
3 |	John Robinson,	-	41					
4 |	Frederick Hutton,	-	159					
5 |	Joel Dean,	-	80					
6 |	Joseph A. Keeler,	-	40					
7 |	Eliakim Barnhart,	-	67½					
8 |	Squires & Mudget,	-	60					
9 |	Johnson Grover,	-	50					
10 |	Cornelius Webster,	-	139½					
11 |	John D. Smith,	-	121					
12 |	David Cummings,	-	30	840½ —	a	2s. 6d	105	1 3

HOME DISTRICT.

			Gallons					
1 |	John Cawthra,	-	160					
2 |	Reuben Hudson,	-	66					
3 |	James Andrews,	-	228					
4 |	A. Whipple,	-	52					
5 |	Abraham Reecer,	-	60					
6 |	J. McDougall,	-	76½					
7 |	Herbert Matthews,	-	65					
8 |	Francis Leys,	-	81					
9 |	George Playter,	-	73					
10 |	Samuel Chew	-	40					
11 |	William B. Robinson,	-	141					
12 |	John B. Warren,	-	50					
13 |	Charles S. Murray.	-	180					
14 |	John Scarlet,	-	85					
15 |	John Crosby,	-	60	1420½ —	a	2s. 6d	177	11 3

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

			Gallons.					
1 |	Norman Austen,	-	50					
2 |	Hezekiah Smith,	-	49					
3 |	Abraham Zavitz,	-	65					
4 |	Glover Bennett,	-	95					
5 |	William Hepburne,	-	166					
6 |	William H. Servos,	-	58½					
7 |	William H. Merritt,	-	120					
8 |	Jacob Beam,	-	60					
9 |	George Keifer,	-	75					
10 |	Samuel Street,	-	75					
11 |	Matthias Hawn,	-	60					
12 |	Joseph Shirk,	-	35½					
13 |	Nicholas Barmore,	-	75					
14 |	James Macklem,	-	135					
15 |	Thomas Walker,	-	130					
16 |	Robert Kirkpatrick,	-	103					
17 |	John McMicking,	-	36					
18 |	William Crooks,	-	100					
19 |	Henry Nelles,	-	80	1568 —	a	2s. 6d	196	0 0

LONDON DISTRICT.

			Gallons.					
1 |	Job Lodor,	-	172					
2 |	John Kirkpatrick,	-	140					
3 |	William Wilson,	-	134					
4 |	D. Campbell,	-	200					
5 |	R. L. McKenny,	-	22					
6 |	Alexander McIntyre,	-	66	734 —	a	2s. 6d	91	15 0

WESTERN DISTRICT.

			Gallons.					
1 |	Gordon Buchannon,	-	60					
2 |	Christopher Arnold,	-	75					
3 |	William Cosgrave,	-	50½					
4 |	Thomas Boyd,	-	62½					
5 |	Robert Fleming,	-	97	345 —	a	2s. 2d	43	2 5

CONTINUED. 6648½ — — — 831 1 3

GORE DISTRICT.

		CONTINUED.	Gallons.	6648½	a	2s. 6d	£	831	1	3
1	James Stewart,	-	80							
2	Jonathan Davis,	-	50							
3	James Shaff,	-	70							
4	Titus G. Simons,	-	98½							
5	Job Lodor,	-	250							
6	Matthew Crooks,	-	75							
7	Andrew Van Every,	-	41							
8	Jacob Thorp,	-	20							
9	Robert Coultard,	-	160							
10	Samuel Smith,	-	50							
11	John K. Simons,	-	163½							
12	Racey & Secord,	-	89							
13	John Secord,	-	80	1175	a	2s. 6d		146	17	6

BATHURST DISTRICT.

		Gallons.		a	2s. 6d	£	57	17	6
1	William Graham,	58							
2	Thomas Deachman,	37							
3	D. Ferguson,	52							
4	Joseph Waits,	51½							
5	W. Ranken,	85½							
6	S. Shipman,	53							
7	J. Celisle,	97							
8	G. T. Burke,	29	463	a	2s. 6d		57	17	6
TOTAL.			8286½			£	1035	16	3

RECAPITULATION.

	Gallons.	£		
Midland,	1899½	174	18	9
Johnstown,	39	89	17	6
Eastern,	22	2	15	6
Newcastle,	810½	195	1	3
Home,	1120½	177	11	3
Niagara,	1568	196	0	0
London,	731	91	15	0
Western,	815	43	2	6
Gore,	1175	146	17	6
Bathurst,	463	57	17	6
	8286½	£	1035	16 3

Names of Persons Licenced as Wholesale Dealers in Spirituous Liquors from the 5th January to the 4th October 1825, as reported by the Inspectors.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Charles Biggar,	£5 0 0			
Simon Closson,	5 0 0	10	0	0

HOME DISTRICT.

M. & R. Meighan,		5	0	0
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LONDON DISTRICT.

Daniel Ross,		5	0	0
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OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Peter St. Julien,		5	0	0
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BATHURST DISTRICT.

J. D. Weatherley,		5	0	0
		£	30	0 0

Inspector General's Office, 7th November, 1825.

JAMES BABY,

Inspector General.

No. 10.

UPPER-CANADA.

Abstract Account of Revenue arising from Duties on Merchandize imported from the United States at the several Ports of Entry within the Province, from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1825, as far as the Collectors have reported the same.

PORT.	COLLECTOR.	WHOLE COLLECTION.	EXPENSE OF COLLECTION.	NETT REVENUE.
River Rasin, - - -	John Cameron, - - -	14 5 5½	7 2 8½	7 2 8½
Cornwall, - - -	John Crysler, - - -	32 13 7	16 6 9½	16 6 9½
Prescott, - - -	Alpheus Jones, - - -	472 13 1	100 0 0	372 13 1
Brockville, - - -	L. P. Sherwood, - - -	289 17 2	100 0 0	189 17 2
Gananoque, - - -	Joel Stone, - - -	22 4 10½	11 2 5½	11 2 5½
Kingston, - - -	C. A. Hagerman, - - -	967 11 4	100 0 0	867 11 4
Bellville, - - -	Robert Smith, - - -	40 8 0	20 4 0	20 4 0
Hallowell, - - -	Andrew Deacon, - - -	53 15 3½	26 17 7½	26 17 7½
Port Hope, - - -	M. F. Whitehead, - - -	84 0 7½	42 0 3½	42 0 4
New Castle, - - -	James Richardson, - - -	57 14 0½	28 17 0½	28 17 0½
York, - - -	William Allan, - - -	214 18 1	100 0 0	114 18 1
Burlington, - - -	John Chisholm, - - -	129 1 0½	64 10 6½	64 10 6½
Niagara, - - -	Thomas M. Cormick, - - -	353 8 5	100 0 0	253 8 5
Queenston, - - -	Robert Grant, - - -	362 7 9	100 0 0	262 7 9
Chippawa, - - -	Robert Kirkpatrick, - - -	20 16 11	10 8 5½	10 8 5½
Fort Erie, - - -	John Warren, - - -	40 14 7½	20 7 3½	20 7 3½
Dover, - - -	George J. Ryerse, - - -	19 17 3½	9 18 7½	9 18 8
Port Talbot, - - -	Mahlon Burwell, - - -	20 1 2½	10 0 7	10 0 7½
Amherstburgh, - - -	John Wilson, - - -	125 18 3	62 19 1½	62 19 1½
Sandwich, - - -	William Hands, - - -	63 3 6	31 11 9	31 11 9
Drummond isle, - - -	T. G. Anderson, - - -	45 14 0	22 17 0	22 17 0
		£ 3,431 4 6½	985 4 3½	2,446 0 2½

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, 7th November, 1825.

J BABY, *Inspector General.*

No. 11.

UPPER-CANADA.

Account of Revenue from Licences issued to Hawkers and Pedlers from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1825, as per returns from Collectors.

PORT.	NAME OF PEDLAR.	DESCRIPTION.	DUTY.	TOTAL.
Niagara, - - -	Dennis O'Brien, - - -	Foot Pedler,	5 0 0	
"	Patrick M. Manus, - - -	do.	5 0 0	
"	B. Salisbury, - - -	One Horse,	10 0 0	
"	Henry Herrick, - - -	do.	10 0 0	
"	M. Laughlin, - - -	do.	10 0 0	40 0 0
Dover, - - -	Caleb Sherman, - - -	do.		10 0 0
River Rasin, - - -	William Hamilton, - - -	Foot Pedler,	5 0 0	
"	William Tracy, - - -	do.	5 0 0	
"	Richard Moores, - - -	One Horse,	10 0 0	
"	James Cooper, - - -	Foot Pedler,	5 0 0	
"	Thomas Moloy, - - -	do.	5 0 0	
"	Peter Swiney, - - -	do.	5 0 0	
Fort Erie, - - -	Chauncey Ray, - - -	One Horse,	10 0 0	20 0 0
"	N. B. Moore, - - -	do.	10 0 0	
Kingston, - - -	L. Morgan, - - -	Foot Pedler,	5 0 0	25 0 0
"	Hugh Maden, - - -	do.	5 0 0	
"	O. Farrel, - - -	One Horse,	10 0 0	
"	James Dickson, - - -	Foot Pedler,	5 0 0	

No. 11 continued.

PORT.	NAME OF PEDLAR.	DESCRIPTION.	DUTY.	TOTAL.
Brockville,	Theodorus Doty,	One Horse,	10 0 0	20 0 0
"	William M. Steens,	do.	10 0 0	
Port Hope,	Patrick Tobin,	Foot Pedlar,	5 0 0	30 0 0
"	Elisha Porter,	One Horse,	10 0 0	
"	Dennis Driscole,	Foot Pedlar,	5 0 0	
"	Henry Griswold,	One Horse,	10 0 0	
York,	Walter Daisy,	Foot Pedlar,	5 0 0	40 0 0
"	M. Mulrooney,	do.	5 0 0	
"	Thomas Stinson,	do.	5 0 0	
"	P. W. Handy,	One Horse,	10 0 0	
"	M. Walsh,	Foot Pedlar,	5 0 0	
"	Patrick M-Gann,	do.	5 0 0	
"	Hugh M-Nally,	do.	5 0 0	
Bellville,	James Burney,	One Horse,	10 0 0	15 0 0
"	D. M-Aulay,	Foot Pedlar,	5 0 0	
Cornwall,	Pierre Bruyer,	One Horse,	10 0 0	15 0 0
"	Michael O'Neal,	Foot Pedlar,	5 0 0	
Frescott,	-----	One Horse,	10 0 0	10 0 0
			Whole Collection £	260 0 0
			Deduct allowance to Collectors,	13 0 0
			Net Revenue, £	247 0 0

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, 7th November, 1825.

J. BABY, Inspector General.

No. 12.

UPPER-CANADA.

Account of Revenue from Licences issued to Auctioneers, and from duties on Sales at Auction, collected from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1825, so far as reported.

PORT.	PERSONS LICENSED.	DUTY.
Brockville,	James Hall,	5 0 0
"	Benjamin Harrison,	5 0 0
"	Adiel Sherwood,	5 0 0
Kingston,	John Strange,	5 0 0
"	Michael Moran,	5 0 0
"	Peter Molloy,	5 0 0
"	G. F. Corbett,	5 0 0
"	Andrew Ramsay,	5 0 0
Port-Hope,	Ebenezer Perry,	5 0 0
York,	M. & R. Meighan,	5 0 0
"	Thomas Moseley,	5 0 0
Burlington,	-----	5 0 0
Sandwich,	John Hands,	5 0 0
Amherstburgh,	Daniel Fisher,	5 0 0
		£ 70 0 0
ON SALES.		
Brockville,	1 2 7½	
Kingston,	22 5 6½	
Port-Hope,	1 8 5	
York,	4 3 7	
Niagara,	1 0 2	
Sandwich,	1 3 6	
		31 3 10
		Total Collector, £
		Deduct Allowance to Collectors,
		5 1 2½
		Nett Revenue, £
		96 2 7½

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, 7th November, 1825.

J. BABY, Inspector General.

No. 13. UPPER-CANADA.

Estimate for the Civil List, for the year 1825.

	AMOUNT of the Estimate laid before the Legislature on the 11th January, 1825.	Sums actually paid out of duties under 14th Geo. 3d, Cap. 88.	AMOUNT now estimated as necessary to complete the expense for 1825.
Administration of Justice, Government office.	2400 0 0	544 16 7½	1255 3 4 1-4
Receiver General's office,	1150 0 0	609 1 10	640 18 2
Surveyor General's office,	500 0 0	0 0 0	500 0 0
Executive Council office,	1500 0 0	571 7 9½	628 12 2 1-2
Register's and Secretary's office,	650 0 0	348 14 2½	351 5 9 1-4
Inspector General's office,	400 0 0	144 13 1½	205 6 10 3-4
Government Printer,	420 0 0	202 1 3	217 18 9
Printing the Laws,	290 0 0	93 2 2	196 17 10
Repairs, &c. Government House,	450 0 0	0 0 0	30 0 0
Casual, &c. Expences,	200 0 0	142 17 3½	57 2 8 3-4
	500 0 0	50 18 0½	199 1 11 1-2
STERLING £	8460 0 0		
		£ 2707 12 4	
			£ 4282 7 8
Amount already paid out of duties under 14 Geo. 3, as above,		2707 12 4	
Amount required to complete the payment of the Civil List,		4282 7 8	
		£ 6990 0 0	
<i>Resources or means of defraying the same.</i>			
Duties under 14 Geo. 3. C. 88, in Upper and Lower Canada,		2700 0 0	
Balance of the appropriation for the Civil List for 1824, unexpended, as shewn in account No. 7,		326 5 1½	
Required to be appropriated by vote of the Legislature,		3963 14 10½	
		£ 6990 0 0	STERLING.

NOTE.—In reference to the difference between the present and former Estimate, the following reasons are assigned.

- “Administration of Justice” reduced £600, no second Circuit or Special Commission having been deemed requisite.
- “Government office” increased £100, and “Executive Council office” increased £50, the expences of the first six months having exceeded a moiety of the sum named in the former Estimate.
- “Surveyor General's office” reduced £300—the
- “Register's and Secretaries offices” reduced £50—and
- “Casual. &c. Expences” reduced £250, the sums now named as necessary, it is thought will be adequate to the Expences of the last six months of the year.
- *Printing the Laws” reduced £420—owing to the very few acts passed during the last Session and the service being performed by contract, this item has been contracted for at less than £30.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, 7th November, 1825.

J. BABY, *Inspector General.*

No. 14. UPPER-CANADA.

Estimate for the Civil List, for the year 1826.

Administration of Justice,			1800 0 0
Government office,			1200 0 0
Receiver General's office,			500 0 0
Surveyor General's office,			1400 0 0
Executive Council office,			650 0 0
Register's and Secretary's office,			400 0 0
Inspector General's office,			420 0 0
Government Printer,			200 0 0
Printing the Laws,			200 0 0
Casual and other Expences,			500 0 0
		£	7270 0 0
<i>Resources or means of defraying the same.</i>			
Duties under 14th Geo. 3d, C. 88, in Upper and Lower Canada,		3400 0 0	
Required to be appropriated by vote of the Legislature, less so much as shall remain unexpended of the appropriation for the year 1825.		3870 0 0	
		£	7270 0 0
			STERLING:

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, 7th November, 1825.

J. BABY, *Inspector General.*

UPPER-CANADA.

General Estimate of the Expenditure and Resources of the Province, for the year 1826.

EXPENDITURE.	CURRENCY.	RESOURCES	CURRENCY.
Officers of the Legislature,	1049 0 0	Revenue under 14 Geo. 3d Cap. 88.	
Nine Sheriffs,	450 0 0	In Upper Canada,	1200 0 0
Eleven District Schools	1100 0 0	In Lower Canada,	2800 0 0
Adjutant General's Establishment,	650 0 0		
Civil appropriation of 56 Geo. 3d.	2500 0 0	Revenue under Provincial Statutes.	
Inspector General's Salary,	405 11 1	In Upper Canada,	6000 0 0
Common School appropriations,	2900 0 0	In Lower Canada,	20000 0 0
Six Pensions of £20 each,	120 0 0		
Interest on Public debt,	1440 0 0	Bank Stock Dividends,	650 0 0
Contingencies of Parliament, 2d Session,	1500 0 0	Balance Supposed remaining with the Receiver-General, after	
Receiver General's Poundage calculated on the Amount of Provincial		depaying the Public Charges belonging to 1825,	3000 0 0
Resources,			
Bank Stock Deposits, (if 10 per cent.)	699 19 0		
Militia Pension List.	2500 0 0		
Militia Pension Agents Salary, &c.	1520 0 0		
Civil list Estimate,	150 0 0		
Expenses of Light House,	8078 0 0		
Redemption of part of the Public Debt,	100 0 0		
	5000 0 0		
	30359 1 1		33650 0 0

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, 7th November, 1825.

A. BABY, Inspector General.

No. 16.

UPPER-CANADA.

Account of Monies outstanding in the hands of Inspectors and Collectors on Account of Duties on the 7th November, 1825.

INSPECTORS.			CURRENCY
James Mitchell,	- - - - -	241 6 1½	
John Cumming,	- - - - -	388 3 9	
Oliver Everts,	- - - - -	203 2 4	
Neil McLean,	- - - - -	106 9 1½	
John Wilson,	- - - - - *	173 15 11½	
Thomas Mears,	- - - - -	22 7 8¼	
Isaac Swayze,	- - - - -	128 16 2	
Anthony Leslie,	- - - - -	1 18 1½	
Elias Jones,	- - - - -	16 7 2¼	
			1287 6 6½
COLLECTORS.			
Thomas McCormick,	. . . . .	90 9 10	
John Crysler,	. . . . .	18 13 1½	
Robert Kirkpatrick,	. . . . .	45 11 9	
John Wilson,	. . . . .	20 6 10	
John Warren,	. . . . .	5 8 0¾	
Late Thomas Dickson,	. . . . .	70 3 5¼	
Robert Grant,	. . . . .	112 15 2½	
C. A. Hagerman,	. . . . .	452 18 11½	
Robert Smith,	. . . . .	13 0 6	
Andrew Deacon,	. . . . .	92 7 7½	
Mahlon Burwell,	. . . . .	16 13 1½	
Late J. Muirhead,	. . . . .	10 0 0	
Alexander Clark,	. . . . .	74 18 10	
			1023 7 4

NOTE.—Of this Balance, Mr. Wilson paid on the 19th Nov. £100.

£2310 13 10½

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, 7th November, 1825.

J. BABY, Inspector General.

PRINTED BY J. CAREY.

REPORT

Of the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon the Public Accounts transmitted to the House of Assembly by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor during the present Session.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS OF UPPER-CANADA IN PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

Your Committee having examined the Accounts referred to them—report as follows.

No. 1 Is an Account of the Duties levied at the Port of Quebec in the quarters ending the 5th July and 10th October, 1824, including a balance due for the quarter ending the 5th April, 1823, by which it appears that the proportion then due to Upper-Canada, (exclusive of outstanding Bonds, and after deducting the expence of collection,) was £8967 12s. 11d. Sterling.—or Currency, £

9,964	1	0½
3,835	5	0
6,128	16	0½

During the same period the Duties under the 14 Geo. 3, and credited to the Crown Fund were,

Carried to the Receiver General's Statement No. 3.

The proportion of Crown duties under 14th Geo. 3, for the half year to 10th October, 1824, was 1-5th of £23,828 19s. 2d. or £4,765 15s. 10d. Currency, of which proportion only £3,835 5s. 0½ was placed to the Credit of Crown Duties—the surplus went to the Credit of the Provincial Fund to replace a like sum undercredited at a former period, occasioned by drawbacks allowed by the Lords of the Treasury. The several sums received and credited to each Revenue within the period from July, 1819 to October, 1824, agree with the sum total as shewn in the following Abstract of those sums.

An Abstract of the proportion accruing to Upper-Canada of Import Duties collected at the Port of Quebec since 1st July, 1819, credited to the Crown and Provincial Funds.

Periods.	Whole proportion, currency.			Crown proportion, currency.			Credits by Receiver-General in his Public Accounts.	Provincial Funds.			Crown Fund.		
From 1 July, 1819,							In account to 30th Oct. 1820.	3,349	17	6	650	0	0
to 5 July, 1822;	42,364	14	3	7,009	2	0½	A warrant,		2	6			
" 10 Oct. 1822,	4,785	7	0½	1,886	5	0	to 30 June, 1821,	5,555	11	1½			
" 5 April, 1823,	6,862	18	5½	1,195	3	4½	to 31 Dec. 1821,	12,777	15	6½	3,888	17	9½
" 10 Oct. 1823,	9,109	1	3½	4,424	13	6	to 30 June, 1822,	5,555	11	1½			
" 5 April, 1824,	7,531	19	3½	541	11	4½	to 30 June, 1823,	11,015	16	4¼	4,356	9	4½
" 10 Oct. 1824,	9,964	1	0½	4,703	18	10½	to 31 Dec. 1823,	5,196	5	1	1,666	13	4
				19,760	14	2½	to 30 June, 1824,	4,684	7	9½	4,424	13	6
Less drawbacks to 5th April, 1824,				938	15	3½	to 31 Dec. 1824,	7,531	19	3			
	80,618	1	5	18,821	18	11	to 30 June, 1825,	6,128	16	0½	3,835	5	0
	18,821	18	11					61,796	2	3½	18,821	18	11½
	61,796	2	6										

The above is exclusive of the amount received and accounted for by the Receiver General since the first July, 1825, under the new arrangement of *one fourth*.

Inspector General's Office, 14th December, 1825.

(Signed) J. SCARLET.

No. 2 Is a statement of one fourth of the Duties raised under various Provincial Statutes at the Port of Quebec from the 11th of October, 1824, to the 1st May, 1825, together with the amount of the Bonds which were outstanding on the 10th of October, 1824, making (exclusive of the expence of collection.) £10,453 5s. 3d. Sterling; or Currency, £11,614 14s. 9½d. It appears however by a note affixed to this Statement, that the true sum then due to Upper-Canada was only £11,366 1s. 3¼d. Currency, there being an error which will be rectified in a future account.

No. 3 Is a general Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, by which it appears that the monies paid into the Provincial Chest during that period, amounted to £11,823 15s. 10¾d. viz.

From the Receiver General of Lower-Canada for the 6 months ending 10th October, 1824,	6,128	16	0½					
do. Inspectors and Collectors,	5,128	1	3¼					
do. Magistrates for Beer licences,	7	0	0					
do. John Macaulay, the excess of money voted for Internal Navigation,	* 234	18	6½					
Dividend of Bank Stock,	325	0	0	11,823	15	10¾		
Balance in Receiver General's hands on 31st December, 1824,				17,425	2	7½	29,248	18 6¼
The amount paid by the Receiver General during the same period was,				18,935	14	6		
To which add his poundage,				385	7	1½	19,321	1 7½
Leaving a balance in the Chest on 30th June, 1825, of							£ 9,927	16 10¾

* Upon reference to Abstract No. 6, it will be seen that this sum was paid to James Gordon, Esquire, one of the Commissioners of Internal Navigation.

No. 4 Is an Abstract of Warrants issued on the Receiver General under Provincial Statutes, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, amounting to £18,935 14s. 6d. and affixed to Statement No. 3.

No. 5 Is a Statement of the Receiver General's receipts and payments from the 1st July to the 7th of November, 1825, by which it will be seen that the Monies paid into the Provincial Chest during that period, amounted to £16014 12s. 4d.

Viz. From Lower-Canada for 6 months ending 5th April, 1825,	11,614	14	9½					
Amount charged in Receiver General's Account for effecting loan of £25,000 in lieu of which a specific compensation is to be made,	750	0	0					
Bank Stock dividend,	325	0	0					
From Inspectors, Collectors, &c.	3324	17	6¾					
Balance in Receiver General's hands, 30th June, 1825,	16,014	12	4	9,927	16	10¾	25,942	9 2¼
The amount paid by the Receiver General, within the same periods as per Abstract No. 6, was,	4,070	14	8½					
Receiver General's Poundage,	516	0	2¼	4,586	14	10¼		
Balance in Receiver General's hands, 7th November, 1825,				£21,355	14	3¼		

In which balance is included the sum of L.3,500 specially appropriated to the uses of the Burlington Canal, leaving an actual balance of L.17,855, 14s. 3¼d. 8-10ths. It is estimated that L.14,635 will yet be required for 1825, viz. for Salaries and Pensions, 1420l. Common Schools, 1000l. Interest on Public Debt, 1,111l. Militia Pensions, 1,000l. Light-House, 150l. District Schools, 550l. Civil List, 4,404l. and for the redemption of one Debenture, 5,000l.

By Statements 3 and 5, Your Honorable House will perceive that the total amount of receipts between the 1st January and the 7th November, 1825, was L.27,838 8s. 2¼d. and the payments L.23,907 16s. 5¾d. the Receiver General's Poundage within the same periods amounted to L.901, 7 4d.

No. 6 is an Abstract of Warrants issued between the 1st July and 7th November, 1825, and annexed to the foregoing accounts, amounting to L.4,070, 14s. 8d.

No. 7 is a statement of Receipts and Payments on account of the appropriation for the service of the Civil Government of the Province, for the year 1824, with an abstract of the warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, payable out of the appropriation by Statute 4 Geo. 4, cap. 25.

This Account shows that a balance of remained in the Receiver General's hands on the 11th January, 1825,	3,837	15	11½					
Amount of Warrants issued,	3,511	10	9½					
Balance applicable to the services of 1826,	326	5	1½					

The several accounts mentioned in the above abstract were furnished in detail to the House of Assembly during the last session.

No. 8 is a statement of Receipts and Payments of the Appropriation of 2,500*l.* annually, by Statute 56 Geo. 3, cap. 26, from 1st January to 7th November, 1825.

Balance in the hands of Receiver General 31st December, 1824,	£	794	7	5 ^s ₉
Amount of appropriation commencing 1st April, 1825,		2,500	0	0
	£	3,294	7	5 ^s ₉
Amount of Warrants issued per Abstract 8,		1,801	12	6
Balance in Receiver General's hands 7th November, 1825.	£	1,492	14	11 ^s ₉

Last year the Committee of Finance felt it their duty to call the attention of Your Honorable House to the general expenditure of this Fund, and Your Committee think proper to bring the subject again under consideration.

The charges in the above account are, Salary to the Speaker of the Legislative Council, to the 30th June, 1825, - - - - -	L.400 0 0
Pension to the late Receiver-General, - - - - -	500 0 0
An allowance to the Honorable Joseph Wells, Chairman of the Board of Claims; to enable him to pay the contingent expenses of the Board of Claims, - - - - -	232 18 8
To the Honorable Duncan Cameron; to pay for a Standard for Weights and Measures, the Appropriation by Provincial Statute, 4th Geo. 4th, being insufficient for that purpose, - - - - -	69 19 11
To Reuben Alward, being half year's allowance of Pension, - - - - -	10 0 0
To Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant-General of Militia, being an excess of the contingencies of his office, for the half year ending the 31st December, 1824, - - - - -	33 2 10
To John B. Robinson, Esquire, His Majesty's Attorney-General; being to indemnify him for the loss of his Emoluments, in consequence of his being detained in England to afford information to His Majesty's Government, - - - - -	555 11 1

No. 9. Account of Revenue from Shop, Tavern, Still and Wholesale Dealers' Licences, with the names of persons licenced, between the 5th January and the 25th October, 1825, amounting to L.3,376, 18s. 7*d.*

No. 10. Abstract Account of Revenue arising from Duties on Merchandize imported from the United States, from 1st January to the 30th September, 1825, amounting to L.2,446, 0s. 2*d.*

In consequence of the duty on Salt having been discontinued by an Act of the Imperial Legislature, the Revenue under this head must necessarily be much less in future than it has been for several years past.

No. 11. Account of Revenue from Licences to Pedlars, from the 1st of January to the 30th September, 1825, amounting to L.247 0 0.

No. 12. Account of Revenue from Licences to Auctioneers, and from Duties on Sales at Auction, collected from the 1st of January to the 30th September, 1825, amounting to L.96, 2s. 7*d.*

It will be observed that the foregoing accounts, Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, embrace a period of only five months; so that the total Receipts, at the close of 1825, will, in all probability, exceed those of 1824.

No. 13 Is an Estimate for the Civil List for the year 1825—viz.

	Estimate laid before Legislature, January 1825.	Sums actually paid out of Duty under 14 Geo. 3.			Amount now estimated as necessary to complete the expense 1825.		
Administration of Justice	2100	544	16	7½	1255	3	4¼
Government Office	1150	609	1	10	640	18	2
Receiver General's Office	500				500		
Surveyor General's Office	1500	577	7	9½	628	12	2½
Executive Council Office	650	348	14	2¾	351	5	9¼
Register and Secretary's Office	400	144	13	1¼	205	6	10¾
Inspector General's Office	420	202	1	3	217	18	9
Government Printer	290	93	2	2	196	17	10
Printing the Laws	450				30		
Repairs of Government House	200	142	17	3½	57	2	8¾
Casual and other Expenses	500	50	18	0½	199	1	11½
£	8460	2707	12	4	4282	7	8

By this Estimate it will be seen that the Estimate laid before the Legislature in January last amounted to £8460 sterling, and that the sum of £2707 12 4 has been subsequently paid out of the duties collected under the 14th Geo. 3d, leaving a balance to be voted by the Legislature of £4282 7 8. The reductions made by the Executive amount to £1469 7 8, the reasons for which are assigned in a note to the Estimate, and are as follows:

“Administration of Justice reduced £600, no second Circuit or Special Commission having been deemed requisite.”

“Government Office increased £100, and Executive Office increased £50, the expenses of the first six months having exceeded a moiety of the sum named in the former Estimate.”

“Surveyor General's Office reduced £300, the Registers and Secretary's Offices reduced £300, and casual, &c. expences reduced £250. The sums now named as necessary, it is thought, will be adequate to the Expenses of the last six months of the year.”

“Printing the Laws reduced £420, owing to the very few acts passed during the last session, and the service being performed by contract: this item has been contracted for at less than £30.”

It will be recollected by your Honourable House that, towards the close of last session, the sum of £6710 was voted for the services of 1825, but the Supply Bill not having been concurred in by the Honourable the Legislative Council, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor could not constitutionally accede to the wishes of the House of Assembly by appropriating the monies which they had unanimously granted.

The accounts in detail not having been sent down by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, your Committee are unable to give any opinion with regard to the items which constitute the charge for each Department, but they are nevertheless pleased to find that His Excellency has attended to the wishes of your Honourable House by confining the public expenditure to a sum not greatly exceeding the amount voted last session.

No. 14 Is an Estimate for the Civil List for the year 1826.

Administration of Justice	1800
Government Office	1200
Receiver General's Office	500
Surveyor General's Office	1400
Executive Council Office	650
Register & Secretary's Office	400
Inspector General's Office	420
Government Printer	200
Printing Laws	200
Casual and other Expenses	500
	7278
	Sterling,

being £1190 less than the Estimate for 1825, and £550 more than the vote of that year.

The means of defraying the above are estimated as follows:

Duties under 14th Geo. 3d in Upper and Lower Canada	3400
Required to be appropriated by vote of the Legislature less so much as shall remain unexpended of the appropriation for 1825	3870
	7270.

No. 15 Is the general Estimate of the sums required for the Public Service for the year 1826, together with an account of the Resources to meet the same.

Officers of the Legislature	1040
Nine Sheriffs	450
Eleven District Schools	1100
Adjutant General's Establishment	650
Civil Appropriation, 56 Geo. 3	2500
Inspector General's Salary	405
Common School Appropriation	2900
Six Pensions, £20 each	120
Interest on Public Debt	1440
Contingencies 2d Session 9th Parliament	1500
Receiver General's Poundage calculated on the am't of Prov'l Revenue	899
Bank Stock Deposit 10 per cent	2500
Militia Pension List	1520
Militia Pension Agent's Salary, &c.	150
Civil List Estimate	8078
Expenses of Light House	100
Redemption of part of the Public Debt	5000
	30359

RESOURCES.

Revenue under 14th Geo. 3d in Upper and Lower Canada	1000			
Revenue under Provincial Statutes of Upper and Lower Canada	26000			
Bank Stock Dividends	650			
Supposed balance remaining in the hands of the Receiver General after defraying the Public Charges belonging to 1825	3000			£33650

By this general Estimate there appears to be a balance in favour of the Provincial Chest of £3000, to which may be added the monies outstanding in the hands of Inspectors, &c. amounting to £2310 13 10 $\frac{1}{4}$, so that the sum now at the disposal of the Legislature exceeds £5000 Currency.

No. 16 Is an account of monies outstanding in the hands of Inspectors and Collectors amounting to £2310 13 10.1-4.

Your Committee have also examined the account of the Casual and Territorial Revenue of the Crown, sent down by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in compliance with the Address of the House of Assembly last session, and find that the Receipts during the years 1821, 1822, 1823, & 1824 amounted to £11092 2 11 $\frac{3}{4}$.

The Payments during the four years				10867 8 00 $\frac{4}{10}$
Surplus of Receipts beyond the Payments				£224 14 11 $\frac{6}{10}$

By perusing the details of the foregoing accounts, Your Honourable House will be able to determine what proportion of the payments made therefrom have been for objects of public utility.

It appears by the Receiver General's statement that the Debentures outstanding amount to £35666 13 4. *C'y.*

By Account No. 5. and the general Estimate, it will be seen that provision has been made for the redemption of £10,000 of the Public Debt, leaving a balance against the Province of £25666 13 4. If, however, the amount of Government Stock in the Bank of Upper Canada (£10625,) and the repayment of the loan to the Burlington Canal (£8000,) are sums which can be fairly deducted from the foregoing amount, the actual debt will not greatly exceed £7000, a sum which the increasing Revenue will soon enable the Government to liquidate.

No returns having been received from Lower Canada since the 1st of May last, your Committee are unable to state with any degree of accuracy the amount that has accrued to this Province from duties on Teas recently imported from China, but they are of opinion that it cannot be less than £4000. The new arrangement entered into by the Arbitrators of Upper and Lower Canada, which gives to this Province one *fourth* instead of one *fifth* of the duties on Imports at the port of Quebec, will in future very materially increase the Public Revenue, and place at the disposal of the Legislature an annual sum of money which may be profitably employed in the internal improvement of the country.

The Committee beg leave to draw the attention of Your Honourable House to some facts connected with the payment of Duties from Lower Canada. The British Statute of 3d Geo. 4th, cap. 119, enacts that the Governor of Lower Canada shall, on the 1st January & 1st July in every year, issue his Warrant on the Receiver Gen^l of Lower Canada in favour of the Receiver General of Upper Canada, for such sum as may then be ascertained to be due to Upper Canada on account of her proportion of duties, but notwithstanding this provision, partly owing to the periods at which the Collector or Comptroller of Customs in Lower Canada makes up his quarterly accounts, and partly owing to delay in crediting the accounts of our proportion, it is many months after the same have been paid into the Treasury of Lower Canada that the proportion of duties due to Upper Canada are paid to our Receiver General. For instance, the Duties due to Upper Canada collected prior to the 5th of April last the Governor General issued his warrant for on the 9th of August, some of which Duties, if not the whole, were collected prior to the 1st January 1825. Again, the duties due and payable to Upper Canada, which includes our proportion of all collected since the 5th of April last, will not be wholly paid into our Treasury, under the present system of accounting, until August or September next; for, judging by the past, the account of Duties which ought to be now received will not include any Duties collected subsequent to the 10th of October last, of which Duties probably £40000 will be on bonds and then due, our proportion of which, being £10000, will be paid in August or September. Now it is certain that a great proportion of those bonds must be due and payable before the 1st of January, therefore we ought at that day to have our share, as also of all Duties collected between the 10th of October and 1st of January.

The Committee think it would be advisable for Your Honourable House to address His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, stating the above facts, and praying His Excellency to communicate with His Excellency the Governor in Chief, in order that the evil complained of may be remedied.

All which is respectfully submitted.

H. C. THOMSON, Chairman.

*Committee Room, House of Assembly, }
16th January, 1826. }*

UPPER CANADA

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS

OF THE

**CASUAL & TERRITORIAL REVENUE
OF THE CROWN,**

During the Years 1821, 1822, 1823, & 1824;

PREPARED BY ORDER OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

OF THE PROVINCE.

THE GOVERNMENT in Account Current with the Receiver General of the Province, for Receipts and Payments of the Casual and Territorial Revenue of the Crown, during the years 1821, 1822, 1823 and 1824.

Payments in 1821.

TO	STERLING.		
John Henry Dunn, Esquire, Receiver General, being an allowance for Stationary for the entry and making of the accounts of Crown Reserves, under lease from 1st October to 31st December, 1820 - - - - -	2	5	
Mr. Joseph Spragg, Teacher of the Central School at York, being 117 days Salary from the 6th September to the 31st December, 1820 - - - - -	32	1	1
John Henry Dunn, Esquire, Receiver General for the use of Government, being the amount of an account for fees on Public Instruments under the Seals of the Province from 1st July to 31st December 1820 - - - - -	97	4	
 <i>NOTE—In order to understand why this charge is made, it must be first known that certain Fees on all Public Instruments to which the Seal of the Province was affixed, formed, prior to 1812, part of the emoluments of the person administering the Government of this Province; that in 1812 an allowance of £1000 Sterling, per annum, to be in lieu of all Fees was commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, since when such fees on Public Instruments, Land Patents & Leases have been paid to the Receiver General and by him credited to the Government; & as respects the above & other similar charges in this account, an account is, each half year, prepared by the Secretary of the Province of certain fees for the amount of which a warrant is issued in the name of the Receiver General who charges the same as if actually paid, & at the same time gives credit to the Government for a like sum; & the fees on Land Patents & Leases are received & paid in by Samuel Ridout, Esquire, as Agent, & appear credited to the Government at stated periods in this account.</i>			
His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland, his allowance in lieu of fees at the rate of £1000 per annum from 1st January to 31st March, 1821 - - - - -	250		
Mr. Joseph Spragg, Teacher of the Central School at York, the amount of his account of incidental expenses incurred on account of that establishment from 2d October to 31st December, 1820 - - - - -	52	14	
Stephen Howard, Esquire, Secretary and Receiver to the Corporation for conducting the Clergy Reserves, to re-pay so much having been erroneously received as Rent of a Crown Reserve instead of a Clergy Reserve, owing to an error in a Return furnished by the Sheriff of the Newcastle District - - - - -	9	5	11½ ² / ₁₀
His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland, his allowance in lieu of fees at £1000 per annum from the 1st April to 30th June, 1821 - - - - -	250		
Mr. Joseph Spragg, Teacher of the Central School at York, his half year's Salary from 1st January to the 30th June, 1821 - - - - -	50		
The Honourable Joseph Wells, one of the Trustees of the Central School, for the purchase of Premises for the use of said School, and to discharge the same from the existing Ground Rent of £22 Currency, per annum - - - - -	358	11	2½
Continued, £	1102	1	3½ ² / ₁₀

Payments in 1821.

TO	Continued,			
		1102	1	3 ² / ₀₁
John Henry Dunn, Esquire, Receiver General for the use of Government, the amount of an account for fees on Public Instruments under the Seals of the Province from 1st January to 30th June, 1821		44	11	
John Small, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown, the amount of his account for sundries under cognizance of the Attorney General, from March, 1815, to 18th August, 1821, being prosecutions for High Treason		72	4	6
His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland, his allowance in lieu of fees at £1000 per annum, from 1st July to 30th September, 1821		250		
George Hillier, Esquire, Private Secretary, for expenses incurred in conveying to Quebec His Majesty's Commission to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, which had been left in this Province for the purpose of being recorded		23	10	
Captain John S. Macaulay, the amount of expenses incurred on a survey undertaken by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor		67		
John Henry Dunn, Esquire, Receiver General, to pay over sundry sums which had been defrayed from another source in 1820				
Issued to Mr. Joseph Spragg half a year's Salary from the 6th September 1819, to the 5th March, 1820	£50 0 0			
Mr. Joseph Spragg, to defray sundry expenses incurred	165 0 0			
Mr. Joseph Spragg half a year's Salary from 6th March to 5th September, 1820	50 0 0			
Messrs. Pringle & Macaulay, Editors of the Kingston Chronicle, for publishing advertisement notices, &c. during the year ended 30th June, 1820	45 0 0	310		
Mr. Joseph Spragg, Teacher of the Central School at York, for incidental expences incurred on account of said School from 1st January to 30th June, 1821		77	13	6 ² / ₄
Messrs. Pringle & Macaulay, Editors of the Kingston Chronicle, for publishing sundry proclamations, notices, &c. &c. from 20th August, 1820, to 19th August, 1821		45		
John Bostwick, Esquire, late Sheriff of London District, his account for fees for calling the names of persons therein mentioned at three successive Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden in the London District in the year 1816		11	10	1 ² / ₁₀
John Small, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown, &c. the balance of his account for the usual fees for services rendered in prosecutions for High Treason and in proceedings against the estates of Aliens and Outlaws		56	13	1
John Henry Dunn, Esquire, Receiver General, an allowance for Stationary and Books for making up the accounts of Crown Reserves under Lease from 1st January to 31st December, 1821		9		
The Honourable John McGill, late Receiver General, to repay him an over-credit inserted by error in his account to 31st December, 1819		1		
His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland, his allowance in lieu of fees at £1000 per annum, from 1st October to 31st December, 1821		250		
Total payment in 1821, £		2320	3	6

Receipts in 1821.

	STERLING.		
By Fees on the Seal to Public Instruments from 1st July to 31st December, 1820	97	4	
By full fees on the Seal to 108 Patents and Leases completed from 1st July to 31st December 1820, deducting 5 per cent. as an allowance to Samuel Ridout, Esquire, as Agent for receiving and paying the same	69	16	$4\frac{1}{2}\frac{6}{10}$
By half fees on the Seal to 308 Patents to privileged persons, deducting the allowance to the Agent	119	11	$11\frac{1}{4}\frac{7}{10}$
By Rents of Mills, Ferries, &c. received from 1st January to 30th June, 1821	129	1	$9\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{10}$
By fines for offences under Provincial Statutes received from 1st January to 30th June, 1821	23	8	
By fines for criminal offences paid in by Sheriffs from 1st January to 30th June, 1821	6	1	6
By Crown Reserve Rents paid in by Sheriffs from 1st January to 30th June, 1821	126	6	$\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{10}$
By proportion of seizures accruing to the Crown paid in by Collectors from 1st January to 30th June, 1821	183	8	$5\frac{1}{2}$
By fees of survey received from 1st January to 30th June, 1821	111	18	9
By a proportion of the patent fee of 6 pence sterling per acre on grants of land received from 1st January to 30th June, 1821	399	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$
By fees on the Seal to Public Instruments from 1st January to 30th June, 1821	44	11	
By full fees on the Seal to 135 Patents and Leases completed from 1st January to 30th June 1821, deducting the allowance to the Agent	116	11	$7\frac{6}{10}$
By fees on the Seal on appointments to places of honor and emolument, &c. paid in by the Secretary of the Province from 1st July to 31st December, 1821	31	10	
By Rents of Mills, Ferries, &c. received from 1st July to 31st December, 1821	158	19	$4\frac{1}{4}\frac{2}{10}$
By fines for offences under Provincial Statutes received from 1st July to 31st December, 1821	30	4	$9\frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{10}$
By fines for criminal offences received from Sheriffs, &c. from 1st July to 31st December, 1821	229	18	$11\frac{4}{10}$
By proportion of seizures accruing to the Crown, paid in by Collectors from 1st July to 31st December, 1821	184	12	$1\frac{1}{2}\frac{6}{10}$
By Crown Reserve Rents paid in by Sheriffs from 1st July to 31st December, 1821	261	9	$4\frac{1}{2}\frac{9}{10}$
By fees of survey received from 1st July to 31st December, 1821	389	5	
By a proportion of the patent fee of 6d sterling per acre on grants of land received from 1st July to 31st December, 1821	1114	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Total Receipts in 1821, £	3827	13	$2\frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{10}$

Payments in 1822.

Mr. Joseph Spragg, Teacher of the Central School at York, his half year's Salary, from 1st January to 31st December 1821,	50	0	0
George Hillier Esquire. Private Secretary, the expenses incurred for necessary additions, repairs, &c. to the Government House exclusive of the vote of the Provincial Legislature, *	199	18	8
Mr. Joseph Spragg, Teacher of the Central School at York, his account of incidental expenses for said School for the half year ended 31st December 1821,	49	4	3
John Henry Dunn Esq. Receiver General, for the use of Government being the amount of an account for Fees on Public Instruments under the Seals of the Province for the half year ended the 31st December 1821,	120	3	0
His Excellency, Lieutenant Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland. His allowance in lieu of fees at £1000 per annum, from 1st January to 31st March 1822,	250	0	0
His Excellency, Lieutenant Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, His allowance in lieu of fees at £1000 per annum, from 1st of April to 30th June 1822	250	0	0
Mr. Joseph Spragg, Teacher of the Central School at York, his half year's Salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June 1822,	50	0	0
Robert C. Horne Esq. Government Printer, a Remuneration for extra services performed by him as Government Printer in this Province being an excess of expense in printing the Statutes above the then existing allowance of £80 per annum,	50	0	0
William B. Robinson Esq. the Consideration for the purchase from him, for His Majesty's service, of a Lot in the Township of North Gwillimbury on the Eastern shore of Lake Simcoe, commonly called Roche's Point, agreeably to the recommendation of the Executive Council, and approved by Earl Bathurst,—dated 10th November 1822. †	450	0	0
Lieutenant James Menzies, 68th Regt Lt Infantry, a Gratuity to him and party of that Regiment employed under his command in aid of the Civil Authority and of the Revenue Officers on the 23d and 24th May, 1822,	6	15	0
To George Crawford to Reimburse him so much paid as the first instalment of a Fee upon a Grant of a certain Lot of 100 Acres of Land to him, which was subsequently rescinded,	4	0	0
The Hon. John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, for the use of Government, being the amount of an account for Fees on Public Instruments, from 1st January to 30th June, 1822,	79	4	0
The Hon. Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province, the amount of an account for Stationary on Patents for Land to the Officers and Privates of the Militia, from 2d May 1820 to the 3d June 1822,	33	2	4½
Henry John Boulton Esq. Solicitor General, for Drawing and Engrossing Two Parts of Deeds of Surrender to His Majesty from Indians of the Long Wood Tract and of the Rideau Tract,	10	10	0
His Excellency, Lieutenant Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland, His Allowance in lieu of Fees at £1000 per annum from 1st July to the 30th September 1822,	250	0	0
Mr Joseph Spragg, Teacher of the Central School at York, the amount of his Contingent Account for the half year ended the 30th June 1822,	104	8	10½
The Hon John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, an allowance to him for Stationary and Books for the entry and making up of the accounts of Crown Reserves under Lease from 1st January to 31st December 1822,	9	0	0
His Excellency, Lieutenant Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, His Allowance in lieu of Fees at £1000 per annum from the 1st October to the 31st December 1822.	250	0	0
Total Payments in 1822,	£ 2516	6	11½

* This disbursement was to complete the additions and put in repair the old part of the Government House for which the Vote of the Legislature was found insufficient—authorized by the Treasury despatch.—Dated 15, August 1821.

† Mr. Robinson acted in this Purchase as Agent for the Government, the purchase was made from Daniel Clark.

Receipts in 1822.

By Fees on the Seal to Public Instruments from the 1st July to 31st December 1821.	120	3	0
By half Fees on the Seal to 46 Patents to privileged persons, deducting allowance to the Agent.	17	4	11½
By full Fees on the Seal to 163 Patents, and Leases completed from 1st July to 31st December 1821, deducting allowance to the Agent.	159	13	8½
By Rents of Mills, Ferries, &c received from 1st January to 30th June 1822.	81	16	10½
By Fines for Offences under Provincial Statutes received from 1st January to 30th June 1822.	74	5	0
By Fines for Criminal Offences paid in by Sheriffs from 1st January to 30th June 1822.	87	2	3½
By proportion of seizures accruing to the Crown paid in by Collectors from 1st January to 30th June 1822.	390	3	4½
By Crown Reserve Rents paid in by Sheriffs from 1st January to the 30th June 1822.	71	17	2½
By Fees of Survey received from 1st January to 30th June 1822.	126	0	0
By a proportion of the Patent Fee of 6d sterling per acre on Grants of Land received from 1st January to 30th June 1822.	479	18	1½
By Fees on the Seal to Public Instruments from 1st January to 30th June 1822,	79	4	0
By full Fees on the Seal to 200 Patents & Leases completed from 1st Jan'y. to 30th June 1822,	133	4	2½
By half Fees on the Seal to 202 Patents to privileged persons, deducting allowance to the Agent,	75	14	9½
By Fees on the Seal on Appointments and Special Instruments paid in by the Secretary of the Province, 3d September 1822,	12	12	0
By Rents of Mills, Ferries, &c received from 1st July to 31st December 1822,	16	8	11½
By Fines for Offences under Provincial Statutes received from 1st July to 31st December 1822,	31	1	0
By Fines for Criminal Offences paid in by Sheriffs from the 1st July to the 31st December 1822.	18	14	3½
By proportion of seizures accruing to the Crown paid in by Collectors from 1st July to the 31st December 1822,	61	13	8½
By Crown Reserve Rents paid in by Sheriffs from 1st July to 31st December 1822,	20	3	1½
By Fees of Survey received from 1st July to 31st December 1822,	89	13	3
By a proportion of the Patent Fee of 6d sterling per acre on Grants of Land received from 1st July to 31st December 1822.	271	2	8½
Total Receipts in 1822 — £	2521	1	8½

Payments in 1823.

	Sterling.	
To Mr. Joseph Spragg, Teacher of the Central School at York, his half year's Salary from 1st July to 31st December 1822,	75	0 0
Mr. Joseph Spragg, Teacher of the Central School at York, an allowance for a Ration, Fuel, and Candles, from 1st July to 31st December 1822,	20	0 0
The Honourable Thomas Talbot, the Crown and Surveying Fees paid by him on the last Grant of Land made to him in 1821 of 40,120 Acres remitted to him in pursuance of Instructions from Earl Bathurst of the 12th October 1822,	1036	2 10½
Samuel Ridout, Esquire, Agent for the Officers of the Land Granting Department, the Balance of an Account of Half Fees on Patents for Land to such of the Army and Navy who had obtained their Patents between 2d March 1817, and 2d March 1818,	41	1 4
The Honourable Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province, his account for Stationary for Patents for Land to the Officers and Privates of the Militia for the half year ended the 31st December 1822,	31	10 0
Mr. Joseph Spragg, Teacher of the Central School at York, amount of his Contingent Account for the half year ended the 31st December 1822,	34	3 0
Samuel Ridout, Esquire, Agent for the Officers of the Land Granting Department, the account of Half Fees on Patents for Land to U. E. Loyalists; Sons and Daughters of U. E. Loyalists, and Military Claimants,—under regulation of 1796, 25 7 7 <div style="margin-left: 100px;">— do. of 1797, 4 14 4½ <div style="margin-left: 100px;">— do. of 1801, 204 19 11</div> </div>	235	1 10½
The Honourable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General for the use of Government, the amount of an Account of Fees for the use of the Seal to Public Instruments for the half year ended the 31st December 1822,	94	10 0
To His Excellency, Lieutenant Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, His allowance in lieu of Fees at £1000 per annum, from the 1st January to the 31st March 1823,	250	0 0
Samuel Ridout, Esquire, Agent for the Officers of the Land Granting Department, an account of Half Fees on Patents for Land to such of the Army, Navy, and Commissariat Department, as were Located out of the Military Settlement between 3d March 1818 and 31st December 1822,	150	0 1½
Messrs Pringle & Macaulay, Editors of the Kingston Chronicle, the amount of their account for Publishing in said Paper sundry Proclamations, Notices, Appointments, &c. &c. from 20th August 1821, to 19th August 1822.	45	0 0
His Excellency, Lieutenant Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, His allowance in lieu of Fees at £1000 per annum, from the 1st April to the 30th June, 1823.	250	0 0
Mr. William Brass, to reimburse him, so much paid to Josiah Taylor Esq. as the Crown Moiety of a fine imposed on him, for retailing liquors which His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been induced to remit.	9	0 0
Mr. Joseph Spragg, Teacher of the Central School at York, his half year's Salary, from the 1st January to the 30 June 1823, inclusive.	75	0 0
Mr. Joseph Spragg, Teacher of the Central School at York, his half year's allowance in lieu of House Rent, a Ration, Fuel and Candles, from 1st January to 30th June 1823.	40	0 0
Charles Fothergill Esq. Government Printer, a Remuneration for extra services performed.*	45	9 0
To the Hon. Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province, an account for Stationary rendered useless by an alteration in the form of the Printed Deeds and Leases.	31	0 6½
Do. Do. for Stationary to Patents for the Militia.	27	18 0
Mr. Surgeon William Lee, to reimburse him for his Professional Services in vaccinating the Mississaga Indians, resorting to the Rice Lake and the River Credit in the year 1822.	18	10 0
The Hon John Henry Dunn, Receiver General for the use of Government, being the amount of Fees on Public Instruments under the Seal of the Province, from 1st January to 30th June 1823.	45	9 0
His Excellency, Lieutenant Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, His allowance in lieu of Fees at £1000 per annum, from the 1st July to the 30th September 1823.	250	0 0
Mr. Levi Lawrence, to reimburse him the amount of a Fine irregularly levied on him in 1813, and paid to the then Sheriff of the London District, and accounted to the Receiver General.	9	0 0
Mr. Joseph Spragg, Teacher of the Central School at York, his Contingent account for the half year ended the 30th June 1823.	5	0 0
Thomas Merritt Esquire, late Sheriff of the London District, the amount allowed in Council of his account against Government.	13	10 0
His Excellency, Lieutenant Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, His allowance in lieu of Fees at £1000 per annum, from 1st October to 31st December 1823.	250	0 0
Total Payments in 1823.	£ 3077	6 8½

* Excess of expense in printing the Statutes above the existing provision of £80 per annum.

Receipts in 1823.

	Sterling.
By Half Fees on the Seal to 177 Patents to privileged persons, deducting allowance to the Agent, - - - - -	66 7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Full Fees on the Seal to 120 Patents and Leases completed, from 1st January to the 30th June 1823, - - - - -	39 11 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Fees on the Seal to Public Instruments, from 1st July to the 31 December 1822, -	94 10 0
By Half Fees on the Seal to 297 Patents to privileged persons, deducting allowance to the Agent, - - - - -	108 9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Proportion of Seizures accruing to the Crown, paid in by Collectors from the 1st January to the 30 June 1823, - - - - -	228 14 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Rents of Mills, Ferries, &c received from the 1st January to the 30th June 1823, -	127 11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Fines for Offences under Provincial Statutes, received from 1st January to the 30th June 1823, - - - - -	35 2 0
By Fines for Criminal Offences paid in by Sheriffs, from the 1st January to the 30th June 1823,	21 8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Crown Reserve Rents paid in by Sheriffs from the 1st January to 30th June 1823, -	33 7 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Fees of Survey received from 1st January to 30th June 1823, - - - - -	90 13 6
By a Proportion of the Patent Fee of 6d. Sterling per Acre on Grants of Land, received from 1st January to the 30th June 1823, - - - - -	421 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Fees on the Seal on Appointments and to Special Instruments paid in by the Secretary of the Province on the 2d July 1823, - - - - -	22 1 0
By Full Fees on the Seal to 163 Patents and Leases completed from 1st January to 30th June 1823, deducting allowance to the Agent, - - - - -	118 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Fees on the Seal to Public Instruments from 1st January to the 30th June 1823, -	45 9 0
By Rents of Mills, Ferries, &c. received from 1st July to the 31st December 1823, -	4 10 0
By Fines for Offences under Provincial Statutes, received from 1st July to 31st December 1823,	11 14 0
By Proportion of Seizures accruing to the Crown paid in by Collectors, from 1st July to 31st December 1823. - - - - -	374 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Crown Reserve Rents paid in by Sheriffs from 1st July to the 31st December 1823,	59 3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Proceeds of Seizures of Timber paid in by the Sheriff of the Ottawa District, -	36 0 0
By Fees of Survey, received from 1st July to the 31st December 1823, - - - - -	106 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
By a Proportion of the Patent Fee of 6d. Sterling per Acre on Grants of Land, received from 1st July to 31st December 1823, - - - - -	312 16 8
Total Receipts in 1823. £	2403 9 15$\frac{1}{2}$

Payments in 1824.

	STERLING.
To Mr. JOSEPH SPRAGG, Teacher of the Central School at York. His half years' Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1823,	75 0 0
Mr. JOSEPH SPRAGG, Teacher of the Central School at York, His half years' allowance in lieu of house rent, a ration fuel and candles, from 1st July to 31st December, 1823,	40 0 0
The Honorable JOHN HENRY DUNN, Receiver General, An allowance for stationary and Books for the entry and making up of the accounts of Crown Reserves under lease from 1st January to 31st Decr. 1823,	9 0 0
The Honorable DUNCAN CAMERON, Secretary of the Province, His account for Stationary for patents for land, to officers and privates of the Militia from 1st July to 31st December, 1823,	16 0 45
SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esquire, Agent for the officers of the Land granting Department, The amount of an account of half fees on gratuitous patents for land from 1st July to 31st December, 1823,	41 1 4
SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esquire, Agent for the officers of the Land granting Department, The amount of an account of half fees on gratuitous patents for land, from 1st January, 1820, to 30th June, 1823,	134 18 8
SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esquire, Agent for the officers of the Land granting Department, The amount of an account of half fees on Patents for Land to U. E. Loyalists, sons and daughters of U. E. Loyalists, and Military claimants from 1st January to 30th June, 1823,	34 1 2
Mr. JOSEPH SPRAGG, Teacher of the Central School at York, The amount of his account of incidental expences, of said School, from 1st July to 31st December, 1823,	18 2 00
SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esquire. Agent for the officers of the Land granting Department, The amount of the account of half fees on patents for Land to U. E. Loyalists, sons and daughters of U. E. Loyalists and Military Claimants from 1st July to 31st December, 1823,	112 18 0
SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esquire, Agent for the officers of the Land granting Department, The amount of the account of half fees on patents for land to U. E. Loyalists, sons and daughters of U. E. Loyalists and Military claimants, from 1st Janu- ary to 30th June, 1823.	162 19 7
SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esquire, Agent for the officers of the Land granting Department, The amount of the account of half fees on patents for land to Surveyors, from 1st January to 30th June, 1823,	28 5 00
JOHN MCCONNELL—To reimburse him so much paid as the first instalment on a Location of 100 acres of land which location was afterwards rescinded,	4 0 0
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND. His allowance in lieu of fees at £1000 per annum, from 1st January to 31st March, 1824,	250 0 0
Mr. SAMUEL CHEARNLEY—To remunerate him for improvements made on a lot of land assigned to him through error, which was subsequently discovered to be a Clergy Reserve,	18 9 0
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, His allowance in lieu of fees at £1000 per annum, from the 1st April to 30th June, 1824.	250 0 0
Mr. JOSEPH SPRAGG, Teacher of the Central School at York, His half years' salary from 1st January to 30th June, 1824,	75 0 0
Mr. JOSEPH SPRAGG, Teacher of the Central School at York, His half years' allowance in lieu of house rent, a ration fuel and candles, from 1st January to 30th June, 1824.	40 0 0
The Honorable JOHN H. DUNN, Receiver General, The amount of the account for fees on Public Instruments under the Seals of the Province, from 1st July, to 31st December 1823.	95 8 0
The Honorable DUNCAN CAMERON, Secretary of the Province. The amount of his account for Stationary for Patents for Land to Officers and Privates of the Militia, for the half year ended 30 June 1824.	13 13 7
SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq. Agent for the Officers of the Land Granting Department. The amount of the account of Half Fees on Patents for Land to U. E. Loyalists, Sons and Daughters of U. E. Loyalists and Military Claimants from 1st Janu- ary to 30th June 1824,	94 19 11
SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq. Agent for the Officers of the Land Granting Department. The amount of the account of half fees, on Patents for Land, to Surveyors from 1st July 1823, to 30th June 1824.	11 15 90

Payment in 1824.

	Continued £	Sterling
SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq. Agent for the Officers of the Land Granting Department. The amount of the account of half fees on gratuitous patents for Land, from 1st January. to 30th June. 1824.		1525 13 8
The Honorable DUNCAN CAMERON, Secretary of the Province. The amount of Actual Disbursements for Stationary for 983. Patents for Land, to disbanded Troops and Emigrants, from 1st January 1823, to 30 June 1824,		112 5 4
His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND. His allowance in lieu of fees, at £1000 per Annum, from 1st July, to 30th September, 1824,		176 18 9½
The Honorable JOHN HENRY DUNN, Receiver General. for the use of Government. The amount of the account of fees on Public Instruments, under the Seals of the Province, from 1st January, to 30th June 1824,		250 0 0
Messrs PRINGLE & MACAULAY. Editors of the Kingston Chronicle. The amount of their account for publishing in said paper. sundry Proclamations, Notices. Appointments, &c. from 20th August 1822, to 19th August 1823,		211 19 0
Mr. JAMES MACFARLANE, Editor of the Kingston Chronicle. The amount of his account for publishing in said paper, sundry Proclamations, Notices, Appointments. &c. from 20th August 1823, to 19th August 1824,		45 0 0
The Honorable and Reverend Doctor JOHN STRACHAN, President of the General Board of Education. His Salary from the 26th May, to the 31st December, 1823, inclusive 220 days at £300 Currency per annum,		45 0 0
<i>Under LORD BATHURST'S authority of 17th July, 1824. to be paid from this fund until the proceeds of the School Land shall suffice for the expenses of the Board.</i>		162 14 9½
The Honorable and Reverend Doctor JOHN STRACHAN. President of the General Board of Education, his half years Salary, from 1st January, to 30th June 1824		135 0 0
The Honorable JOHN HENRY DUNN, Receiver General. An allowance to him for Stationary and Books. for the Entry and making up of the accounts of the Crown reserves under Lease from 1st January to 31st Decr. 1824,		9 0 0
His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND. His allowance in Lieu of fees at £1000 per annum, from 1st October, to 31st December 1824.		250 0 0
TOTAL payments in 1824,	£	2953 11 5



Receipts in 1824.

	STERLING.
By full fees on the seal to 137 patents for land, completed from 1st July to 31st Dec- 1823, deducting agents allowance,	108 9 8½
By half fees on the seal 346 patents for land to privileged persons, from 1st January to 31st December, 1823, deducting agents allowance.	129 15 0½
By rents of mills ferries, &c. received, from 1st January to 30th June, 1824.	113 3 6
By fines for offences under Provincial Statutes, received from 1st January to 30th June, 1824.	3 16 6
By fines for criminal offences. paid in by Sheriff's, from 1st January to 30th June, 1824.	30 2 3½
By proceeds of timber seized, in the district of Bathurst, paid by the Sheriff of said district.	540 0 0
By proportion of seizures accruing to the crown paid in by collectors, from 1st January to 30th June, 1824,	66 3 7½
By Crown Reserve rents, paid in by Sheriff's, from 1st January to 30th June, 1824,	115 5 5½
By fees of survey, received from 1st January to 30th June, 1824.	161 14 0
By a proportion of the patent fee. of 6d Sterling per acre, on grants of land received from 1st January to 30th June, 1824,	185 5 4½
By full fees on the seal on 138 patents and leases. completed from 1st January to 30th June, 1824, deducting agents allowance,	90 15 9½
By fees on the seal to commissions appointments, &c. paid in by the Secretary of the Province on the 12th August, 1824.	81 10 0
By half fees on the seal to 163 patents for land, to privileged persons, from 1st January to 30th June, 1824, deducting agents allowance,	62 19 6½
<i>Continued—</i>	1378 0 0½

Receipts in 1824.

Continued— £

	STERLING,
By fees on the seal, to public instruments from 1st January to 30th June, 1824.	1579 3 9 ³ / ₄ 211 19 0
By fines for offences under Provincial Statutes, received from 1st July to 31st December, 1824.	18 0 0
By proportion of seizures accruing to the crown paid in by Collectors, from 1st July to 31st December, 1824.	34 11 10 ¹ / ₂
By fines for criminal offences paid in by Sheriff's from 1st July to 31st December, 1824,	89 9 8 ¹ / ₂
By Crown Reserve rents, paid in by Sheriff's, from 1st July to 31st December, 1824,	44 3 4 ¹ / ₂
By fees of survey, received from 1st July to 31st December, 1824.	123 6 0
By a proportion of the patent fee of 6d Sterling per acre, on grants of land received from 1st July to 31st December, 1824.	239 8 1 ¹ / ₂
£	2339 18 10 ¹ / ₂

NOTE. Further payments have been recently made from this fund to the officers employed in preparing the land patents for U. E. Loyalists and other privileged persons for deeds issued within the period in question, amounting to £1266 1 1¹/₂

A G G R E G A T E

of the 4 years.

	PAYMENTS.		RECEIPTS.	
In 1821	2320	3 6	3827	13 2 ¹ / ₄ -10
1822	2516	6 1 ³ / ₈ -10	2521	1 8 ¹ / ₂ -10
1823	3077	6 8 ¹ / ₂ -10	2403	9 1 ³ / ₈ -10
1824	2953	11 8	2339	18 10 ¹ / ₂ -10
£	10867	8 0 ¹ / ₄ -10	11092	2 11 ¹ / ₂
			10867	8 3 ¹ / ₄ -10
Surplus of Receipts beyond the payments during the 4 years,				224 14 11 ¹ / ₂

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

28th November, 1825,

J. BABY,

Inspector General.

Under an Act passed the First Session of the Eighth Parliament of the Province of Upper-Canada, the following is a return of Debentures issued by His Majesty's Receiver-General, for the sum of Twenty-Five Thousand Pounds applied in discharging the arrearages due to Militia Pensioners.

Number and Date of Debentures.	From whom and to whom payable.	Amount of Debentures.			When Payable.	Interest to 7th Nov. 1825.			When Interest was paid.	Amount of Debentures redeemed.			Amount of Interest paid on debentures respectively.			Full interest to the dates when the Debentures were payable, &c. &c.			Total amount of Debentures outstanding and unredeemed, with interest up to the dates when the same were due and payable respectively, &c. including interest already accrued and paid on the remaining Debenture, viz: No. 1, replaced by the Bank, (as per Debentures Nos. 7, 8, and 9.) No. 2, redeemed 15th September, 1824, and No. 3, on the 10th February, 1825.			
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1 15 Sept. 1821	Thomas Clark and Samuel				15 Sept. 1822,												400	0	0			
2 do. do.	Street, Merchants trading un-				15 do. 1823,												1,200	0	0			
3 do. do.	der the firm of Clark & Street.				15 do. 1824,												1,368	15	4			
4 10 July, 1822	The President, Directors,	1,666	13	4	10 July, 1823,	333	1	11 $\frac{2}{3}$									300	0	0			1,966
5 do. do.	and Company of the Charter-	1,666	13	4	10 do. 1824,	333	1	11 $\frac{2}{3}$									300	0	0			1,966
6 do. do.	ed Bank of Upper-Canada,	1,666	13	4	10 do. 1825,	333	1	11 $\frac{2}{3}$									300	0	0			1,966
7 16 Sept. 1822,	York.	2,222	4	51 $\frac{1}{3}$	16 Sept. 1823,	419	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$									400	0	0			2,622
8 do. do.		2,222	4	51 $\frac{1}{3}$	do. 1824,	419	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$									400	0	0			2,622
9 do. do.		2,222	4	51 $\frac{1}{3}$	do. 1825,	419	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$									400	0	0			2,622
	Amounting to £	11,666	13	4		2,257	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$		20,000		5,068	15	4	5,068	15	16,735	8	8			

The half yearly periods on which the same became due respectively.

To His Excellency Major General, Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B.

Lieutenant-Governor &c. &c. Upper-Canada.

Receiver-General's Office, York, 5th November, 1825.

JOHN H. DUNN, Receiver-General.

Under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of Upper-Canada, passed in the fourth year of the reign of King George the IV, the following is a return of Debentures issued by His Majesty's Receiver-General: Sixteen Thousand Pounds applied towards the service of the Civil Government.

Number and Date of Debentures.	From whom and to whom payable.	Amount of Debentures.			When Payable.	Interest to 7th Nov. 1825.			When Interest was paid.	Amount of Debentures Redeemed.			Amount of Interest paid on debentures respectively.			Full interest to the dates when Debentures were payable, &c. &c.			Total Amount of Debentures outstanding and unredeemed, with interest up to the dates when the same are to be due and payable respectively, &c.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
10 23 Jan'y. 1824.	Christopher Widmer, Esq.	333	6	8	23 Jan'y. 1825.	35	16	8				30	0	0	20	0	0	363	6	8	
11 do.	do.	333	6	8	23 do. 1826.	35	16	8				30	0	0	40	0	0	373	6	8	
12 do.	do.	333	6	8	23 do. 1827.	35	16	8				30	0	0	60	0	0	393	6	8	
13 20 Feb. 1824.	Thomas Clark and Samuel	5,000	0	0	20 Feb. 1825.	515	16	8				450	0	0	300	0	0	5,300	0	0	
14 do.	Street, Merchants trading un-	5,000	0	0	20 do. 1826.	515	16	8				450	0	0	600	0	0	5,600	0	0	
15 do.	der the firm of Clark & Street.	5,000	0	0	20 do. 1827.	515	16	8				450	0	0	900	0	0	5,900	0	0	
	Amounting to £	16,000	0	0		1,655	0	0				1,440	0	0	1,920	0	0	17,930	0	0	

The half yearly periods on which the same became due respectively.

To His Excellency Major General Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B.

Lieutenant-Governor, &c. &c. &c. Upper-Canada,

Receiver-Generals Office, York, 5th November, 1825.

JOHN H. DUNN, Receiver-General.

Under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the Province of Upper-Canada, passed in the fourth year of the reign of George the IVth, the following is a Return of Debentures issued by His Majesty's Receiver-General, for constructing a Navigable Canal between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario.

Number and Date of Debentures.		From whom and to whom payable.	Amount of Debentures.		When Payable.	Interest to 7th Nov. 1825.		When Interest was paid.	Amount of Debentures Redeemed.		Amount of Interest paid on debentures respectively.		Full interest to the dates when the Debentures are payable.		Total Amount of Debentures outstanding and unredeemed, with interest up to the dates when the same are to be due and payable respectively.		
No.	Dates.		£	s. d.		£	s.		d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16	22 June, 1824,	Thomas Clark and Samuel	1,000	0 0	22 June, 1826,	82	13 4	The half yearly periods on which the same became due respectively.			60	0 0	120	0 0	1,120		
17	do.	Street, Merchants trading under the firm of Clark & Street.	1,000	0 0	22 do. 1828,	82	13 4				60	0 0	240	0 0	1,240		
18	do.		1,000	0 0	22 do. 1830,	82	13 4				60	0 0	360	0 0	1,360		
19	do.		1,000	0 0	22 do. 1832,	82	13 4				60	0 0	480	0 0	1,480		
20	do.		1,000	0 0	22 do. 1834,	82	13 4				60	0 0	600	0 0	1,600		
21	do.		1,000	0 0	22 do. 1836,	82	13 4				60	0 0	720	0 0	1,720		
22	do.		1,000	0 0	22 do. 1838,	82	13 4				60	0 0	840	0 0	1,840		
23	do.		1,000	0 0	22 do. 1840,	82	13 4				60	0 0	960	0 0	1,960		
Amounting to £			8,000	0 0		661	6 8				480	0 0	4,320	0 0	12,320		

To His Excellency Major General Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B.
Lieutenant-Governor, &c. &c. &c. Upper-Canada,

Receiver-General's Office, York, U. C. 5th November, 1825.
JOHN H. DUNN, Receiver-General.

RECAPITULATION.

RETURNS.	Amount of Debentures.			Interest to 7th Nov. 1825.			Amount of Debentures Redeemed.			Amount of Interest paid on debentures.			Full interest to the dates when Debentures are payable, &c.			Total Amount of Debentures outstanding and unredeemed, with interest up to the dates when the same were due and payable respectively, &c.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Amount of Return No. 1,	1,666	13	4	2,257	5	0½	20,000	—	—	—	5,060	15	4	16,735	8	6	—	—	—
Do. of do. No. 2,	6,000	0	0	1,655	0	0	—	—	—	1,440	—	—	—	17,930	—	—	—	—	—
Do. of do. No. 3,	8,000	0	0	661	6	8	—	—	—	480	—	—	—	12,320	—	—	—	—	—
Aggregate Amount, £	15,666	13	4	4,573	11	8½	20,000	—	—	6,988	15	4	11,308	15	4	46,985	8	8	Currency.

Receiver-General's Office, York, 5th November, 1825.
JOHN H. DUNN, Receiver-General.

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