REPORT

ON

CANADIAN ARCHIVES

BY

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

1900

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

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REPORT ON CANADIAN ARCHIVES.

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

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

SIR,—I have the honour to present the report on Archives for 1900.

The work is continued in the usual manner, so that little remark on that head is necessary. The copies of State papers for Upper and Lower Canada have been received down to 1840, shelf marked, and put in place. The minutes of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia were sent to the binder in November last, as were three volumes of correspondence of that province from 1741 to 1752; other work of the same province being in progress. Miscellaneous papers of Upper and Lower Canada not included in the general terms of "State papers" are in process of collection and copying, so as to have the collection made as complete as possible. The same care as has always been taken, is exercised in guarding against error and securing exact transcripts of the papers. Copies have been completed here of the Bougainville papers received from Quimper, France, and for the receipt of which an acknowledgment was made to Mdme. de Saint Sauveur Bougainville, and to M. de Kerallain, in the report for 1899.

Inquiries have been repeatedly made as to the reason of Lord Halifax signing himself "Dunk" Halifax, an answer to which is furnished by Hone, in the second volume of his "Every Day Book." He quotes the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1741, which says:—"that on the 2nd of July of that year, Lord Halifax married Miss Dunk with a fortune of £100,000. According to the will of Mr. Dunk, the lady was to marry none but an honest tradesman, who was to take the name of Dunk, for which reason His Lordship took the freedom of the Saddler's Company, exercised the trade and added the name to his own."

The varying dates as to the creation of the peerage of Glenelg, led to some inquiries to ascertain the exact date. In the Century Cyclopædia, the date is given as 1828, a palpable error. In Burke's Peerage, letters patent are said to have issued on the 8th of May, 1836, creating the Peerage. When Mr. Grant (afterwards Lord Glenelg) was Colonial Secretary, Lord Aylmer on the 16th June, 1835, addressed him as Mr. Grant. A week later (23rd June) he was addressed as Lord Glenelg. The

answer from the High Commissioner's office was that the letter patent to create the barony of Glenelg was dated on the 8th May, 1835, although Mr. Grant had signed as Lord Glenelg a short time before that.

In a work entitled Wentworth Land Marks, published by the Hamilton Spectator, a description of the Desjardins Canal is given, but nothing is said of the projector. In a dispatch from Sir John Colborne, Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, dated 6th November, 1835, in dealing with the question of the proprietorship in Canada of property belonging to aliens, Sir John Colborne in reference to the relief bill for the heirs of Peter Desjardins stated that these heirs consisted of two brothers and a sister, who ask to be empowered to inherit the property of their late brother as if they had been natural born subjects. The question submitted by Sir John Colborne was whether the Crown should forego its rights in favour of the family in consequence of them being closely related to the late Peter Desjardins, "projector of the Desjardins Canal," a statement which may be taken as correct as being officially reported by the Lieut. Governor to the Colonial Secretary (Series Q. 387—2, page 273).

In a memorial addressed by Mr. Charles Shirreff, of Fitzroy, to Lord Dalhousie, dated 28th August, 1828, some account of the origin of the lumber trade in Upper Canada is given incidentally. Extracts from this memorial accordingly follow, the purely personal parts of it being omitted. After stating the policy of the Northern Powers of Europe in shutting their ports against Great Britain the memorial continues:

Although the political causes which had made it necessary for Great Britain to procure timber from the Colonies were removed, yet the trade being once opened has been continued. It does not appear, however, that Government till within these few years ever gave any legal sanction, for cutting the timber on the Crown lands, excepting that the mercantile houses in England contracting to supply the Naval yards with timber received annually licenses to take a certain quantity, to enable them to fulfil their engagements with Government. These licenses were transmitted to their agents at Quebec, and contracts were made accordingly with the lumberers in the country. But the quantities of timber brought down had for several years far exceeded the extent of the licenses. This did not arise from neglect on the part of the Provincial Government, but rather from a tacit permission, the trade being considered of consequence to the country and favoured accordingly in the financial arrangements of the general Government.

The contractors with the Government, however, remonstrated a few years ago against those who were cutting without licence as interfering with their privileges, and the Law Officers of the Crown in Upper Canada, from which Province the supply was chiefly obtained, finding that the business was carried on illegally were under the necessity of ordering the Sheriffs of the District to seize all the timber which they should find cut without license.

Your Memorialist has resided since the year 1819 on lands granted to him and situated on the Ottawa, in the Township of Fitzroy, 150 miles from Montreal, and in the neighbourhood of that part of the country where the red pine is procured. He has not been engaged in the trade, but has observed its progress and growing importance, and he saw with regret the above measures adopted, probably unavoidable under existing circumstances, but which, if persisted in, must have destroyed a branch of commerce very beneficial to the country.

Having occasion to go to York in the autumn of 1824, he took an opportunity of speaking to the present Chief Justice (then Attorney General), and Major Hillier, Secretary to His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject, and the result of these conversations was a request that he should on his return home communicate such

information as he might think useful in the consideration of measures necessary for the regulation of the trade, which he accordingly did in a letter to Major Hillier.

Your memorialist went to York again in September following, and found that His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland had thought it proper to communicate with Earl Bathurst, previous to taking any steps in the matter. An answer having been received from His Lordship shortly before, His Excellency proceeded to the consideration of the subject as soon as other business permitted, and Your Memorialist had the honour of giving His Excellency in Council what local information he could communicate and of stating the opinion he had been led to form on the subject.

After a very attentive investigation The Honble. Executive Council submitted a report of considerable length to His Excellency, and your memorialist received the following letter from Major Hillier, dated

GOVT. HOUSE, 9th Nov., 1825.

DEAR SIR,—The consideration of the Government has been very attentively given to the subject of the present state of the timber trade in this Province, and a report made by the Executive Council will be transmitted without loss of time to Lord Bathurst, containing certain suggestions calculated to place the matter, as it is hoped, on a more clearly defined and better footing for the future.

With respect to the adoption of any intermediate measure it will be clear to you that, even were the Lieut. Governor disposed to assume such a responsibility, the situation of the river Ottawa (in the circumstance of its left bank, during its whole course through this Province, being within the limit of another government) would render such measures in a great degree nugatory.

In making this communication to you, I am commanded by His Excellency to express to you his thanks for the valuable information you have afforded to the government on the matter in question.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

G. HILLIER.

CHARLES SHIRREFF, Esq.

The matter being brought to this point with the government of the upper province, the stay of the memorialist at York was no longer necessary. Still, however, the business was but half completed, as from the situation of the River Ottawa, dividing as it does the two provinces for several hundred miles, any measures respecting the timber trade which might have been adopted by the Government of one, could only have been made effectual, as Major Hillier remarks, by the co-operation of that of the other.

A communication, therefore, on the subject with your Lordship became desirable, and it was proposed as the shortest and most effectual mode that the memorialist should proceed to Quebec and request an opportunity of stating and explaining the business; which he did as soon as the ice became safe for travelling from his residence on the Ottawa.

Your Lordship gave the subject immediate attention and after due consideration and enquiry, the Honourable Executive Council submitted to your Lordship the propriety of adopting and co-operating in the measures recommended by the Government of the Upper Province. In consequence thereof and in order to remedy the inconveniences which arose from the trade being on an illegal footing, proclamations were issued of the same tenor by each Province giving liberty to cut timber on the waste and unappropriated lands upon payment of certain prices to the Crown. * * * *

On receiving the accounts and returns at the end of the first season, the Honourable Executive Council of the Lower Province expressed their sense of the salutary effect of the measures which had been adopted in terms, too flattering perhaps to the memorialist. (The terms are given but are here omitted). * * * *

From the Ottawa being on the confines of both Provinces, their respective Governments saw it most convenient to appoint only one collector for that river. A raft frequently consists of timber from the Crown lands in both Upper and Lower Canada and likewise from private property, so that it would be impossible for an officer not on the spot to ascertain the quantity from each.

(Series Q., Vol. 375-2 page 350.)

The following extract is from a letter from Lord Dalhousie, written from Dalhousie Castle and dated July 26, 1832:

My Dear Sir,—I feel great pleasure in declaring upon all occasions, and particularly when you are urging claims upon the Government, that at many times when I was in the administration of the British Colonies in America, I had great cause to acknowledge services rendered by Mr. Shirreff your father. In these days (1820) the timber trade was rising into activity and posperity, regulations were necessary and system called for. Mr. Shirreff, an eminent merchant from Leith, came then into the Canadas. (Series Q. vol. 375-2 p. 359).

Part of this letter is a personal testimony to Mr. Shirreff's merits, and has no direct bearing on the lumber trade; it has, therefore, been omitted. Some letters written by Lord Dalhousie are no doubt answers to others from Mr. Shirreff, which it has evidently not been thought necessary to publish. Much of the correspondence relates to claims for remuneration for services rendered and the letters being of no general interest require no comment, but Mr. Shirreff's remarks on the delays and consequent expense caused by the Falls of the Châts and the Chaudière may be quoted as showing the state of affairs that existed on the Ottawa in 1831, so far as the lumber trade was concerned. The object of the remarks was to obtain improvements on the Ottawa, so as to facilitate the transport of timber.

The conflicting interests with regard to the Colonial Lumber Trade make it of the greatest importance to this country that the article should be shipped at Quebec on as low terms as possible, the prices in the English market being kept in check by those of the timber from the Northern countries of Europe. But to enable the lumberers to furnish it moderately, facility of conveyance must be given them, particularly on the Ottawa from whence the greatest part of the Red Pine is brought.

The first serious obstruction which the general body of the timber meets with is at the falls of the Châts where the rafts are broken up in coming over, and must be again formed in the Bay called Fitzroy Harbour. This creates a delay of at least three weeks, and frequently longer, which at the lowest calculation occasions an expense of ½d. per foot.

The same detention takes place at the Falls of the Chaudière and consequently the same expense.

The timber being thus detained on its way in the upper parts of the Ottawa, loses the most favourable season for going down the rapids at Hawkesbury and at the Island of Jesus, the River falling before the greatest quantity of the Red Pine Timber can reach them, so that it must be taken down in one or two cribs at a time, whereas earlier in the season, one half of a raft, or, if not a very large one, the whole of it, might be carried down these rapids at once. Thus a great deal more time is consumed, and a further expense incurred of at least 1d. per foot. Moreover by this detention a great proportion of the timber from the Ottawa is thrown into a late season. Instead of reaching Quebec in September, as it might do, if these obstructions were removed, many of the Rafts do not arrive till November, when they meet with stormy weather and are frequently broken up and much of the timber lost. All this hazard and expense could be easily saved by the improvement of the passes at the Châts and Chaudière. Slides

or inclined planes on a simple principle at these places would give all the facility wanted to insure the arrival of the great bulk of the Timber in Quebec market not only at a safe season in respect to the weather, but also at a more favourable period for its disposal. But if it is not done soon the price of the timber must rise and the Trade diminish, for the timber which is most easy of access is getting scarce and the lumberers cannot at the present prices afford to go further for it without more convenience is given them in bringing it to market.

Partial improvements would also be necessary in the tributary rivers of the Ottawa, such as the Bonnechere, the Madawaska, &c., from which large quantites of the timber is procured.

A branch from the Rideau Canal to the Chaudière Lake has been surveyed and reported on and it was ascertained that it could be carried by the line described of about five miles in length through a bed of clay (avoiding any rock excavation) and that the lockage necessary would not exceed fifteen feet.

It would give the Chaudière Lake and the other upper parts of the Ottawa, the benefit of the Rideau Canal, and consequently uninterrupted water communication to Montreal, besides forming direct and ready access to Kingston from that part of the country. It would also be of great consequence to the lumber trade in reducing the expense of the carriage of provisions from Montreal, Kingston, &c.

For all these important purposes, I humbly think that an appropriation of one-third of the revenue arising from the Crown timber would be sufficient.

When the Crown prices were fixed the rate in the market of Quebec, was no doubt higher than it now is. The fall in the price may be attributed to two causes, one of which I consider a very beneficial one, and will continue I trust to keep the prices moderate.

I allude to that regularity in the trade which the system adopted by Government has introduced. The other cause of the reduction is a gradual increase of the trade until it has exceeded the demand for the article in the Quebec Market. But I am persuaded that if the necessary facilities of conveyance were afforded that the lumberers could furnish it at the present prices, low as they are, with profit which would soon induce a greater demand from home and a consequent increase of the revenue from the Crown Timber in this country.

CHAS. SHIRREFF.

York, December 21, 1831.
(Series Q. vol. 374-2 p. 291.)

On receipt of Sir John Colborne's letter, with the proposals of Mr. Shirreff, the Lords of the Treasury expressed no objection to the works suggested being executed, but stated that the report of the amount to be expended was far too vague and indefinite to warrant their sanction being given. The expense, the time to be spent on the work, and all other necessary information were to be sent for the consideration of their Lordships before an official decision could be arrived at. In January, 1834, the Board of Ordnance reported that the formation of timber slides at the falls of the Châts and Chaudière would be productive of all the advantages stated by Sir John Colborne and would not interfere with the Rideau Canal. The slides, therefore, might be constructed by the provincial government and placed under its control. This was the nearest approach to an answer to the question whether a charter might be granted to individuals to construct the slides, no notice, so far as the records show having been taken by the Lords of the Treasury or other officials of the action of Lord Dalhousie, although the following letter written by His Lordship to Sir Peregrine Maitland, dated 26th September, 1826, shows that Lord Dalhousie, as Governor General, not only approved of the plan of secur-

ing the safe transit of timber over the Chaudière Falls, but appropriated a sum of money for carrying it into effect. The following is the letter, which is given in full :—

FALLS OF CHAUDIÈRE,
26th September, 1826.

MY DEAR SIR PEREGRINE,

I have thought it my duty to meet Lieut.-Colonel By here upon the spot where his great operations on the Rideau Canal will commence. I am much gratified in seeing every thing favourable and even encouraging to it, but as he will himself see you soon, I leave it to him to explain the enquiries and the progress he has made.

At present I write hastily upon another subject concerning the civil affairs of the two Provinces in which I hope my views will correspond with yours.

You are already well acquainted with the wild rocks and falls of the river at this place, that the rafts of timber suffer more losses in being dashed over—that lives are frequently lost in this operation and that there is a branch on this front of broken rock by which a smooth trough of water can be made to pass these rafts in perfect safety at all times.

Colonel By has to-day examined the place with me and roughly calculated that £2,000 would perfectly accomplish the whole. It is now too late in the season to do it all, but yet enough may be done to great public advantage for the opening of the river in next spring.

Considering the report of Mr. Shirreff that the duty on timber collected by him this summer amounts to £3,000, I have no hesitation in applying at once £1,000 of that to the work proposed and that sum in proportion to the total collection for each Province.

In thus promptly deciding on the work, I know I incur responsibility, but in my station, I consider it my duty to do so, and I ask your concurrence to the proposal. All proper steps shall be taken to have the sanction of His Majesty's Government.

I return to Quebec to-morrow and shall feel pleasure in hearing from you upon this subject.

I have, &c., DALHOUSIE.

His Excellency,
SIR P. MAITLAND,
&c., &c., &c.

(Series C., Vol. 42, p. 95.)

A similar letter, of the same date, was written by Lord Dalhousie to Lieut. Colonel By in which it was stated that he was to "consider this work as altogether distinct "from those which you have in chargge on the Rideau Canal" his services in this respect being specially rendered to the two provinces and to be acknowledged and the letter ends with the words: "From having conversed [on] the matter fully together, I "leave it wholly to your judgment and execution" (series C. Vol. 42 p. 99). A branch canal through Dow's swamp to connect the Ottawa river with the Rideau Canal was advocated in a memorial to the Colonial Secretary in 1835, asking for various improvements, this branch canal being the first to which attention was directed in the memorial. The benefits that it was urged would flow from this measure were that Government would thus have possession of the key of the whole navigation, that entrance to the Chaudière Lake being secured steamboats from Montreal would be enabled to reach Fitz Roy harbour, where another cut of one mile would be necessary to extend the navigation still further. The ultimate object, as stated by the memorial was to "Con- "tinue the navigation to Lake Huron in the direction of Lake Nipissing and the French "River, the distance from Montreal by that route is 450 miles and being once opened

"would give to that city and Quebec the command of almost the whole of the Atlantic "commerce with those important sections of the United States, the Michigan and North "Western territories."

The removal of Lord Aylmer from the Governorship of Canada was to be followed by the administration of Lord Amherst, who was in reality appointed to fill the office, but for some reason not shown in the documents now here, the offices of Governor General and commissioner were transferred to Lord Gosford. Christie in the fourth volume of his "History of Lower Canada" page 86 says that Viscount Canterbury was at first thought of but decliend on account of ill-health, Lord Amherst was actually appointed but waived the appointment and finally Lord Gosford was selected. This in a few words was the position of affairs, for of the appointment of Lord Amherst there can be no doubt, the contents of the official letters showing this clearly. In a letter from the Colonial Secretary to Lord Amherst, unsigned, dated the 7th May, 1835, it is said: "The variety and the importance of the subjects embraced in your Lordships Commis- "sions and instructions as Governor and His Majesty's Commissioner in that Province "(Lower Canada), will sufficiently account for the time His Majesty's ministers have "required for the revision of these documents." But that Lord Amherst was in doubt as to his acceptance seems probable from the concluding sentence of the letter.

If your Lordship should be disposed to retain the office of Governor of Lower Canada, uniting with it the office of His Majesty's Chief Commissioner of inquiry in the Province your acceptance of that trust will be received with high satisfaction and with gratitude by the Ministers of the Crown.

The tone of Lord Aylmer's correspondence with Lord Glenelg shows that he was not satisfied with his treatment by the Colonial Office under his (Lord Glenelg's) guidance. This is shown in Lord Aylmer's letter of 23rd June, 1835, which may be referred to (Q 222–2 page 227). Considerable feeling appears to have been excited in Canada on account of his removal, but the House of Assembly had determined to use every influence to have His Lordship removed and he evidently thought that it was due to the complaints and representations of the Assembly that he owed his removal and the terms of the report of the committee of the House of Commons which he expected from the refusal to publish the evidence in his case. In a private note to Mr. Spring Rice, dated 10th August, 1834, he says: "I cannot refrain from expressing my regret at the "determination of the committee of the House of Commons on Canadian affairs not to "report or publish the evidence taken before it . . . . . The nature of the ac- "cusations of the House of Assembly regarding my administration of the Government "requires something more than a verdict of *non proven* or rather I must consider my- "self entitled to some unequivocal announcement of that triumph and result which Mr. "Stanley . . . . . anticipates." Further on he says: "If after having been "held up to the King and the Imperial Parliament as a criminal by the House of As- "sembly, the falsehood of their charge is not to be made manifest by the publication of "the evidence taken before the committee and the Document submitted to them by "the Colonial Office, I shall indeed have cause deeply to regret that the House of Com- "mons has not in compliance with the demand of the House of Assembly preferred "articles of impeachment against me before the House of Lords". (Series Q 217–2 "pages 305, 306). In a letter to Spring Rice, dated at Sorel on the 2nd of Septem ber, 1834, Lord Aylmer says, and his exact words are given, after a slight summary of

the first part of the letter, which is marked private, referring to the recent appointment of Mr. Gale to the Bench, which had created a great deal of excitement among what Lord Aylmer calls the disaffected party. His Lordship explains in reference to the charge of injustice towards the French Canadians in the appointments to the Bench, that out of four of these, three were French Canadians, all of whom belonged to the Canadian party and were opposed to his administration, so that he could not be accused of partiality in the exercise of such powers of patronage as he possessed. He then proceeds :—

I am really ashamed of being obliged to justify myself thus beforehand regarding this appointment, but the virulence with which my public character and my administration are assailed by the public prints of the Province, of all parties and denominations, renders it necessary that I should omit no opportunity of guarding His Majesty's Government against their misrepresentations. My situation in this Province has this peculiar difficulty attending it ; that having rejected the alliance of the Public Press and having traced out a line of policy of my own wholly independent of all parties, I am considered as an object against which they may all level their principles. Such has been my position hitherto in Lower Canada with this further disadvantage in the early stage of my administration not only of being unsupported but openly censured by the authorities at home.

To have maintained my ground up to this time under those circumstances must be considered by all those who are acquainted with the politics of this distracted Province as a sort of miracle. (Series Q., vol. 217-2, p. 325.)

The position of hostility assumed by the House of Assembly as above indicated, Lord Aylmer attributed to his having inherited certain nice and difficult questions which had long agitated the Assembly at which time he found himself in the same position as Mr. Spring Rice had done when the latter assumed the office of Colonial Secretary. But, he continued, he felt he had no cause to be dissatisfied with his position, in so far as it regarded himself individually, and he was content to be judged by the result of the policy he had adopted. (Series Q., vol. 217-2, page 532.)

Partly, as it would appear, to conciliate Mr. Papineau and Mr. Neilson, partly to satisfy the Assembly as to the method of conducting the business of the Council, they were both offered appointments in the Executive Council, but both declined, Mr. Papineau on the ground that the rules of the House of Assembly would stand in the way of his acceptance, Mr. Neilson because of engagements he had contracted with his constituents at the time of his election. (Series Q., vol. 201-1, page 140.)

The conciliatory course followed by Lord Aylmer was not considered by Sir John Colborne as an example to be followed in the case of Mr. Mackenzie, his words describing him being " A more unprincipled demagogue could not have sprung up to disturb " a colony." (Series Q., vol. 374-2, page 260.)

The political letters of Messrs. Papineau, Viger and Mackenzie are so full and detailed that it seems unnecessary to do more than refer to them. The correspondence on the political state of affairs in Upper and Lower Canada will be found in the volumes relating to the two provinces. The opinion of Lord Aylmer with respect to the people of Lower Canada and the Assembly may, however, be quoted. " The former," he says, " are loyal, peaceable and well disposed, and I do not think that (with few exceptions) " there exists among the latter any systematic opposition to the views of His Majesty's Government." (Series Q., vol. 206-1, page 67.)

In April, 1835, Lord Aylmer reported that contrary to the usual practice of obtaining returns by means of an address to the Governor, the House of Assembly of Lower Canada had issued a direct order to the Collector of Customs of Quebec to furnish certain returns which he declined to do as being contrary to his instructions, whereupon as he persisted in his refusal he was sent by the Assembly to the common gaol of Quebec, where he remained till the close of the session. Lord Aylmer stated that the returns would have been furnished without hesitation had the usual courtesy been observed, and that he believed the House of Assembly relied upon the decision of the Imperial Government in the case of Major General Carmichael, who had refused to furnish certain documents ordered by the House of Assembly of Jamaica. In a case of what seemed to him of a doubtful character, Lord Aylmer asked for instructions to enable him, as he expressed it, to steer clear on the one hand of compromising the dignity of the Crown, and on the other hand of infringing the constitutional privileges of the House of Assembly. (Series Q., vol. 222-1, pages 54, &c.)

The answer from the Earl of Aberdeen was an expression of regret that the usual courtesies had been neglected, which could scarcely fail to give birth to inconvenient results, but His Lordship believed that the analogy of Parliamentary practice was in favour of the House of Assembly, and this opinion was supported by what seemed a somewhat inconclusive argument, and winds up with the instruction to direct the officers of customs to obey promptly and respectfully every demand which may be made by the Assembly. (Series Q., vol. 222-1, pages 58, 61.)

The establishment of land companies during the period covered by the calendar was a favourite speculation. The formation of the land company in Upper Canada may be traced in the volumes relating to it in 1824 and 1825. (Series Q. volumes 359 to 373) and the "Autobiography of John Galt" may on that subject be consulted, he being the first administrator of the company in Canada. For Lower Canada the British American Land Company was organized some years later. Other land companies were projected but did not come into being from various causes, some of the failures being due to disagreements among the projectors. So far as shown, the only two that continued in existence were the Land Company of Upper Canada, of whose operations so much has been written that it would be superfluous to add more, and the British American Land Company in Lower Canada. With respect to the latter besides the reference to the documents calendared the papers with the shelf marks P.F. volume 43 and 77 and P. 136— No. 1, may be consulted with advantage. It may not be out of place to give a sketch of the organization of the British American Land Company. On the 6th of March, 1834, the Secretary advised the Under Secretary of the Colonies that £800 had been paid on account of the fees for the charter. Besides the charter a bill was introduced into Parliament to confer certain powers that could not be given in the charter. A copy of this bill will be found in volume 219-1 of series Q., beginning at page 7. On the 5th of April, the company asked the Colonial Secretary to inform the Governor of Lower Canada that the charter of incorporation had been granted, so that operations might be begun. The agreement with the Government was concluded in 1833; an account of the sums paid under it and plan of the counties in Lower Canada acquired by the company may be found in volume 2 of series P.F., the documents being arranged as Nos. 1 and 5 in the volume. In a very long letter signed V, the company is charged with seeking by the purchase of the lands to acquire power for political or party pur-

poses (Series Q. vol, 219-1, page 65). The friends of Mr. Papineau according to the statement of a correspondent in Montreal of Mr. Gillespie, entertained feelings of the greatest hostility to the British American Land Company on account of its promise to use the most valuable means of improving the country both physically and morally. (Series Q. vol. 224-2, page 347). Writing in London on the 2nd February, 1835, Mr. N. Gould said that the clique, as he called Mr. Papineau and his followers, advertised that the British American Land Company had no claim or title to the land and warned emigrants and settlers against having any transactions with the company, meaning no doubt that the House of Assembly would annul the transaction with Government. "It is certain," Mr. Gould continues "that the company will require all the assistance both of the Home and of the Colonial Government to force itself into operation." (Series Q. vol. 224-2, page 375).

Mr. Roebuck, who was acting as agent for the House of Assembly, moved in the beginning of April, 1835, that the Act constituting the British American Land Company should be annulled, but the subsequent history of the company, were there no other evidence, shows the want of success that attended the motion. There are various plans of the counties in the Eastern Townships acquired by the company and also a statistical statement of the Eastern Townships compiled from Bouchette's work; for these reference may be made to volume 213 at various pages and to the agreement already referred to, which is in a printed paper at page 266, showing that the company purchased 847,661 acres of Crown lands for which up to the end of March, 1837, the company had paid £19,200 and expended on public works £15,754 5s. 6d., a total amount of £34,954 5s. 6d.

As will be seen above the charge made against the British American Land Company by the House of Assembly was that the shareholders were seeking to obtain political power by the purchase of lands in Lower Canada. The petitions of Mr. D. B. Viger and Mr. A. N. Morin against granting the charter contradicts, at least by implication, although not in direct terms, the charge, the petition describing the shareholders as speculators, seeking to acquire in whole or in part the Crown lands in the province. The object of speculators being to derive profit from their investments, the two statements neutralise each other, as they could not be at once speculators looking for a return for their invested capital and persons looking for political power by the expenditure of their capital in the acquisition of lands from which no return could be expected. The question of settlement no doubt occupied the minds of the directors and of dividends to accompany the settlement engaged the attention of the committee and shareholders, leaving little thought for political considerations.

In Upper Canada a movement was made to have changes in the method of disposing of the Crown lands, the then method being represented by the House of Assembly as one of the obstacles which retarded the settlement of the province. In transmitting the petition Sir John Colborne represented that steps had been taken, substantially as suggested by the House of Assembly, to remove as far as possible the obstacles to settlement, deputy surveyors having been placed in every district who had been instructed to communicate to intending settlers full information respecting the waste lands of the Crown and to explain to them the method of disposing of them. The policy of settling boys who would otherwise become criminals was urged by Henry Wilson, of Essex, in

the month of March, 1833. Writing to Mr. Stanley on the 30th of May, 1833, he said he had applied to Lord Goderich for his support of a plan for protecting and providing for some of the numerous destitute boys who were running wild about the streets of London, whose only means of subsistence arose from the commission of crime. Some had been sent to the Cape and others had been under his care and acquiring habits of industry, and he proposed in the May letter to have some of these latter sent to be settled in Canada, their outfit and passage money to be paid out of their wages. In a letter written by Mr. Wilson to Mr. Hay, the latter was informed that a committee was to be formed at Bytown, on the Ottawa, to receive and dispose of the boys. Writing on the 19th of June, he said he was anxious to send some of the boys to Canada who would, he wrote, "proceed direct to Bytown, on the Ottawa, where the necessary steps "have been taken to form a committee for their reception and distribution." (Series Q, volume 379—3, page 645).

Sir John Colborne, after making inquiry wrote that none of the inhabitants of Bytown had any knowledge of such a committee as Mr. Wilson spoke of, and recommended caution as to bringing boys as proposed. "I should not," he said, "recommend "encouragement to be given to any scheme for conveying boys to Canada, unless "an establishment could by formed for their reception and accommodation till "they could be disposed of among the farmers of the different districts." (Series Q, volume 381—3, page 734).

In the absence of the supposed arrangements a meeting of the leading inhabitants of Bytown was held, at which a committee was appointed to receive the boys who had been sent, and to house them until they could be disposed of. (Pages 739, 740).

The motive of Sir John Colborne's opposition to the scheme of Mr. Wilson appears to have arisen from caution and not from hostility to any feasible plan of settlement, but the contrary and he speaks in terms of praise of the plans of the Colonisation Society of Ireland as being so beneficent and precisely calculated to remove difficulties could certain obstacles be got rid of that stood in the way of the scheme. He pointed out the distress and embarrassment incurred by intending settlers with large families, which were compelled to wait until the heads of families could secure employment. In order to prevent these and kindred evils, agents were stationed as already mentioned at Quebec and other points to give such information as might be required and on arrival in Upper Canada the agents were to procure conveyances for the destitute to districts where work was carried on, or to townships where they could be employed in clearing land. It is clear from this that by the word "destitute" is meant men who were in need of immediate employment, not their helpless families.

One of the projected societies, "The North American Colonial Association of Ireland" applied to purchase the triangular piece of land in the Huron tract adjoining the territory of the Canada Company, but this proposal Sir John Colborne declined to recommend. The block asked for contained according to a diagram and report about 500,000 acres, (Series Q, volume 383—2 plan at page 258, report at page, 260.) From what has been said above it will be seen that the decision of Sir John Colborne not to recommend for acceptance, the proposal of the North American Colonisation Society of Ireland did not arise from any objection to the society itself, but to doubts as to its

ability to carry out its plans effectively and in a confidential dispatch from Sir John Colborne to Mr. Spring Rice, Colonial Secretary, dated 2nd December, 1834, he discussed in detail the merits of the different Colonisation Societies as a supplementary statement to his public dispatch, No. 72, of the same date. In this confidential dispatch he again discussed the prospects of the Colonisation Association of Ireland and said that it could only be of a very limited assistance. He further recommended that the plan proposed of granting long leases should be abandoned and that the settlers should have the right to purchase their lots at any time it might suit their convenience. He also objected to the large collection of the labouring classes, as proposed by the Association, without the presence of persons qualified to act as magistrates. Sir John objected to the Ottawa Association which, he believed, had principally in view the engaging largely in the timber trade and would soon strip the whole district and exclude the Quebec merchants from a trade in which they had long been engaged. Returns to the end of 1833 of the lands sold or granted will be found in Series Q, volume 383-2, beginning at page 273. The returns show of land sold and granted : Crown lands in Lower Canada, page 273 verso, and of Clergy Reserves in the same province, page 274. The returns for Upper Canada are more elaborate and with letter from Mr. Peter Robinson, the Commissioner of Crown lands, extend from page 274 to 276, the last return being of the names of officers of the Army and Navy, who received orders for the remission, in accordance with their rank and service, of the purchase money of land purchased by them.

With respect to the progress that could be made in clearing land, Sir John Colborne writing on the 14th January, 1834, said that "a good chopper will clear an acre "per week or rather underbrush and cut down an acre a week, leaving the operation of "removing the logs to be undertaken at the most convenient season," which is a wise distinction between the preparation for clearing and the actual clearing of the land, the burning of the brush piles and the logs occupying some time. In regard to the experiment of raising funds by a loan on Crown lands for settling, Sir John reported that it could not be safely tried in any other colony on a large scale. The reason he gives for its safety in Upper Canada was the rapidly increasing value of the land, so many settlers constantly arriving with capital to purchase and where provisions could be procured to any extent at short notice. For the purpose of settlement authority was given to the Commissioner of Crown lands to sell the military reserve adjoining the town of York. The plan at page 74 of volume 381-1 of series Q will explain how the land was intended to be laid out and may be studied with interest by inhabitants of Toronto, as will also be the price of acre lots disposed of as a test of the value of the reserves at that date. Eighteen lots of an acre each were offered for sale in November 1834. They sold for £7,500 being an average of £416.13.4 per acre. According to Mr. J. Ross Robertson's "Land marks of Toronto," the population of Toronto in that same year (1834) was under 9,000, by the census return of 1891 it had increased to 181,220 taking the municipality as a whole, the population of the city as constituted with electoral districts for representation in the House of Commons was 144,023 the larger figure being the population of the city as an incorporated municipality. On the 20th March, 1834, Sir John Colbrne wrote to Mr. Stanley, Colonial Secretary, that he had assented to a bill to extend the limits of the town of York and to incorporate it under the name of the city of Toronto. According to Sir John Colborne "many of "the inhabitants were averse to a resumption of the original name of this part of the

"township of York but there appeared no reason for rejecting a useful enactment on that account." (Series Q volume 381-2 page 365). The title of the plan on which the Act was founded was "Plan of ye proposed new town of York, U.C., on ye late military reserve" and has the following note: "The reserve contains about 140 acres 18 of which have been sold for £7,618. The rest may average £350 each. Henry James Castle, Dep. Surv'r., 14th January 1834." (Series Q., 381-1 page 74.) The amount of purchase money differs somewhat in the two statements. Another plan somewhat different in its details is in the same series volume 386-2 page 205.

The preamble to the Act passed on the 6th of March, 1834, recites the reason for granting incorporation in these terms: "Whereas, from the rapid increase of the popu-"lation, commerce and wealth of the town of York, a more efficient system of police "and municipal government than that now established has become obviously necessary." Then follows the reason for the change of name: "Whereas, the name of York is "common to so many towns and places that it is desirable for avoiding inconvenience "and confusion to designate the capital of the province by a name which will better "distinguish it." It was therefore decided to revert to the original name of Toronto, under which it had been so long known as a trading post.

Other settlements were meanwhile advancing. Lord Egremont and others employed an agent to look out lands for a better class of settlers than those usually sent. The lands Mr. Brydone, the agent, preferred as the place of settlement were those to the north of Goderich, and of these he gave the boundaries and proposed to purchase a block of land containing about 60,000 acres, and he also asked that additional land might be reserved amounting altogether to 100,000 acres.

Mr. Brydone in his offer limited the price to $1 per acre; where the land on survey was found to grow chiefly hemlock, or ground hemlock, it was to be half a dollar; tamarac, or other swamps unfit for cultivation, not to be charged for, and that one-fourth of the purchase money was to be applied to the construction of roads and bridges throughout the tract, the rest to be paid at once or by instalments at the option of the Committee. Sir John Colborne had no objection, he wrote, to Mr. Brydone acquiring a block of land for Lord Egremont, but he could allow of no deviation from the regulations for the sale, nor could he recommend the alienation of more than 60,000 acres at a time. What, however, he intended to recommend was that 20,000 acres should be sold at five shillings an acre, on condition that the land should be settled at the rate of one family for every 200 acres. As soon as the conditions were complied with then 20,000 acres more might be sold under similar restrictions, and so on with the rest (Series Q., volume 387-2, pages 257, 258). The documents under review do not show what was the result, and no name being given to the projected township it is not easy to trace whether Lord Egremont was, or was not, able to establish the project he had in view. Some years before he had settled a very considerable number of people in the township of Adelaide and Caradoc (see series P.F., vol. 93, pages 24 to 27).

In 1834 an association was formed in London to form a settlement in Upper Canada, the banks of the Rideau Canal being the locality chosen for the new settlement. In urging support to the undertaking Mr. H. William Hobhouse represented the benefit such a settlement would be to the canal itself. It was stated that the whole of its

Atlantic commerce would pass through the first eight locks, and as the supplies for the population and for the wants of the lumber trade, which would be required for years, must be largely brought from the neighbourhood of Lakes Ontario and Erie, the traffic of the canal would thus be greatly augmented. Mr. Hobhouse argued that the benefits of a small scale of operations would be confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the Ottawa, whereas the whole of the Canadas and the Mother Country would feel the advantage of an extensive undertaking. Investigators who desire to ascertain the history of other settlements are recommended to consult series C, begining at volume 619 for the year 1794 down to the year 1853, and to various volumes in series PF, which contain the reports of Mr. Buchanan, who was emigration agent at Quebec, and are easily found by reference to the catalogue. It may not be out of place to mention that according to the statement of Mr. Byham, Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, the Rideau Canal was opened on the 1st September, 1832 (Series Q, volume 384-1, page 27).

The outbreak of cholera took place, according to Lord Aylmer's dispatch of 15th June, in the month of June, 1832, the first case reported by Dr. Skey, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, being that of a pensioner, whose disease was not recognised as being cholera, so that it was the 10th before Dr. Skey received information on the subject, by which time 26 patients had been admitted to the Emigrant's Hospital, of whom 19 had died, and on the following day, out of a total admission of 39, the number who died was 30. "No treatment" said Dr. Skey in his report, "seemed to make the least permanent "impression upon the first cases, a temporary rally was produced by powerful agents "internally given and externally applied, but they all died and that under a great "variety of remedies employed upon different subjects." (Series Q, volume 202–1, page 212). Lord Aylmer wrote that the panic in Quebec and vicinity was general and very distressing, that many had fled from the town which was a relief to the overcrowded city, that the necessary sanatory measures had been adopted, a store hired and fitted up as a hospital and tents pitched on the plains of Abraham, sufficient to accommodate 500 persons, who might be willing to take advantage of the tents as otherwise they would be confined to the most populous and contracted parts of the town. Besides the deaths in the hospitals many took place in private dwellings, but the number of these was not reported to the Governor. Writing from the Horse Guards on the 11th August, FitzRoy Somerset (afterward Lord Raglan) informed Mr. Hay that he had received a private letter from Montreal, no date being given, which gave reason to fear that the cholera had committed severe ravages on the 15th Regiment quartered at Montreal. Either the private correspondent was misinformed or the officers were remiss in transmitting information of the attack as no mention is made of it in the correspondence of the regiment contained in the volume here relating to it, although Lord Aylmer reported the first of the outbreak and deaths in the regiment. The first outbreak which took place in Upper Canada, occurred between Coteau du Lac and Prescott, and was reported by Sir John Colborne on the 5th of July, 1832, but he does not give the date of the first case. The panic all over the country must have been very great as the crews of the boats on the St. Lawrence abandoned the emigrants under their charge and left them in a most deplorable condition. (Series Q., volume 374-4, page 804). But the panic was not confined to the St. Lawrence, as Colonel Nicolls of the Royal Engineers reported on the 6th of September, that the canals on the Ottawa were expected to have been finished before the ensuing winter, "but in consequence of the cholera having carried off many

" of the contractors' workmen and many more having left the work from alarm, I fear " that cannot now be expected." (Series C, volume 55, page 51). In York, Kingston and Prescott, as reported in July, the number of cases was 86 in York, 147 in Kingston and 69 in Prescott. The table shows a total of 302 cases of whom 117 died. As according to Dr. Skey's report the attack did not begin in Quebec till the 8th of June, the figures here given must be those of the cases and deaths for less than a month. No dates are given, but Sir John Colborne says in his dispatch : " The disease which has " raged with so much violence at Quebec and Montreal has been felt also in this pro- " vince." (Series Q, vol. 374, page 804). It is, therefore, clear that the epidemic broke out in upper Canada at a date subsequent to its advent in Quebec, so that the number of cases and deaths in so short a period as must have passed was well calculated to create alarm, and if it were true, as reported, that the fish in the Ottawa were unfit and dangerous for food, alarm would not be lessened. (Sermon of Archdeacon Mountain, Series P., vol. 352 No. 2, page 11). The sufferings experienced by emigrants during the first alarm were very serious in consequence of the panic communicated from Montreal to the bateaux men and the inhabitants on the banks of the St. Lawrence, but according to Sir John Colborne's report, the authorities of the different districts used their best exertions to establish hospitals, taking charge of the sick and forwarding emigrants to the western districts. To assist the magistrates the sum of £500 for each district was allotted to be used by the newly formed Board of Health to establish hospitals and provide medical aid. Apparently the disease had not reached the inland parts of Upper Canada to any extent, as the number reported was only two from Brantford, in the London district, a small number compared with the deaths on the St. Lawrence below Lake Ontario.

In reporting the advance of the disease Lord Aylmer, governor, wrote that the disease had followed more particularly the great lines of communication traced by the emigrants on leaving Quebec for Upper Canada and the United States, but that, although to a much more limited extent, it had shown itself in other parts of the country and was not confined to emigrants but extended to the inhabitants in general, no proportion of cases or deaths being given. His Lordship adds that persons in easy circumstances and of regular habits suffered less than others, a statement supported by Archdeacon Mountain in the sermon already referred to, and that the rural parts of Lower Canada suffered less than either Quebec or Montreal. According to a dispatch (series Q, volume 202-1, page 261), the violence of the disease abated in a short time. As has been seen, Dr. Skey reported that the first case occurred on the 8th of June, so that accepting Lord Aylmer's report in his dispatch dated the 26th of that same month, it could only have been at its worst about a fortnight. His Lordship said : " The " admissions and deaths in the Public Hospitals (in Quebec and Montreal) have become " less frequent and the character of the disease itself appears in many cases to have " assumed a form differing essentially from that in which it first presented itself." Only two deaths occurred among the troops at Quebec, but it was different in Montreal where the regiment quartered there, as reported to FitzRoy Somerset by a private correspondent, suffered severely. Lord Aylmer gives the figures which were between the 12th and 23rd of June admissions 85 and deaths 33. At Quebec and Montreal the disease broke out with a degree of violence far surpassing anything that had occurred in Europe and even in India the disease, it was said, was neither so rapidly fatal or so

universal in its seizure as during the first five days of its prevalence in Quebec. (Series Q 202-1, page 262.) In the course of a few days at Quebec the disease carried off upwards of 1,500 persons, but the reports from various districts would serve to show that whilst the disease was at first violent in its operations its absolutely fatal effects were not long continued. At Chambly for instance Mr. Samuel Hatt wrote on the 26th of June that the desolating pestilence, which had proved fatal to so many had diminished in virulence, the cases being of a milder type although it had not ceased to exist. Out of 400 or 500 cases of disease at Chambly since the 15th, Mr. Hatt thought that not more than 100 could have been characterised as Asiatic cholera. Similar reports came from other places; whilst, however, its character was much changed and its fatal effects lessened it still lingered. The extracts from the city newspapers confirm the report of the diminution of the power of the disease and the fact that it travelled along the most frequented routes. One of the papers, the name of which is not given, reported that the disease was not spreading to the country. The only exceptions were in the closely inhabited parishes of Beauport and Point Lévis, elsewhere there had been only two or three solitary cases. At Beauport there were 30 deaths, several respectable farmers among the number. At Point Lévis, also closely inhabited, about 25 deaths were reported from the first appearance of the disease up to the 24th of June. The total number of admissions to the two hospitals in Quebec to the same date was 674 with 419 deaths, but the 24 hours between the 23rd and 24th of June show only 16 new cases, and the much smaller rate of mortality of 16 deaths out of 191 cases. Up to the 26th of June there had been 712 cases with 440 deaths, and the Board of Health issued a congratulatory notice of the abatement of the disease, which had besides become much milder and much more easily curable.

An extract from a private letter dated "Montreal, Saturday evening, said: "The "cholera has diminished rapidly since yesterday morning. There are, however, still a "considerable number of cases." At Kingston, on the 21st June, the writer of a letter to which no name was attached, said the only decided case he had seen was stopped at Kingston and placed in the temporary hospital; on the 20th there were two cases and one death, on the 21st four new cases and no deaths. There were two deaths reported to be due to cholera but they were of two notorious drunkards, whose deaths were caused by delirium tremens. The Montreal Board of Health reported on the 26th of June that there had been from the 10th to the 25th of June inclusive, 3,384 cases and 947 deaths. A comparison of the cases in the earlier and later period shows a marked diminution in the cases but the percentage of deaths had increased very materially if only the new cases of each day and the deaths were considered without regard being paid to the number of cases remaining over from day to day, which would give an entirely wrong view of the virulence of the disease at its first outbreak and at the end of the month, all the reports speaking of its much milder character at the end of the month of June than at the beginning. In Kingston the Board of Health reported that energetic measures had been taken to check the disease and the medical men there it was reported had abandoned every other consideration to attend to the public benefit. From the 20th to the 23rd June inclusive there were according to the report of the Board 14 new cases, 6 deaths and 6 recoveries. At Brockville, the Board of Health reported on the 19th of June 3 cases in the town, one convalescent, one dangerous, the third being a new case attacked that morning. The two local papers congratulated the

town on its practical exemption from the disease. In Prescott, a correspondent of the Brockville *Recorder* said that up to the 19th of June, there had been four cases two of whom had died, one of the patients having died ten minutes after being attacked. The Grenville *Gazette* reported that between Cornwall and Prescott, a great number of Durham boats were fastened to trees having been deserted by their crews and the *Recorder* reported that the village of Prescott was in a dreadful state of consternation, many moving their families to a distance and that the crews of the Government boats plying to Montreal had deserted in consequence of the mortality that had taken place on the passage.

In series Q volumne 202–2 beginning at page 309, continued at page 311, there are statistical accounts of the number of cases and deaths in Quebec. A correspondent, writing from Montreal on the 25th June, said that the printers, like others, had deserted their work a fortnight before but at the date he wrote activity was resumed, the stores were again opened and the markets better supplied. At St. Joachim, to which the correspondent of the *Canadien* had fled to escape the cholera he found that it had broken out there with the most violent symptoms. Such is his statement but the fact that a schoolmaster who was attacked was cured by the most simple means would indicate that the correspondent was so terrified that he could not judge correctly of the strength of the disease and this is supported by the fact that he had fled from the town to avoid the cholera (J'ai fui de la ville pour éviter le coléra).

According to the *Minerve* 19 had died of cholera at Berthier up to the 22nd of June. The Montreal *Courier* stated on the 26th of June that on the 22nd there were 20 sick, 15 convalescent and 12 cured in the village of Berthier. Up to the 24th, 12 deaths were reported from the mouth of the Chateauguay river, St. Johns had eight deaths and Chambly eleven. In La Prairie 40 deaths were reported. Beginning at page 323 of volume 202–2 series Q is a summary in French of the progress of the disease in Upper and Lower Canada. The summary ends at page 331.

On the 6th of July, Lord Aylmer, the Governor, wrote respecting the disease in Lower Canada: "I am happy in being able to state that it continues to abate in point "of malignity and the medical practitioners pronounce it to be now considerably more "manageable than it was at the commencement; the panic in the public mind is "rapidly subsiding and the people are returning to their ordinary occupations, which "at one period of the prevalence of the disorder were almost entirely abandoned." One of the evils threatened during the early stages was the scarcity of provisions in Quebec, the country people being afraid to bring their produce to the town. One of the benefits was the cessation of political agitation (Series Q, volume 202–2 pages, 372-373). Some interesting tables follow by which it will be seen that deaths from the disease increased from 6 in the 24 hours of 8th and 9th June to 143 of the 14-15th, when they began to diminish. During the period covered by this return the Quebec Catholics who died numbered 789, St. Roch Catholics 210 and St. Roch Protestants 412, a total of 1,421 (page 375). The number of cases admitted to the hospitals show a slight difference, the greatest number of admissions being in the 24 hours ending on the 17th when they began to diminish, but the fact that fewer deaths took place on the 15th whilst the cases were still increasing would seem to show that the virulence of the disease had somewhat, although as yet, not greatly abated (page 376). The translation of a lecture

on the disease, delivered by Dr. Broussais, begins at page 379 of the same volume. According to the account of Dr. Wallace, assistant surgeon of the 15th regiment, there were among the Caughnawaga Indians 157 cases and 70 deaths, but he could obtain no account of the daily progress of the disease except for three days on each of which three cases occurred; the last death took place on the 6th. From his examination of the last nine cases Dr. Wallace thought the disease was cholera but of a very mild nature. According to his report he could detect no local cause for the outbreak, the houses being clean and neat and remarkably well ventilated. In one of the best of them in what was apparently a most healthful situation five persons out of nine had died. The report of Dr. Wallace's visit to Caughnawaga is dated 11th July, but he does not give the date of the visit in that account. He found at the date, whatever that was, that the cases had been fewer and much milder (pages 432-433).

Dr. Skey, the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, attributes the fatalities to intemperate habits (page 434). This belief does not agree with the report from Chambly by Mr. Hatt, in which he stated that the canal labourers there were exempt from the disease, but that this exemption did not arise from cleanliness, sobriety or attention to diet, with the latter of which they took an ample allowance of bad rum. At the end of Mr. Hatt's letter, dated 21st July, one line said that the total number of deaths had been 70 (page 456).

On the 9th of August Lord Aylmer reported that the cholera, although abating in Quebec and Montreal still lingered, was spreading in other parts of the province and had proved very destructive in many places (page 502).

It seems unnecessary to enter more largely into remarks on the outbreak of the disease as the reports continued uninterruptedly of its abatement. The calendar will show to those who desire to investigate the question more minutely, the various references to it in the volumes now under consideration. It may be permitted to add that in the summer of 1834 a disease broke out which assumed the appearance of Asiatic cholera but was attributed by medical men to the excessive heat and as soon as that abated there was a corresponding decrease of the disease.

The state of the metallic currency in the Canadas appears from the documents here to have been in an unsatisfactory condition. On the 15th of April, 1833, Lord Aylmer recommended to the legislature of Lower Canada the expediency of creating a metallic currency to replace that which was then in circulation. The Assembly does not appear to have taken any steps to carry out the recommendation, but the Legislative Council appointed a committee to investigate the question, which presented a report, adopted by the Council, that a small silver currency was not necessary but recommended the creations of copper half-pence of the value of Halifax currency. Lord Aylmer concurred in the report and suggested to the Colonial Secretary, the issue of £5,000 worth of these halfpence to be put in circulation by the Commissariat. The so-called coins in circulation were of the most abundant variety. One of these, sent as a specimen, was a regimental button of the royal fusiliers, as tokens of this kind passed current as half-pence of Halifax currency. (Series Q. 207-2 p. 432.)

In Upper Canada the Treasury complained of the rate of the value fixed upon the copper coinage sent to be applied for the circulation of small sums in that province as

they thought it held out an inducement of from 20 to 25 per cent on the return of the coins to Great Britain, so that whilst authorizing the issue by the commissariat of such coins as had been already sent, the Treasury would not send more.

The threatened disallowance of Acts to incorporate banks in Upper Canada created a good deal of agitation and excitement in that province. In the preliminary report for 1899, some remarks are made on the banking systems in Upper and Lower Canada and on the opposition that the establishment of banks met with. A reference to these remarks (pages xxii and xxiii of the preliminary report for 1899) will show the authorities relied upon and in what volumes they are to be found. The contrast between the banking facilities required in the early years of the century and the present day is very striking. In 1821, the Solicitor General made what he considered the alarming statement of the danger that would attend the incorporation of three banks in Lower Canada. In Upper Canada a bank was chartered in 1819 with a capital of $800,000 reduced to one half or $400,000, the larger amount being found too great for the wants of the province. There are now 24 banks in the two provinces with a capital stock of $53,500,000, the total amount invested in banks in the Dominion being nearly $62,000,000.

The proposed disallowance of the Acts respecting the banks, the one for increasing the capital of the Bank of Upper Canada and the other for establishing the Commercial Bank called forth memorials and petitions against the proposal from many quarters. One argument relied upon by the memorialists was the apprehended interference by the Imperial Government with internal legislation. Besides the memorials from individuals taking this ground, there were others from incorporated bodies, town and township councils, &c. The reason of the hesitation of the Imperial authorities to sanction the banking bill was the belief that the necessary safety was not secured to the public by the terms of the charter, and that the necessity existed for additional precautions being taken in the Acts of incorporation before the royal assent was given. The amendments which the Lords of Trade desired to be introduced are recapitulated in volume 379—1, of series Q, beginning at page 10, and included security for the redemption in specie of the notes issued, and the prevention of fluctuations in the amount and value of the paper money, which, it was apprehended, would be attended with disastrous consequences to the community. For this reason the Treasury and Lords of Trade recommended that if assent were given to the Act relating to the chartered banks in Upper Canada it should only be given conditionally, on the agreement that the necessary, or what they considered the necessary, amendments to give greater security to the public should be made. But the public insisted that assent should be given unconditionally, being satisfied with the security. Those in London who had money invested in Canada became alarmed at the suspension of the sanction to the banking Act, which, as was alleged by Mr. N. Gould, chairman of the North American Colonial Association, had created great commercial distrust and a considerable fluctuation in the value of the bank paper, the property of those who had investments in Canada being subject to serious injury from any derangement of the monetary system. This seems to have been the view taken by Canadians generally.

In consequence of a report sent by W. L. McKenzie of the intention of Government respecting the bank charters, a run took place on the banks, but the Lieut Gov-

ernor hoped to prevent the injurious effects apprehended from the rumors that had been industriously circulated. In a very long letter to the Lieut. Governor, Mr. W. Allan the president of the Bank of Upper Canada, defended the provisions of the charter as furnishing sufficient security and criticised the reasons for withholding assent to the bank Acts as altogether insufficient, whilst he held the effects of the suspension to be the risk of producing the utmost confusion and distress where perfect confidence and security existed. Mr. Allan argued as against the reasons of the Treasury and Lords of Trade that the banks and the public were both interested in the security of these institutions and that the effect of a run, which would be aggravated by the provisions proposed by the Treasury and Lords of Trade to be inserted in the charters, should be overcome as speedily as possible, which it could not be by the provisions suggested by the Treasury and Lords of Trade, not the least of the evils being the withdrawal of the charter if their transactions were not closed in sixty days, many causes concurring to prevent this, the consequence of the abrogations of the charter being that no body would remain liable to the public or with power to collect the assets from which alone the public could be paid. Other evils sprang, as Mr. Allan believed, from the proposed regulations of the Treasury and Lords of Trade, but to do full justice to his representations of these, reference must be made to Mr. Allan's letter to be found in volume 378-1 of series Q. from page 6 onwards. In reference to the proportion of specie to circulation, Sir John Colborne reported for the information of the Colonial Secretary that the directors of the Bank of Upper Canada did not think it necessary to have more specie than one-fifth in proportion to their circulation. Mr. Allan, the president of the Bank, reported that the directors had never found it necessary to be governed by any particular rule as to the proportion between specie and circulation, they always kept a good supply of funds with their foreign agents, the notes being redeemed at Montreal and New York; at the former nearly £600,000 were redeemed in 1833. But for the existence of another chartered bank which collected the notes of the Bank of Upper Canada on which to obtain specie, the directors did not think it would be necessary to keep more than one-half of the reserve to meet demands for specie. The agitation against the suspension of the royal assent to the Bank charters was so great and general in the province, that Lord Glenelg, then Colonial Secretary, saw that it was necessary to bend to the storm, although the Lords of Trade and the Treasury retained their objections to the provisions, and the want in the charters of precautions for the public security. On the 15th July, 1835, the Secretary of the Lords of Trade intimated to Lord Glenelg that for reasons stated in the letter, their Lordships could not recommend that the royal assent should be given to the Banking Act (Series Q volume 388–1 page 11). On the 31st Lord Glenelg's secretary wrote by His Lordship's directions that he did not dispute the correctness of the general principles affecting the grant of such charters, but that there were still more important considerations to be taken into account in dealing with the question (page 15). The reasons were given in the following page which were the attitude of hostility adopted in Upper Canada and the threat to stop supplies should grievances not be redressed of which the refusal to assent to the Bank Acts was one, as the local Legislature passed these Acts with a full knowledge of the opinion of the Imperial Government respecting the subject. Lord Glenelg, through his secretary, stated at some length the views that would be taken by the legislature from which His Lordship did not appear to dissent (pages 17, 18). For these and other reasons Lord Glenelg was of opinion that the proper course would be the confirmation of the Acts and that the Lieut. Governor

should be directed to call the attention of the Legislature to the views of the Lords of Trade so that at some future time the Acts might be amended. The Lords of Trade whilst protesting against a precedent being created for the establishment of banks yielded to the political considerations advanced by Lord Glenelg and consented to recommend that the Acts should be assented to, which, however, was only to be done on the responsibility of the Colonial Secretary (page 23).

In October, 1832, a prospectus was issued of the proposal to establish a town at the Falls of Niagara to be called "The City of the Falls" the advantages of which for visitors and residents were described in glowing colours, the genial heat of summer free from mosquitoes and other insects being dwelt upon as part of the inducements to go there and to take stock in the company formed to establish the city. According to the agreement to terminate their joint interests as a company before the 31st December, 1835, the committee proposed to divide the land into building lots and to distribute them to the shareholders by lot. According to the prospectus there were to be distributed 2,600 building lots to be acquired at $100, each lot to be a share, and here came in the lottery element; besides the building lot assured by the purchase money there was the chance of obtaining the Pavilion Hotel, rented at £500 a year, for five years; the Ontario House rented at £200 a year; the Red House valued at $1,500 and four cottages of various values. It was determined to construct water works to supply not less than 80 gallons a minute to the summit level, also to complete the baths and assembly rooms. The principal street, to be called Stanley street it was decided should be 100 feet wide; the other streets were to be 80 feet wide. The arrangements are given in minute detail (Series Q volume 384—1, pages 218 to 228). It may be of interest to give the time of travelling to the proposed city, which was five days from New York and Quebec, the daily post to New York took 75 hours and the postage of a single letter was 30 cents. When the contemplated railway was completed New York might be reached in 30 hours. It is stated in the circular that by the New York packets passages were frequently made across the Atlantic in the "short time" of from 20 to 28 days, but these "short" passages were very uncertain and in no respect compare with the speed and exactitude of the modern steam ship. Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul at New York, alleged that it was to him was due the project of laying out the "City of the Falls" and that from respect to Mr. Stanley, the Colonial Secretary, he had named the great leading street Stanley Street, and had affixed the name of Hay, the Under Secretary, to a space between the Pavilion and Ontario House "in which all stand and gaze at the Falls." The further contents of the letter do not impress the mind with a feeling of Mr. Buchanan's absolute disinterestedness as he urges in the course of the letter that Mr. Hay should take some shares as an investment which would be profitable. Besides the City of the Falls, a company was formed to construct a harbour and dock at Niagara, which was to be in the marshy ground of the ravine, but some mistake appears to have been made as to the extent of the ground set apart for the project and granted to the company. Sir John Colborne, the Lieut. Governor, had, as appears from his dispatch, no apprehension of any trouble with the company, Captain Bonnycastle having reported that the company did not wish to retain possession of any ground the property of the Ordnance and was ready to enter into arrangements for leasing property. The plan in page 254 of volume 377–2 of series Q will more clearly than any written description show the proposals and the nature of the objections of Colonel Nicolls to the proposed arrangement.

In September, 1832, an undated plan for the government of Canada was sent to Mr. Nathaniel Gould as chairman of the North American Colonial Association but laid over as the effusion of an enthusiast. The document is signed John W. Sargeant but was without date or address. The proposal was that Canada should be governed by a viceroy to be styled King of Canada, that he was to be one of the royal dukes, that the heirs were to succeed him subject to the Imperial authority, and that the reigning viceroy was to succeed to the Crown on the demise of the elder branches. His annual allowance (it is not stated by whom this was to be paid) was to be £100,000 exclusive of his other resources. The viceroy was to have a House of Lords and a House of Commons, dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts and barons were to be created amongst the wealthiest persons in Canada to form the Upper House. The baronets, knights and esquires should form the lower House. Orders of Knighthood were to be established and everything that could promote royal honour and distinctions. It was proposed also that the whole of the British North American possessions should be included in the viceroyalty and that all military or naval expenditure should be borne by it except when there was a war in defence of the Empire. The further proposal deals with systematic emigration, the opening of roads and other communications, the treatment of felons &c. It need scarcely be said that the proposal of Mr. Sargeant was never carried into effect.

On the 22nd November, 1832, Mr. Nathaniel Gould, who took a lively interest in the affairs of Canada and frequently sent extracts from his correspondence to the Colonial Office, reported that meetings had been held by the most respectable parties, presumably of Montreal, at which it had been resolved to petition His Majesty's Government to annex Montreal as a port of entry to Upper Canada. In the December of 1832, the Assembly of Upper Canada discussed the question but without coming to any decision (Series Q, volume 206—3, pages 721 to 751). In January, 1833, the Assembly of Lower Canada protested against the annexation of Montreal or any part of Lower Canada to the upper province and passed a series of resolutions on the subject in course of which they relied upon the terms of the capitulation of Montreal in September, 1760, as protecting Lower Canada from having any part of its territory annexed to Upper Canada (Series Q, volume 207—1, pages 11 to 17). A speech of Mr. Hagerman on the subject was printed in an extra of the *Patriot* (pages 18 to 56) in the course of which he dwelt upon the exaction of duties levied on products of Upper Canada passing through or shipped in the ports of Lower Canada (pages 31 to 33), the amount of which he calculated to be £10,887 0. 0. The union of the two Canadas in 1841 removed the friction that existed with respect to the duties levied by the province possessing the seaports.

The changes recommended by Mr. Stayner, the deputy Postmaster General, in the management of the Post Office, might be studied with advantage even now when the system has been completely changed and the Post Office department is entirely managed by the Dominion authorities (Series Q, volume 210—2, page 367).

The attempt to settle commuted pensioners does not appear, according to Sir John Colborne's account, to have been successful. Writing to Mr. Hay on the 6th of November, 1832, he said that many of the commuted pensioners were in great distress, whilst these who did not commute were prosperous. He pointed out the great danger

that would be incurred by sending out commuted pensioners who being in distress would become discontented, troublesome subjects and think themselves cruelly treated if not relieved. Sir John Colborne suggested that in some cases the pensions might be renewed and continued for two years provided that the pensioners so recommended should remain on their land and clear a sufficient number of acres for the future support of their families. He repeated his warning of the danger of sending so many discontented old soldiers to the province and urged a modification of the then exicting system. Should permission be given to commute he suggested that only a certain advance might be made to commuters to enable them to reach the colonies and a reduced pension granted to them whilst employed clearing their land. (Series Q volume 374—4, pages 890-891.)

Writing in January, 1833, Sir John repeated his statement as to the prosperous condition of the soldiers who had retained their pensions and the distress to which the commuted pensioners had been reduced. Of these he had little encouraging to say, they were in great distress having squandered away their commutation allowance, so that they could not, without further assistance, remain on the land, besides which they were either too indolent or unable to labour with energy sufficient to provide for their families. The conclusion arrived at was that from various circumstances they would soon become settlers of the worst description for the provinces. (Series Q volume 377 page 3.) Returns were enclosed with the letter quoted. The first "Return of destitute commuted pensioners "remaining at present on their lands in the township of Medonte 1832"; of these there were 51 heads of families with 161 children and 50 wives a total of 262 persons; all these were marked as in absolute distress, the second was entitled "Return of commuted "pensioners that left the settlement for want of means to bring their lands into "cultivation." In this list were 20 men, 19 of whom were married, having their wives with them and 31 children. These are marked as in actual distress and a note says: "There were above 60 commuted pensioners came here this summer with orders for "lots, but as they had not the means of settling on lands, I thought it useless to locate "them." (Pages 17 to 19.) These returns fully confirm the opinion expressed by Sir John Colborne respecting the suitableness of commuted pensioners for becoming settlers. A report sent by Sir John Colborne in a letter dated 26th March, 1833, stated that the plan of sending commuted pensioners to Australia had long been given up as soon as its evil effects manifested themselves. It was a scheme, the report said, hastily adopted and without due communication with the Colonial Office.

Wolfe's victory on the Plains of Abraham was not, when it occurred, as complete as has been believed although subsequent events have attested its importance. It would not, apparently, have taken much to change the fortunes of the field after the first victory. Carried away by their ardour the troops on the Plains of Abraham were falling into disorder in the pursuit of the flying enemy and Brigadier Townshend, on whom had devolved the command by the death of Wolfe and the incapacity of Monckton from his wound, was obliged to make all haste to rally the centre of the line "for" says Sergeant Johnston in his unpublished memoir: "Monsieur de Bougainville with a body of 2,000 men "arrived in the rear of our army, that general having been sent the day before with that "body of troops by General de Montcalm to Cape Rouge to watch the motions of our "fleet" (Series M volume 132 pages 46, 47). The sergeant continues: "He (Bougainville) "no sooner heard of our army having gained the heights of Abraham but he began his "march towards us, but did not arrive in time to have any share in the battle." Knox

in his "Historical Journal" volume 2 page 70 says, but his account is very confused, "Monsieur de Bougainville with his troops from Cape Rouge came down to attack the "flank of our second line, hoping to penetrate there, but by a masterly disposition of "Brigadier Townshend, they were forced to desist." The account of Knox, if read by itself would make it appear that M. de Bougainville's force was on the field before the death of Wolfe, but all the circumstances prove clearly that the report of the death of Wolfe and of the wound which incapacitated Monckton had reached Townshend before the threatened attack of M. de Bougainville as it was to meet that attack that Townshend, when he succeeded to the command had hastened to recall the centre of the line from the pursuit of the enemy as he himself stated to the Secretary at War. According to Sergeant Johnson, the battle began about nine o'clock in the morning, so that Wolfe's force must have been on the ground for perhaps two or three hours before that. It was broad day light, says Johnson, by the time the troops were landed and had ascended the hill. They were ordered to lie flat on their arms, which it is reported, they did for a considerable time. The phrase is a very vague one and may not have represented a long period. In September the sun rises a little before six at the date of the battle, so that the French troops must have been brought up without much delay, the battle, as already stated, having been begun about nine. There is a wide difference in the statements of de Bougainville and others in the report of the number of troops that could have been brought from Cap Rouge by Bougainville. His own account is that the number of troops under his command at Cap Rouge was 350 and that with this number he had defeated the efforts of a much larger body to land. Knox says he brought with him 2,600; Johnson gives the number under his command as 2,000, but the number given by de Bougainville is no doubt correct, as Cap Rouge, according to the reconnaissance made in anticipation of offensive measures, was easily defensible. That even the small force under de Bougainville's command, taking the minimum (350 men) as correct might have ensured a different result is not at all improbable. The wisdom of not deferring the attack of the 13th of September is justified by the result, on the axiom that nothing succeeds like success, as it is not probable that the fact was known of two additional French regiments with a corps of Indians being ordered to march (it is not stated from what point) at five o'clock in the morning of the 13th and immediately to entrench the heights up which Wolfe's force had scrambled to the field of battle. It need scarcely be pointed out how completely this new event, if accomplished in time, would have disconcerted Wolfe's plans. There is a tradition that Wolfe was killed by a shot from a deserter from the British Army, who wished to obtain revenge for his being found fault with by Wolfe, but this is one of the stories which, in the present state of information, can neither be proved nor disproved. Hone in his "Day Book" page 126 gives the shooting of Wolfe by a deserter as a report, but without quoting his authority, the only deserter from the British army spoken of was one belonging to the Royal Americans, who was taken prisoner, tried and shot. The story may have originated in the arrest of a French soldier who was caught concealed in an old house, sharpening a knife with which it was suspected he intended to assassinate Wolfe. Nothing was proved against the man who asserted that he was a deserter, and it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that this incident gave rise to the report that Wolfe was shot by a deserter. No contemporary mentions the rumour. As to the shooting of the deserter from the Royal Americans it has been objected that according to the terms of the capitulation of Quebec, no deserter of whatever nation was to be

punished, but with regard to that objection it may be sufficient to state that no notice is taken of the treatment of deserters in any of the clauses of the capitulation of Quebec and in the terms of the capitulation of Montreal, the article treating of deserters (VI) proposing that they should on both sides be pardoned for their crime was bluntly answered "Refused." The wonder was that Wolfe should have escaped death rather than that he was killed in the battle, a risk to which no general especially in such critical circumstances as those Wolfe had to face, should expose himself, if only out of regard to the safety of his troops. As a matter of fact, he exposed himself where the attack was hottest and would always be in the front of the line neither would he be prevailed upon to the contrary (Series M, volume 132, page 44).

Major Grant in his report of the state of Canada contradicts the reports of intended attacks upon Quebec after its surrender by de Ramesay but gives no authority for his statement. He says:

It probably will be said that a second attack would have been made upon the English army after the arrival of Mr. Levy at Jaques Cartier, if the Chev. de Ramsay had not given up the town too precipitately, a thing which was much talked of, but, in fact, I dare say no such attack was ever intended. (Series M volume 214—1 page 141).

Much blame, by inference at least, has been cast upon de Ramesay for his having surrendered Quebec on the morning of the 18th or as has been said the 17th September, five days after the battle of the Plains of Abraham, although he had been informed that de Levis was to reinforce him on the 18th and that he was to defend the town at all hazards. According to the report by Grant, already quoted, no preparations had been made by Vaudreuil for the defence of Quebec as he had always considered an attack on it a thing impossible "and had taken no precautions in case such a thing should happen." (Page 138.) Besides Townshend was determined to attack the place by formal siege so as to obtain possession and intended to hold it although the enemy's army and the whole hostile country to Montreal was in his rear; that on his left was a large wood capable of harbouring regular and irregular troops until the forces could recover from the effects of their defeat. From Montreal could be received reinforcements of fresh troops, who had done no duty of consequence. Sergeant Johnson sums up the situation thus: "We lay "open to any surprise between their army in our rear and on our flank and the fire of the "garrison in our front and no possibility of retreat" (series M, volume 132, page 49). A general assault by the fleet on the lower town and of Townshend on the upper town was fixed for the 17th of September although Townshend's preparations could not be completed for some days after that time, so that de Ramesay not knowing the unprepared state of Townshend and seeing, as he believed, the hopelessness of resistance even for an hour after the attack was delivered and pressure being brought to bear on him by the inhabitants, who looked forward with dread to the effect of a bombardment consented to capitulate if not relieved by de Levis and de Bougainville on the morning of the 18th. The surrender took place on that morning and by the time the relieving force arrived it was too late to reverse the Act of de Ramesay. In a fragment of a diary kept by a French officer, it is stated "The courier on his arrival at Quebec found M. de Ramsay in treaty with "the besieging general for the surrender of the place, and why he did not immediately "break off, or, at least, suspend the negotiations, we are at a loss to conceive; the

"capitulation was reciprocally ratified and exchanged in the English camp on the "morning of the 18th, whereby Quebec became a British garrison." (Knox, volume 2, page 99.)

The reason for granting what Townshend considered such favourable terms to de Ramesay are thus stated by him to the Secretary of State: The enemy assembling in the rear and what was far more formidable the very wet and cold season which threatened the troops with sickness and the fleet with some accident; the rains had made the road so bad that a gun could not be brought up for some time; add to this the advantage of entering the town with the walls in a defensible state and being able to put a garrison there strong enough to prevent all surprise. (Knox volume 2, p. 130.) Additional confirmation is given (page 131) of the difficulty of attacking Quebec, but it seems unnecessary to give further proof. Deserters from the French reported that de Bougainville was on the march with 800 men and provisions to fling himself into Quebec on the 18th, which is confirmed by de Bougainville's own statement, although he does not give the number of troops with him. It may be remarked that Knox stated the strength of de Bougainville's force when he marched on the British army after the death of Wolfe to have been 2,600 and Johnson 2,000; by this account the number for the relief of Quebec is given as 800, a variation which may be taken to support the statement of de Bougainville, written it must be remembered in a private letter to Madame Herault and therefore unaffected by military or political considerations, that at Cap Rouge "with 350 men, I repulsed twice on the same day 1,500 men." Whatever encouragement was held out to de Ramesay to resist, the pressure on him to capitulate was such as to leave him no choice. The troops brought by de Levis from Montreal to assist de Ramesay must have materially, even if only temporarily, weakened the strength of the force at Montreal and the surrender of Niagara was another obstacle removed out of the way of the three corps which were to unite for the reduction of Montreal.

During the winter of 1759 a friendly correspondence appears to have been kept up between the commanders on both sides and an exchange of prisoners took place. The French prisoners (228 in number) who were sent in exchange (as against 270) suffered from the severity of the weather. Writing to Pitt from New York on the 9th of January, 1760, General Amherst said that by the severity of the weather the French prisoners whom he was sending in exchange were detained at Ticonderoga from the 3rd to the 13th, when they marched to Crown Point, with difficulty got some bateaux out of the ice and succeeded in reaching Isle aux Noix. Those who remained he resolved to keep and not to send to Britain as M. de Vaudreuil seemed to desire, a statement which lets in a side light on the character of M. de Vaudreuil (Series M. 214—1, page 180). But it was not from pure benevolence the resolution was come to respecting the retention of the prisoners instead of shipping them across the Atlantic, as Amherst added his reasons immediately after: "Because I imagine they should be but an in-"cumbrance there and in staying here they may hereafter be the means of inducing the "enemy to give up every soul they have belonging to the King's dominions" (page 180).

The objective point in the approaching campaign was Montreal and Amherst, wrote to Pitt that he would begin operations as early as possible and attack the enemy in different places, so as to render less difficult the reduction of Montreal, "the great and essential object. (Series M, 214-2, page 334). According to his statement in his

journal under the title of "extra services by me," Lieut. Montresor was sent from Quebec to New England in 1760 to fix the plan for the junctions of the armies at Montreal. General Amherst in his letters of 8th March, 1760, does not state the object of Lieutenant (afterwards Colonel) Montresor in his journey to Boston and subsequently his arrival at New York from Quebec, but he gives a deplorable account of the sufferings of himself and his companions on their way to Boston. Their provisions, General Amherst states, were expended twelve days before they arrived at the settlement at Topsham (the first New England settlement), they ate all the spare leather, Indian shoes and bullet pouches that they had brought with them. Apparently Montresor, although only a lieutenant, was to be placed in charge of a separate command, for he was to be given all the informotion possible of his (Amherst's) movements that he might give the enemy a diversion with such troops as were not wanted in the garrison of Quebec. (Series M, volume 214-2 page 337). What position Lt. Montresor occupied in the garrison of Quebec is not stated but General Amherst quotes his report as authoritative that the nuns of the Hotel Dieu were perfectly satisfied with their treatment, wood and everything they could expect having been supplied them (page 338). The troops in the various garrisons suffered greatly from scurvy, many having died, and it is specially reported from Quebec, "especially the wounded men" (Series M, volume 132, page 69). In consequence of which many of the men led out by Murray to resist the attack of the French were described as "a pitiful handful of half starved skeletons, "many of whom had laid by their crutches for the occasion, as not being prevailed on to "stay behind, although they were absolutely forbidden to go" (page 70). Murray's defeat in the field has already been mentioned. But for the arrival of the British fleet for his defence it is not improbable that Quebec might have been retaken by the French as the town lay open to attack on every side and was badly garrisoned.

In spring General Murray was notified by General Amherst that he was to join him at Montreal with all the troops he could spare from Quebec; Colonel Haviland was to come down Lake Champlain and take Isle aux Noix in passing; Amherst with the main army was to proceed by the rivers Mohawk and Oneida to Lake Ontario, and thence down the St. Lawrence to Montreal, there to join the other two corps. M. de Bougainville was sent by Vaudreuil to Isle aux Noix to take command of the frontier, and had most minute dirctions sent him which contain every indication of the state of uneasiness of Vaudreuil, by whom the instructions were sent. Both he and deLevis, however, express the highest sense of the competence and carefulness of de Bougainville. These expressions are so often repeated by both commanders that it would be idle to quote any of them. General histories contain the fact of the junction of the three corps under Amherst, Murray and Haviland and the surrender of Montreal, but there are remarks on the situation that are of interest. The difficulties in Governor de Vaudreuil's way are first pointed out. His being forsaken by the French Canadians who, to a large extent, had taken to the British Crown the oath of allegiance or of neutrality; the little dependence that could be placed on the regular troops who would not fight to the last extremity, and his ignorance of the movements of the enemy beyond the fact that the forces coming against him were strong and well disciplined, and although he might make a temporary defence and obtain a partial victory, yet as every avenue by water was closed up he saw no place of refuge after his inevitable defeat (Series M, volume 132, pages 119, 120). With respect to General Amherst, his diffi-

culties are next pointed out. He arrived at Oswego in the beginning of July, but the preparation for the expedition to Montreal occupied till the 10th of August before he was able to set off down the St. Lawrence. His road was full of the greatest impediments, he was an entire stranger to the navigation of the lake and it was no better after he had reached the entrance to the St. Lawrence: Isle Royale lay in his way with all its neighboring islands, which he was forced to besiege in form. He had no sooner taken possession of the fortress of Isle Royale and left there a garrison, than he proceeded to Montreal, on the road to which he was forced to fight every inch of the way. He lost by the obstructions in the river between Isle Royale and Montreal 46 bataux, 17 whale boats, one row galley and nearly 100 men, besides stores, provisions, artillery ammunition, &c. (Series M, volume 132, pages 122, &c.).

Although Haviland's route was not attended with such imminent dangers on his road from Crown Point to Montreal, yet he had as many impediments as General Amherst; two strong garrisons lay in his way, that at Isle aux Noix and that at Fort Chambly, which must be defeated before it was possible for him to meet General Amherst or Brigadier General Murray at Montreal (page 125). Brigadier General Murray's motions up the river were closely watched by the enemy; M. deLevy with a numerous army kept the shore on the north side of the river between Cap Rouge and Montreal so well lined that Murray could not make any attempt to land on that side of the water yet, notwithstanding every impediment and every obstacle that lay in the road up the river between Quebec and Montreal, he published his manifestoes on both sides amongst the inhabitants all the way up, which in a great measure produced the desired effect; almost all those on the south shore, as high up as Sorel, laid down their arms and took the oath of neutrality as also did a vast number as high up as Trois Rivières on the north shore, and such as did not were disarmed by Lord Rollo (page 127). The worthy sergeant winds up one of his paragraphs with the pious expression of thanks for the success of the undertaking. He says: "After all these obstructions and seem-"ing impossibilities to see how all these three different armies from three different "quarters, so conjunctly to meet together, it plainly appears to be a real act of Provi-"dence, as no human foresight could have done it." (page 125).

For previous reports on education reference may be made to the report for 1889, beginning at page xx, giving an account of the state of education in Lower Canada. The report for 1892 gives an account of the demand made for the Jesuits estates as having been given for the purposes of education, the Jesuits being, it was held, only trustees for the management. This begins at page xiv., the want of schools at page xvi., and the classes of schools at page xvii. In the report for 1897 some information is given respecting the foundation of McGill College and the state of other schools, beginning at page xxxi. In the present report a list of schools and other information is given, at Note A. being a continuation of that contained in previous reports, so that it is not considered necessary to dwell upon the subject.

At note B are documents respecting emigration or rather immigration, a subject slightly touched on in the report for 1892, although lists were given in that year's report of settlers—loyalists and disbanded soldiers—on the Crown lands. At the period in question little importance was attached to immigration by the legislatures, the policy of settlement being left largely in the hands of individuals. Sketches have been given of

two of those who took a prominent part in the settlement of the land, namely, Lord Selkirk and Colonel Talbot, the task of settlement as a policy being, as stated, apparently left to be carried out by private initiative, although Talbot was recognized by the government as engaged in the work of settling the land.

The legislature of Upper Canada complained that so far from immigration being encouraged a tax was levied on British subjects arriving by sea in the ports of Lower Canada to settle in the country and that this was a burden on the settlement of Upper Canada. So far as appears by an appendix to the report of Mr. A. C. Buchanan, emigration agent at Quebec, no emigrants arrived from any ports except from those in the United Kingdom, so that the complaint of partial taxation of British subjects was, no doubt, unfounded. Lord Aylmer, the Governor, to judge by his letters, was at one time strongly opposed to the tax, whilst at another he pointed out the great benefit the tax would be to the inhabitants of Quebec and Montreal, a statement dwelt upon emphatically by the Emigrant Society, which concluded an appeal to the Governor General with these words: "Unless means are taken to obviate them" (that is, the dangers from diseases and their causes) "by some aid from public funds (if the tax on emigrants "should not be continued) a pressure will be felt by the community here which no "private resources are at all adequate to remove." It was to relieve this pressure that the tax was continued which had been imposed at the instance of Lord Goderich, the Colonial Secretary, who after pointing out the inconvenience attending the then existing system by which emigrants were conveyed to the colonies without any order or regulation, expressed the desire by means of a tax to have some effectual control over shipmasters, so as to put a stop to their misconduct in respect to emigrants. In his circular dispatch of 11th December, 1831, to the Governors of Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Lord Goderich said: "In order to do this" (that is to remove the causes of complaint) "and at the same time to raise a fund applicable to the "expense of receiving and forwarding emigrants to the places of their destination. " * * * I wish you to suggest to the provincial legislatures the propriety of levy- "ing a small tax payable by the master of the ship upon all emigrants on their arrival. " * * * The proceeds of the tax would also be of much service in supporting "hospitals in the ports where emigrants arrive and in defraying other necessary "expenses." Lord Goderich strongly recommended to the legislatures the imposition of such a tax not, as His Lordship said, for the purpose of discouraging, but of regulating emigration, and instructed the governors of each of the provinces addressed, not to give his assent to any bill which imposed a heavier tax than at most one dollar on each emigrant. The Act in Lower Canada as recommended was assented to on the 25th February, 1832, under the following title: "An Act to create a Fund for defraying the "Expense of providing Medical Assistance for Sick Emigrants and of enabling Indigent "Persons of that description to proceed to the place of their destination. (It will be seen that the title is printed as it appears in the original). By the ninth section it was specified that one-fourth of the amount collected either as a tax or by way of a fine might be paid over to each of the following institutions, namely, the commissioners of the Emigrant Hospital at Quebec, the corporation of the Montreal General Hospital, and the emigrant societies at Quebec and Montreal. Out of the amounts thus given, no money was to be advanced to the new arrivals but the whole was to be applied to forwarding poor and destitute emigrants to places in Lower or Upper Canada where

they could find employment. Similar Acts were passed in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. That for Nova Scotia was assented to by the Governor on the 16th February, 1832. That for New Brunswick was reserved but confirmed by the King in Council. The Act for Lower Canada was to continue in force till 1st May, 1834, that for Nova Scotia was to be in force for three years, while no limit as to time was placed on the Act in New Brunswick.

One reason for the complaints already mentioned of the legislature of Upper Canada against the imposition of a tax on emigrants arriving at Quebec is stated to have been the general opinion that there was a faction in Upper Canada hostile to emigration, endeavouring with the help of politicians in Lower Canada "to check the "tide of emigration from the Mother Country to the Canadas." From what has been stated it is evident that whatever might be the desires of politicians in Upper or Lower Canada to stop the tide of emigration the proposal for the tax came from the Colonial Office the desire, according to the Colonial Secretary, being to regulate emigration and to have the means of exercising control over the ship masters who brought emigrants to Quebec.

It seems evident, according to the account given of the state of affairs that definite regulations were required for the sending, reception and disposal of emigrants. The commuted pensioners and emigrants who were sent out in a destitute condition were left in great distress. As regarded the commuted pensioners they were reported by Sir John Colborne to have squandered their commutation allowance and without further assistance to be unable to remain on their land, they were, he also reported, either too indolent or unable to labour so as to provide for their families, their best days having been spent in the army. Settlers in the Newcastle district were also in great distress. The emigrants from Sussex and Wiltshire were represented as having spent all their means, so that they could not settle on land, but they had been distributed in the western districts and were satisfied. Under the uncontrolled state of emigration and the desire of parishes and land owners to get rid of the redundant population without providing funds for their settlement or arranging for their reception, Sir John Colborne looked forward to an influx of thirty or forty thousand voluntary emigrants whose reception must be prepared for otherwise five or six thousand persons might frequently be accumulated at Prescott and York, two towns totally unfit to support them or afford them employment. Sir John disapproved of the plan of employing the newly arrived emigrants on the making of roads which, he thought, could be done by persons accustomed to the work for one third of the expense incurred by employing emigrants who should, he considered, be employed clearing land which could be put under crop whilst unsold, and the improvements on which would induce persons of small capital to purchase. Apparently to prepare for the reception of the expected influx, a notice, dated Government House, York, 25th July, 1832, was addressed to discharged soldiers in these terms :

Discharged soldiers entitled to claim land are hereby informed that on their arrival in Upper Canada, they may be located either in the Bathurst, Newcastle, Home or London districts and may proceed direct to their lots from the ports at which they disembark, without the expense or trouble of appearing at York to obtain their location tickets. (Series C, Vol. 632, page 45.)

Agents whose names are here given, with those of their stations were placed at the undermentioned towns, Cornwall, Mr. Cheeseman Moe; Prescott, Mr. J. Patton; Bytown, Mr. J. McNaughton; Peterborough, Mr. A. McDonell; Cobourg, Mr. J. G. Bethune; Medonte, Mr. W. Richie, and Carradoc, Mr. R. Mount. The policy of making free grants of land to discharged soldiers was set aside about six months afterwards, experience having shown the bad effects of the system. Writing on the 4th of June, 1833, Mr. Stanley, then Colonial Secretary, referred to a dispatch of his predecessor, of the 1st of January, with the conclusions of which he said he agreed, that indigent emigrants under no circumstances should be allowed to possess themselves of land from the government on more favourable terms than other settlers. This, he thought, was a principle peculiarly applicable to the case of discharged soldiers and sailors. The system of commuted pensions, by which the old soldier or sailor might be enabled to emigrate was to be done away with, and the pensioners who went at their own expense should be relegated to the class of labourers rather than placed in that of landowners, his own interest, as well as that of the colony he selected, being best consulted by that means. Mr. Stanley's desire was to do away altogether with free grants to discharged soldiers and sailors, the only exception being specified in the dispatch (series C, volume 632, beginning at page 608). This dispatch was received about the middle of August, till which time, of course, the old system remained operative (page 130). The only exception thus specified to the order discontinuing free grants of land to old soldiers was in the case of men of the Sappers and Miners employed on the Rideau Canal to whom a special expectation of grants of land was given in 1829, who must be allowed twelve months to advance their claims before they were finally barred (page 171). The reason for discontinuing the practice of making free grants of land was stated in a notice issued by the commissioners of emigration, one clause of which may be quoted. The notice begins: "Land used formerly to be granted gratuitously, but when it was "taken by poor people, they found they had not the means of living during the interval "necessary to raise the crops." They had thus to work for wages until they could make a few savings, and the withholding of the land it was held was no hardship to the emigrant, as he would work for wages as he did before (190). A report to the Colonial Secretary still further develops the idea that the gradual training of the poorer emigrants to make good use of the land was best for himself as well as for the country.

Reverting to the statement of Sir John Colborne that emigrants who were sent out in a destitute condition continued in great distress, this is only partially true, and at most affects the indolent or those who through physical disqualifications were unable to labour, as many who had landed penniless, according to their own account, were in comfortable circumstances after a few years settlement. The evidence of two sergeants of the 103rd regiment may be cited, who both stated that they had not a single shilling at the time of settling on their land, one says that at the end of nine years he would not accept £300 for his property, the other that at the end of five years he had property worth £100. An ordinary emigrant, that is not a soldier, said he had no money when he started, but at the time he made the statement, he said he would not accept £100 for what he had, and adds the following significant postscript: "I owe no one a penny; never received any assistance from any one."

The whole respectfully submitted,

DOUGLAS BRYMNER,
Archivist.

31st December, 1900.

Names.	Residences.	Works.
American Antiquarian Society	Worcester, Mass	Report.
Bates, E. B.	Ottawa	Directories.
Bourassa, Rev. Abbé	Montreal	Pamphlet.
Bourget College	Rigaud, P.Q	Reports.
Bryce, Rev. Geo., LL.D.	Winnipeg	Pamphlets.
Canadian Forestry Association	Ottawa	Report.
Canadian Society of Civil Engineers	Montreal	Transactions.
Chief Superintendent of Schools	New Brunswick	Reports.
Colonial Wars, Society of	New York	Register of Officers and Members.
Cruikshank, Ernest	Fort Erie, Ont	Pamphlets.
Dawson, G. M.	Ottawa	Contributions to Canadian Palæontology.
Douglas, James, LL.D	New York	Technical Progress of the Nineteenth Century.
Dupuy, Auguste	Ottawa	Pamphlets.
Durrett, R. T.	Louisville	Filson Club Publications.
Harvard University	Cambridge	Pamphlet.
Historical MSS. Commission	London, England	Publications.
Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio	Cincinnati	Report.
Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba	Winnipeg.	Pamphlets.
Imperial League of Ottawa	Ottawa	Report.
Johnson, George	Ottawa	Statistical Year Book. 1899.
Legislative Assembly	Toronto	Reports.
Leigh-Browne Trust	London	Biological Experimentation.
Library Association	New York	Journal. Monthly.
Literary and Historical Society	Quebec	Transactions.
Matthews, Capt. J. H	Montreal	Letters Patent to Baron de Longueuil.
Minister of Education	Toronto	Pamphlet. Sites of Huron villages.
Missouri Historical Society	St. Louis	Collections.
Montreal Harbour Commissioners	Montreal	Reports.
Newberry Library	Chicago	Report.
Newcastle-on-Tyne Public Library	Newcastle-on-Tyne	Report.
New York State Library	Albany	Appendix.
Niagara Historical Society	Niagara	Report.
Noyes, John	Cowansville	Pamphlet.
Ontario Historical Society	Toronto	Pamphlet.
Porter, Peter A.	Niagara, N.Y.	Annual Report. Goat Island.
Reynolds Library	Rochester	Report.
Rhéaume, Rév. Père	Ste. Anne de Beaupré	Annals. Monthly.
Rhode Island Historical Society	Providence	Publications.
Ross, Peter, M.D.	New York	Report of the Historian of the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A.M.
Royal Society of Canada	Ottawa	Proceedings & Transactions.
St. Louis Mercantile Library	St. Louis	Annual Report.
Scottish Geographical Society	Edinburgh, Scotland	Magazine. Monthly.
Shortt, Professor A.	Kingston	Queen's Quarterly. History of Canadian Banking
Sons of the Revolution	New York	Year Book.
State Historical Society	Wisconsin	Proceedings, Pamphlets.
State Library	New York	Public papers.
Toronto Public Library	Toronto	Annual Report.
Toronto University Library	Toronto	Publications. Studies.

Names.	Residences.	Works.
University of Michigan	Ann Arbor	Calendar.
Walker, B. E	Toronto	Pamphlet.
Washington University	Seattle, Wash.	Catalogue.
Wesleyan University	Middletown, Conn.	Catalogue.
Whelan, Rev. M. J	Ottawa	Historical Sketch of St. Patrick's Parish.
White, Richard, "The Gazette"	Montreal	The People's Almanac, 1900.
Wisconsin State Historical Society	Madison	Collections.
Women's Canadian Historical Society of Toronto	Toronto	Annual Report, 1898-99.
Wyoming Historical Society	Wilkes Barré	Proceedings.

NOTE A.

EDUCATION.

No. 1.—Lord Aylmer to Viscount Goderich.

(Archives, Series Q, Vol. 202—2, p. 332.)

Civil Government,
Castle St. Lewis,
Quebec, 5th July, 1832.

My Lord,—In obedience to the Instructions conveyed in Your Lordship's Circular Despatch of the 30th October, 1831, I have now the honour of transmitting a Return of all Colleges and Schools of Education in the Province of Lower Canada with a list of the Professors or Masters severally belonging to them, and also an Account of their respective Salaries.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord
Your Lordship's
Most obedient
Humble Servant,

AYLMER.

The Right Honourable
Lord Viscount Goderich,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 2.—Return of Colleges and Schools of Education in Lower Canada.

(Archives, Series Q, Vol. 202—2, p. 333.)

Society and Private Institutions receiving occasional aid from Public Funds.

Place.	Establishment.	Name of Professor or Teacher.	Annual Salary Sterling. £	s.	d.
City of Quebec....	Grammar School.....	Revd. R. Burrage . .	200	0	0
	National School.....	James Thom and Lucy Norris.....	200	0	0
	British and Canadian School.	William Morris and.....	90	0	0
		A. Kelly.	30	0	0
	Society of Education.....	C. Cazeau.....	108	0	0
	" "	Alex. McDonald	54	0	0
	St. Andrew's School.....	James Seaton.....	135	0	0
	J. F. Perrault, Esq.—				
	Boys School	Fr. Dugal.	35	2	0
	Girls School	Mde. Gadbois.....	14	12	6
City of Montreal..	Grammar School	A. Skakel.....	200	0	0
	National School.....	W. Greeene.....	65	0	0
		Miss Meredith.....	45	0	0
	British and Canadian School.	Male teacher.....	90	0	0
		Female teacher.....	60	0	0
	St. Jacques School (French)..	M. Archambault.....	28	15	0
	" (English).	Mr. Ryden.....	28	15	0
	" Female ..	J. Lauzon	15	5	0
	" Evening..	M. Ducharme...	12	10	0
	Recollet School.....	Masters, two.....	63	0	0
		Mistresses, two.....	27	0	0
	Infant School..... ...	Two teachers.....	54	0	0
	Experimental Schoool.....	J. Lancaster	90	0	0
St. Anne.....	College.....	Professor and founder, the Rev. Mr. Painchaud.....			
		Principal, Louis Proulx.	27	0	0
		President, Rev. M. Mignault			
		Professors—			
		Mr. Sirois.....	11	5	0
		Mr. Lafontaine	11	5	0
		Mr. Moreau...	11	5	0
		Mr. Gauthier	11	5	0
		Mr. Leclerc.....	11	5	0
		Mr. Dunn.....	9	0	0
Chambly.....	College.....	Professors—			
		Rev. J. O. Groulx.....	63	0	0
		Rev. J. Boucher	50	0	0
		Rev. P. Garnot.....	40	0	0
		Rev. P. Ménard.....	9	0	0
		E. Blythe.	9	0	0
		Ls. Charland.....	9	0	0
		J. Desautel.....	9	0	0
		G. Hayes.....	9	0	0
Berthier.....	Society of Education.....	James Murray.....	90	0	0
		M. D'Albini.....	54	0	0
Charleston.....	Academy.....	Andrew Balfour	112	10	0
		Julia Goodrich.....	56	5	0
St. Hyacinthe	College	Professors—			
		F. Desaulnier	11	5	0
		J. Levesque.....	11	5	0
		J. Raymond.	11	5	0
		J. Largue	11	5	0
		E. Lecour.....	11	5	0
		G. Chabotte....	11	5	0
		G. Marchassault.....	11	5	0
		P. Coriveau..... ...	11	5	0
		A. Lemay	11	5	0
Stanstead.....	Seminary.....	One principal teacher.	135	0	0
		One assistant teacher	50	0	0
		One principal female teacher.....	45	0	0
		One assistant " "	30	0	0
Three Rivers.....	Society of Education.....	C. H. Lasiseraie and assistant	180	0	0

No. 3—LIST of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada receiving allowance from the public funds under the Provincial Act 9 Geo. 4, Cap. 46, and subsequent Acts for the encouragement of education.

(*Archives, Series Q. Vol. 202—2, p. 336.*)

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seigniory.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.
	District of Quebec.		
Quebec	Parish of Beauport	D. McDougal	18 0 0
	"	C. Lefevre	18 0 0
	"	C. Gagnier	18 0 0
	"	L. Delage	18 0 0
	"	C. F. Reeves	18 0 0
	"	G. Rollman	18 0 0
	"	E. Doyle	18 0 0
	"	H. Olivier	18 0 0
	Parish of St. Ambroise	D. Lafrançois	18 0 0
	"	L. Pepin	18 0 0
	"	P. Beaulieu	18 0 0
	"	E. Daigle	18 0 0
	Parish of Valcartier	T. Carrolle	18 0 0
	"	H. O'Neil	18 0 0
	"	C. Hurst	18 0 0
	"	P. Liddy	18 0 0
	Parish of Lorette	P. Robitaille	18 0 0
	Parish of St. Foy	J. Kean	18 0 0
	"	C. Langellier	18 0 0
	"	M. Moffette	18 0 0
	Parish of Charlesbourg	M. Bedard	18 0 0
	"	E. Ricaroy	18 0 0
	"	P. Rochette	18 0 0
	"	S. Delage	18 0 0
	"	C. Decormier	18 0 0
	Parish of Beaulieu	J. Gagnon	18 0 0
	"	L. Plamondon	18 0 0
	Wolfe's Cove	B. Maguire	18 0 0
	Sillery Cove	P. Churchill	18 0 0
Portneuf	Parish of Grondines	E. Morin	18 0 0
	"	A. Loranger	18 0 0
	"	M. Derome	18 0 0
	"	J. Thibodeau	18 0 0
	"	J. Perrault	18 0 0
	"	L. Graham	18 0 0
	"	J. Gauthier	18 0 0
	Parish of Deschambault	N. Gauthier	18 0 0
	"	A. Perrault	18 0 0
	"	J. Prussien	18 0 0
	"	Frs. Paquet	18 0 0
	"	E. Darveau	18 0 0
	"	A. Morin	18 0 0
	"	J. Bonin dit Dufresne	18 0 0
	Parish of Cap Santé	E. Thurber	18 0 0
	"	C. Aubry	18 0 0
	"	L. Mottard	18 0 0
	"	P. Delage	18 0 0
	"	F. Germain	18 0 0
	"	E. Germain	18 0 0
	"	G. Matte	18 0 0
	"	A. Millar	18 0 0
	"	S. Richard	18 0 0
	"	T. Delage	18 0 0
	"	A. Delage	18 0 0
	"	S. Auger	18 0 0
	"	N. Marcotte	18 0 0
	"	P. Love	18 0 0
	Parish Ecureuils	M. Gentilly	18 0 0
	Parish Pointe aux Trembles	Sœurs St. Henri and St. François	18 0 0

LIST of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada, receiving allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seigniory.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary. £	s.	d.
Portneuf	Parish Pointe aux Trembles	J. Ryan	18	0	0
	"	A. Valliers	18	0	0
	"	J. Gentilly	18	0	0
	Parish of St. Augustin	J. Miller	18	0	0
	"	M. Miller	18	0	0
	Parish of Cap Rouge	E. Byrne	18	0	0
	Parish of St. Catherine	J. White	18	0	0
	"	B. White	18	0	0
	"	J. Walsh	18	0	0
	"	E. Walsh	18	0	0
	"	J. Donovan	18	0	0
	"	P. Hickey	18	0	0
	"	P. White	18	0	0
	Parish of L'Ancienne Lorette	J. Déry	18	0	0
	" "	Ige. Déry	18	0	0
	" "	P. Lauffert	18	0	0
	" "	M. Trudelle	18	0	0
	" "	J. Lemlin	18	0	0
	" "	P. Pelisson	18	0	0
	" "	P. Beaupré	18	0	0
	Parish of St. Ambroise	J. Giguère	18	0	0
Bellechasse	Parish of Point Levi	M. Guay	18	0	0
	" "	T. Bisson	18	0	0
	" "	L. Labrie	18	0	0
	Parish of Beaumont	A. McIntyre	18	0	0
	"	C. Loiselle	18	0	0
	"	D. Boisseau	18	0	0
	"	L. Léteney	18	0	0
	"	R. Lacasse	18	0	0
	"	F. Journeau	18	0	0
	Parish of St. Michel	H. Gosselin	18	0	0
	"	L. Blanchet	18	0	0
	"	J. Tanguay	18	0	0
	"	A. Silvain	18	0	0
	"	F. Maindell	18	0	0
	"	C. Mercier	18	0	0
	Parish of St. Charles	M. Bourassa	18	0	0
	"	A. Bourassa	18	0	0
	"	M. Couture	18	0	0
	"	C. Gosselin	18	0	0
	"	P. Ouellet	18	0	0
	"	P. Couture	18	0	0
	"	C. Trahan	18	0	0
	"	M. Bourassa	18	0	0
	"	P. Chamberland	18	0	0
	"	F. Lemlin	18	0	0
	Parish of St. Gervais	J. Beauché	18	0	0
	"	R. Roy	18	0	0
	"	A. Aubé	18	0	0
	"	J. Dutil	18	0	0
	"	Jos. Blais	18	0	0
	"	H. Rhéaume	18	0	0
	"	M. Brochure	18	0	0
	"	J. Jolivet	18	0	0
	"	J. Kirouac	18	0	0
	"	A. Dessein	18	0	0
	"	J. Miller	18	0	0
	Parish St. Charles	A. Poliquin	18	0	0
	"	B. Audette	18	0	0
	"	A. Jovin	18	0	0
	"	A. Dionne	18	0	0
	"	R. Feuilteau	18	0	0

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LIST of Elementary Schools in the Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada, receiving allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seigniory.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary. £	s.	d.
Bellechasse	Parish St. Charles	C. Lafontaine	18	0	0
	"	C. Labricque	18	0	0
	Parish St. Valliers	J. S. Roy	18	0	0
	"	M. Langlois	18	0	0
	"	Ed. Roy	18	0	0
	"	B. Marceau	18	0	0
	"	M. Letellier	18	0	0
	"	P. Bouchard	18	0	0
	"	E. Roy	18	0	0
	"	J. E. Gendreau	18	0	0
	Parish Berthier	M. Brochu	18	0	0
	Parish St. Francois, Rivière du Sud	Sœurs St. Bruneau and St. Oliver	18	0	0
	"	B. Rattié	18	0	0
	"	H. Campagnard	18	0	0
	"	C. Blanchette	18	0	0
Lotbinière	Parish St. Jean	R. Ritchie	18	0	0
	"	R. Bergeron	18	0	0
	"	V. Lanouette	18	0	0
	"	A. Tanguay	18	0	0
	Parish Lotbinière	A. F. Germain	18	0	0
	"	A. Beaudet	18	0	0
	"	M. Bradford	18	0	0
	"	M. Beaudet	18	0	0
	"	F. X. Piché	18	0	0
	"	J. Lafond	18	0	0
	"	J. Laliberté	18	0	0
	"	U. Demers	18	0	0
	"	J. Dumontier	18	0	0
	"	J. Augé	18	0	0
	"	L. Lemay	18	0	0
	"	M. Lapierre	18	0	0
	"	J. B. Blais	18	0	0
	"	J. B. Lemay	18	0	0
	Parish Ste. Croix	F. Rouisse	18	0	0
	"	A. Boulé	18	0	0
	"	C. Rouillard	18	0	0
	"	M. Martineau	18	0	0
	"	E. Thurber	18	0	0
	"	M. Charest	18	0	0
	"	M. Warters	18	0	0
	"	J. Moffette	18	0	0
	"	M. Bergeron	18	0	0
	"	J. McDonald	18	0	0
	Parish St. Antoine	O. Pilot	18	0	0
	"	F. L'Heurenx	18	0	0
	"	M. LaMontagne	18	0	0
	"	M. Legendre	18	0	0
	"	G. Petitclair	18	0	0
	"	J. Belleau	18	0	0
	"	L. Marchand	18	0	0
	"	M. Croteau	18	0	0
	Parish St. Giles	D. Burns	18	0	0
	"	G. Lionnais	18	0	0
	Parish St. Sylvester	Geo. Potts	18	0	0
	"	J. Daniel	18	0	0
	"	C. Boyle	18	0	0
	"	T. Cromwell	18	0	0
	"	P. Carton	18	0	0
	"	C. Reed	18	0	0
	"	B. McCall	18	0	0
	"	M. Heyden	18	0	0
	"	M. A. Valliers	18	0	0

LIST of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada, receiving allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seigniory.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.
Dorchester	Parish St. Nicholas	J. Gagnon	18 0 0
	"	J. Croteau	18 0 0
	"	G. de Laperelle	18 0 0
	"	J. Martineau	18 0 0
	"	J. Lemay	18 0 0
	"	L. Paquet	18 0 0
	"	M. Aubin	18 0 0
	Parish St. Joseph	L. Moreau	18 0 0
	"	C. Fortin	18 0 0
	"	C. Carrier	18 0 0
	"	C. Cauchy	18 0 0
	"	Frs. Kelly	18 0 0
	"	M. A. Boucher	18 0 0
	"	S. L'Hérault	18 0 0
	Parish St. Jean Chrysostome	J. Genest	18 0 0
	"	M. A. Gagnon	18 0 0
	"	A. Tallon	18 0 0
	"	T. Amiraux	18 0 0
	"	H. Amiraux	18 0 0
	Parish St. Isidore	F. Sellyer	18 0 0
	"	A. Dion	18 0 0
	"	P. Rouleau	18 0 0
	Parish St. Henry	M. Caron	18 0 0
	"	L. Genest	18 0 0
	"	L. Gosselin	18 0 0
	"	G. Leclere	18 0 0
	"	O. Roberge	18 0 0
	Parish St. Anselme	J. Roy	18 0 0
	"	J. B. Labrecque	18 0 0
	"	A. Rousseau	18 0 0
	"	M. Bissonnette	18 0 0
	"	J. Bussière	18 0 0
	"	A. Audet	18 0 0
	"	S. Roy	18 0 0
Beauce	Township of Frampton	M. Sevanson	18 0 0
	"	J. Fitzpatrick	18 0 0
	"	D. McCarthy	18 0 0
	Parish Ste. Claire	A. Blanchette	18 0 0
	"	M. Dion	18 0 0
	"	J. Gagnon	18 0 0
	"	R. Gagné	18 0 0
	Parish Ste. Marie	A. Brunette	18 0 0
	"	J. Perrault	18 0 0
	"	S. Rancour	18 0 0
	"	M. Gagnon	18 0 0
	"	E. L'Ecuyer	18 0 0
	"	J. Blumhart	18 0 0
	"	Louise Guay	18 0 0
	"	Sœurs Ste. Thérèse and St. Rocque	18 0 0
	Parish St. Joseph	B. Roy	18 0 0
	"	L. Lagueux	18 0 0
	"	F. Gagné	18 0 0
	Parish St. François	N. Gingras	18 0 0
	"	E. Janson	18 0 0
	"	J. Verrault	18 0 0
Orleans	Parish St. Jean Bte.	Thos. Lloyd	18 0 0
	" "	P. Descombe	18 0 0
	" "	E. McFarlane	18 0 0
	" Ste Famille	E. Parée	18 0 0
	" "	Sœurs St. Claude and Ste. Monique	18 0 0
	" St. Pierre	P. Goulet	18 0 0

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LIST of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada, receiving allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Town or Seigniory.	Teachers' Name.	Annual Salary. £	s.	d.
Montmorenci	Parish St. Anne	L. Racine	18	0	0
	" "	M. Guigure	18	0	0
	" "	F. Touchette	18	0	0
	" St. Féréol	M. Lefebvre	18	0	0
	" "	E. Gagnon	18	0	0
	" St. Joachim	J. Saillant	18	0	0
	" Chateau Richer	M. C. Hervieux	18	0	0
	" "	L. C. Lefrançois	18	0	0
	" "	Ve H. Bornais	18	0	0
	" "	F. Doncourt	18	0	0
	" L'Ange Gardien	M. Delauney	18	0	0
	" "	M. A. Blouin	18	0	0
	" "	T. Gingras	18	0	0
Rimouski	" St. Germain	J. O. Hannah	18	0	0
	" "	J. B. St. Pierre	18	0	0
	" "	J. Picot	18	0	0
	" "	J. Plante	18	0	0
	" Ste Luce	A. Bernier	18	0	0
	Seign. Métis	Jas. Paul	18	0	0
Kamouraska	Parish St. Paschal	J. Hudon	18	0	0
	" "	F. Hudon	18	0	0
	" "	P. Dionne	18	0	0
	" "	A. Dionne	18	0	0
	" "	E. Soucie	18	0	0
	" "	R. Puize	18	0	0
	" "	S. Varin	18	0	0
	" "	J. A. Berubé	18	0	0
	" "	M. A. Caron	18	0	0
	" "	F. Guimont	18	0	0
	" St. Louis	M. Logan	18	0	0
	" "	J. B Martin	18	0	0
	" "	L. Pepin	18	0	0
	" "	F. Lagarde	18	0	0
	" "	B. Chassé	18	0	0
	" "	A. Chassé	18	0	0
	" "	F. Louis	18	0	0
	" St. André	M. Dechesne	18	0	0
	" "	G. Chabot	18	0	0
	" "	P. Poulin	18	0	0
	" St. Patrick of Rivière du Loup	M. Cahaire	18	0	0
Rimouski	" River du Loup	L. C. Puize	18	0	0
	" "	T. A. Puize	18	0	0
	" "	J. A. McLaughlin	18	0	0
	" "	T. Costin	18	0	0
	" Cacouna	J. Dechesne	18	0	0
	" "	J. Poirée	18	0	0
	" "	M. Duperré	18	0	0
	" "	L. Leblond	18	0	0
	" St. Jean Bte of Isle Verte	H. Beaulieu	18	0	0
	" Trois Pistoles	H. Boucher	18	0	0
	" "	J. Peltier	18	0	0
	" "	F. X. Buteau	18	0	0
L'Islet	" St. Pierre River du Sud	M. Letourneau	18	0	0
	" St. Thomas	A. Gauthier	18	0	0
	" "	L. Vallée	18	0	0
	Cap. St. Ignace	L. Silvestre	18	0	0
	"	J. Mathieu	18	0	0
	"	J. Bernier	18	0	0
	"	P. Kemneur	18	0	0
	"	M. Lee	18	0	0
	L'Islet	J. Mathieu	18	0	0

LIST of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada, receiving allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seigniory.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.
L'Islet	L'Islet	A. Morency	18 0 0
	"	A. Tanguay	18 0 0
	"	E. Goudreau	18 0 0
	"	P. N. Bernier	18 0 0
	"	J. B. Fortin	18 0 0
	"	T. Bélanger	18 0 0
	"	H. Letourneau	18 0 0
	St. Jean	M. & V. Pelerin	18 0 0
	St. Roch des Aulnais	J. Belleau	18 0 0
	"	F. Peltier	18 0 0
	"	T. Bégin	18 0 0
	"	M. Sénéchal	18 0 0
Kamouraska	St. Anne	E. Puize	18 0 0
	"	A. Guy	18 0 0
	"	Angelle Guy	18 0 0
	"	M. Bossée	18 0 0
	River Ouelle	J. Gauvin	18 0 0
	"	M. Boucher	18 0 0
	"	S. Boucher	18 0 0
	"	J. B. Garon	18 0 0
	"	E. Bonenfant	18 0 0
	Fief St. Denis	H. Berubé	18 0 0
	"	J. Bonenfant	18 0 0
	"	M. S. Beaulieu	18 0 0
	"	F. Giffard	18 0 0
	Parish River Ouelle	Sœurs St. Jean & St. Pierre	18 0 0
	"	P. Boucher	18 0 0
	"	A. Defoi	18 0 0
Saguenay	St. Etienne	M. Defoi	18 0 0
	"	C. Pacaud	18 0 0
	St. Louis of Isle aux Coudres	J. Slevin	18 0 0
	Baie St. Paul	G. Desgagnier	18 0 0
Megantic	Township of Ireland	L. Chaperon	18 0 0
	"	J. Hough	18 0 0
	"	J. Kirkpatrick	18 0 0
	Broughton	J. H. Belser	18 0 0
		J. Gibson	18 0 0

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

L'Assomption	Parish St. Pierre	S. J. Lewis	18 0 0
	"	M. J. Lemoine	18 0 0
	"	H. Roussin	18 0 0
	"	R. Latourelle	18 0 0
	"	T. Cherrier	18 0 0
	"	L. C. Bruneau	18 0 0
	"	S. Marsereau	18 0 0
	"	A. B. Brien	18 0 0
	"	L. Bourbonnier	18 0 0
	Repentigny	B. Moreau	18 0 0
	"	M. Hervieux	18 0 0
	St. Sulpice	B. Piché	18 0 0
	"	D. Lafontaine	18 0 0
	Parish St. Jacques	F. Lebelle	18 0 0
	"	M. Dupuis	18 0 0
	"	L. B. David	18 0 0
	"	M. Girard	18 0 0
	"	M. Guyon	18 0 0
	"	J. Dufresne	18 0 0

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LIST of Elementary Schools in the Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada, receiving Allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seigniory.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary. £	s.	d.
L'Assomption	Parish St. Jacques	M. Arsenau	18	0	0
	"	P. Molloy	18	0	0
	Township Rawdon	M. Price	18	0	0
	"	T. Boothe	18	0	0
	"	C. Kerr	18	0	0
	"	M. Short	18	0	0
Laprairie	Parish St. Rémi	J. Richardson	18	0	0
	"	A. Mayers	18	0	0
	Parish Chateauguay	F. Gagnier	18	0	0
	"	C. Racicot	18	0	0
	"	C. Forrest	18	0	0
	"	P. D. Normand	18	0	0
	Parish St. Constant	J. Parent	18	0	0
	"	M. Villard	18	0	0
	Parish St. Phillippe	C. Aubrey	18	0	0
	"	J. Wadby	18	0	0
	"	M. A. Rose	18	0	0
	"	J. Hébert	18	0	0
	"	J. Vantier	18	0	0
	Parish La Prairie de La Madeleine	T. Smart	18	0	0
	" "	A. de Rycke	18	0	0
	" "	C. O'Keefe	18	0	0
	" "	Sœurs St. Augustin and St. Hubert	18	0	0
Richelieu	Parish Sorel	L. Cadet	18	0	0
	"	W. Marquis	18	0	0
	Seigniory Sorel	M. L'Esperance	18	0	0
	"	J. O. Heir	18	0	0
	"	L. Mireau	18	0	0
	Borough, Wm. Henry	E. C. Allen	18	0	0
	"	J. & C. Graves	18	0	0
	"	F. Hughes	18	0	0
	Parish St. Michel	A. Demarrais	18	0	0
	Parish St. Charles	J. B. Label	18	0	0
	Parish Contrecœur	G. Côté	18	0	0
	"	J. F. Germain	18	0	0
	Parish St. Indes	J. B. D'Aigle	18	0	0
	"	T. Durocher	18	0	0
	Parish St. Denis	A. Poirier	18	0	0
	"	L. Pitt	18	0	0
	"	L. Bosquet	18	0	0
	Parish St. Ours	J. Hughes	18	0	0
	"	J. Mathieu	18	0	0
	"	M. J. Papillon	18	0	0
	"	M. Côté	18	0	0
Berthier	Parish Ste. Geneviève	J. Murray	18	0	0
	"	J. Merceau	18	0	0
	"	J. Benoit	18	0	0
	"	Chas. Couture	18	0	0
	"	M. Defoi	18	0	0
	"	Sœurs Ste. Angele and Ste. Marthe	18	0	0
	Parish St. Barthélémé	F. Rouleau	18	0	0
	"	M. Bastarche	18	0	0
	"	J. Gaucher	18	0	0
	"	A. Cloutier	18	0	0
	"	M. J. Cazabon	18	0	0
	"	F. Beaupré	18	0	0
	"	A. Silvester	18	0	0
	Parish, St. Cuthbert	L. Marcoux	18	0	0
	"	J. H. Paquet	18	0	0
	"	A. Mirandette	18	0	0

List of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada, receiving Allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seigniory.	Teachers Names.	Annual Salaries. £	s.	d.
Berthier	Parish, St. Cuthbert	G. Paquet	18	0	0
	Township, Brandon	J. Lesieur	18	0	0
	Isle du Pads	J. Phillingue	18	0	0
	Parish, Lanoraie	Jos. Blais	18	0	0
	" "	J. McKercker	18	0	9
	" Lavaltrie	P. C. Boivin	18	0	0
	"	C. Farland	18	0	0
	" St Paul de Lavaltrie	J. Blainville	18	0	0
	" " "	A. Perrault	18	0	0
	" " "	A. Lambert	18	0	0
	" " "	E. Coutu	18	0	0
	" " "	J. Lacoste	18	0	0
	" " "	M. Corry	18	0	0
	Township, Kildare	C. Purcell	18	0	0
	" "	W. Boyce	18	0	0
	Seigy. de Ramsay	H. Sumer	18	0	0
	" d'Ailebout	H. Provençal	18	0	0
	Parish St. Elizabeth	J. Dumont	18	0	0
	" "	F. Beaudry	18	0	0
	" "	J. F. Ouellet	18	0	0
	" "	A. Bernard	18	0	0
Vandreuil	Parish, St. Polycarpe	J. Manseau	18	0	0
	" "	M. Courtnay	18	0	0
	Soulanges	V. Routhier	18	0	0
	"	L. Couttée	18	0	0
	"	Chas. Boyer	18	0	0
	"	J. Lamoureux	10	0	0
	"	B. Joassin	18	0	0
	Parish, Vandreuil	J. Benson	18	0	0
	" Rigaud	L. Bertrand	18	0	0
Chambly	Boucherville	P. Pichée	18	0	0
	"	J. Lacombe	18	0	0
	"	Leon Burtz	18	0	0
	"	Sœurs Ste. Helene & St. Vincent	18	0	0
	Parish, Longueuil	A. Vervais	18	0	8
	"	A. Walter	18	0	0
Verchères	Parish, Contrecœur	R. Béchard	18	0	0
	"	S. Pinet	18	0	0
	"	A. Tremblé	18	0	0
	Parish, Varennes	L. Moryeau	18	0	0
	"	F. Delphose	18	0	0
	"	Veuve Sarault	18	0	0
	"	L. Langevin	18	0	0
	Parish, St. Mathieu de Belœil	C. Vandandaigne	18	0	0
	" St. Antoine	P. Durant	18	0	0
	"	E. Weilbrenner	18	0	0
	Verchères	F. X. Nolin	18	0	0
	"	G. Curotte	18	0	0
	"	F. Thomas	18	0	0
Two Mountains	Township, Chatham	Jas. Fish	18	0	0
	"	C. Liscombe	18	0	0
	"	Jas. Gray	18	0	0
	Township, Grenville	S. Johnstone	18	0	0
	"	Chas. McGillivray	18	0	0
	Village, St. Andrews	J. McArthur	18	0	0
	"	A. Armstrong	18	0	0
	Seigy., Argenteuil	S. Montgomery	18	0	0
	Parish St. Scholastique	J. Ryan	18	0	0
	"	Frs. Huize	18	0	0

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List of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada receiving allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seigniory.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.
Two Mountains	Parish St. Scholastique	P. Ryan	18 0 0
	"	L. Chevalier	18 0 0
	"	J. Delamothe	18 0 0
	"	J. Prudhomme	18 0 0
	"	J. Monceau	18 0 0
	Parish St. Eustache	G. Bellair	18 0 0
	"	O. Richard	18 0 0
	"	A. Girouard	18 0 0
	"	M. Clément	18 0 0
	"	P. Rochon	18 0 0
	"	W. Parker	18 0 0
	St. Benoit	E. Clément	18 0 0
	"	S. Auger	18 0 0
	"	J. Cléroux	18 0 0
	"	S. C. Hogue	18 0 0
	"	O. Lemaire	18 0 0
Terrebonne	Ste. Anne des Plaines	R. Filion	18 0 0
	"	C. Payfer	18 0 0
	"	J. Filion	18 0 0
	"	C. Monceau	18 0 0
	Parish Ste. Thérèse	W. Henderson	18 0 0
	"	M. Henderson	18 0 0
	"	B. Piché	18 0 0
	"	M. L. Filion	18 0 0
	"	E. Sauché	18 0 0
	Parish St. Vincent de Paul	M. J. Constant	18 0 0
	"	J. Langlade	18 0 0
	"	M. Carron	18 0 0
	Parish St Rose	A. Lafournelle	18 0 0
	Parish St Martin	J. P. Peltier	18 0 0
Drummond	Township Shipton	S. George	18 0 0
	"	L. Burbank	18 0 0
	"	A. Silver	18 0 0
	"	E. P. Ewen	18 0 0
	"	L. Rankin	18 0 0
	"	S. Philbreck	18 0 0
	"	J. Olney	18 0 0
	"	L. Silver	18 0 0
	"	N. Silver	18 0 0
	"	Z. Labonté	18 0 0
	"	C. Rankin	18 0 0
	Township Melbourne	S. Stimson	18 0 0
	"	E. Stimson	18 0 0
	"	S. Burt	18 0 0
	"	M. Gibson	18 0 0
	"	M. Rankin	18 0 0
	"	H. Moore	18 0 0
	Township Wickham	C. Knight	18 0 0
	Township Tingwick	J. Cleveland	18 0 0
	Township Durham	E. Brown	18 0 0
	Township Kingsey	N. Weare	18 0 0
	"	J. Johnstone	18 0 0
	"	M. Griffin	18 0 0
	Township Grantham	D. Eddelston	18 0 0
	"	P. Scallon	18 0 0
	Township Upton	J. Remillard	18 0 0
	"	A. Welling	18 0 0
Montreal	Parish St. Laurent	M. Roberge	18 0 0
	"	J. B. Sullivan	18 0 0
	Parish Point Clair	J. B. Vanasse	18 0 0
	"	Soeurs St. Paul and Saint Alexandre	18 0 0

List of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada, receiving allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seigniory.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary. £	s.	d.
Montreal	Parish St. Joseph, Riviere des Prairies	Thos. Ready	18	0	0
	Parish Lachine	T. Thierey	18	0	0
Lachenaie	Parish Argentenil	M. Hatch	18	0	0
	"	R. McMillan	18	0	0
	"	Agnes Beaton	18	0	0
	"	Harriet Hillard	18	0	0
	"	R. Groves	18	0	0
	"	L. Baldwin	18	0	0
	"	E. Beaudet	18	0	0
	"	P. Moreau	18	0	0
	"	G. Armstrong	18	0	0
	Parish St. Roch de Lachenaie	J. E. Thierrel	18	0	0
	" "	M. Leclaire	18	0	0
	" "	V. Dinau	18	0	0
	" "	A. Archambault	18	0	0
	" "	Hy. Valotte	18	0	0
	Parish St. Paul de Lavaltrie	M. H. Corie	18	0	0
	" "	J. Laporte	18	0	0
	" "	A. Lambert	18	0	0
	" "	A. Perrault	18	0	0
	" "	J. Blainville	18	0	0
	Parish Repentigny	T. Cherier	18	0	0
	"	M. C. Lebrun	18	0	0
	"	C. Lortier	18	0	0
	Parish St. Valentine	A. Balrock	18	0	0
	"	P. Ingault	18	0	0
	"	J. Dubosse	18	0	0
	"	H. Macrae	18	0	0
	"	W. McGregor	18	0	0
	"	R. Hopper	18	0	0
	Township Potton	A. Orcott	18	0	0
	"	G. Ward	18	0	0
	"	W. Wood	18	0	0
	"	P. Merinan	18	0	0
	"	F. R. Wort	18	0	0
	"	L. R. Holmes	18	0	0
	"	F. Hyde	18	0	0
	"	S. A. Douglas	18	0	0
	"	J. Milton	18	0	0
	Township Upton	J. Rouillard	18	0	0
	"	D. Renaud	18	0	0
	"	C. Loranger	18	0	0
Chambly	Parish St. Luc	L. Hebert	18	0	0
	"	V. Brousseau	18	0	0
	"	J. Papineau	18	0	0
	Parish St. Jean	P. Caisse	18	0	0
	"	M. L. Derome	18	0	0
	"	A. Campbell	18	0	0
	"	G. Brousseau	18	0	0
	Parish St. Marguerite de Blairfindie	F. Laperle	18	0	0
	" "	M. Jeangle	18	0	0
	" "	C. Dumesnil	18	0	0
	" "	F. X. Senecal	18	0	0
	Parish St. Joseph	P. Boland	18	0	0
	"	J. Lesieur	18	0	0
Ottawa	Township Hull	M. Stiles	18	0	0
	"	M. Chamberlain	18	0	0
	Township Eardley	A. Lee	18	0	0
	Township Lochaber	D. McDermid	18	0	0
	Seigniory of La Petite Nation	Thos. Lee	18	0	0

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

LIST of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada, receiving allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seigniory.	Teachers' Salary.	Annual Salary. £	s.	d.
Acadie	Township Sherrington	L. Masson	18	0	0
	"	L. Mathieu	18	0	0
	"	T. Quillian	18	0	0
	"	S. A. Douglas	18	0	0
	"	B. Hyde	18	0	0
	"	M. Conolly	18	0	0
	"	J. Brennan	18	0	0
	Seigniory Lacolle	R. Hicks	18	0	0
	"	M. Hamilton	18	0	0
	"	H. Bullis	18	0	0
	"	A. Tarbell	18	0	0
	"	R. Dunkin	18	0	0
	"	C. H. Fox	18	0	0
	"	B. Bond	18	0	0
	Seigniory Delery	J. Courville	18	0	0
	"	M. Albee	18	0	0
	"	J. Mathon	18	0	0
	"	S. Mathon	18	0	0
	"	A. Mathon	18	0	0
	"	M. Mathon	18	0	0
	"	E. Manning	18	0	0
	"	A. Babcock	18	0	0
	"	H. Tugault	18	0	0
Rouville	"	Margaret Hyde	18	0	0
	Seigniory Sabrevois	E. Smith	18	0	0
	"	J. Hitchcock	18	0	0
	St. Marie de Monnoir	H. Trudeau	18	0	0
	"	U. Auger	18	0	0
	"	A. Frichette	18	0	0
	"	P. Cordellier	18	0	0
	"	J. Hagard	18	0	0
	"	D. Murray	18	0	0
	Seigniory St. Hilaire de Rouville	J. Monjeau	18	0	0
	" "	T. D'Amour	18	0	0
	Parish St. Jean Baptiste	S. Marchessau	18	0	0
	"	L. Cheval	18	0	0
	"	J. Marchessau	18	0	0
	Parish St. Mathias	D. Raçicot	18	0	0
	"	P. Gigault	18	0	0
	"	M. V. and R. Davignon	18	0	0
	"	J. Casgrain	18	0	0
	St. Athanase	H. Aubertin	18	0	0
	"	L. Ménard	18	0	0
	"	J. Leclerc	18	0	0
	"	E. Normandin	18	0	0
	"	C. Délorme	18	0	0
	"	J. Bouchard	18	0	0
	St. George	Lydia Salls	18	0	0
	"	J. Hanamney	18	0	0
	"	P. Quinn	18	0	0
	"	L. Lawrence	18	0	0
	"	D. Clarke	18	0	0
	"	A. Edy	18	0	0
	"	E. Hawley	18	0	0
	"	M. Cook	18	0	0
	"	M. Bingham	18	0	0
	"	P. Dixon	18	0	0
	"	A. Cloutier	18	0	0
	"	N. Anderson	18	0	0
	"	Lucy Lewis	18	0	0
	"	P. Tryon	18	0	0
	Seigniory Sabrevois	J. O'Leary	18	0	0

LIST of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada, receiving allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seigniory.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.
Rouville	Seigniory Sabrevois	M. Fargo	18 0 0
	Parish St. Thomas	A. Pambrun	18 0 0
	"	J. Hastings	18 0 0
	"	S. H. Sowles	18 0 0
	"	P. Hawley	18 0 0
	"	E. Vaughan	18 0 0
Hyacinthe	Parish St. Hyacinthe	Sœurs Ste. Claire and La Visitation	18 0 0
	"	A. Lemay	18 0 0
	"	L. Bédard	18 0 0
	"	F. Pepin	18 0 0
	"	L. Boucher	18 0 0
	"	J. Fanéof	18 0 0
	"	M. Beauregard	18 0 0
	"	F. D'Aigle	18 0 0
	"	C. Bédard	18 0 0
	"	J. Côté	18 0 0
	Parish St. Césaire	P. Auger	18 0 0
	"	E. Bélanger	18 0 0
	"	A. Wilkins	18 0 0
	"	S. Dégéry	18 0 0
	"	J. Durocher	18 0 0
	"	C. Burrell	18 0 0
	"	Ls. St. Amour	18 0 0
	"	B. Olivier	18 0 0
	"	J. B. Maheu	18 0 0
	"	M. Maheu	18 0 0
	"	Jas. Hubert	18 0 0
	Parish St. Pie	L. Blanchard	18 0 0
	"	A. Hamel	18 0 0
	"	J. B. Richer	18 0 0
	Parish St. Damase	A. Touchette	18 0 0
	Parish La Présentation	A. Goddère	18 0 0
	"	M. J. Ritchie	18 0 0
	"	L. P. Resat	18 0 0
	"	P. Lemieux	18 0 0
	"	J. Véroneau	18 0 0
	Parish Abbottsford	L. Burrell	18 0 0
Beauharnois	Parish St. Clément	J. Hawker	18 0 0
	Parish St. Timothée	M. Boutillier	18 0 0
	Parish St. Martine	J. Clarke	18 0 0
	Parish North and South George Town	R. Robertson	18 0 0
		A. Paton	18 0 0
	Parish James Town	M. Harrison	18 0 0
	Parish Orm's Town	Jas. Darbey	18 0 0
	"	Jas. Hall	18 0 0
	Parish William's Town	W. McGregor	18 0 0
	"	H. McCrae	18 0 0
	Parish Edward's Town	R. Hope	18 0 0
	Parish Russel Town	L. P. Holmes	18 0 0
	Township Hinchinbrook	Robt. Helm	18 0 0
	"	C. Barnet	18 0 0
	Godmanchester	M. Dowd	18 0 0
	"	J. Alley	18 0 0
	"	D. Ryan	18 0 0
	"	A. Crawford	18 0 0
	"	E. Smith	18 0 0
	"	Jos. Chamand	18 0 0
	"	J. B. Mason	18 0 0
	"	Donald Ross	18 0 0
	"	P. Mannicks	18 0 0
	Dundee	A. Anderson	18 0 0
	"	Jos. Adams	18 0 0

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

LIST of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada, receiving allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seigniory.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary. £	s.	d.
Beauharnois	Township, Dundee	P. Fleming	18	0	0
	"	J. Carlisle	18	0	0
	"	W. Fraser	18	0	0
	"	P. McGregor	18	0	0
	Township Hemmingford	J. Merlin	18	0	0
	"	John Hood	18	0	0
	"	Geo. Hunter	18	0	0
	"	C. Sherry	18	0	0
	"	Hy. Brown	18	0	0
Stanstead	Township Barnston	M. Fellows	18	0	0
	"	S. Hall	18	0	0
	"	S. Chesley	18	0	0
	"	L. Farley	18	0	0
	"	J. Humphrey	18	0	0
	"	S. Hollister	18	0	0
	"	B. Clarke	18	0	0
	"	E. F. George	18	0	0
	Township Hatley	M. Sevain	18	0	0
	"	S. K. Mears	18	0	0
	"	M. Perkins	18	0	0
	"	A. Turner	18	0	0
	"	C. Chamberlain	18	0	0
	"	Lois Perkins	18	0	0
	Township Compton	C. Richardson	18	0	0
	"	M. Lamphear	18	0	0
	"	C. Hunting	18	0	0
	Township Stanstead	E. Hibbard	18	0	0
	"	M. Ellis	18	0	0
	"	E. M. White	18	0	0
	"	C. Whitcher	18	0	0
	"	S. Magroone	18	0	0
	"	M. Wright	18	0	0
	"	N. Brown	18	0	0
	"	S. E. Wilder	18	0	0
	"	A. G. Parker	18	0	0
	"	E. Stimson	18	0	0
	"	J. Burpee	18	0	0
	"	Lucy Lee	18	0	0
	"	S. Peasley	18	0	0
	"	M. Morgan	18	0	0
	"	A. Rogers	18	0	0
	"	A. Brown	18	0	0
	Township Brompton	S. Rankin	18	0	0
	"	S. Elliott	18	0	0
	Township Hatley	P. E. Abbot	18	0	0
	"	S. Merrick	18	0	0
	"	L. Morrill	18	0	0
	Township Barnston	A. Stearns	18	0	0
	"	S. A. Farley	18	0	0
	"	S. Lee	18	0	0
	"	E. Lawrence	18	0	0
	"	A. Swain	18	0	0
	Township Stanstead	M. J. Whitcher	18	0	0
	"	E. Heath	18	0	0
	"	A. Bailey	18	0	0
	"	S. Souther	18	0	0
	"	D. Webster	18	0	0
	Township Bolton	Rich'd. Cull	18	0	0
	"	C. Stimpson	18	0	0
	"	Geo. Davies	18	0	0
	"	S. French	18	0	0

LIST of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada receiving allowances &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seigniory.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary. £	s.	d.
Stanstead	Township Bolton	Amos Nott	18	0	0
	"	R. Kimpston	18	0	0
	"	E. Hibbard	18	0	0
	"	J. Farman	18	0	0
	Township Potton	L. Merriman	18	0	0
Missisquoi	Seigniory St. Armand	Alex. Young	18	0	0
	"	H. Church	18	0	0
	"	E. Kraus	18	0	0
	"	E. Reynolds	18	0	0
	"	D. Campbell	18	0	0
	"	P. H. Perry	18	0	0
	"	H. M. Townsend	18	0	0
	"	A. Cross	18	0	0
	"	H. H. Gould	18	0	0
	"	C. Blinn	18	0	0
	"	L. Henderson	18	0	0
	"	E. Smith	18	0	0
	"	S. Holden	18	0	0
	"	S. Anderson	18	0	0
	"	E. Scoefield	18	0	0
	"	E. J. Abbott	18	0	0
	Township Stanbridge	M. Phelps	18	0	0
	"	L. Phelps	18	0	0
	"	T. J. Needham	18	0	0
	"	M. McKinstrey	18	0	0
	"	P. Millington	18	0	0
	"	L. Souler	18	0	0
	"	Mary Ayrr	18	0	0
	"	Lucy Chadsey	18	0	0
	Township Sutton	A. A. Smith	18	0	0
	"	C. C. Host	18	0	0
	"	M. Pownes	18	0	0
	"	M. A. Bennett	18	0	0
	Township Dunham	N. Horr	18	0	0
	"	A. Safford	18	0	0
	"	Lucy Starnes	18	0	0
	"	C. Geer	18	0	0
	"	A. Guy	18	0	0
	"	A. Johnston	18	0	0
	"	C. Wales	18	0	0
	"	E. F. Smith	18	0	0
	"	E. Wood	18	0	0
	"	C. Barnes	18	0	0
	"	M. Fassett	18	0	0
Shefford	Township Farnham	M. Messer	18	0	0
	"	M. Bailey	18	0	0
	"	E. J. Mills	18	0	0
	"	T. Beode	18	0	0
	"	L. Boyce	18	0	0
	"	M. Westgate	18	0	0
	Township Brome	S. M. Mayrand	18	0	0
	"	S. Townsend	18	0	0
	"	B. Wilson	18	0	0
	"	C. Ladd	18	0	0
	Township Stukeley	D. Kneelan	18	0	0
	Township Shefford	R. Laurence	18	0	0
	"	M. Hyde	18	0	0
	"	M. Townsend	18	0	0
	"	C. Townsend	18	0	0
	"	A. Bebee	18	0	0
	"	M. Tyler	18	0	0
	"	A. Leach	18	0	0

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

LIST of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada, receiving allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—*Concluded.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seigniory.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary. £	s.	d.
Shefford	Township Granby	M. A. Burrell	18	0	0
	"	P. Hitchcock	18	0	0
	"	Delia Keep	18	0	0

DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS AND ST. FRANCIS.

Yamaska	Parish La Baie de Febvre	J. B. Leclair	18	0	0
	" "	M. Leclair	18	0	0
	" "	J. Joutras	18	0	0
	" "	P. Mercure	18	0	0
	" "	E. Derosier	18	0	0
	" "	A. Proulx	18	0	0
	" "	P. Blondin	18	0	0
	" "	L. V. Blondin	18	0	0
	Seigniory Courval	O. Labelle	18	0	0
	Parish St. Francis du Lac St. Pierre.	P. Morin	18	0	0
	" "	A. St. François	18	0	0
	" "	A. O. Osselin	18	0	0
	" "	T. Bourret	18	0	0
	" "	M. A. Manseau	18	0	0
	" "	A. Ouellet	18	0	0
	" "	M. Michaud	18	0	0
	" St. Michel de Yamaska	J. B. Hoffay	18	0	0
	" "	J. Ponsant	18	0	0
t. Maurice	Banlieu of Three Rivers	B. Doucet	18	0	0
	" "	J. Aubry	18	0	0
	Parish Maskinongé	T. Girardin	18	0	0
	" "	C. Wolff	18	0	0
	" "	A. Lami	18	0	0
	" "	C. Bruneau	18	0	0
	" Lac Maskinongé	J. Lesieur	18	0	0
	" Point du Lac	O. Girardin	18	0	0
	" "	A. Megrette	18	0	0
	" "	C. Megrette	18	0	0
	" St. Antoine, Riv. du Loup.	F. Hebert	18	0	0
	" "	P. Bélair	18	0	0
	" "	J. Vadeboncœur	18	0	0
	" "	P. Vanasse	18	0	0
	" "	E. Gelinas	18	0	0
	" "	P. Brousseau	18	0	0
	" "	P. Benson	18	0	0
	" "	R. H. Gagnon	18	0	0
	" St. Léon le Grand	F. Rivard	18	0	0
	" "	E. Carbonneau	18	0	0
	" "	O. Loranger	18	0	0
	" "	L. Ponsant	18	0	0
	" "	A. Bosqué	18	0	0
	" Ste. Anne de Yamachiche	E. Lesieur	18	0	0
	" "	J. Vincent	18	0	0
	" "	L. Marcotte	18	0	0
	" "	A. Carbonneau	18	0	0
	" "	V. P. Duchesne	18	0	0
	" "	P. L. Davelay	18	0	0
	" "	J. Héroux	18	0	0
	" "	V. Hudon	18	0	0
	" "	L. Robitaille	18	0	0
	" "	C. Lacourse	18	0	0
	" "	R. Bisson	18	0	0
Nicolet	" St. Pierre les Becquets	B. Fournier	18	0	0

LIST of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada, receiving allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS AND ST. FRANCIS—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seiginory.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.
Nicolet	Parish St. Pierre les Becquets	S. Leblanc	18 0 0
	" "	M. Fortier	18 0 0
	" "	M. Carrier	18 0 0
	" "	J. Laquert	18 0 0
	" "	A. Baril	18 0 0
	" "	M. Ayotte	18 0 0
	" "	M. E. Malhiot	18 0 0
	" "	P. Rousseau	18 0 0
	Parish Gentilly	J. L. Wolff	18 0 0
	"	F. Becotte	18 0 0
	"	P. Pepin	18 0 0
	"	J. Wolff	18 0 0
	Parish Bécancour	R. Crépeau	18 0 0
	"	M. J. Lacourse	18 0 0
	"	F. Moreau	18 0 0
	Parish St. Grégoire	N. Trudel	18 0 0
	"	L. C. Cressé	18 0 0
	"	C. F. Grenier	18 0 0
	"	E. Bourque	18 0 0
	"	M. Le Prince	18 0 0
	"	J. B. Desilest	18 0 0
	Parish Nicolet	J. L'Epine	18 0 0
Champlain	Parish Champlain	F. Leblanc	18 0 0
	"	A. Constantin	18 0 0
	"	Veuve Grant	18 0 0
	Parish St. Frs. Xavier de Batiscan	J. Robertson	18 0 0
	" "	A. Oldscamp	18 0 0
	" "	M. Oldscamp	18 0 0
	" "	L. Moreau	18 0 0
	Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan	J. De Tounancour	18 0 0
	" "	A. Louval	18 0 0
	" "	J. Quissy	18 0 0
	" "	J. Fournier	18 0 0
	" "	J. B. Prevost	18 0 0
	" "	E. Piché	18 0 0
	" "	C. St. Cyr	18 0 0
	" "	F. Piché	18 0 0
	Parish St. Stanislaus de Batiscan	J. Gauthier	18 0 0
	" "	N. Gauthier	18 0 0
	" "	L. Brousseau	18 0 0
	" "	V. Leblanc	18 0 0
	Parish Ste. Anne de la Perade	B. Searle	18 0 0
	" "	R. O'Donnell	18 0 0
	" "	P. J. Maitron	18 0 0
	" "	J. O. Paquet	18 0 0
	" "	J. Lemaitre	18 0 0
	" "	T. Boisverd	18 0 0
	Parish Cap de la Madeleine	Frs. Rocheleau	18 0 0
Sherbrooke	Township Ascot	C. Farnham	18 0 0
	"	L. Farnham	18 0 0
	"	J. Blodget	18 0 0
	"	E. Kellum	18 0 0
	"	S. Blodget	18 0 0
	"	L. Burchard	18 0 0
	Township Eaton	A. French	18 0 0
	"	A. M. French	18 0 0
	"	S. Pope	18 0 0
	"	E. Laberré	18 0 0
	Township Windsor	E. A. Ellis	18 0 0
	Township Dudswell	E. Cummings	18 0 0
	"	S. Lathrop	18 0 0

LIST of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada, receiving allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF GASPÉ.

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seigniory.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary. £	s.	d.
Gaspé	Douglas Town	B. Connelly	18	0	0
	New Richmond	C. McGinnis	18	0	0
	Township Maria	A. Bernard	18	0	0
	Township of Carleton	P. Quinn	18	0	0
	New Carleton	A. Gagnon	18	0	0

NOTE.—Most of the teachers of Elementary Schools, whose names are contained in the foregoing list, have received up to the 31st December last, in addition to the fixed salary of £18, an allowance of 9s. sterling per annum for each pupil taught gratuitously, being children of poor parents. The amount paid for these salaries and allowances for the year ending 31st December, 1831, is £25,570 sterling, since which date the allowance to be paid by the public is limited to the salary of £18 sterling per annum to each teacher in country parishes.

RETURN of Schools under the management of the Royal Institution.

Place.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary, Sterling. £	s.	d.
Three Rivers	Selley Bivin	40	10	0
Ascot	L. D. Hyatt	18	0	0
St. Armand	Horatio Throop	18	0	0
Bay St. Argenteuil	George Summers	18	0	0
St. Andrews	George Armstrong	27	0	0
Barnston—				
(Sutton's District)	Moses Lee	18	0	0
(Bellow's ")	Moses Field	18	0	0
(Doolittle's ")	Charles Merriman	18	0	0
(Central ")	Richard Hoitt	18	0	0
Brompton	Robert Moode	18	0	0
Cap Santé	L. C. A. de St. George	22	10	0
St. Charles la belle Alliance	John C. Neil	18	0	0
Chatham	John McDonald	18	0	0
Chute Road	Duncan Calder	13	10	0
Compton—				
(Sleepers' District)	Hugh Kennedy	18	0	0
(Bowen's ")	Alfred Field	18	0	0
Carr's ")	H. Bill	18	0	0
(Stevens' ")	S. Cheney	18	0	0
(Ball's Mills)	C. Pennoyer	18	0	0
(Central District)	R. Dearborn	18	0	0
Coteau du Lac	W. Irvine	27	0	0
Chambly	J. Adams	22	10	0
Cape Cove	W. Tilley	18	0	0
Dunham (N. District)	Calvin Millington	18	0	0
" (W. District)	William Smith	18	0	0
" (Central District)	Silas England	18	0	0
Drummondville	D. Eddelstone	20	5	0
Eaton	T. R. Oughtred	18	0	0
Granby	Sewell Goodridge	18	0	0
Grenville	Archd. McCallum	18	0	0
St. George (Coteau du Lac)	J. W. Bruce	18	0	0

RETURN of Schools under the management of the Royal Institution.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary, Sterling.		
		£	s.	d.
Gaspé (S. W. Arm)	John Eden	22	15	2
Outlet, Tomifolie	Henry Sterns	18	0	0
Inlet, Tomifolie	H. Bebee	18	0	0
Hatley (Kezar's Dist)	W. E. Dunbar	18	0	0
" (Charleston)	M. Lawrence	18	0	0
" (Old Church Dist)	C. D. Page	18	0	0
Hull (Western Dist)	William Dodd	18	0	0
Hopetown	Barnabus McGee	22	10	0
St. Johns	James Harrison	18	0	0
Kildare	William Lawler	18	0	0
Lake Maskinonge	William Morrison	18	0	0
Lachine	Rev. Mr. Gale	36	0	0
Mal Bay	George Hall	18	0	0
Mount Johnson	Peter Lindsay	18	0	0
Melbourne (in 2 schools)	D. Thomas	40	10	0
New Carlisle	William Leonard	31	10	0
Outlet Memphremagog	Moses Copp	18	0	0
Point Levi	J. A. L. Herault	27	0	0
Paspebiac	Francis LeBrun	27	0	0
Portneuf	C. Aubrey	22	10	0
Rawdon	Wm. Gordon Holmes	18	0	0
Rivière Rouge	William Beaton	18	0	0
St. Thomas	Antoine Coté	45	0	0
Stanstead (Rose's Dist)	L. Steele	11	5	0
" (Baynton's Dist)	J. Shirtliff	18	0	0
" (Jones' ")	B. Rogers	18	0	0
" (Moultons ")	D. Lee	15	15	0
" (Church ")	Silas Mack	18	0	0
Stanbridge	C. R. Vaughan	18	0	0
S. W. River, St. Marys	Wm. Rainsford	22	10	0
Shefford	N. Dennison	18	0	0
Stukeley	Sheppard Parker	18	0	0
Terrebonne	F. X. Valade	22	10	0
Upper Chute	George Gray	13	10	0
Williamstown	N. McLeod	27	0	0
Yamaska Mountain (N. end)	Chas. Bradford	18	0	0
" (S. end)	Wm. Fellows	18	0	0
Frelighsburg	Leonard Whitney	27	0	0
		1,415	10	2

No. 4.—Report of Committee of the Assembly of Upper Canada.

(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 377, p. 60.)

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Education and the School Lands, in discharge of their duty, and with a view of devising such means as in their opinion will tend to promote the general Instruction of the youth and children of the Province, upon such a system as may be satisfactory to all classes of their fellow subjects in Upper Canada, beg most respectfully to report:—

That on entering upon the subject of their inquiry they were forcibly struck with the uniform anxiety which has been manifested at all times by the Legislative and Provincial Authorities, for the establishment of a University. It formed part of the prayer of both Houses in their address to the King in 1797. It was strongly recommended by the Executive Government, the Judges and the Law Officers of the Crown in 1798. In 1806, the Legislature, to show that something more was even then required than Grammar Schools, did all their limited means permitted, in providing a small apparatus for the instruction of Youth in Physical Science, that they might enter the world with something more than a common District School Education. Such an institution was again noticed, most honourably, in 1820; and an earnest desire expressed by the Legislature, which knew best the wants of the Province, for its speedy establishment. In 1825 so many young men were found turning their attention to the learned professions that the Executive Government thought that the establishment of a University could be no longer delayed without the greatest detriment to the Province, and therefore applied to His Majesty for a Royal Charter, which was granted in 1827, in terms as liberal, it is said, as the then Government would allow, but such as proved by no means satisfactory to your Honourable House.

Your Committee feel no disposition to inquire why the necessary modification of the Charter has not been made long ago, or why proper Buildings have not been erected, and the business of instruction in Literature and Science commenced, with the full understanding that the required alterations should take place, but they cannot help lamenting the delay, since it has done irreparable injury to the Youth of the Province. Many have already suffered; many are at present suffering; and whatever measures are taken to accelerate the Establishment, many will be deprived forever of the advantages which the University might have opened to them.

Feeling the absolute necessity of such an Institution, and that every day's delay inflicts on the youth of this flourishing colony an injury which allows of no remedy, and that there is little reason to expect that His Majesty's Government will either speedily or effectually arrange the modification of the Charter your Committee recommend the Honourable House to take the matter into immediate consideration, and make such alterations in the said Charter as may be deemed fit and expedient.

In considering the necessary changes, the attention of your Committee was drawn to certain resolutions adopted by your Honourable House in 1829 comprising such alterations in the Charter as appeared requisite for perfecting the Institution, and rendering it perhaps the most efficient Seminary on the Continent.

Your Committee feel great satisfaction in stating, that after mature deliberation, they have come to the determination to recommend the same changes to the adoption of your Honourable House, with such slight variations as are requisite to secure certain great and permanent advantages. Your Committee determined from the first to recommend no alteration but what appeared necessary to render the University efficient; and to show that they were directed by principles only, and not by anything personal. In consequence, they do not propose to interfere in any appointment except that of Visitor, nor would they have made any change in this, had it not appeared inexpedient, that an office so important should be filled by one so frequently absent from the Province. One thing your Committee thought it material to keep in view, namely, that of preserving the character of the University as a Royal Institution, and the power and dignity which the Charter confers as emanating from the King and which can be conferred in no

other way; and they request this may be kept in mind by your Honourable House when considering the Bill to be herewith submitted, since any alterations that might place these advantages in jeopardy would be purchased at a very dear rate.

Having thus stated the grounds on which your Committee have proceeded it only remains for them to submit a Bill embodying the necessary alterations, taken chiefly from the Resolutions of 1829, and which emanates from a Committee of unquestionable ability, presuming at the same time, that your Honourable House is aware that under its present Charter the University of King's College is open to all denominations of Christians and that the Professors, excepting such as may be appointed Members of the College Council, may be of any Christian Denomination, and that it excludes none from what may be considered the essential benefits of the University; but your Committee leave the Charter as far as possible in its present form and have applied themselves to the removal of the objectionable parts by a distinct enactment which they beg leave earnestly to recommend to the adoption of your Honourable House.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

M BURWELL,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
November 21, 1832.

No. 5.—BILL FOR AMENDING THE CHARTER OF KING'S COLLEGE.

(*Archives Series Q., Vol. 381, p. 701.*)

Whereas, His late Majesty King George the Fourth was graciously pleased to issue his letters patent, bearing date at Westminster, the fifteenth day of March, in the eighth year of His Reign.

And whereas, certain alterations appear necessary to be made in the same in order to meet the desire and circumstances of the Colony, and that the said charter may produce the benefits intended—Be it, &c. That for and notwithstanding anything in the said Charter contained, after the said University shall be organized upon any future appointment to the office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of the Province, such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, shall not be, Ex-officio Chancellor of the said University, but such person shall be Chancellor thereof as the Convocation of the said University shall elect, and that the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, shall for and on behalf of the King be visitor of the said College, in the place and stead of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Quebec for the time being, and that the President of the said University, on any future vacancy, shall be appointed by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, without requiring that he should be the incumbent of any Ecclesiastical office. And that the Members of the College in Council, including the Chancellor and President, shall be twelve in number, of whom the Speaker of the two houses of the Legislature of the Province and His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor Generals for the time being, shall be four, and the remainder shall consist of the six senior Professors of arts and faculties of the said College, and in case there shall not at anytime be six Professors as aforesaid in the said College, and until Professors shall be appointed therein, the Council shall be filled with Members to be appointed as in the said Charter is provided, except that it shall not be necessary that any Member of the College Council to be so appointed, or that any Member of the said College Council or any Professor, to be at any time appointed; shall be a Member of the Church of England, or subscribe to any Articles of

Religion,—and further that no religious test or qualification be required or appointed for any person admitted or matriculated as scholars within the said College or of persons admitted to any degree or faculty, therein.

And whereas, it is expedient that the Minor or Upper Canada College lately erected in the Town of York, shall be incorporated with and form an appendage of the University of King's College—Be it therefore, &c.—That the said Minor or Upper Canada College shall be incorporated with and form an appendage of the University of King's College, and be subject to its jurisdiction and control.

And be it, &c. That the Principal of the said Minor or Upper Canada College, shall be appointed by the King during His Majesty's pleasure, and that the said Principal shall ex-officio be a Member of the Council of the University of King's College.

And be it &c. That the Vice-Principal and Tutors of the said College shall be nominated by the Chancellor of the University of King's College, subject to the approval or disapproval of the Council thereof.

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

No. 6—Extract from Committee's Report.

(Archives Series Q., Vol. 381, p. 704.)

It was the intention of your Committee here to have closed this communication and to have reserved for their next Report the information which they have obtained respecting Minor or Upper Canada College, but when once they came to the determination of embracing the District Schools of the Home District in their General Plan, it seemed to them more expedient to recommend that the Minor or Upper Canada College should be incorporated with the University of King's College, and they have accordingly prepared certain clauses for that purpose to be added to the Bill which accompanied their first Report, now before Your Honourable House, for amending the Charter of that Royal Institution. Several powerful considerations have induced Your Committee to adopt this course.

1st. The Legislature in thus disposing of Upper Canada College, will be acting in concurrence with its Founder, for it appears by the unanimous evidence before them that it is and has always been considered as an appendage to the University of King's College.

2nd. The Inhabitants of the Home District will have no just cause of complaint as they will in future have their own District School, affording to them the same advantages as the other Districts enjoy.

3rd. In looking upon Upper Canada College as a Minor portion of the University, Your Committee are inclined to believe that a more classical system of studies may be sometimes required as a preparation for the higher branches of knowledge to be taught in King's College than is either useful or necessary at the District Schools.

4th. That a greater strictness in Classical Literature may be a recommendation to some of the Inhabitants of this Province, and of our fellow subjects from the Mother Country who are daily coming amongst us, and who very naturally entertain a preference for the methods practised in the Great Schools in England.

5th. By continuing a strictly classical School and on the moderate terms of admission now in force parents possess the freedom of choice between it and the District Schools.

6th. Your committee were moreover the more inclined to this arrangement as it relieved them from the necessity of proposing alterations in Upper Canada College, to which they felt a repugnance, because the rights of the present Masters, till otherwise provided for, involves the inquiry with peculiar difficulties.

On the whole Your Committee think it for the advantage of the Province as filling a link in the great system of Education that Upper Canada College should become part of the University. Should any modification be deemed necessary it will come better and with immediate effect from the Council of the University of King's College. More especially as His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who has manifested the greatest anxiety to promote the Education of the Youth of the Colony, is the Founder of Upper Canada College, and as Chancellor of the University can with the more propriety judge of and carry into execution such alterations as may be thought beneficial.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Committee Rooms,
Commons House of Assembly,
13th December, 1832.

M. BURWELL,
Chairman.

No. 7.—Address from the Legislative Assembly.

(Archives, Series Q., volume 381, p. 679.)

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,
Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, most humbly beg leave to approach Your Majesty to express our gratification at the information conveyed by Your Majesty's pincipal Secretary of State for the Colonies, that Your Majesty, in answer to Our address of the 23rd December, 1831, has been graciously pleased to express your desire that the sums arising from the sale of that portion of the School lands which has not already been alienated should be paid into the hands of the Receiver General to be applied in the Promotion of Education in such manner as the Legislature may direct.

We have to acquaint Your Majesty that it appears by a statement sent down by His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, that the whole reservation of School lands amounted to 740,275 acres, of which, it would seem there has been conveyed:

	Acres.
To Individuals	170,719
To the University of King's College	225,944
To Upper Canada College	66,000
To Surveyors for Surveying	19,282
Leaving for the support of Grammar Schools	258,330
	740,275

It is therefore obvious that a very inconsiderable portion of the whole reservation has been left for purposes which in the minds of those individuals who made the Legislative application in the year 1797 to His late Majesty, as well as in that of the Royal Donor took precedence of every other object, and were entitled to a much more valuable endowment. Of the quantity of Land thus remaining for the support of education in the several districts of the province 186,902 acres are in the townships of Sheffield, Bedford, Merlin and Proton and are reputed to be of exceedingly bad quality compared with the lands which have been alienated, consequently the means which may be derived from their sale will frustrate the object which His Majesty's Government contemplated in complying with the joint application of the Legislature for a Grant of Land to establish in the first instance Free Grammar Schools in the several Districts, and in due process of time other Seminaries of a larger and more comprehensive nature.

We would further observe to Your Majesty, that upon an examination of the Statement alluded to, it appears that for the endowment of King's College and for other purposes exchanges of the School Lands have been made which have had the effect of reducing the appropriation so much that the just expectation of the Inhabitants of the Province can never be realized without the interposition of Your Majesty's Government by restoring the Lands set apart by Your Majesty's late Royal Father for the endowment and support of District Grammar Schools, and in due process of time for establishing other Seminaries of a larger and more comprehensive nature.

The establishment at the Capital of the Province of a University endowed with the greater part of all the valuable School Lands reservation, may confer much benefit on the Inhabitants in its immediate vicinity and also on the wealthier part of the population who are more remote, but it cannot at present answer the intentions which actuated Your Majesty's Royal Father when the Lands were appropriated, in as much as the people resident in distant parts of the country have no opportunity of giving to their sons a preparatory course of instruction even if it were in every respect convenient to send them many hundred miles to attend the University.

For these reasons as well as for many others which might be adduced, we are constrained to represent to Your Majesty the serious injustice of the measure which deprived the people of Upper Canada of that munificent grant of Land which was set apart for the diffusion of learning by the endowment of Free Grammar Schools in the several Districts, and we deem it necessary to inform Your Majesty that the primary object for which these Lands were reserved has hitherto been neglected; and by far the most important and valuable portion of them alienated for the immediate establishment of an Institution which it was intended not only by the joint application of the Legislature in the year 1797, but by the answer of His Majesty, should be endowed, after the Grammar Schools were provided for.

We are unwilling to trespass on the time of Your Majesty; but this subject is, in our estimation so highly important to the best interests of Your Majesty's faithful Subjects in this Province, that we feel bound by the most sacred obligations of duty as Representatives of the People to express to Your Majesty our opinion that the buildings erected in York for Upper Canada College are at present sufficiently extensive and commodious to answer every purpose of a University, and ought therefore to be applied to that object, and thus prevent the vast expenditure which is contemplated in the construction of buildings for the University of King's College, and that Upper Canada College may under existing circumstances, most properly be designated "The University of King's College," and be incorporated and endowed as such by the Legislature of the Province, out of the General funds arising from the sale of School Lands.

We therefore humbly implore Your Majesty to direct such proceedings, as to Your Majesty may seem consistent with justice to the People of Upper Canada, for the restoration of the lands originally set apart for the purposes before mentioned, together with the proceeds of all such portions as may have been sold or leased by the Corporation of King's College or the Executive Government, or in the event of its impracticability with respect to the Lands Granted to Individuals, to direct that an appropriation of equal value be made for that purpose; and also to convey to Your Majesty our earnest hope that Your Majesty may be pleased to appoint Commissioners to ascertain the value of any Lands which may be granted in lieu of those which have been alienated.

COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
Fourth day of December, 1833.

ARCH'D. McLEAN,
Speaker.

No. 8.—Attendance at the Upper Canada College.

(*Archives, Series Q, Vol. 377-1, p, 134.*)

	Number of boys on the college list during the quarters ending at annexed dates.	Number of admissions during each quarter respectively.	Total number each half year.
March 20, 1830	89	89	
June 10	106	18	
			107
August	105	4	
Christmas	119	20	
			24
March 20, 1831	124	15	
June 10	124	7	
			22
August 16	126	10	
Christmas	109	10	
			20
March 20, 1832	107	9	
June 10	106	3	
			12
August 14	104	7	
At this time December	106	19	
			26

JOSEPH H. HARRISON,
Principal.

U. C. College,
December, 1832.

No. 9.—No. of Scholars in the respective Forms of the College.

(*Archives, Series Q, Vol. 377-1, p, 135.*)

	Prep. School.	1st Form	2nd Form.	3rd Form.	4th Form.	5th Form.	5th Form.	7th Form.
March 20, 1830	45	14	12	12	9	2	.....	
June 10	43	14	13	13	10	2	.....	
August 16	33	19	16	18	10	3	.....	
Christmas	39	23	22	19	9	5	.....	
						2nd Div.	1st Div.	
March 20, 1831	40	20	19	20	9	10	2	
June 10	38	20	17	18	9	9	2	
August 16,	28	28	24	20	8	10	3	
Christmas	26	27	25	13	8	6	2	
							6th form	
March 20, 1832	15	25	20	17	9	6	3	4
June 10	20	27	19	17	9	6	2	4
August 14	15	24	23	16	7	5	3	4
At this date December 1	23	23	24	16	10	4	3	3

JOSEPH H. HARRISON,
Principal.

December 1, 1832.

No. 10.—Address by Dr. Strachan.

(Archives, Series, Q., Vol. 381, p. 685.)

May it please Your Excellency:

On perusing the Address of the House of Assembly to His Majesty on the School lands and University of King's College, I find a material error in regard to the quantity. Twelve Townships were set apart in 1798 for the support of a University and Grammar Schools, which including the Crown and Clergy Reserves would give nearly the number of acres mentioned, but as these reserves were not included, but on the contrary deducted, the true appropriation made was 549,217 acres that is twelve Townships exclusive of the Common reservations and not 740,275 acres, as stated in the Address—or by not attending to various exchanges of portions of the first reservation for other lands the Assembly included both and this was probably the cause of the error, for the quantity appears to be quoted from a return from the Surveyor General's office dated 10th Dec., 1832, giving an account of such exchange.

It is hastily assumed that the best portions of the original appropriation were exchanged or alienated for lands of inferior value; the reverse of this will be found to be the fact. His Majesty's Government was pleased to exchange 225,944 acres of Crown Reserves with which the University of King's College was endowed for an equal quantity of the original appropriation of School lands, but the portions thus exchanged were believed to be the least valuable of that appropriation.

As respects the complaint that Grammar Schools have not been established and endowed from these lands, it is of importance to remark that the progress of the Colony was for many years so slow that one or two Grammar Schools owing to the low price of land would have absorbed the whole appropriation. The Legislature was therefore induced in 1807 to establish a Grammar School in every District with a Salary of £100 to each Master from the Provincial Revenue—purposing to extend the efficiency of such schools from the School lands, when they became valuable and to multiply their number as the settlements increased.

To the complaint that the endowment of the University of King's College has engrossed too much of the original Appropriation it may be sufficient to answer, that it was from the very first contemplated to grant $\frac{1}{2}$ for the endowment of the University and $\frac{1}{2}$ for the endowment of Grammar Schools, but the endowment given to the University is actually much less than $\frac{1}{2}$ and consequently a larger portion is left for the endowment of Grammar Schools than was originally intended.

The Grammar Schools now twelve in number have been and still are of great advantage to the Province, and the remaining lands with the money accruing from the portions sold are quite sufficient for their liberal endowment, nor does there seem any good reason, why this was not done during the last session, as the whole was placed at the disposal of the Legislature.

With respect to any restoration of the lands, with which the University of King's College, and its appendage Upper Canada College are endowed, they are under patent and cannot be touched without calling in question every title in the Province nor is there the smallest necessity for doing so. Both Institutions are essential to the Education of the Youth of this great Colony, and should other Institutions be deemed requisite, it is right to believe, that His Majesty on being made aware of the same will be graciously pleased to grant proper endowment for such Institutions from the waste lands of the Crown.

The complaint urged against the situation of the University is evidently made without consideration. It must have a locality somewhere and that the vicinity of the Capital is the most central and convenient for all the Inhabitants of the Province admits of demonstration and from the rapid mode of travelling by steam can be reached in a very short time at a trifling expense from the remotest parts of the Colony.

In regard to the suggestion of the Assembly, that Upper Canada College may be incorporated with the University of King's College, it is pleasing to remark that it has

already been done at your Excellency's desire. A Royal Grammar School or College such as Eton, Westminster, Winchester, or Rugby is a most proper and useful appendage to King's College to supply it with ripe Classical Scholars and to be a place to which young men from the other Grammar Schools in the Colony may go to perfect their classical course, and to be made fit to profit by the higher instruction to be furnished by the University. All this Upper Canada College is well calculated to accomplish, but the buildings erected for that institution, though quite convenient for itself, afford no more accommodation, than it requires, and consequently there is not one apartment to share for King's College.

The Address is strangely inconsistent with the reports of the Education Committee of 1833 and 1834 and with the sentiments expressed by the Legislature in former years, nor is there any good reason for complaint much less for meddling with the endowments of the University of King's College Upper Canada for as it appears from the Duke of Portland's letter of November 1797, that His Majesty's Government would have readily met the wishes of the Legislature by further grants for the benefit of Education, had they been deemed necessary there is no reason to doubt, but that His Majesty's present Government is equally willing to comply with any reasonable prayer of the Legislature for further appropriations of land for the same purpose. Instead, therefore, of disturbing Institutions, already established, the true policy and the most satisfactory to all parties would be to allow them to proceed unmolested, and not only improve them, as their practical defects are discovered, but add similar Institutions, whenever the character or increase of the Population may require them. And how can the waste lands of the Crown be disposed of in so popular and useful a manner as in promoting public instruction, and founding beneficial Establishments?

All which is humbly submitted,

JOHN STRACHAN, D.D., L.L.D.,
President of the University of King's College and
Archdeacon of Toronto late York.

His Excellency,
Sir JOHN COLBORNE, K.C.B.,
Toronto, 11th April, 1834.

No. 11.—SIR JOHN COLBORNE TO MR. E. G. STANLEY.

(Archives, Series, Q., Vol. 381 p. 664.)

TORONTO, 26th April, 1834.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward an Address to the King from the House of Assembly, praying that His Majesty will cause proceedings to be instituted, with a view of placing under the control of the Legislature the quantity of Land originally set apart for the support of the Free Grammar Schools and other Seminaries and of making an appropriation equal in value to the Lands that have been alienated by the Corporation of King's College or the Executive Government.

I consider it necessary to observe, in transmitting this Address that the Legislative Council, and House of Assembly, in the year 1797, forwarded an Address to the King, praying that a portion of the Waste Lands of the Crown might be appropriated for the establishment and support of a Grammar School in each District and a College or University for the instruction of Youth in the different branches of liberal knowledge, that the Secretary of State for the Colonies in reply to the Address notified His Majesty's intention of directing the establishment of Grammar Schools in the Districts in which they were called for, and in due time Seminaries of a larger and more comprehensive nature, for the promotion of religious and moral Learning, and the study of the Arts and Sciences; and he directed that the Executive Council and Law Officers

should be consulted on this subject: that in consequence of these instructions, the Executive Government in 1798 recommended twelve Townships to be set apart, about 549,207 acres, exclusive of the Crown and Clergy Reserves.

None of the Townships set apart for purposes of Education were alienated till the year 1823, when Lord Bathurst authorised a General Board of Education to be formed and a portion of them to be applied towards raising a fund for the establishment of Township Schools, under the management of the Board.

In the year 1827, His Majesty's Government granted 225,944 Acres of Crown Reserves as an endowment for the University of King's College, and ordered, in lieu of this grant, an equal number of Acres to be transferred to the Crown from the School Townships.

The Crown Reserves granted to the Corporation of King's College being mostly leased, and consisting of detached lots in old Townships, or in those which had been some time settled, were of great value. Had this endowment not taken place, they would probably have become the property of the Canada Company, in common with the rest of the Crown Reserves in the Surveyed Townships ceded also in 1827; but under any circumstance, they certainly would not have been exchanged for Land in School Townships.

If therefore, the number of acres granted to the Corporation of King's College should be considered as improperly subtracted from the quantity of Land set apart in the year 1798, by the Executive Government, in pursuance of the instructions communicated in the Despatches of the Secretary of State, it is obvious that the value of the Crown Reserves which were ceded in 1827 by special favour for the establishment of a University can give no additional claim to the Provincial Legislature in respect to the value of the Land that it may now be deemed expedient to set apart for the purposes of education, in compliance with the wishes of the Assembly expressed in the accompanying Address.

In the annexed report from Archdeacon Strachan, it is stated that for many years the price of land in the Colony was so low that even one or two Grammar Schools could not have been effectually supported without absorbing the whole of the appropriation authorised by His Magesty's Government, and on that account the Legislature was induced to grant £100 per annum for the establishment of a Grammar School in each District.

There are about 240,000 Acres remaining out of the original grant of 549,217 Acres, which are placed by the direction of His Majesty's Government at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature. This number of Acres might be selected from the Townships in which the land is selling at the rate of 12s. 6d. per Acre, the average price of sales effected by the Commissioner of Crown Lands in settled Townships originally set apart, might be resumed by the Crown, and for every lot found to have been alienated in these Townships, the Commissioner of Crown Lands might be instructed to set apart one of equal value, to be placed under the control of any Board that may be nominated by the Legislature to superintend the management of School lands.

Should these arrangements be approved of, and the suggestions of the Executive Council, contained in the accompanying report, acted on, and the quantity of Land reserved for the purposes of education increased as the Province may appear to require more extensive endowments for the support of Schools, every cause of complaint would probably be removed.

The Charter of King's College has been brought under the consideration of the Assembly every Session during the last seven Years; but the provisions regarding its exclusive character will not, I fear, be modified by the Provincial Legislature.

With reference to the representations in the accompanying Address, of the injustice of endowing the University with the greater part of the valuable school Lands, I have to remark that the Land reserved by the Crown in lieu of the leased Reserves ceded to King's College, was taken in remote Townships, and I am persuaded that if an able and active Commissioner was appointed to superintend the Land appropriated for the support of inferior Seminaries, the District Schools might be sufficiently endowed.

It is generally considered of much importance to the Colony that the University should be in operation; and in order that no further delay or disappointment may be experienced as to the time of its opening many intelligent individuals are of opinion that another College should be established, and liberally endowed, for Dissenters; but I cannot concur with them in thinking that such a measure could be prudently adopted; and I am inclined to believe, that if their project were realized it would tend to increase the religious differences and distinctions which are so injurious to the interests of the Province.

I cannot hope that any modification of the Charter of King's College can be effected but through the direct interposition of His Majesty's Government, by inviting the Chancellor and President of King's College to accept the modifications proposed by the College Council, in the report transmitted with my dispatch, No. 19, of the 2nd April, 1832, and such of those proposed by the Committee of the House of Assembly in their reports of the 21st November, and 13th December, 1832, as it may be deemed expedient to adopt; and recommending an Order in Council to be passed to confirm the modified Charter, accepted by the Chancellor and President.

The extracts of the reports of the select Committee of the House of Assembly to which I have alluded are annexed.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

J. COLBORNE.

The Right Honourable,
E. G. STANLEY,
&c., &c., &c.

COLONIAL OFFICE TO SIR JOHN COLBORNE.

No. 12.—(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 381, p. 671).

Sir J. COLBORNE.

DOWNING ST., 7th Jan.,

SIR,—I have had under my consideration your dispatch No. 34 of the 26th of April last accompanied by an Address from the House of Assembly praying that either all the lands originally set apart in Upper Canada for the advancement of Education may be restored; or if that be impracticable with respect to lands granted to Individuals, that an equivalent appropriation may be made in lieu of the portion thus subtracted.

In examining into the subject of this Address, I have found that it raised three questions: 1st, whether the Estates reserved for purposes of Education have been improperly diminished; 2ndly, whether the part of them allotted to King's College has been disproportionate to the whole; 3rdly, whether such exchanges as have from time to time been effected of the original lands have been disadvantageous to the interests of the Endowment.

The Assembly state that the whole reservation of School Lands amounted to 740,275 Acres, which they understood to have been appropriated as follows:

To Individuals	170,719
To the University of King's College	225,944
Upper Canada College	66,000
Surveyors for Surveying	19,282
Remainder, available for schools	258,330
	740,275

In this statement the Assembly seems to have fallen into a misconception. From the communication you have made to me, it appears that the allotment made in 1798 for Schools and larger Seminaries consisted of 12 Townships; and that although, taken in their entire extent, these would amount to a quantity not remote from that named by the Assembly, yet after making the necessary deductions for Crown and Clergy Reserves, they would not exceed 549,207 Acres. (Dr. Strachan says 549,217 Acres.)

Of this quantity, 291,944 Acres are comprised in the assignments to the University and to Upper Canada College, while about 240,000 Acres are estimated by you to be actually available for the assistance and endowment of Schools. Only 17,263 acres remain to be accounted for; and the appropriation of these would be more than explained by the Grants which are specified by the Assembly as having been made to Surveyors for surveying. You also inform me that a few lots have been sold by the Board of Education for the purposes, of course, for which that Commission was formed. I do not find a statement of the exact quantity alienated in this manner, nor do I quite understand the nature of the allowance said to have been made to Surveyors for surveying; but it is plain that the amount of the original reservation can be accounted for without resorting to those extensive assignments to Individuals which are set down in the Assembly's statement. They must therefore have consisted of Lots given in exchange for others, instead of being absolute and incompensated deductions from the lands appropriated to Education.

I trust that the foregoing Explanation will satisfy the Assembly that there has not been an improper diminution of the quantity of the lands reserved in 1798 for Schools and larger Seminaries. Whether the share allotted to the University be disproportionate to the whole is a distinct question, on which, in the order I am pursuing, I should next deliver an opinion. But when I advert to the terms of Lord Ripon's dispatch of the 2nd November, 1831, by virtue of which the regulation of the University has been brought before the Legislature for their consideration, and remains to be adjusted according to their advice, I think it would be premature to form a judgment on the suitable endowment of an Institution of which the nature and probable extent cannot be deemed finally determined. In this view I am confirmed by the reflection that a new House of Assembly is about to meet, from which this subject may be expected to receive early attention, and that an expression of their sentiments, or an Act of the Legislature upon the Constitution of King's College may at the present moment be in its transit to His Majesty's Government. I shall confine myself, under the circumstances, to the observation, that the establishment of a "College or University for the instruction of Youth" formed one of the objects prayed for in the address from the Council and Assembly in the year 1797, and that the institution of larger Seminaries than the District Schools was expressly adverted to in the communication by means of which His Majesty signified his compliance with that Address. Whatever difference of opinion, therefore, may exist as to the most appropriate share to be devoted to the purpose, there can be no doubt that the allotment of some of the Reserves for Education to a University is strictly conformable with the objects of the Endowment, and that to exhaust the entire amount of the Estates in the Enrichment of District Schools would contravene the designs of those by whom the property was first set apart.

But if the application of part of the Reserves for Education to the Endowment of a University cannot be deemed a diversion of them from their proper use, it will hardly be denied that the Exchange by means of which they were thus applied was highly advantageous. His Majesty resumed 225,944 Acres out of the School Townships, and granted to the Corporation of King's College in lieu of them an equal quantity of Crown Reserves, most of them under lease, in old and Settled Townships, where the lands bore a great value; it may be presumed, as you justly observe, that, had this Endowment not taken place, the same Reserves would have become the property of the Canada Company in common with the rest of the Crown Reserves in the Surveyed Townships or at any rate would never have been exchanged for such Inferior Land as that in the School Townships. With respect to such other exchanges as have been effected of School Lands, I could not adopt any opinion at this distance from the spot without much diffidence. But I cannot overlook one inference which may be drawn from the state-

ment of a high local authority intimately conversant with the subject in the Report of Executive Council on School Reserves, dated 29th April, 1831, I find it said "that the original reservation was an injudicious selection—first because confined to Three Districts,—secondly, because made in whole Townships,—thirdly, because several of these Townships are found to be very indifferent land and containing much altogether unfit for cultivation." It is difficult to read this Remark without forming the conclusion that, unless by the most conspicuous mismanagement, and Exchanges of the Lands so undesirably situated cannot have been prejudicial to the interest for which they have been reserved.

Having thus stated my views on the principal points involved in the Address of the 4th of December, 1833, I have only in addition to convey to you His Majesty's Gracious Permission to adopt a measure suggested by yourself, which I trust will be acceptable to the Assembly. Out of the original grant of 549,217 Acres, there remained disposable about 240,000 Acres not very advantageously situated, and I am now to authorize you, if the Assembly should wish it, to select this number of Acres from the settled Townships (in which, as you informed me, the Land is selling at the rate of 12s. 6d. per Acre) and to resume to the Crown in lieu of them as much as is unalienated of the School Townships. The gain which such a transaction would confer upon the Endowment for Education is obvious; and I hope that this liberal offer will be regarded as proof of the importance which His Majesty attaches to the great object of the Instruction of the People in Upper Canada.

The same measure may be made the means, as you observe, of rendering it certain that there shall have been no improper diminution of the School Estates. If in taking possession of the School Townships it should be found that any Lot has been disposed of except for a fair price received by the Board of Education, or except in exchange for some other lands applied to the proper purposes of these Reserves, the Commissioner of Crown Lands must be instructed immediately to set apart elsewhere a Lot of equal value, to be placed under the control of any Board that may be named by the Legislature to superintend the management of School Lands.

I have, &c., &c.

No. 13.—Bill to Amend the Charter of King's College.

(Archives, Series Q, Vol. 385—1, p. 200.)

Whereas His late Majesty, George the Fourth, was graciously pleased, by letter patent at Westminster, on the 15th day of March, in the eighth year of his reign, to establish at or near the Town of York, now City of Toronto, a College, with the style and privileges of an University, for the education and instruction of youth and students in arts and faculties, to be called "King's College;" which Charter is in the following words:

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—Greeting,

Whereas the establishment of a College within our Province of Upper Canada, in North America, for the education of Youth in the principles of the Christian religion, and for their instruction in the various branches of science and literature which are taught in our Universities in this Kingdom, would greatly conduce to the welfare of our said Province. And whereas humble application has been made to us by many of our loving subjects in our said Province, that we would be pleased to grant our Royal Charter for the more perfect establishment of a College therein, and for incorporating the members thereof for the purposes aforesaid. Now know ye, That we, having taken

the premises into our Royal consideration, and duly weighing the great utility and importance of such an institution, have, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, ordained and granted, and do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, ordain and grant, that there shall be established at or near our Town of York in our said Province of Upper Canada, from this time, one College, with the style and privileges of an University as hereinafter directed, for the education and instruction of youth and students in arts and faculties, to continue for ever to be called "King's College."

And we do hereby declare and grant, that our trusty and well beloved Right Reverend Father in God, Charles James, Bishop of the Diocese of Quebec, or the Bishop for the time being of the Diocese in which the said Town of York may be situate, or any future division or alteration of the said present Diocese of Quebec, shall for us and in our behalf be the Visitor of the said College; and that our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, or the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other person administering the Government of our said Province for the time being, shall be Chancellor of said College.

And we do hereby declare, ordain, and grant, that there shall at all times be one President of our said College, who shall be a Clergyman in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland; and that there shall be such and so many Professors in different arts and faculties within our said College as from time to time shall be deemed necessary or expedient and as shall be appointed by us or by the said Chancellor of our said College on our behalf, and during our pleasure.

And we do hereby grant and ordain that the Reverend John Strachan, Doctor in Divinity, Archdeacon of York, in our said Province of Upper Canada, be the first President of our said College, and the Archdeacon of York in our said Province for the time being, shall, by virtue of such his office, be at all times the President of the College.

"And we do hereby, for us our heirs and successors, will ordain and grant that the said Chancellor and President, and the said professors of our said College, and all persons who shall be duly matriculated into and admitted as scholars of our said College and their successors for ever shall be one distinct and separate body, politic and corporate in deed and in name, by the name and style of the "Chancellor, President, and Scholars of King's College at York, in the Province of Upper Canada," and that by the same name they shall have perpetual succession and a common seal; and that they and their successors shall from time to time, have full power to alter, renew or change, such common seal at their will and pleasure, and as shall be found convenient, and that by the same name they the said Chancellor, President and Scholars, and their successors from time to time and at all times hereafter shall be able and capable to have, take, receive, purchase, acquire, hold, possess, enjoy and maintain, to and for the use of the said College, any messuages, lands and tenements and hereditaments of what kind, nature or quality soever, situate and being within our said Province of Upper Canada, so as the same do not exceed in yearly value the sum of £15,000 above all charges, and moreover to take, purchase, acquire, have, hold, enjoy, receive, possess and retain, all or any goods, chattels, charitable or other contributions, gifts or benefactions whatsoever.

"And we do hereby declare and grant that the said Chancellor, President and scholars and their successors by the same name shall and may be able and capable in law to sue and to be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, in all or any court or courts of record within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and our said Province of Upper Canada and other our dominions; in all and singular actions, causes, pleas, suits, matters and demands whatsoever of what nature or kind soever in as large, ample, and beneficial a manner and form as any other body politic or corporate, or any other liege subjects, being persons able and capable in law, may or can sue, implead or answer, or be sued, impleaded or answered, in any matter whatsoever.

"And we do hereby declare ordain and grant that there shall be within our said college or corporation a council, to be called and known by the name of "The College Council;" and we do will and ordain that the said Council shall consist of the Chancellor, President for the time being, and of seven of the Professors in arts and faculties of our

said College, and that such seven professors shall be members of the Established United Church of England and Ireland, and shall previously to their admission into the said College Council, severally sign and subscribe the thirty nine articles of religion, as declared and set forth in the book of Common prayer.—And in case at any time there should not be within our said College seven professors of arts and faculties, being members of the Established Church aforesaid, then our will and pleasure is and we do hereby grant and ordain that the said College Council shall be filled up to the requisite number of seven exclusive of the Chancellor and President for the time being, by such persons, being graduates of our said college and being members of the Established Church aforesaid, as shall for that purpose be appointed by the Chancellor for the time being of our said College; and which members of Council shall in like manner subscribe the thirty nine Articles aforesaid previously to their admission into the said College Council.

And whereas it is necessary to make provision for the completion and filling up of the said council at the first institution of our said College, and previously to the appointment of any professors or the conferring of any degrees therein. Now we do further ordain and declare that the Chancellor of our said College for the time being, shall upon or immediately after the first institution thereof, by warrant under his hand, nominate and appoint seven discreet and proper persons, resident within our said Province of Upper Canada, to constitute jointly with him the said Chancellor, and the President of our said College for the time being, the first or original Council of our said College, which first or original members of the said Council shall in like manner respectively subscribe the thirty-nine Articles aforesaid previously to their admission into the said Council.

And we do further declare and grant that the members of the said College Council, holding within our said College the offices of Chancellor, President or Professor, in any art or faculty, shall respectively hold their seats in the said Council so long as they and each of them shall retain such other offices as aforesaid and no longer and that the members of the said Council not holding office in our said College, shall from time to time vacate their seats in the said Council when and as soon as there shall be an adequate number of Professors in our said College, being members of the Established Church aforesaid to fill up the said Council to the requisite number before mentioned.

And we do hereby authorize and empower the Chancellor for the time being of our said College, to decide in each case what particular member of the said Council not holding any such office as aforesaid shall vacate his seat in the said Council upon the admission of any new member of Council holding any such office.

And we do hereby declare and grant that the Chancellor for the time being of our said College shall preside at all meetings of the said College Council, when he may deem it proper or convenient to attend, and that in his absence, the President of our said College shall preside at all such meetings; and that in the absence of the said President, the senior member of the said Council, present at any such meeting shall preside thereat, and that the seniority of the members of the said Council, other than the Chancellor and President shall be regulated according to the date of their respective appointments:—

Provided always that the members of the said Council being Professors in our said College, shall in the said Council take precedence over and be considered as seniors to the members thereof, not being Professors in our said College.

And we do ordain and declare that no meeting of the said Council shall be, or be held to be a lawful meeting thereof, unless five members at the least, be present during the whole of every such meeting; and that all questions and resolutions proposed for the decision of the said College Council, shall be determined by the majority of the votes of the members of Council present, including the vote of the presiding member; and that in the event of an equal division of such votes, the member presiding at any such meeting shall give an additional or casting vote.

And we further declare that if any member of the said Council shall die or resign his seat in the said Coumcil, or shall be suspended or removed from the same, or shall, by reason of any bodily or mental infirmity, or by reason of his absence from the said Province become incapable for three calendar months or upwards of attending the meetings of the said Council, then and in every such case, a fit and proper person shall be appointed by the said Chancellor to act as, and be a member of the said Council in

the place or stead of the member so dying or resigning or so suspended or removed or incapacitated as aforesaid; and such new member succeeding to any member so suspended or incapacitated shall vacate such his office on the removal of any such suspension or at the termination of any such incapability as aforesaid, of his immediate predecessor in the said Council.

And we do further ordain and grant, that it shall and may be competent to and for the Chancellor for the time being of our said college, to suspend from his seat in the said Council, any member thereof, for any just and reasonable cause to the said Chancellor appearing provided that the ground of every such suspension shall be entered and recorded at length by the said Chancellor in the books of the said Council, and signed by him; and every person so suspended shall thereupon cease to be a member of the said Council, unless and until he shall be restored to and re-established in such his station therein, by any order to be made in the premises by us or by the said visitor of our said College, acting on our behalf, and in pursuance of any special reference from us.

And we do further declare that any member of the said Council who, without sufficient cause to be allowed by the said Chancellor by an order entered for that purpose on the books of the said Council, shall absent himself from all the meetings thereof which may be held within any six successive calendar months, shall thereon vacate such his seat, in the said Council.

And we do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, will, ordain, and grant that the said Council of our said College shall have power and authority to frame and make statutes, rules and ordinances, touching and concerning the good government of the said College, the performance of Divine service therein, the studies, lectures, exercises, degrees in arts and faculties and all matters regarding the same, the residence and duties of the President of our said College, the number, residence and duties of the Professors thereof, the management of the revenues and property of the said College, the salaries, stipends, provisions, and emoluments of and for the President, Professors, Scholars, Officers and Servants thereof, the number and duties of such Officers and Servants, and also touching and concerning any other matter or thing which to them shall seem good, fit and useful for the well being and advancement of our said College and agreeable to this our Charter. And also from time to time by any new statutes, rules or ordinances, to revoke, renew, augment, or alter all, every, or any of the said statutes, rules and ordinances as to them shall seem meet and expedient. *Provided always*, that the said statutes, rules and ordinances, or any of them, shall not be repugnant to the laws and statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of our said Province of Upper Canada, or to this our Charter. *Provided also*, that the said statutes, rules and ordinances, shall be subject to the approbation of the said Visitor of the said College for the time being, and shall be forthwith transmitted to the said Visitor for that purpose, and that in case the said Visitor shall for us and in our behalf, in writing, signify his disapprobation thereof within two years, of the time of their being so made and framed, the same or such part thereof as shall be so disapproved by the said Visitor, shall from the time of such disapprobation being made known to the said Chancellor of our said College, be utterly void and of no effect, but otherwise shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Provided, nevertheless, and we do hereby expressly save and reserve to us, our heirs and successors, the power of reviving, confirming or reversing, by an order or orders to be by us or them made in our or their Privy Council, all or any of the decisions, sentences, or orders so to be made as aforesaid by the said Visitor for us and on our behalf in reference to the said statutes, rules and ordinances, or any of them.

And we do further ordain and declare that no statute, rule or ordinance shall be framed or made by the said College Council, touching the matters aforesaid, or any of them, excepting only such as shall be proposed for the consideration of the said Council by the Chancellor, for the time being, of our said College.

And we do require and enjoin the said Chancellor thereof to consult with the President of our said College, and the next senior member of the said College Council, respecting all statutes, rules and ordinances, to be proposed by him to the said Council for their consideration.

And we do hereby, for us, our heirs and successors, charge and command that the statutes, rules and ordinances aforesaid, subject to the said provisions, shall be strictly and inviolably observed, kept and performed from time to time in full vigour and effect, under the penalties to be thereby or therein imposed or contained.

And we do further will, ordain and grant, that the said College shall be deemed and taken to be an University and shall have and enjoy all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by our universities of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as far as the same are capable of being had or enjoyed by virtue of these our letters patent; and that the students in the said College shall have liberty and facility of taking the degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor in the several arts and faculties at the appointed times, and shall have liberty within themselves of performing all scholastic exercises for the conferring such degrees, in such manner as shall be directed by the statutes, rules and ordinances of the said College.

And we do further will, ordain and appoint, that no religious test or qualification shall be required of or appointed for any persons admitted or matriculated as scholars within our said College, or of persons admitted to any degree in any art or faculty therein, save only that all persons admitted within our said College to any degree in divinity, shall make such and the same declarations and subscriptions, and take such and the same oaths as are required of persons admitted to any degree in Divinity, in our University of Oxford.

And we do further will, direct and ordain, that the Chancellor, President and Professors of our said College, and all persons admitted therein to the degree of Master of Arts, or to any degree in Divinity, Law or Medicine and who from the time of such their admission to such degree, shall pay the annual sum of Twenty Shillings, sterling money, for and towards the support and maintenance of the said College, shall be and be deemed, taken and reputed to be the members of the Convocation of the said University, and as such members of the said Convocation, shall have, exercise and enjoy all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by the members of the Convocation of our University of Oxford, so far as the same are capable of being had and enjoyed by virtue of these our letters, patent and consistently with the provisions thereof.

And we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors do grant and declare, that these, our letters patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall and may be good, firm, valid, sufficient, and effectual in the Law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same; and shall be taken, construed and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the said Chancellor, President and Scholars of our said College as well in our Courts of Record as elsewhere, and by all and singular Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers and other subjects whatsoever, of us, our heirs, and successors, any misrecital, non-recital, omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause, or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And Whereas his present Majesty William the Fourth, has been graciously pleased to signify through His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Earl Ripon, by his despatch of the 8th of November, 1832, communicated to the Legislature by His Excellency, by message, that so far from any anxiety having been felt by His Majesty's Government to maintain the said Charter against the wishes of the great majority of the people, every possible measure has been taken to refer to their representatives the decision of the question in what form and upon what principles the said College should be founded.

Be it, &c. That from and after the passing of this Act the said University shall be upon the principle and in the form hereinafter provided, anything in the said charter to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, That the said Charter shall be and continue in force except so far as it is altered and varied by the provisions of this Act.

2. *And be it, &c.*, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be necessary for the President of the said University to be a Clergyman in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, anything in the said Charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. *And be it, &c.*, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Archdeacon of York, now City of Toronto, for the time being, shall not by virtue of his office of Archdeacon, be at all times President of the said University, anything in the said Charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. *And be it, &c.*, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Professors of the said College and the Council thereof, shall not be required to be members of the said Established United Church, or to subscribe the thirty-nine Articles thereof, anything in the Charter to the Contrary notwithstanding.

5. *And be it, &c.*, That there be at at all times as many Professors, Tutors, and Lecturers in the different Arts and faculties in the said College as from time to time shall be deemed necessary or expedient and as shall be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided and in no other manner anything in the said Charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

6. *And be it, &c.*, That there shall be within the said College in the place and stead of the Council in the said Charter mentioned, a Council to be called and known by the name of the Council of King's College, which Council shall consist of twelve persons, one half of the number of which persons shall be nominated by the Legislative Council, and the other half by the House of Assembly, which persons so nominated shall be certified by the respective Houses to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government for the time being, and shall hold their offices for four years from the day of such nomination and thence until the then next Session of the Provincial Parliament and no longer.

7. *And be it, &c.*, That if any member of the said Council shall die or shall be suspended or removed from his said office, or shall by reason of any bodily or mental infirmity, or by reason of his absence from the said Province, become incapable for six calendar months or upward, of attending the meetings of the said Council then and in every such case a fit and proper person shall be appointed by the rest of the said Council to act and be as a member of the said Council in the place and stead of the member so dying or so suspended or removed or incapacitated as aforesaid, and the appointment of such new member, of the said Council shall be communicated to the Provincial Legislature through the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government for the time being, at their next Session, and it shall and may be lawful for that branch of the Legislature by which the person so dying or suspended or removed or incapacitated as aforesaid was appointed either to confirm the said temporary appointment made by the said Council aforesaid, or to appoint another, as such branch of the Legislature shall think fit.

8. *And be it, &c.*, That no meeting of the Council shall be taken or held to be a lawful meeting thereof nor any question to be taken except to adjourn unless nine members at the least be present during the whole of every such meeting and that all questions and resolutions proposed for the decision of such College Councils, shall be determined by the majority of the members of the Council present, including the vote of the presiding member, and that in the event of an equal division of such votes, the member presiding at any such meeting shall give an additional or casting vote.

9. *And be it, &c.*, That any member of the said Council may at any time be suspended or removed by a joint resolution of the two branches of the Provincial Legislature.

10. *And be it, &c.*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Council of the said College from time to time to nominate and elect so many Professors, Tutors and Lecturers in the several arts, sciences, and matters of learning, as shall to them seem fit and necessary for the system of education in the said College.

11. *And be it, &c.* That the President, Professors, Tutors, Lecturers, Graduates, under Graduates, Scholars, Officers and Servants of the said College, and every person holding any situation of honour or trust in the same, shall be subject to all and every of the rules and ordinances of the said College, made and provided according to the Act.

12. *And be it, &c.* That the said Council of the said College shall have power and authority to propose, frame, and make rules and ordinances touching and concerning the peace, welfare, and good government of the said College, the studies, lectures, exercises,

and degrees in arts and faculties, and all matters regarding the same; the duties of the President of the said College, the number, remuneration and duties of the Professors, Tutors and Lecturers thereof, the management of the revenues and property of the said College, the salaries, stipends, provision and emoluments of and for the President, Professors, Tutors, Lecturers, Scholars, Officers and Servants thereof, the number and duties of such Officers and Servants; and also touching and concerning any other matter or thing which to them shall seem good, fit and useful for the well being and advancement of the said College, and also from time to time by any new rules or ordinances to revoke, renew, augment, or alter all, every or any of the said rules and ordinances as to them shall seem meet and expedient: *Provided always*, that the said rules and ordinances, or any of them, shall not be repugnant to the Laws and Statutes of the said Province of Upper Canada or to this Act: *Provided also*, that the said rules and ordinances shall be subject to the approbation of the Chancellor of the said College for the time being, and shall be forthwith transmitted to the said Chancellor for that purpose, anything in the said Charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

13. *And be it, &c.* That no religious test or qualification whatever shall be required of or appointed for any persons admitted or matriculated as scholars within the said College, or of persons admitted to any degree in any art or faculty therein, whether such degree be conferred in Law, Physic, or other art or science, anything in the said Charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

14. *And be it, &c.* That the members of the said Council and their successors forever shall be one distinct and separate body politic and corporate in deed and in name by the name and style of King's College, and that by the same name they shall have perpetual succession and a common seal; and that they and their successors shall from time to time have full power to alter, renew, or change such common seal at their will and pleasure, as shall be found convenient; and that by the same name, they, the said Council and their successors, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, shall be able and capable to have, take, receive, purchase, acquire, hold, possess, enjoy and maintain to and for the use of the said College, any messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments of what kind, nature or quality soever, situate and being within the said Province of Upper Canada, so as that the same do not exceed in yearly value the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds lawful money of Upper Canada above all charges and over and above all scholarships, and moreover to take, purchase, acquire, have, hold, enjoy, receive, possess, and retain all or any goods, chattels, charities, or other contributions, gifts, or benefactions whatsoever; and that the said Council and their successors, by the same name, shall and may be able and capable in law to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered in all or any Court or Courts of Record within the said Province of Upper Canada in all and singular actions, causes, pleas, suits, matters, and demands whatsoever, of what nature or kind soever, in as large, ample and beneficial a manner and form as any other body politic and corporate, or any other persons able and capable in Law may or can sue, implead or answer, to be sued, impleaded, or answered in any manner whatsoever; anything in the said Charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

15. *And be it, &c.*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Council of the said University to suspend from his Office the President, or any of the Professors, Tutors or Lecturers, or any member of the said Council, who shall be incapacitated by bodily infirmity, or for any other just and reasonable cause to the said Council appearing. Provided that the grounds of every such suspension shall be recorded in writing and verified on oath of two or more credible and disinterested witnesses, and be entered and recorded at length on the Journals of the said Council, and be signed by the Chancellor or President of the said Council.

16. *And be it, &c.*, That every person so suspended shall thereupon cease to be a member of such Council, or President of the said University, or a Professor, Tutor or Lecturer within the same as the case may be, unless and until he shall be restored to and re-established in such his station therein, by any order to be made in the premises of that Branch of the Legislature by which such member was appointed.

17. *And be it, &c.*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Council of the said College from time to time to establish scholarships in the said College for the benefit of

the pupils of the District Schools in this Province. Provided that the amount of each scholarship shall not exceed the annual value of Fifty Pounds per annum.

18. *And be it, &c.*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said College Council, and all persons whatsoever attached to the said College, and they are hereby required at all times without reserve to lay before the several branches of the Legislature of this Province whatever information shall be by them, or either of them, from time to time required relating in any way whatever to the said College and the concerns there of.

19. *And be it, &c.*, That whenever any rule or rules, ordinance or ordinances, shall be passed by the said Council as aforesaid, containing any provisions which shall in any manner relate to or affect the enjoyment or exercice by the Professors, Tutors, Lecturers, Scholars, Graduates, under Graduates, Students, Servants or others whomsoever connected with the said College, of any religious form or mode of worship, or in any way whatever prevent or restrain them or any of them from attending on the Sabbath or other Days whatever place of religious worship they chose, or shall impose or create any penalties, burthens, disabilities or disqualifications, or confer any peculiar or exclusive favours or privileges in respect of the same ; or shall in any manner relate to or affect the observance of any rules or discipline appertaining to any church or society of Christians to which any of the persons aforesaid may belong, every such rule or rules, ordinance or ordinances, shall not have any force or effect whatever till the same shall have been laid before the three branches of the Provincial Legislature, and shall, after having been so laid before them and each of them for the space of ten days, receive the sanction thereof.

20. *And be it, &c.*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Council, and they are hereby required to meet in the said College at Toronto, and for the periods following, namely, commencing on the first Monday in February, in each and every year and ending on the Saturday of the week next following ; at which stated time and at no other, it shall and may be lawful for the said Council to do, perform, and execute all the duties and trusts imposed by this Act, or by any rule or ordinance of the said College made under and by virtue of this Act.

21. *And be it, &c.*, That it shall and may be lawful for each of the members of the said Council, while in the active discharge of his said duties at the period aforesaid to have and receive from and out of the funds of the said College, the sum of ten Shillings lawful money of Upper Canada and no more for every days actual attendance during the said weeks and the like sum for every twenty miles in travelling to the said College and returning therefrom to his place of residence.

22. *And be it, &c.*, That it shall and may be lawful for any member of the said Council to tender his resignation during any Session of the Provincial Legislature, to that branch thereof by which he was nominated and appointed, and upon the acceptance of such resignation, such person shall cease to be a member of such Council and it shall thereupon be lawful for the said branch of the Provincial Legislature accepting such resignation forthwith to nominate and appoint another person to be a member of the said Council in the place and stead of the person so resigning as aforesaid.

23. *And be it, &c.*, That if any Professor, Tutor, Lecturer, or other person elected by the said Council, to any Professorship, Tutorship, Lecturership or other Station in the said College shall die in the interval between the annual meetings of the said Council, it shall and may be lawful for the various Professors, Tutors and Lecturers, who have been elected by the said Council, to appoint a fit and proper person to discharge the duties of the said Professor, Tutor or Lecturer, so deceased, till the next meeting of the said Council, and no longer.

24. *And be it, &c.*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Council, at their appointed meetings and they are hereby required to keep, at every such meeting, a journal of their proceedings, specifying the day and hour of their assembling, the names of the members of the Council in attendance, the resolutions and matters proposed, with the names of the members voting for and against each resolution and matter whether the same be rejected or adopted by the said Council, which record or journal of the said proceedings of the said Council shall at all reasonable times be open at the said College,

to the inspection of the visitor, Chancellor, and other members of the said College, and be laid before the several branches of the Provincial Legislature, whenever by them or either of them required so to do.

25. *And be it, &c.*, That no religious test or qualification whatever shall be required of any Chancellor, President, Professor, Tutor, Lecturer, Scholar or other Person being a candidate for any situation or honour in the said College, nor shall the eligibility of any person to any of the aforesaid stations in the said College, or any other station that may hereafter be created, be in any way or degree dependent upon or regulated, affected or prejudiced by the particular Christian faith of any such candidate, anything in the said Charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

26. *And be it, &c.*, That from and after the passing of this act, there shall not at any time, be, or be allowed to be within the said College any public professor, lecturer, or teacher of doctrinal divinity according to the articles of faith professed by the United Church of England and Ireland or according to the Creed or faith of any other Christian, or other religious church whatever, anything in the said Charter to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding; and it shall not be lawful for the said Council to apply any of the funds now or at any time hereafter belonging to the said University to the support of any public Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, of such divinity: *Provided always* that nothing in this act shall extend or be construed to extend, to prevent the students and members of the said University by themselves or their Parents, Guardians or friends, from engaging private tutors for their private instruction in divinity or any other art or science.

27. *And be it, &c.* That it shall and may be lawful for any member of the said Council to administer any oath required by this act, and any person convicted before any court of competent jurisdiction in this Province, of wilful and corrupt false swearing under any oath administered as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of perjury, and shall be liable to the like punishment as can be inflicted by the laws of this Province for perjury.

28. *And be it, &c.* That upon a vacancy occurring in the office of the president of the said College, by the death or resignation of the present President thereof the said situation shall be filled in all times to come by the Council of the said College anything in the Charter of the said College to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.

29. *And be it, &c.* That the visitor of said College shall be appointed by the Council thereof, anything in the said Charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

No. 14.—An Act to Promote Education.

Archives series Q. Vol. 385-2, p. 330.

Whereas it is necessary to make more ample provisions for the Teachers of the Common Schools; and to provide means to enable some of the most talented youth in the Province to pursue their studies in the higher Seminaries of learning which are now, or may hereafter be established in this province: *Be it therefore enacted, &c.* That the ninth clause of an Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled, "an Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money to be applied to the use of Common Schools throughout this Province, and to provide for the regulations of said Common Schools" be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That it shall and may be lawful for the inhabitant householder of each and every Township in this Province, at the Town meeting to be held on the first Monday of January in each and every year, to nominate and appoint three fit and proper persons to be Superintendents of Schools in the Township for the year in which they shall be so appointed.

3. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That it shall be the duty of such Superintendents to appoint a time and place in the Township for which they shall have been chosen, where all Scholars are to attend who may consider themselves to have made such progress in learning as to qualify them to become candidates for the superior Schools; and the said

Superintendents shall from among the Scholars so assembled, select three of the most talented and promising who are to be candidates for admittance into the District School, or such other seminaries of learning which are now or may hereafter be established in this Province.

4. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That the different Superintendents in each and every Township shall, at their first meeting to be held before the first day of June in each and every year, nominate and appoint a fit and proper person to be a member of the Board of Education, and that the several members hereby appointed in each and every District shall constitute and form the Board of Education for such District.

5. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That the Board of Education hereby established for each and every District of this Province shall meet on the Monday of the week in which the Court of General Quarter Sessions for each District is to be held in the month of July, and at the place where the said Court is to be held, and in the month of June in such places where the Quarter Sessions is held in June, and then and there appoint their Chairman, and transact such business as the laws of this Province authorise the present Board of Education to do; that three members be a quorum, and that such members as attend be entitled to ten shillings per diem, provided the number of days does not exceed three.

6. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That so soon as the Board of Education in each District shall consider it advisable they may, before assigning to the Teachers their annual Salaries, reserve a sufficient sum for paying the boarding and tuition at the District School, or other Seminary to be selected by the said Board, of such select number of Scholars from each County, not exceeding eight, as shall be chosen by such members of the Board of Education as shall have been appointed in the different Townships of each County.

7. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That as soon as the Board of Education in each and every District in this Province shall find that the state of their funds will admit of it, they may set aside a sufficient sum to pay the boarding, tuition and wearing apparel, of one or more select Student or Students from each County, in order to enable him or them to pursue his or their studies in the higher Seminaries of learning, such Student or Students to be chosen by such members of the Board of Education as are appointed by such County.

8. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That no Student sent either to a District School, or any other Seminary of learning, shall be recalled in a shorter period than three years, unless such members of the Board of Education as reside in the County from which such Student shall have been sent will unanimously agree.

9. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That the Board of Education in each and every district, shall, at its Meeting in the months of June or July, appoint a time and place in each County where the Schoolmasters of such County shall attend to be publicly examined by the Master of the District School, aided by such Members of the Board of Education as reside in such County.

10. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That the Board of Education for each and every district may cause its Clerk to acquaint the Schoolmasters, at least six months previous to examination, of the time and place where such examination will be held, and the particular branches of education for which prizes shall be awarded.

11. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That the Teacher who shall be declared to have obtained the first prize, shall be entitled to one pound yearly, while teaching, over and above his regular salary; second prize, fifteen shillings; third prize, ten shillings; second and third prizes subject to the same condition as the first prize.

12. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That no Teacher of a common school shall be entitled to any benefit from the education fund, who shall not have attended the County meeting for the examination of Schoolmasters, unless prevented by sickness, to be certified by one of the Trustees of the Common School for which he is the Teacher.

13. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That the Master of the District School and such Members of the Board of Education as shall have attended the County examination of Schoolmasters, shall be entitled to ten shillings each for every day necessarily employed in the said examination, provided that it does not exceed three days for any one County.

14. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That for the maintenance and encouragement of education in this Province there shall be established a fund to be entitled. "Education Fund," which said fund shall consist of such sum or sums as the Legislature shall deem fit to appropriate for the same, from the revenues of the Province; secondly, of the interest of the proceeds of the sale of the school lands, and all interest accruing from the proceeds of all other sales of lands appropriated to education; and thirdly, all such monies as may be available from the leasing of land for the purposes of education.

15. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That all sums of money already paid into the hands of the Receiver General of this Province, or which shall hereafter be paid to him, as the proceeds of land sold to promote Education shall by him be invested in the purchase of any Government debentures authorized by any Act of the Parliament of this Province, and shall be annually placed to the credit of the Education Fund by this Act created.

16. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That in aid of the present appropriation for the support of Common Schools in each and every district of this Province, there shall be granted to His Majesty, annually, the sum of twelve thousand pounds to be distributed among the several districts hereinafter provided out of any monies which are now raised and levied, or which may hereafter be raised and levied by the authority of Parliament, to and for the uses of this Province.

17. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, in each and every year, according to the last preceding census of the population of the Province, to apportion the money already granted by the Legislature, or which shall be hereafter granted, among the several districts, together with such further sums of money as may be afforded from the Education Fund.

18. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government of this Province, on or before the fifteenth of June in each and every year, to cause to be transmitted to the Clerk of the Board of Education in each and every district a copy of such warrant as he shall have issued in favour of the Treasurer of such district for the payment of the portion assigned to such district out of the Education Fund.

19. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That it shall be the duty of the Chairman of of the Board of Education for each and every district of this Province to report the state of the district Common Schools, to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government that the same may be laid before the Legislature at its first meeting, for their inspection; and that the Chairman be entitled to ten shillings per diem, for every day necessarily employed in preparing such report, provided it does not exceed five days.

20. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Board of Education in each and every district, to allow the clerks of their respective Boards, in addition to the sum they are now by law authorized to receive, the further sum of five pounds annually.

21. *And be it further enacted, &c,* That the said sum of twelve thousand pounds annually, shall be paid by the Receiver General of the Province, in discharge of such warrant as may for that purpose be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, and shall be accounted for to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors shall be graciously pleased to direct.

22. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That this Act shall not go into operation until the first day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
31st day of March 1835.

Signed
MARSHALL S. BIDWELL
Speaker.

On the question for passing the Bill the yeas and nays were taken as follows :

Yeas—Alway
Brown
Bruce
Chisholm
Cook
Cornwall
Duncombe (of Oxford)
Duncome (of Norfolk)
Durand
Gibson
Gilchrist
Gowan
Hopkins
Jones
Lount
McCrae
McDonell (of Glengarry)
McDonell (of Stormont)
McKay
Mackenzie
Merritt
Moore
Perry
Richardson
Rymal
Shaver
Shibley
Small
Thorburn
Waters
Wells
Wilson
Woolverton.—33.

Nays—Attorney General Jameson
McNab
Rykert.—3.

JAMES FITZGIBBON,
Clerk of Assembly.

No. 15.—Sir John Colborne to Lord Aberdeen.

(*Archives Series Q. Vol. 385—1, p. 189.*)

Toronto, Upper Canada,
6th May, 1835.

Private.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit to Your Lorpship the accompanying Copy of the Bill to amend the Charter of King's College, which was passed by the House of Assembly last Session, and rejected by the Legislative Council.

From the discussions which took place in the Legislative Council, on the provisions of this Bill, I am persuaded that no law for the amendment of the College Charter will be enacted by the Provincial Legislature. I entertain no doubt, however, that the Charter may be so modified by the interposition of His Majesty's Government, as to leave, in essential points no just grounds for dissatisfaction, either on the part of the Legislative Council or of the House of Assembly.

The interests of the Province certainly require that the opening of the University should be authorized without delay ; and that a revision of the Charter should be directed by His Majesty. I beg, therefore to propose that the suggestions in my despatches of the 19th of December, No. 77, may be immediately acted on in regard to the nomination and election of Professors, and to submit for the consideration of His Majesty's Government, the annexed Copy of the University Charter with the alterations proposed to be made, which I understand from Archdeacon Strachan will meet the views of the College Council and the Legislative Council.

The provisions which I consider as essential in the proposed modification of the Charter are :—

1. That the Visitorial power should be transferred.
2. That the office of President should not necessarily be connected with that of Archdeacon of York, nor the appointment even held by a Clergyman.
3. That the Council should not be required to sign the Thirty-nine Articles.

4. That the Council should consist of the Chancellor, President, the Principal of Upper Canada College, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, and five Professors of the University; and that the professors only should be required to be Members of the Church of England.

5. That a Professorship of Divinity of the Church of Scotland should be established, and the Professor appointed by the Synod of Canada.

6. That the Upper Canada College should be acknowledged in the Charter and protected as proposed in the additional provisions.

Although the provision which requires the Professors of the College to be members of the Church of England may be objected to by the House of Assembly, I trust that the revised Charter will be satisfactory to the Province generally; and be deemed consistent with the principles on which the College is founded.

Having informed the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly at the close of the Session, that I should strongly recommend to His Majesty's Government to sanction the opening of King's College, and assured that the College Council will consent to the prosposed revision of the Charter; and the Chancellor and President of the University being prepared to remove any legal objection to the granting of another Charter by the surrender of the existing one, and the acceptance of the proposed modifications, I hope your Lordship will think it expedient, under the circumstances, to which I have drawn your attention, to recommend the adoption of the course that I have suggested.

I have also to observe that there are now about one hundred and forty-five Scholars receiving an extensive and liberal education at Upper Canada College, and being convinced that the prosperity of this Seminary is of the greatest importance to the Province, and that it should be closely connected with King's College, and protected by a Charter, I trust that the additional clauses for the Government of the Institution will be approved of by your Lordship.

I have communicated to the Archdeacon the contents of this despatch; and I transmit for Your Lordship's information his remarks on the proposed alteration in the Charter, dispensing with the provision which declares that the President shall be a Clergyman. The objection made by the Archdeacon may be considered of importance, but as the appointment of the President rests with His Majesty, and the Professors of the Council must necessarily be members of the Church of England, I think the alteration may be safely admitted.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordships most obedient humble servant,

J. COLBORNE.

The Right Honourable,
The Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 16—Building of Cobourg Seminary.

(Archives, Series Q. Vol. 387-1 p. 182.)

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist church in Canada beg leave to express our firm and devoted attachment to Your Majesty's Royal Person and Government, and that constitution under which we have the happiness to live, and most humbly represent to Your Majesty,

That we have at a very heavy expense, and by the aid of the voluntary and liberal contributions of friends of religion and education in these Provinces, erected and, in about three months will have completed the Buildings for a seminary of learning, situate in the vicinity of the town of Cobourg, in the Newcastle district, to be called the Upper

Canada Academy; the object of which is to educate the youth of Methodist congregations and other youth in the Canadas, and poor young men of piety and promising talents for common School masters, and the most pious and talented Indian youths, as interpreters, teachers and Missionaries to the aboriginal tribes of the Province—with special care of the moral and religious principles and habits of the pupils, as the union of education and Christian morality is essential to the well being of every civilized country.

That nine trustees have been appointed by the conference three of whom, (the first three on the list,) shall go out of office annually, and the vacancies shall be filled up by the conference who shall hold in trust all property of every kind in any way purchased or acquired, for the use of the said Academy. A board of Visitors consisting of five shall be annually chosen by the conference, at its annual meeting, who, in connection with the Trustees shall have authority to appoint the Principal and Teachers, and frame and make laws for the good government of the said Academy according to the design of its establishment. To its joint board of Trustees and Visitors, the Principal and Teachers shall be amenable for their conduct. The said board of Trustees and Visitors shall transmit annually to the Conference at its annual Meeting, a full and particular statement of the literary and financial state of the said Academy.

That accommodatian for the lodging, as well as tuition, for one hundred and seventy pupils are provided within the halls of the Academy.

That an Institution of this kind is all important to the educational and best interests of the Province.

That the Wesleyan Methodists are the most numerous body of Christians in this Province, and are the only body who have made a united and vigorous effort, by the aid of private and individual contribution for the promotion of education in this new and important Province of Your Majesty's dominions.

That notwithstanding the very great and general exertions which have been made to obtain and collect subscriptions, such has been the pressure of the times in this Province for the last two years, that the progress of the buildings has been greatly impeded, anticipated resources and promised subscriptions have in very many instances, failed; so that a debt has accumulated against the Managing Board of about four Thousand Pounds.

That in order to render the said Academy efficient for the accomplishment of the purpose contemplated in its establishment, and in order to render a sound religious education in the elementary branches of Science accessible to poor young men of promising talent as common School masters, and the children of Parents in moderate circumstances, annual resources independent of the fees of Tuition, and a philosophical apparatus and library are indispensably necessary as also a Charter of Incorporation.

That under these circumstances of pressing necessity, animated by an ardent desire to promote the highest religious and educational interests of this Province, encouraged by the assurance of your Majesty's parental desire to advance the educational welfare, as well as general happiness, of your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects in every part of your Majesty's vast empire, and emboldened by the fact of your Majesty having granted to the Episcopal University of King's College in this Province a Royal Charter, an annual grant of One Thousand Pounds Sterling for sixteen years, and an endowment of two hundred and twenty-five Thousand Acres of waste lands of the Crown, your Petitioners humbly and earnestly pray your Majesty to take the premises into your most gracious consideration and grant a Royal Charter for the said Upper Canada Academy, and such a sum of money and endowment of lands as your Majesty of your Royal grace and liberality may see fit.

Signed on behalf and by order of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada.

WM. LORD, President
of U. C. Conference.
EGERTON RYERSON,
Secretary

Hamilton, U.C., June 16th, 1835.

No. 17.—Charter of Cobourg Seminary.

(Archives, Series, Q., Vol. 387-1, p. 187.)

Whereas the Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada have by the aid of private and voluntary contributions, erected the buildings for an Academy of Learning, for the Education of youth on Christian principles, situate in the vicinity of the Town of Cobourg, in the Newcastle District, within our Province of Upper Canada in North America, and whereas the said Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church have made humble application to Us, that we would be pleased to grant Our Royal Charter for the more perfect establishment of the said Academy for the purpose aforesaid; And whereas the object of the said application has been recommended by our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne our Lieut. Governor of our said Province, as greatly conducive to the welfare of our said Province. Now Know Ye, that We having taken the premises into our Royal Consideration and duly weighing the great utility and importance of such an institution have of our special grace certain knowledge and mere motion ordained and granted, and do by these presents for Us, our heirs and Successors, Ordain and Grant, that there shall be established at or near our Town of Cobourg in the Newcastle District, and in our said Province from this time, an Academy with the style and privileges hereinafter stated, for the instruction of youth and students in the various branches of science and literature, to continue for ever to be called Upper Canada Academy.

And we do hereby declare and grant that the Conference or Ecclesiastical Assembly of the said Wesleyan Methodist Church at its annual Meetings shall appoint nine Trustees for the said Academy, three of whom (the first three on the list) shall go out of Office annually and the vacancies shall be filled up by the said Conference; And We do hereby, for Us, our heirs and Successors will ordain and grant, that the said nine Trustees appointed as aforesaid, and their Successors for ever shall be one distinct and separate Body politic and Corporate in deed and in name by the name and style of the Trustees of Upper Canada Academy at Cobourg and that by the same name they shall have perpetual succession and a common Seal, and that they and their successors shall from time to time have full power to alter, renew or change such common seal at their will and pleasure and as shall be found convenient and that by the same name they the said Trustees and their successors from time to time and at all times hereafter shall be able and capable to have, take, receive, purchase, acquire, hold, possess, enjoy and maintain to and for the use of the said Academy, Messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments of what kind, nature or quality so ever situate and being within our said Province of Upper Canada or of Lower Canada, so as the same do not exceed in yearly value the sum of five thousand pounds above all charges; and moreover to take purchase, acquire, have, hold, enjoy, receive, possess and retain all or any goods, chattels, charitable or other contributions gifts or benefactions whatsoever.

And We do hereby declare and grant, that the said Trustees and their successors by the same name shall and may be able and capable in law, to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, in all or any Court or Courts of Record within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and our said Province of Upper Canada and other our Dominions, in all and singular actions, causes, pleas, suits, matters and demands whatsover of what nature or kind soever, in as large ample and beneficial a manner and form as any other body politic or corporate or any other our liege subjects, being persons able and capable in law, may or can sue, implead or answer or be sued, impleaded or answered in any manner whatsoever.

And whereas it is necessary to make provision for the government and management of the affairs of the said Academy, we do hereby declare, ordain and grant, that the said conference of the said Wesleyan Methodist Church at each of its annual meetings shall have authority to appoint five visitors (whose term of office shall cease at the annual meeting of the said conference next ensuing to that at which they were appointed) who shall be associated with the said Trustees as a joint board of management,

which joint Board of said Trustees and visitors shall have power and authority to frame and make statutes rules and ordinances touching and concerning the good government of the said Academy, the performance of Divine Service therein, the Studies, Lectures and Exercises and all matters regarding the same, the appointment, residence and duties of the Principal of the said Academy, the number, residence and duties of Teachers thereof, the management of the Revenues and property of the said Academy, the salaries, stipends, provision and emoluments of and for the Principal, Teachers, Officers and Servants thereof: the number and duties of such officers and servants, and also touching and concerning any other matter or thing which to them may seem good, fit or useful for the well being and advancement of the said Academy, and agreeable to this our Charter, and also from time to time by any new Statutes, rules or ordinances to make, renew, augment or alter all, every or any of the said Statutes, Rules and ordinances, as to them shall seem meet and expedient. Provided always that the said Statutes, rules and ordinances or any of them shall not be repugnant to the laws and statutes of Great Britain and Ireland, or of our said Province of Upper Canada or to this our Charter. Provided also that no Principal of said Academy shall be appointed to or finally removed from Office without the approbation of the majority of the Votes of the said Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church at its annual meeting. Provided also that no religious test or qualification shall be required of or appointed for any persons admitted as pupils or scholars within said Academy.

And we do further ordain and grant that a Meeting of the said Trustees and Visitors shall be held in each and every year within one Calendar month after the annual Meeting of the said Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, at which meeting a Secretary and Treasurer of the said Board shall be appointed by the votes of the majority of the Members present; such Treasurer and Secretary being Trustees or Visitors of said Academy.

And we do further ordain and declare, that no meeting of said Board shall be or be held to be, a lawful meeting thereof, unless five members at least be present during the whole of every such meeting; and that all questions and resolutions proposed for the decision of the said Board shall be determined by the majority of the votes of the Members of the Board present, including the vote of the Presiding Member; and that in the event of an equal division of such votes the Member presiding at any such Meeting shall give an additional or casting vote.

And we do further declare and ordain, that if any Member or Members of the said Board shall die, or resign his or their seat in the said Board, then and in every such case a fit and proper person or persons shall be appointed by the remaining members of the said Board at their next Meeting, if they shall judge it expedient, and such new member or members so appointed in the place or stead of the member or Members so dying or resigning shall continue in office until the annual meeting next ensuing of the said conference of the Weslyan Methodist Church.

And we do hereby declare and ordain, that the said Board shall from time to time and at all times appoint the time and place of its own meeting; but that an extra meeting of the said Board may be called at any time, whenever three or more members of the said Board shall judge it expedient by giving due and sufficient notice thereof. A true and faithful record of the proceedings of each and every meeting of the said Board shall be entered by the Secretary of the Board in a Book kept for that purpose and signed by the presiding member and Secretary.

And whereas it is necessary to make provision for the due proof of the appointment of persons as Trustees and visitors of the said Academy. Now we do further ordain and declare that the Secretary of the said Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church at or immediately after each annual meeting of said Conference shall certify the same under his own hand to the Secretary of the said Board, which certificate shall be copied into the book kept by the said Board, and shall be held to be sufficient proof of the appointment of any person or persons as Trustee or Visitor or Trustees or Visitors of said Academy.

And We do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, charge and command, that the statutes, rules and ordinances aforesaid subject to the said provisions shall be strictly

and inviolably observed, kept and performed from time to time in full vigour and effect, under the penalties to be thereby or therein imposed or contained.

And we do will and by these presents for Us, our heirs and successors, do grant and declare that these our Letters Patent or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall and may be good, firm, valid sufficient and effectual in law according to the true intent and meaning of the same and shall be taken, construed and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the said Trustees of the said Academy as well in our Court of Record as elsewhere, and by all and singular Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers and other subjects whatsoever of Us, our heirs and Successors, any mis-recital, non-recital, omission imperfection defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent.

NOTE B.

EMIGRATION.

No. 1—Mr. Shirreff's Proposal for Settlement.

(Archives Series Q. Vol. 375-2 p. 361)

London, September 29, 1832.

My Lord,—When I had last the honour of an interview with Mr. Hay I mentioned that I was very desirous of submitting to His Majesty's Government a plan for opening a direct communication between Montreal and Lake Huron by way of the Ottawa, and for settling the neighbouring country and I now beg leave to lay before Your Lordship a few observations on the subject.

An undertaking of this kind was first suggested in a pamphlet published in London by my brother in 1824, and both he and my Father have since been at great pains to ascertain the nature of the country with a view to the objects already mentioned. A description of a part of it which the former explored for that purpose at a very considerable expense and which was previously a blank in the maps accompanies this.

In countries which have been long occupied, the object for increased facilities to communication is generally to accommodate bodies of population already formed, tho' even in that view, an increased activity of intercourse is always reckoned on in calculating the cost. In more recently settled countries, the object of such facilities is often to encourage, and in some measure to guide the progress of settlement, care being taken to observe that other circumstances combine to make the current of population set in towards those parts of the country where the improvements are commenced. The Erie Canal is a striking example of the success with which extensive works may be undertaken on the latter principle in a country where the low price of land removes every check to the increase of population. In this work the Americans were fortunate in being able to combine almost immediate commercial advantages with additional facilities for warlike operations on the Northern frontier. To restore the equilibrium of attack and defence, the Rideau Canal became necessary. It also opens up a most important part of the country tho' not likely to repay itself as soon as the Erie Canal the substantial manner in which it is constructed will prevent any considerable outlay, for repairs in the meantime. It is one of the greatest securities by which we hold the Canadas and the protection of every other great work which either has been, or may be, undertaken there. Among the latter there is none more strongly pointed out by the form of the country, nor which would be a greater stimulus to its trade and settlement, than the completion of the direct water-way between Montreal and Lake Huron which is already half formed by means of the Ottawa. It is remarkable that the distance is the same as that between Albany and Lake Erie, the two extremities of the great work by which our enterprising neighbours have connected the Upper Lakes with the Atlantic. The two lines of communication would indeed in both senses of the word be parallel. Even altho' the route by Lake Nipissing were found to be the most eligible, the increase of distance on our side would be much more than compensated by what nature has done to our hand.

The probability of an advantageous investment of capital in such an undertaking is of course for the consideration of individuals. But it may be observed that the two objects proposed would reciprocally aid each other. The body of land at a Company's

disposal would attract labourers and afford supplies for the Canal, and the Canal would bring purchasers for the land, of whom the workmen employed would form a very considerable proportion.

There is this advantage in commencing such operations in a part of the country still unoccupied, that there is no large item to be placed at the debit of the account for damage to private property. In the present instance, on the contrary, there would be the enhanced value of the land to come to the credit of the works. Had this been the case with regard to the Rideau Canal, an Association of individuals might perhaps have been found willing to have undertaken that work. And even had its adaptation to military purposes rendered it necessary to defray the expense out of the public purse, many of the obstacles arising from extravagant claims for compensation, through which in addition to the natural difficulties of the work, the able Officer intrusted with its accomplishment has had to thread or cut his way, would have been avoided, while the lands in the vicinity might have been advantageously sold by Government, and the purchasers more benefitted than by receiving a free grant of them, without such an improvement. Nations, however, like individuals, must often pay for their experience, and I only make these observations because they are in favour of an early commencement in the present instance, one great encouragement to which, is the rapidly increasing population of the Michigan and North Western Territories. For there can be no doubt, and it is a circumstance which appears to ensure success, that these Sections of the United States would avail themselves of an opening in the direction of the Ottawa for almost the whole of their Atlantic commerce.

Indeed, such an outlet for their produce would not fail to accelerate and swell the tide of emigration already set in towards that quarter from the New England and Middle States of the Union. In a political point of view, such an advantageous channel for their trade would very much increase the interest which they have in their Government continuing on a friendly footing with the British Empire. Should we unfortunately however, be involved in hostilities with our powerful rival this short and safe cut to Lake Huron, together with a militia and population of English feelings in that part of Canada, would add greatly to our resources ; whereas without them, a reference to the maps will at once show that the enemy, by the settlement of his Michigan and Northwestern Territories, will have turned our flank, and converted into a source of mischief, or at least annoyance to us, the very circumstance which otherwise would have bound him over to the peace.

The co-operation necessary on the part of Government and Legislature, would be the giving at a valuation, and on certain conditions to a Company either already, or to be formed, an extent of land and a charter that would enable them to combine both the settling effectually that part of the country, with the completing the navigation of the Ottawa as far up, if necessary as Matawowen Bay, and the connecting that river by canals or railroads with the navigable waters between it and Lake Huron, so as to carry forward the line of communication to the latter.

If the writer may venture to hope that his views on this subject accord with those of His Majesty's Government, there are one or two points which he would respectfully state as appearing to him very important.

The first of these is the delaying, for a short time, to make any grants or sales of land in the Midland District of Upper Canada north of the river Madawaska, in the Newcastle District, north of the 45th degree of latitude, and in the Home District north of the same degree and nearer to the Muskoka river and lake than 3 miles. The late season of the year will prevent this being inconvenient, whereas partial settlements north of the above limits might very much embarrass the arrangements with a Company and their subsequent operations.

In the next place that in consideration of the risk and expense of opening this line of communication, an Association willing to undertake it should have the preference in choosing conditionally a tract of land between the Ottawa and Lake Huron, north of the boundary above specified. The extensive space unfit for cultivation immediately in the rear of the present surveyed Townships in the Midland and Newcastle Districts and the obstructions which the falls and rapids of the Ottawa cause to Settlements beyond

that space, make it essential to the opening up of the country to the south of Lake Nipissing, that the command of the most desirable part of the land there and the removal of these obstructions should go hand in hand.

The only other point which it appears necessary to mention at present is the importance of Government retaining on both sides of the Ottawa in any measures for the further Settlement of the country, the sole right of disposing of the standing timber on the lands, till they are cleared and fenced for cultivation, leaving of course the settlers at full liberty to use whatever may be wanted for building, fuel and agricultural purposes. It is presumed that this can be done in giving up the property of the lands in other respects. Without the retention of this right in a part of the country where the cutting of timber for exportation is carried on so extensively, a very untimely check might be given to this branch of our Colonial trade, which would be felt by none more severely than the new settlers themselves. The benefit to them from the timber on their respective allotments would be inconsiderable, whereas they would derive a great advantage from the demand which the timber trade occasions for their produce. This stipulation was not necessary with regard to the Canada Company, as their block of land is not near the forests from which the market is chiefly supplied. But in the present instance it would be advisable to extend the reservation always made (tho' seldom acted on) respecting the white pine, to the red pine and oak, and perhaps it might be possible, on the other hand, to dispense with the usual reservation of a proportion of the land.

In reference to the objections which have been made against colonizing by means of joint stock Companies as a resident and proprietor of land in Canada I would say they are most beneficial to us. We want capital. How are we to get it? Individuals possessing it largely cannot be expected to emigrate. It is therefore only by means of joint stock Companies formed in the Mother Country that capital to a sufficient extent can be brought to bear on British America, and the settlement of the Country must naturally be one of the first objects they should point at. When their work is done in this respect they will die out as land holders. The North American Atlantic States, the parents of most of the others which have since grown up, were founded by similar Associations, and altho' the United States may now be settling their lands without having recourse to these means it is owing to the already great accumulation of capital there. Wealthy individuals purchase from the General Government extensive tracts of land, open roads through them, plan and commence villages, build bridges, mills and schoolhouses, and thus prepare the country for being occupied by persons of smaller means. There can be no doubt that all this is advantageous to the settler, as well as the capitalist, and the community at large ; and it is exactly what our North American Land Companies must do for their own interest. Such a mode of breaking up the forest provides likeswise much employment for the emigrant labourer, and in the present case this would be further increased by the nature of the undertaking, by which also a new channel of commerce would be opened through the Canadas.

Respectfully submitting these remarks to Your Lordship

I have the honour to be, My Lord,
Your Lordships most obedient humble servant

ROBERT SHIRREFF.

To the Viscount Howick, M. P.
His Majesty's Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 2.—Sir John Colborne to Viscount Goderich.

(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 377-1, p. 1.)

Upper Canada,
York, 10th January, 1833.

My Lord,—The Agents appointed to superintend the location of Emigrants having closed their Accounts, I am now enabled to transmit the annexed statement of the expense incurred in carrying into effect the arrangements sanctioned in Your Lordships instructions of the 1st February and 31st May last, No. 72.

The expenditure occasioned by the embarrassing circumstances under which the Emigration of last season commenced, and continued for several months, has been large. I am persuaded however that the speedy and effectual relief experienced in both Provinces, by the constant removal of Emigrants from the Ports on the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario at which they were liable to be detained, and the permanent benefit which the Country has derived from the measures adopted for the distribution, employment and location of at least thirty thousand persons, cannot fail to show that the outlay was necessary and warranted.

I encouraged, early in the season, the societies established at Prescott, Kingston and York and the settlers interested in local improvements to open Roads which were much required and promised, conditionally, that part of the expense of constructing them should be defrayed by the Executive Government.

On these roads many destitute families were employed successively and earned by their labour a sum sufficient to carry them to remote Townships.

The expense for conveyance was incurred chiefly in forwarding families from Prescott to York, and to the new Townships of Harvey, Medonté and Oro, and to the Western Townships of Adelaide and Warwick.

In Adelaide and Warwick about 3,500 persons have been established ; a population that will much advance the interests of the Western District. I have authorised the employment of the destitute Emigrants in these Townships in opening a road from Canada to Lake Huron. Some of them will, I hope, find work on the location of the officers and other settlers who have lately purchased Land in that part of the Province.

I regret to state that many of the Pensioners who arrived last season, having commuted their Pensions, are in great distress. They have squandered away their commutation allowance and cannot, without further assistance, remain on their land, and are either too indolent or unable to labour with energy sufficient to provide for their families. They generally are led to believe that they have been dealt with unfairly and being destitute and discontented, and having passed their best days in the Army must soon become settlers of the worst description for these Provinces.

The discharged soldiers who have retained their pensions are all going on well. There are also others in great distress in the Newcastle District.

The Emigrants from Sussex and Wiltshire that were sent out early in the Spring, having received the small sums due to them on their arrival at York were left without means to provide for their temporary support. They have been distributed, however, in the Western Districts, and are satisfied with their prospects.

As it does not appear probable that any extensive system proposed for the encouragement of Emigration will become acceptable at home nor that the Parishes or Land holders will consent to place under the control of the Government, funds sufficient to establish a portion of their redundant population in these Colonies ; this Province must be prepared for the reception annually of thirty or forty thousand voluntary Emigrants, the greater part of which will require immediate support, I beg leave, therefore, to offer some observations suggested by the experience of the last two years, and the result of the measures adopted to provide for destitute settlers.

It is obvious that, if arrangements should not be made to prevent an accumulation of Emigrants at Prescott and York, five or six thousand persons might frequently be de-

tained at the same time in these Towns totally unfit to support them or afford them employment. Hitherto in order insure the removal of Emigrants successively as they arrive and to direct them to Districts where they may provide for themselves, and the Province reap the greatest advantage from their industry, several Townships have been prepared for their reception to which they have been encouraged to proceed. Their conveyance to the interior Townships is expensive, as well as the preparations necessary to be made for their employment; but by this mode large tracts of Land are brought into cultivation in one season.

Officers and Settlers with Capital ready to take up their residence in Townships occupied by four or five hundred labourers, and where the value of land increases in proportion to the population placed near their Grants; the destitute Settlers either are hired by farmers on their route to the Townships to which they have been directed, or are employed by the settlers who enter the new Township with them; or by the Agents of Government, to open roads. A better course perhaps could not be followed both for the interests of Emigrants and the Province.

The only exceptionable part of the system is the employing of Emigrants to open roads in the new Townships, as these could be made by persons accustomed to the work for one-third of the expense now incurred in forming them and the destitute Emigrants might be employed in clearing fifteen or twenty acres on the lots intended for sale in different parts of a Township, and in planting potatoes and Indian corn for the supply of the settlers that may be located, and for the Emigrants employed in clearing the grounds. These crops would probably be sold for the price of labour bestowed in raising them. The improvements would induce persons of small capital to purchase the lots on which they were made, and the proceeds would defray the expenses of the year.

I have no doubt that such a system would succeed. It appears in every respect preferable to employing Emigrants on roads; or to the project of clearing Land for large farms an undertaking which must fail unless conducted by superintendents of great experience, intelligence and integrity.

The Salaries for the Superintendents of this description would add considerably to the outlay and the farms prepared for occupation could not be readily disposed of; but small improvements would be placed within the reach of Settlers of very limited means, and the value of land in every part of the Township would be equally increased.

I shall direct the Agents in the new Townships to employ Emigrants at low Wages, in clearing land early in the spring for cultivation instead of continuing them on work that can yield no immediate profit.

The representation contained in the annexed document from the Commissioner of Crown Lands has induced me to allow officers of the Navy and Army entitled to a remission of the purchase money for land according to their rank to receive their grants at the upset price, provided that they settle on their location a few months after their arrival in the Province.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord, your Lordship's
Most obedient humble servant,

J. COLBORNE.

The Right Hon'ble
VISCOUNT GODERICH,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 3.—STATEMENT of Money paid by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, on account of Emigration to the 13th November, 1832, inclusive.

(Archives, Series Q., vol. 377-1, p. 9).

	£	s.	d.
John W. Gamble—To defray the expense of employing indigent Emigrants on the Road	1,079	10	7
John Patton—Agent at Prescott, to defray the expense of forwarding indigent Emigrants to the different Settlements forming in the Upper Parts of the Province, and also to afford them temporary employment on the road leading from Prescott to the Rideau Canal	900	0	0
Cheeseman Moe—Agent at Cornwall, to Superintend the forwarding of Emigrants	139	19	11
William Chisholm—To defray the expense of employing indigent Emigrants on the Road	633	15	0
Charles Rubidge—For expenses incurred in settling Emigrants in the Newcastle District	276	11	1
John Bastinch—For expenses incurred in forwarding Emigrants from Port Stanley to Adelaide	25	11	8
Anthony B. Hawke—Agent stationed at La Chine to superintend the forwarding of Emigrants	100	0	0
Wellesley Richey—For expenses incurred in settling Emigrants in Oro, Medonte and Orillia	1,057	6	0
James Fitzgibbon—To disburse sundry expenses incurred in relieving the distress occasioned to the indigent Settlers by the prevalence of the Cholera and forwarding them to the lands settling	382	4	10
Roswell Mount—For expenses incurred in settling Emigrants in Adelaide and opening roads through these Townships	1,844	5	0
York Emigration Society.—For the relief of destitute Emigrants	404	13	1
Francis Hudson—For employing Emigrants on a road leading from Kempenfeldt Bay to Sunnidale	90	17	0
Transport—Expenses incurred in the transport of indigent Settlers to the lands allotted for their reception	656	12	6
Provisions—Furnished Settlers of the above description	719	10	2
Hamilton & Hunt—Medicine	0	15	8
Francis Swan—To purchase bedding and furniture required for the sick and destitute in the Hospital fitted up in York by command of the Lieutenant Governor	89	0	8
Harvey Shepherd—Axes for the Men employed in opening the roads	10	0	0
John Ewart—For erecting a temporary Shed at the Port of York to shelter Emigrants on landing from the inclemency of the weather	24	10	0
Robert Marchant—For enclosing and clearing a burying place for the reception of persons who died of cholera	50	10	0
B. Madden—Messenger sent to J. W. Lount	1	0	0
George Lount—Provisions	60	10	0
Samuel Lount—For exploring Sunnidale and making out a road leading from Kempenfeldt Bay to that Township	32	2	0
Provincial currency	8,582	10	11

Besides the sum of £8,582 10 11, Messrs. Chisholm and Gamble have been authorised to expend in the employment of poor Settlers on the roads the further sum of £500, to be repaid them after the 1st January, 1833. And there still remains, as by Mr. Patton's statement, unpaid £1,135 5 2½ due the steamboats Great Britain, Queenston, William 4th and Niagara, &c., for passages furnished the Emigrants from Prescott to the different ports on Lake Ontario.

No. 4—SIR JOHN COLBORNE TO R. W. HAY.

(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 377-1, p. 51).

YORK, U. C., January 14th, 1833.

My dear sir,—In my dispatch of the 10th inst. I have proposed a scheme for rendering the labour of Emigrants productive, by employing them in clearing 10 acres on certain lots for sale in new Townships, planting the acres cleared, and selling the improvements to Emigrants who enter the Township with capital.

Emigration is now an affair of so much importance in this province that our chief attention should be drawn to the changes that are taking place.

If Emigrants can be readily disposed of, I should *intreat* that the influence of Government may be exerted to promote emigration to the utmost extent to this Province. The effects of the late importations are already apparent in every district, and the necessity of filling Upper Canada till it overflows is obvious.

Have the goodness to show to Lord Goderich the accompanying estimate of the outlay and return for one year, in assuming that 100 Emigrants might be constantly employed in clearing 100 acres every month. The calculations are made on the supposition that 100 acres may be cleared and planted before the 10th of June, that the crops and improvements might be sold to Emigrants located in a new Township before September, and that all the lots improved might be sold in the course of the year for the value of the labour of the men employed. Thus, if four thousand persons should be directed to a new Township in the ensuing season, and a fourth of them in indigent circumstances, and employed in clearing, there would be no difficulty in selling their labour at the rate of £4 an acre on the improved lots, in addition to the upset price.

The greater part of the money advanced for wages would be returned in September. I have consulted many experienced Settlers on this project, and they are all of opinion that it will succeed.

The exertions that I found it necessary to make last year to disperse the emigrants as they arrived, and to prevent such an accumulation of them as might have destroyed half of the number that entered the Province, as well as their neighbours, led to an expense far beyond the sum allowed for the purpose of Emigration ; but the emergency demanded the active and expensive arrangements which were adopted, and had they not been sanctioned panic and confusion must have prevailed during the whole season. I am quite satisfied that Lord Goderich will be convinced that the expense could not have been avoided without producing serious consequences.

Many families well able to pay for their conveyance were forwarded ; but it was not easy to separate the destitute from those that had means to proceed. The alarm was great and it should be recollected that we had not only to provide for the removal of Emigrants from the St. Lawrence but also for their conveyance to remote Townships, and employment. I cannot regret any portion of the outlay. The Province, generally, has benefited by it,and the Western District particularly. The population of that District has been increased in a few months from 10,000 to 14,000.

The account of the expenditures are nearly completed. The sum expended will amount I believe to about £10,000. The territorial revenue will bear this charge without inconvenience.

* * * * * * *

I must again advert to Emigration, persuaded that the subject should absorb our chief attention at home and abroad, as far as this Colony is concerned. The experiment of colonization on a large scale has never been tried ; nor has it ever been attempted with the many favourable circumstances under which it may be now encouraged.

With prudent regulations the capitalists can be made to support the destitute Emigrants while they are establishing themselves, and we may see a magnificent Colony raised up in ten years, firmly attached to the institutions of the Mother Country advancing her interests and commercial views, without looking towards separation, and by its numbers and opinions influencing every portion of the Canadas that requires a good example. The inclosed report on the Emigrant tax also deserves Lord Goderich's attention.

The estimate for the outlay in employing Emigrants to clear land will bear a rigid inspection, the charges are all made at a high rate. I trust that the Secy. of State will think the scheme of so much importance that his opinion of its merits, and as to the expediency of adopting the plan proposed may be forwarded to me by New York ; so that I may receive his instructions in April.

I remain, my dear sir,

Very faithfully yours,

R. Wm. Hay, Esq., F.R.S., J. COLBORNE.

&c., &c., &c.

No. 5.—ESTIMATE of the probable expense in employing 100 emigrants in clearing land, from the 25th of March, 1833, to the 25th March, 1834, and also showing the increased value of land, and the value of the crops.

	£	s.	d.
To Wages of 100 men for one year at £2 10s. per month	3,000	0	0
Provisions for 100 men for 1 year at £1 10s. per month	1,800	0	0
Building 120 log houses on the 120 different lots on which the clearings are made at £2 10s. 0d. each	300	0	0
Carriage of Implements and Utensils, 20 cwt. at 5s	5	0	0
Fodder for 5 Yoke of Oxen for 1 year	30	0	0
Seed Potatoes—10 bushels per acre for 100 acres—1,000 Bushels at 2s. 6d. per bushel	125	0	0
Carriage of 1,000 Bushels of potatoes at 1s	50	0	0
Planting 100 Acres of Potatoes at 10s. per acre	50	0	0
Digging 100 Acres of Potatoes and taking care of the same at 20s. per acre	100	0	0
Wages of an Agent for one year at 15s. per day	270	0	0
Extra wages to 10 men acting as overseers one to each settlement at 2s. 6 d. per day each	465	5	0
Depreciation in value of Teams, Implements, &c., in Statement 25 percent on £219 17s. 6d	54	19	4
Conveyance of 100 Emigrants from York to Sunnidale at 10s. each	50	0	0
	6,300	4	4
Add 5 percent to cover contingencies	315	0	3
	6,615	4	7
Allowing each man to clear one acre per month, 100 men will in one year clear 1,200 acres or 10 acres on 120 separate lots. These improvements can be sold to the wealthier Class of Settlers, and will enhance the value of the Land cleared £4 per acre and amount to	4,800	0	0
The 120 Log Houses can also be sold to the persons purchasing the clearing for the sum they cost, £2 10s. each	300	0	0
The 100 acres of Potatoes will probably produce in September 15,000 bushels —150 Bushels per acre—and sell for 2s. per bushel	1,500	0	0
Total receipts	6,600	0	0

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the cost incurred in furnishing 100 Men with Teams, implements, &c.

	£	s.	d.
5 Yoke of Oxen at £20 per Yoke	100	0	0
5 Yoke Staples and Rings at 12s. 6d	3	2	6
5 sets of Log Chains at 40s	10	0	0
100 Axes and helves at 7s	35	0	0
100 hoes at 4s	20	0	0
2 grinding stones and cranks at 27s. 6d	2	15	0
2 crosscut saws at 30s	3	0	0
2 Whip Saws at 40s	4	0	0
1 doz. Files at 10d	0	10	0
2 Adzes at 12s. 6d	1	5	0
12 Augers at 5s	3	0	0
2 large drawing Knives at 6s. 3d	0	12	6
2 hand Saws at 7s. 6d	0	15	0
2 frows at 5s	0	10	0
5 pair Beetle Rings at 5s	1	5	0
10 iron Wedges at 3s. 9d	1	17	6
10 Boilers at 20s	10	0	0
10 Frying Pans at 4s. 6d	2	5	0
10 large Tin dishes at 10s	5	0	0
100 Spoons at 3d	1	5	0
100 Tin Cups at 15d	6	5	0
5 drags and 5 sets of drag teeth	7	10	0
Provincial currency	219	17	6

No. 7.—The following Statement shows the Weekly arrivals of Emigrants at Quebec and Montreal during the year 1834, Specifying the Number of Males, Females and Childre, nunder 14 years; also, the number of Voluntary Emigrants and those that receive Parochial Aid.

Archives—Series Q, Vol. 217-3, p. 699.

Week Ending	Males.	Females.	Children under 14.	Parochial Aid.	Voluntary	Total each Week.
May 11	90	64	54	.....	208	208
" 17	1,449	989	842	403	2,877	3,280
" 24	866	652	530	131	1,917	2,048
" 31	2,003	1,540	1,185	373	4,355	4,728
June 7	734	490	371	126	1,469	1,595
" 14	978	735	563	265	2,011	2,276
" 21	756	544	357	.....	1,657	1,657
" 28	875	578	486	49	1,890	1,939
July 5	678	534	381	141	1,452	1,593
" 12	1,214	858	673	235	2,510	2,745
" 19	262	224	198	63	619	682
" 26	198	146	104	.....	440	440
Aug. 2	539	345	308	.....	1,192	1,192
" 9	657	446	368	69	1,402	1,471
" 16	528	374	311	.....	1,213	1,213
" 23	705	471	395	.....	1,571	1,571
" 30	245	180	135	.....	560	560
Sept. 6	106	77	48	.....	231	231
" 13	65	49	43	.....	157	157
" 20	178	105	92	21	354	375
" 27	152	102	89	.....	343	343
Oct. 4	74	25	41	.....	150	150
" 11	126	93	72	12	279	291
" 18	66	51	29	4	142	146
" 25	18	13	6	.....	37	37
Nov. 1	3	2	.....	.....	5	5
	13,565	9,684	7,681	1,892	29,041	30,935

(NOTE.—The additions do not agree with the figures in the columns.—D. B.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

EMIGRANT DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, December 12, 1834.

No. 8.—Names of Ports from whence Emigrants came during the year 1834, with comparative statement of the numbers arrived at Quebec and Montreal during the three preceding years.

Archives—Series Q, Vol. 217-3, p. 700.

ENGLAND.

Names of Ports.	1834.	1833.	1832.	1831.
London	1,051	1,287	4,150	1,135
Chatham	22	17	.....	.....
Shoreham	62	.....	99	.....
Portsmouth	163	251	932	.....
Southampton	1	20	.....	4
Newport	20	2	156	1
Dartmouth	82	81	196	9
Poole	1	84	150	106
Plymouth	850	440	1,398	474
Torquay	.....	.....	48	.....
Exeter	.....	.....	6	.....
Falmouth	59	31	107	77
Penzance	12	.....	28	19
Jersey	17	2	.....	.....
Padstow	29	53	335	5
Bedford	.....	.....	66	51
Bridgewater	37	16	306	280
Bristol	64	107	1,836	764
Gloucester and Frome	10	7	.....	6
Milford	5	35	138	15
Carmarthen	.....	22	.....	45
Swansea	32	.....	63	.....
Aberystwith	37	42	27	.....
Lanelly	.....	.....	21	.....
Liverpool	1,060	551	2,217	2,261
Lancaster	.....	61	45	43
Whitehaven	72	413	795	138
Maryport	538	315	884	421
Workington	29	.....	246	399
Berwick and Newcastle	459	208	340	239
Sunderland	57	40	206	86
Scarboro' and Shields	49	1	12	.....
Stockton	192	233	132	.....
Whitby	273	46	236	471
Hull	1,171	655	1,288	2,780
Yarmouth	345	171	793	514
Colchester	.....	.....	145	.....
Lynn	.....	7	86	.....
	6,799	5,198	17,481	10,343

No. 8 Continued.—Names of Ports from whence Emigrants came during the year 1834—*Con.*

Archives, Series Q. Vol. 217-3, p. 700.

IRELAND.

Names of Ports.	1834.	1833.	1832.	1831.
Dublin	5,879	3,571	6,595	7,157
Wexford	23	21	157	229
Waterford	1,008	197	877	1,216
Ross	278	325	926	1,159
Youghall	203	53	159	210
Cork	2,261	925	1,987	2,735
Baltimore	.....	.....	184	.....
Tralee	217	67	133	114
Limerick	1,097	602	1,689	2,759
Clare	.....	19	.....	.....
Galway	79	190	425	452
Westport	221	.....	529	720
Killala	.....	.....	.....	514
Sligo	2,114	657	2,961	4,079
Ballyshannon	154	71	86	200
Donegal	2	.....	113	.....
Londonderry	1,580	1,852	2,582	2,888
Larne	.....	.....	137	.....
Belfast	3,024	2,637	6,851	7,943
Newry	945	725	1,374	1,591
Strangford	117	41	349	169
Drogheda	.....	60	90	.....
Kilrush	4	.....	.....	.....
Kinsale	2	.....	.....	.....
	19,206	12,013	28,204	34,155

SCOTLAND.

Dumfries	.....	137	.....	.....
Ayr	221	24	.....	40
Inverness	.....	138	.....	361
Cromarty	276	298	638	460
Greenock	1,140	1,458	1,716	2,988
Campbell Town	.....	192	110	.....
Glasgow	462	168	160	176
Stranrae	87	75	60	.....
Peter Herd	29	41	18	13
Dundee	99	194	439	249
Grangemouth	.....	.....	.....	196
Leith	661	622	1,145	664
Aberdeen	647	116	478	158
Isla	358	601	181	.....
Annan	391	.....	175	.....
Alloa	87	.....	231	.....
Leven	.....	39	112	.....
Irvin	.....	6	37	.....
Kirkaldy	33	47	.....	.....
Tobermory	99	40	.....	.....
Troon	1	.....	.....	.....
	4,591	4,196	5,500	5,354

LOWER PORTS.

Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, West Indies, &c.	339	359	561	424

EMIGRANT DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, 12th December, 1834.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

No. 9.—Comparative Statement of the number of Emigrants arrived at Quebec since the year 1829 inclusive.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 217-3, p. 703.*)

Where from.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
England and Wales	3,565	6,799	10,343	17,481	5,198	6,799
Ireland	9,614	18,300	34,133	28,204	12,013	19,206
Scotland	2,643	2,450	5,354	5,500	4,196	4,591
Hamburgh and Gibraltar				15		
Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, West Indies, &c.	123	451	424	546	345	339
	15,945	28,000	50,254	51,746	21,752	30,935
Grand total						198,632

Emigrant Department,
Quebec, 12th December, 1834.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

No. 10. - Distribution of Emigrants arrived at Quebec in the year 1834 :—

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 217-3, p. 704.*)

Lower Canada.		
City and District of Quebec	1,500	
District of Three Rivers	350	
District of St. Francis and Eastern Townships	640	
City and District of Montreal	1,200	
Ottawa District	400	
Total to Lower Canada		4,090
Upper Canada.		
Ottawa, Bathurst and Midland and Eastern Districts as far as Kingston, included	1,000	
District of Newcastle and Townships in the vicinity of the Bay of Quinté	2,650	
Toronto and the Home District includes settlements round Lake Simcoe	8,000	
Hamilton, Guelph and Huron tract, and Situations adjacent	2,660	
Niagara Frontier and District including the line of the Welland Canal and round the head of Lake Ontario to Hamilton	3,300	
Settlements bordering on Lake Erie including the London District, Adelaide Settlement and to Lake St. Clair	4,600	
Total to Upper Canado		22,210
Died of cholera in Upper and Lower Canada	800	
Returned to United Kingdom	350	
Gone to the United States	3,485	
		4,635
Total		30,935

Emigration Department,
Quebec, 12th December, 1834.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

No. 11.—RETURN of the number of Emigrants arrived at New York from the United Kingdom for the last Six Years :—

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 217-3, p. 705.*)

—	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.
In the year 1829	8,110	2,443	948	11,501
" 1830	16,350	3,497	1,584	21,433
" 1831	13,808	6,721	2,078	22,607
" 1832	18,947	6,050	3,286	28,283
" 1833				16,100
To 20th November, 1834				26,540
Total				126,464

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, 12th December, 1834.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

No. 12.—A List of the Vessels wrecked coming to Quebec last Spring with the number of lives lost.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 217-3, p. 706.*)

1834 Early in Spring	—		Lives lost
	James of Workington, Captain Crooks, wrecked on Saint Paul's Island		
	Noon, of Sunderland, Capt Phillips..Do.		
	Isabella of Workington, with 130 emigrants, 7 drowned, remainder suffered great distress, wreck'd on Saint Paul's Island		7
	Bark, name unknown, same place		
	Brig James from Limerick, Capt. Laiddle lost on the great Bank Newfoundland		250
	Bark Astrea, near Cape Breton, all lost		271
	Fidelity, Clark, from Dublin, same place, crew & passengers saved, 29 died of fatigue		29
	Bark Edward Chapman, near Scutari		
	Brig Columbus, same place		
	Ship name unknown, little Island		
	Brig Trafalgar, from St. John, New Brunswick, Cape Breton		
	Brig from West of England near Arichat with 180 Passengers, only 7 saved		173
	Brig from West of England with 280 passengers near Eusebo, Gut of Canso, no lives lost		
	Brig Resolution, Turnbull with 223 wreck'd near Spit Island S.E. coast of Newfoundland, 1 Boy & all Passenger's luggage lost		1
	Bark Juno, arrived at Richibucto with 233 Emigrants taken from a wreck at sea		
	Patriot from Sunderland on Cape Rosier, Gulf of St Lawrence		
	Scarboro Castle, at sea		
	Longitude	41	731

Number of Ships lost 17.

Recapitulation of lives lost		
Isabella	7	
Brig James	250	
Astrea	271	
Fidelity	29	
Brig from West of England Name unknown near Arichat	173	
Resolution	1	
	731	
Total number of persons lost by shipwreck on board vessels bound to Quebec in year 1834		731
Died of Cholera and other diseases at Grosse Isle Quarantine		264
		995

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, 12th December, 1834.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

No. 13.—NOTES BY THE EMIGRATION AGENT.

(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 217-3 p. 708.)

Extract from the several Weekly Reports made to the Governor in Chief by the Chief Agent for Emigration at Quebec.

Week ending 10th May, 1834.

Finding that Masters of Ships continue to levy the Tax on Emigrants, I forwarded Printed Notices to Grosse Isle to inform them that there is no Law for such impost.

Week ending May 17th.

The Emigrants already arrived this season are in general, possessed of considerable property, Chiefly small Farmers and dealers, the number of persons of the working classes, is under an average of former years, and of that class already arrived, they are in general amply provided to pay their way to their destinations or to such situations as I consider best to direct them, good house servants are much wanted in this City and Montreal and the demand for all persons of the Working classes cannot be better. I have much difficulty in getting Ship Captains to refund to the Emigrants the amount of the late Tax which they illegally collected from them; up to this day I have succeded in getting them back above five hundred Pounds. Many melancholy Shipwrecks have taken place this Spring among Emigrant Vessels coming to this Port.

Week ending 31st May.

The Emigrants arrived this week were in general in Good circumstances, the City is remarkably free of Emigrants at present considering the great number that has already arrived at so early a period. I succeeded in getting the Capitation Tax refunded to over One Thousand Emigrants on Friday and Saturday. Attendance is given at this office from Seven in the morning until dark to afford the numerous Applicants every aid to get away; nearly all the surviving Emigrants that have been Shipwrecked in the Gulf have come up, for such as stood in need I got gratutous passage to Montreal.

Week ending 7th June.

This office continues to be exceedingly crowded daily by Emigrants soliciting aid to recover the Capitation Tax; the Captains of the Ship Home from Dublin, and Active from Londonderry which arrived this day have refused to refund the Tax, which I ascertained clearly to have been advanced by the Emigrants. The situation of the city is remarkably satisfactory, as regards the Emigrant population.

Week ending 14th June.

The Emigrants arrived this week have in general proceeded to Upper Canada; some labourers, servants and tradesmen remain employed at Quebec and Montreal. This City is unusually free from distress or want among the Emigrant population, through the aid of the Collector of Customs. I have got it so arranged that the Masters of Ships are prevented from landing the Emigrants and their baggage late in the evening risking the night's exposure unless when going by Steam Boat. A number of farming labourers, late the Tenantry of Lord Suffield arrived this week, they were recommended by the Secretary of State to this Department as also some other Small parties of Emigrants from various Estates all were well provided and I forwarded them as requested to their several destinations. I got the Capitation Tax very generally refunded to all the Emigrants that arrived this and the preceding Week with the exception of the Ship Home from Dublin.

Week ending 21st June.

A considerable number of persons of the working classes arrived this week, principally from Ireland, they were apparently all able to pay their way, the great demand in Upper Canada for persons of the Working class and particularly at public works for labourers and Artificers with the high rate of wages induced nearly the whole to proceed thither. I have Reports this week from the Emigrant Agents at Toronto, Lachine, Prescott and By-town all testifying as to the good circumstances of the Emigrant population and to the total absence of Sickness or distress among them so far this Season.

This City and Montreal has never been more free from inconvenience from an Emigrant population, and the interference of the benevolent has been less required this Season than for the last five years. From the competition between the Steam Boats here and the forwarding boats above Montreal, Emigrants may now be got from Quebec to Prescott for about One Dollar each Adult.

Week ending 5th July.

The Emigrants arrived this week consist principally of tradesmen, farmers and labourers, of whom very few are now in Quebec.

Week ending 12th July.

The Emigrants arrived this week are very respectable, all in good health and spirits, the great demand for persons of the working classes throughout the Upper Province hastens them forward, the facilities of transport is a further inducement. I got the head money refunded to nearly all the Emigrants arrived this week. The total Sum refunded since the 12th of May to this date is about two thousand five hundred Pounds.

Week ending 19th July.

In consequence of the low rate of transport and great competition this season on the route from Quebec to Kington, the head Money refunded to the Emigrants is ample to pay a common passage to Prescott.

Week ending 9th August.

By the Kingston, from Liverpool a Mr. Farmer (strongly recommended to this Department) and Family came Passengers, he proceeds for the present to Sorel, he has with him fifty head of live Stock of the most approved English Breeds.

Week ending 16th August.

The greater proportion of the Emigrants arrived this week from Scotland and the North of Ireland, and all had ample means to proceed to Upper Canada whither they were destined.

Week ending 6th September.

By the explosion of one of the Boilers of the Lady of the Lake, Steam Boat on Sunday Morning Six lives have been lost, they were passengers by the Conference from Leith, one of them Mr. W. Ronaldson has left considerable property, An Inventory of which I had taken, and Cash amounting to near Four hundred Pounds I lodged in the Montreal Bank, and his other effects have been stored.

Week ending 20th September.

The Emigrants this week are all in comfortable circumstances, the greater part, have proceeded to Upper Canada. In the Concord from London, there were 20 Boys sent out by the London Childrens Friend Society.

Week ending 27th September.

Seventy-three Saxon Emigrants arrived this week and proceeded to Upper Canada, they appear to be a healthy able bodied, industrious people, I gave them orders for employment at the Long Sault Canal.

Week ending 4th October.

Labourers are much wanted about town to get in the potato crop, and at Cornwall and the Long Sault Canal, Shoemakers and Tailors are in great request, at high Wages. Quebec is unusually free from an Emigrant population. Navigation closes 1st December, no Emigrants unprovided for remain in Quebec.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

No. 14.—QUEBEC EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

(Archives, Series, Q., Vol. 216-1 p. 25).

The Committee of Management of the Quebec Emigrant Society have to report the conclusion of their Proceedings under the Provincial Statute 2 Will. 4 Cap. 17, as far as relates to the transportation of poor and destitute Emigrants to the places of their destination.

During the period of the Navigation, from May to November, 1833 inclusive, they have forwarded the following numbers namely:—

Adults	1,330
Under 14 years	479
Under 7 years	531
Total	2,340

The Total number of Emigrants arrived at this Port during the past Season is stated at about 22,000, being a diminution of nearly 30,000 in comparison to the Emigration of 1832. With respect to the causes of this large diminution, the Committee are not called upon to advance any opinion beyond the dread naturally excited at Home by the calamitous details and recollections of the malady of 1832.

Of the immigration of 1833, about 16,000 persons arrived previous to the first of August of whom only about seven hundred made application to this Society for relief; a fact which shows the foresight of those whose means enabled them to reach these shores during the fine season of the year—of the remaining 6,000 who arrived previous to October a different opinion must be given, although having left Home at so late a period, they could hardly expect to obtain permanent employment in this Province so as to provide against the exigencies of a Canadian winter, it would appear that they were inadequately provided with funds, nearly 1,700 of the number having received the assistance of the Society.

The Committee are well satisfied from the experience of 1832, to find that His Majesty's Government have put a stop to the Emigration of Pensioners on receiving a commuted Allowance and a Lot of Land.

The number of Emigrants being so much diminished last Season, a corresponding diminution in the receipts from the Emigrant Fund was the natural result. The Committee therefore, taking into consideration the Surplus expenditure of 1832, which was to be provided for out of the receipt of last Season, made a very practicable reduction in the expenses of the Society giving up the Emigrant Shed in St. Paul's Street, and

reducing the Salaries paid from 250 to £136 per Annum. Considering also, that the Act 2, Will. 4 Cap. 17 would cease its operation on the first of May next, they have been careful to keep their expenditure as near as possible within their receipts, so that at the end of the year the balance will not be considerable.

The total Amount available to the Society from the produce of the Emigrant Act is understood to be about £1,180. As far as the Accounts have been received the Expenditnre is :—

Passages in 1833	£ 605
Provisions	15
Remaining due from last Season	375
Estimated Salaries and expens s to May 1834	190
	£1,185

The Committee beg to mention the receipt of a letter written in Germ n by Mr. Bagelman, of Bremen, soliciting to be informed by the Society if any Encouragement would be held out to German Emigrants wishing to settle in Upper or Lower Canada. The Committee answered this application, informing the writer that no assistance in Money could be expected, but that German Emigrants would doubtless be received here with Kindness, and if provided with means might be advantageously settled in various parts of the two Provinces.

The Emigration of the year 1833 shows no great difference in the proportion of Adults as compared to that of 1832; but it may be remarked that Young Females of good Character seeking service formed a larger proportion of the whole than before. It is worthy of notice also, that the Parents have this year been much less encumbered with young children, a circumstance which must have proved of material advantage to them in their speedy settlement in the Country. The following comparative view of the Emigration of 1832-3 will establish the correctness of this remark :—

Forwarded.	1832.	1833.
Adults	2,868	1,330
Under 14	875	479
Under 7	1,168	531

The Accounts required to be delivered to the three Branches of the Legislature through the Commissioners under the Act 2, William. 4, Cap 17, together with the Lists of the Emigrants forwarded and their full description, will be commenced forthwith and completed, if possible, at the time prescribed by Law for that purpose.

The Committee beg to acknowledge the readiness with which the Steamboat proprietors met their Views by acceding to their request that, following the precedent of 1832, they would reduce the price of passage one half from the 1st of October to the end of the navigation; and they also think proper to mention that they have been informed by their Secretary of numerous instances in which the Agents have taken upon themselves to forward poor persons, who, from various causes did not strictly come under the rules of this Society, yet were nevertheless deserving of relief.

The Committee would now have concluded their Report, but very strong opinions are entertained by a large portion of their Body as to the inexpediency at least if not the injustice of the Tax—the proceeds of which have been in part entrusted to them for distribution.

The Members of the Committee who hold these opinions feel apprehensive lest a statement merely of their proceedings would imply an unqualified approbation of this Tax, and of the practical effects resulting from the mode in which it is collected and applied.

The Committee have been therefore called upon to add that many strong and weighty objections have been advanced by a large portion of their Body against the principles upon which the Tax is founded as well as against its details in execution,

these objections, however. have been so met by counter reasons founded on the expediency of the measure and the difficulty of creating a fund to obviate the evils, which, too frequently, beset the Emigrant on his arrival, as to influence the opinions of, probably an equally large portion of the Committee.

Amidst these conflicting opinions there are also some upon which all parties are agreed ; and these the Committee would press most earnestly upon the attention of the public.

However they may differ as to the means of creating a fund for charitable appropriation to the Emigrants the Committee are quite assured that such would be necessary to obviate some of theevils inevitably incidental to Emigration ; And they do not conceive that under present circumstances, one adequate to them can be derived from private subscriptions : means must be adopted to meet cases of peculiar hardship and the case of the Sick, always far above the average in the same number of persons.

It appears that passages have been provided for Emigrants in a proportion no larger than one-ninth or one-tenth of the whole, this shews a much smaller proportion of actual pauperism than is commonly imagined, or could have been anticipated.

It is also to be observed that a heavy charge upon this fund might be removed altogether, if measures were taken in England to induce or compel the Parishes who send out their Paupers to this Country to advance funds sufficient for the Location of their families, and for the placing their funds in the hands of authorized Agents here, to be applied under the local authorities to this purpose.

The Committee have been through the whole of the period desirous of diffusing correct information as to the situation of the Emigrant on his arrival here, that he might be prepared to cope with the evils unavoidable in a Country where the demand for labour is unequal, the best chance for it remote, and where the inclemency of climate multiplies his wants.

They have availed themselves of every opportunity of doing so but they think that much remains to be done in this respect, as well as in guarding the Emigrant against the impositions to which he is liable, in what relates to his Passage and Provisions for the Voyage. Means should be taken in the Mother Country to apprize the Fathers of Families, inthat class who are desirous of emigrating that unless they are provided with Funds, and these are well husbanded, their Emigration will involve them in greater misery than that from which they fly.

By a course of proceeding founded on these views the Committee conceive the possibility of so abating the evils to which the Emigrant is liable, as ultimately to supersede the necessity of any fund beyond what might be required to meet cases of incidental distress from Shipwreck, or death in the Parents, and the support of Hospitals for the Sick

In conclusion, the Committee are desirous of recommending under the uncertainty which necessarily prevails at present as to the funds which may be at the disposal of the Society for the ensuing Season, that measures should be immediately taken to apprize those interested that no reliance can be placed upon assistance of this nature, that expectations which might otherwise be raised might not be disappointed, and the misery consequent thereon, as far as possible be prevented.

All which, &c.

(Signed) D. DALY,
President Q.E.S.

(Signed) J. C. Fisher,
Secretary.

Quebec, January 13th, 1834.

No 15—Lord Aylmer to Mr. Stanley.

(Archives, Series Q, Vol. 216-1, p. 15.)

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec,
4th April, 1834.

Sir.—I have delayed answering your confidential communication of the 4th August last, relating to the Act of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada (which Act expires in May next) imposing a Tax on Emigrants arriving by Sea, at the Ports of Lower Canada, being uncertain whether any attempt would be made to renew it in the House of Assembly.

Soon after the commencement of the late Session, however, a Bill was introduced for the purpose of containing the Act in question, whereupon I sent down a Message to the Legislative Council and House of Assembly (of which I have the honour of transmitting a copy herewith) intimating to them that it would be my duty to reserve the Bill, if brought up to me, for the Signification of His Majesty's pleasure, and recommending that a temporary provision should be made for the relief of sick and indigent Emigrants. The Bill, nevertheless, has passed the two Houses, without containing any such provision, and it will be transmitted along with other reserved Bills, passed during the late Session, for the Signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

Anticipating, however, the possibility of the Bill being favourably considered by His Majesty's Government, I have caused a Duplicate certified Copy of it to be prepared, which is herewith transmitted, and I take leave to request that the earliest intimation of the decision of Government upon it may be communicated to me, in order that if favourable, its provisions may be carried into effect during the ensuing Season.

I am fully aware of the objections to this Bill existing in Upper Canada, and that it is likewise opposed by persons engaged in the Shipping Interest in this Province, but unquestionably in so far as regards the Public at large in Lower Canada, and more especially the Inhabitants of Quebec and Montreal, the effects of it are highly beneficial; for it relieves them from the burden of providing for indigent Sick Emigrants which has heretofore been effected by means of charitable Contributions in those Cities.

The pressure of that burthen may be easily conceived when it is recollected that during the last three years, the number of Emigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, exceded one hundred and twenty four Thousand, of whom the large proportion consisted of persons in indigent circumstances. Such of those who were in health went forward into the Country, leaving their Sick (which after a long Voyage, under circumstances calculated to produce disease, could not fail to be numerous) to the chances of being taken care of by those amongst whom they were left.

Under such circumstances the aid derived from the tax levied on Emigrants prove highly beneficial as appears by the Report of the last Season, of the Emigrant Society of Quebec, a copy of which I have now the honour of transmitting, together with Statements shewing the numbers of Sick Emigrants received, during the same period, into the General Hospital of Montreal and the Emigrant Hospital at Quebec.

The Amount of the Emigrant Tax during the last Season was £4,298. 7s. 3d. Sterling which under the Provisions of the Act was equally divided between the Cities of Quebec and Montreal and it is greatly to be apprehended that if this resource be now with held, the Inhabitants of those Cities will not come forward and contribute from their own means to the relief of sick and indigent Emigrants as they have done heretofore when the Emigration to the Canadas was upon a more limited Scale than it has been during the last few years, and is likely to be in future.

It is to be observed that the whole produce of the Emigrant Tax is applied to the care and Medical treatment of Sick Emigrants, and to the furnishing to the Emigrants who stand in need of such assistance, the means of transporting themselves and families to Upper Canada, and to their respective destinations in this Province.

Under all the circumstances as connected with the Bill for levying a Tax upon Emigrants arriving by sea at the Ports of Lower Canada, I take leave to recommend it to the favourable consideration of His Majesty's Government.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
AYLMER.

The Right Honourable,
Mr. Stanley,
&c., &c., &c.

P. S.—Since the above was written a Memorial addressed to me by the Emigrant Society of Quebec has been received of which a Copy will be found along with the other documents adverted to in the body of this Dispatch, and I take leave to call your particular attention to it as being calculated to shew the necessity of making some provision from the Public Funds for the relief of sick and indigent Emigrants.

A.

No. 16.—Lord Aylmer to Mr. Stanley.

(Archives, Series Q, Vol. 216-3 p. 636).

Sorel, Lower Canada, June 16, 1834.

(Extract). Some alarm has been created at Quebec arising from the numerous cases of Typhus fever which have occurred on board of Passage Ships with Emigrants from Ireland, and from the circumstances of a few cases of Asiatic Cholera on board of others. But the whole of the Sick having been landed at the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, about thirty Miles below Quebec, I trust the existence of disease will be confined to the Hospital at that Station.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
AYLMER.

The Right Honourable
Mr. Stanley, &c., &c.

No. 17.—Mr. W. H. Draper to Lord Aberdeen.

(Archives, Series Q, Vol. 225-2, p. 214).

27 Norfolk Street, Strand,
24th February, 1835.

My Lord,—I have only just become aware through the medium of the public prints that His Majesty's Government contemplate the allowance of an Act of the Legislature of Lower Canada by which a capitation tax is imposed on all passengers arriving in that Province by sea from any port in the United Kingdom.

A tax similar to this was imposed in the years 1831-2, and most justly called forth an expression of the sentiments of the Legislature of Upper Canada on this question. I beg leave respectfully to refer Your Lordship to the sound and constitutional reasoning in that address feeling confident, that hitherto it has remained wholly unanswered.

It was understood, during the last sitting of the Legislature of Upper Canada that a similar measure was in progress before the Assembly of the Lower Province, and an address praying His Majesty not to assent to any such bill was adopted.

In both the addresses to which I refer the right of the province of Lower Canada to impose such a duty was strongly contested and without hoping to add any force to the arguments there urged, I will briefly recapitulate some of the objections to this measure :—

It is an imposition of a duty, by a local legislature upon all his Majesty's subjects, whose pleasure or business may occasion them to land in Lower Canada, involving a most important principle, for the amount of the tax is a secondary consideration, as the right to impose it being once admitted it may be carried to any extent till it amounts to an absolute exclusion of British subjects from a British province. It cannot be assimilated to the imposition of duties on merchandise, the principle of which is wholly different and in which case the interests of the Upper Province are expressly guarded by the Imperial act 3, Geo. 4. c, 119, sec. 29—nor is it any more defensible on any ground of policy which should be recognized by the mother country, as it has a direct tendency to check emigration and thereby seriously affect the interests of the colonies, and more especially of Upper Canada.

I think I may further venture to urge that a parallel instance of the imposition of a personal tax on every subject visiting a particular section of the British dominion cannot be found. Were this tax confined to those who are or intend to be domiciled in the Province by whose enactment it is imposed, there might be no just ground of complaint but when its operation is extended to residents of the sister Colony and to emigrants from the British Isles who merely desire to pass through Lower Canada to their destination it becomes palpably unjust for while the whole fund is received in that province, one of the uses to which it is applied is to transfer to the Upper Province as speedily as possible, those emigrants. who on arriving there require assistance, while not the smallest portion of this fund is transmitted with them to forward them to their ultimate destination. And I have reason to believe that instances may be found where widows and orphans have been returned in a state of utter destitution, by the same means, without ever proceeding beyond Quebec.

It is not to be denied that a large number of persons in a state of great indigence are annually thrown upon the charity of the inhabitants of Quebec and Montreal, but it is no less true that the same burden is imposed to an equal extent compared with their resources on the principal towns of the Upper Province. The admission of the evil however by no means admits the propriety of the enactment in question and a resort to it can only be justified when the less objectionable modes and expedients have been tried in vain. The regulation of emigration by the Mother country and the provision of a fund for the *actual settlement* of destitute emigrants to be levied at the different ports of embarkation in the United Kingdom would be free from the principal objections to the present system and would probably without checking emigration to any great extent greatly diminish the evils now complained of.

If it is right that Lower Canada should impose such a tax to provide a fund to relieve the sick and destitute emigrants and forward them to their place of destination, which is the alleged object, it must be equally right that Upper Canada to which at least two thirds of these emigrants proceed, should pursue a similar course. The sick and destitute will not the less require relief and assistance when they arrive at the boundary between the two Provinces than they did when they arrived at Quebec. If the necessity of the case justifies this imposition in one province it will equally justify it in the other, and the unfortunate emigrants after paying for leave to pass through Lower Canada may be called upon to pay for their entry to the Upper Province.

This enactment involves also a departure from the principle on which the apportionment of duties on merchandise raised in Lower Canada is regulated—Upper Canada receives a part of these duties in proportion to her consumption of the articles on which those duties are imposed, and it seems but equally just that she should receive a portion of this tax raised to meet a peculiar evil corresponding to the portion of the very same evil which is inflicted on her which is not however the case.

In conclusion, my Lord, I beg leave to apologise for this intrusion on your time and attention. But well aware as I am that this imposition is viewed in Upper Canada as unconstitutional and oppressive, and that such sentiments have been expressed by its Legislature on former occasions, I cannot refrain from endeavouring to draw your Lordship's attention to it again. It is possible that the period during which your Lordship has presided at the Colonial office has been too short to permit you to have viewed all the bearings of the question—and I would rather incur the charge of presumption in thus addressing your Lordship, than feel myself guilty of neglecting any opportunity of urging the reconsideration of a question on which so deep an interest is felt in my adopted country.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

WM. H. DRAPER.

To the Right Honble. the Earl of Aberdeen,
&c., &c., &c.

STATE PAPERS, LOWER CANADA.

Governor Lord Aylmer, 1832.

Q. 201—1.

1831.

November 8, Sherbrooke. Petition of C. M. Hyndman, crier of the Court of King's Bench for the inferior district of St. Francis, praying for a salary. Page 195

November 9, Sherbrooke. Petition of Charles Antoine Godefroy de Tonnancour for salary as coroner. 193

November 29, Montreal. Chief Justice Reid to Craig, Civil Secretary. Represents the propriety of an increase to his salary and allowance owing to the extent of his work. 196

1832.

January 1, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 1). Sends schedule of dispatches sent to the Colonial Secretary in 1831. 1

Enclosed. Schedule. 2

January 1, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 2). Sends half yearly return of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils for Lower Canada. 10

Enclosed. Return. 11

January 9, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 3). Transmits petition from the Presbytery of Quebec in communion with the Church of Scotland for a participation in the benefits of the clergy reserves. 19

Enclosed. Petition. 20

Jannary 19, Three Rivers. Explanation by the magistrates of the manner in which prisoners escaped and recommendation for additional precautions. 199

January 20, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 4). Sends transcript of proceedings of Executive Council of Lower Canada to 31st December, 1831. 26

January 23, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 5). Has received dispatches according to schedule. 27

Enclosed. Schedule. 28

January 26, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 6). The Committee of Assembly reported that all the judges, including the Chief Justice, should be disqualified from having seats in the Legislative Council. This clause defeated in the Assembly. The pensions and retiring allowances to the judges to be charged to the casual and territorial revenue. The bill makes the Legislative Council a tribunal for the trial of impeachments, without appeal; but a clause to that effect was negatived. Does not think that there was any attempt to infringe the prerogatives of the Crown in the bill which is so contrary to the instructions that he (Aylmer) had reserved it, but urged its being assented to. The favourable disposition of the Assembly towards providing for the salaries, pensions and incidental expenses of the judges. Sends copy of the bill without remarks. 30

Enclosed. Bill. 36

January 26, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 7). Thinks it probable that the civil list, limited as it is, may be entirely reduced or so altered that he would be unable to assent to it, if it passes the Council, which he doubts. The evils resulting from this course, but it may be attended with benefit. The minority on the civil list will be respectable in point of numbers, talent and respectability and no cry can be raised against government the public being satisfied with the reasonableness of the proposition. The conduct to be observed with respect to the civil list which will prevent any lasting evil from the reservation. Thinks the concessions made to the Assembly have

1832.

produced the feeling that nothing that it asks will be refused, if it is steady and persevering in its demands. The Assembly should be undeceived in this and there is no more propitious time than the present. The repeal of the Act 14 Geo. III, cap. 88 is only conditional and it revives on the colonial legislature not agreeing as to the disposal of the revenues. Page 41

Enclosed. Message to the Assembly with the civil list. 45

Civil list. 47

January 27, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 8). Sends copy of resolutions introduced by Bourdages into the Assembly which were negatived by 37 votes to 22, the object being to make the Legislative Council elective. The change in the Assembly since last year. The public satisfied with things as they are. 48

Enclosed. Resolutions lost on 16th January. 51

The same in French. 58

February 5, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). His apprehensions as to the fate of the civil list realised by its rejection; the minority smaller than he expected for reasons given. The Assembly is considering the estimates. The supply bill must be reserved; he must provide for the embarrassments caused by the suspension of payments. The rejection of the civil list will not cause irritation on his part. Advises that a dissolution of the present House should not be resorted to as it would produce an excitement that could not be caused by other means. The Canadian people are loyal, peaceable and well disposed and the members of the Assembly (with a few exceptions) do not use systematic opposition to His Majesty's government. But the Canadians require management, being full of suspicions and jealousies of the intentions of persons in authority. At present the public mind is perfectly tranquil. Explained that much of the action of the Assembly, which appeared unfavourable at a distance was due to the hostility to the present Chief Justice and to Stuart, Attorney General who was regarded as his probable successor. Calls attention to the method by which the salary of the civil secretary should be provided. The danger of allowing it to be placed under the power of the Assembly. 65

February 13, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 9). Dispatches received according to schedule. 72

Enclosed. Schedule. 73

February 25, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 10). Prorogued the provincial Parliament on this date and sends his speech, &c. 75

Enclosed. List of bills assented to and reserved and Governor's speech. 76, 82

February 25, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 11). Sends copy of Act to impose a tax on emigrants arriving from the United Kingdom. 86

February 27, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 12). Transmits resolution of the Assembly showing that it fully persists in the prayer for the dismissal of the Attorney General. 88

Enclosed. Resolution. 89

February 27, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 13). Transmits address from the Assembly with charges against Mr. Justice Kerr, puisné judge of King's Bench. Calls attention to the resolution, that the offices of puisné judge of King's Bench and surrogate judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty are incompatible in the same person. Has found no inconvenience from the practice. 90

Enclosed. Address. 92

Answer to the address. 97

February 27, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 14). Transmits memoir from the Quebec Emigrant Society with documents. Also remarks of the emigrant agent on the memoir. 100

Enclosed. Address to the Governor. 102

Address to intending emigrants. 105

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1832.

Petition to Colonial Secretary. Page 111
Remarks by Buchanan, emigration agent. 118
Other documents. 123 to 128

February 27, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 15). Has, in consequence of the Assembly not discussing the civil list, reserved the supply bill. The consequent suspension of issues for salaries but light and fuel are required for the gaols and court houses and food for the prisoners; must issue warrants for these on his own responsibility. 129

February 28, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 16). Has received address for information as to reserved bills. The anxiety for an answer. 131
Enclosed. Address. 133

February 29, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 17). Transmits application from Captain Bayfield for land according to his rank. Recommends the application. 134
Enclosed. Application from Captain Bayfield. 136
Certificate by Barrie of the services of Bayfield. 138

March 2, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 18). Had informed Messrs. Papineau and Neilson that they had been appointed to the Executive Council. Owing to the rules of the Assembly they were unable to accept the offices. Transmits letters from Papineau and Neilson. 140
Enclosed. L. J. Papineau to the governor. 142
John Neilson to the governor. 143

March 2, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). Had sent in his public letter information that Messrs. Papineau and Neilson had declined the offer of a seat in the Executive Council, but the offer had done good as showing that they had been invited behind the scenes so that those who have been censuring the Executive Council cannot now assert that anything takes place there which will not bear the light. 145

March 3, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 19). At the desire of Gore, transmits memorial and letters by William Rogers for a grant of land. 147
Enclosed. Rogers to Gore. Encloses memorial. 149
Memorial. 150
Gore to Aylmer. Forwards and recommends the application of Rogers. 153

March 3, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 20). Sends resolution of the Assembly to have the post office department in Lower Canada placed under its control. 155
Enclosed. Resolution. 156

March 8, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 21). Sends memorial from Christie for remuneration for his services as chairman of the quarter sessions of Quebec. Had only sent it because of the urgency of Christie's representations. 157
Enclosed. Letter and memorial from Christie, and other documents. 159 to 167

March 8, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 22). Sends comparative statement of the estimate of Civil expenditure and of the sums voted by the legislature. 168
Enclosed. Comparative statement. 170
Statement of items not voted by the Assembly. 187
Statement of items only voted in part. 188
Note of items in which the vote of the Assembly exceeded the estimate. 189
Remarks on the items. 190

March 8, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 23). Transmits copy of the statutes, rules and regulations for the government of the medical faculty of McGill College also the names of the medical gentlemen connected with the University. 201
Enclosed. Statutes and other papers. 203 to 214.

GOVERNOR LORD AYLMER, 1832.

Q. 201—2.

1832.

March 10, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 24). Transmits memorial from Mr. Justice Kerr for leave of absence to proceed to England to exonerate himself from certain charges. Page 316

Enclosed. Kerr to Aylmer. Sends memorial to be forwarded to Goderich. 317

Petition of Kerr to Goderich. 318

Petition of Kerr to the House of Assembly. 320

Other documents. 325 to 331

March 11, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 25). Transmits petition from John McLean. 332

Enclosed. Petition. 333

March 19, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 26). Transmits statement of average price of agricultural produce and labour for 1831. 336

Enclosed. Statement. 338

March 21, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 27). Sends another memorial from Coffin for his salary as chairman of Quarter Sessions at Three Rivers. 340

Enclosed. Memorial from Thomas Coffin. 342

March 21, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 28). Transmits memorial from the Committee of Trade of Quebec on the Act for imposing a duty on emigrants from the United Kingdom. 346

Enclosed. Memorial. 347

March 22, Aylmer to Goderich (No. 29). Transmits Act to repeal duties on molasses and coffee and to diminish duties on tobacco. 356

Enclosed. The Act. 358

March 23, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 30). Transmits copy of letter from Matthew Bell proposing the renewal of the lease of the St. Maurice forges for ten or fifteen years at the same rent of £500 a year. From his punctuality and the employment he affords recommends the acceptance of the offer. 362

Enclosed. Bell to Craig. Offer to renew the lease. 364

Other papers respecting the forges. 367, 370

March 24, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 31). Sends eight bills reserved on the recommendation of the law officers of the Crown. Will send the reasons by a subsequent dispatch. 371

April 2, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 32). Has received dispatches as by schedule annexed. 372

Enclosed. Schedule. 373

April 2, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 33). Transmits titles of the eight reserved bills with the opinion of the law officers of the Crown. 375

Enclosed. Titles of reserved bills with opinion opposite each. 376

April 5, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 34). Transmits memorial from Mrs. Ogden for leave to purchase 10,000 acres of Crown and Clergy reserves on the principle of remission established in the case of military officers, on the ground of her late husband's services. Can give no opinion on the services of her late husband but the son has been acting as principal law officer since the suspension of the Attorney General and has given satisfaction. 396

Enclosed. Memorial and other papers. 398

April 13, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). Has observed that a company has been formed in London to acquire and settle Crown Lands in Lower Canada; has had a statement prepared of the clergy and Crown Lands which are surveyed and disposable. The pretensions of the Assembly to dispose of all the Crown lands. The necessity that the executive government should have a revenue; this can only be obtained by the disposal of the lands. 404

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1832.

Enclosed. Statement of the vacant Crown lands. Page 407
Note of apparent discrepancy in the blue book and in the statement to the Commissioner of Crown Lands. 408
Extract from the *Minerve* (in French) in opposition to the practice by the Imperial government of granting charters to companies to carry on business in Lower Canada. 409
April 16, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (separate) sends requisition for stationary. 414
April 16, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 35). Transmits memorial from Mr. Justice Kerr for a grant of Crown lands. 415
Enclosed. Memorial. 416
Minute of council. Extract dated 26th June, 1812, on the recommendation for Kerr and others to be appointed to the Executive Council. 422
April 18, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 36). Transmits memorial from Captain Elliott, late of the Indian department for half-pay in consideration of his services during the war of 1812. 424
Enclosed. Memorial. 426
List of officers entitled to half-pay in 1787 and 1788 for previous services. 429
Certificate of the correctness of the list. 431
May 1, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 37). Dispatches received according to schedule annexed. 432
Enclosed. Schedule. 433
May 2, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 38). Mr. Justice Rolland has paid the sum of £59. 15. 6. on account of fees on his commission. 434
Enclosed. Mr. Justice Rolland to Craig. Has paid the fees on his commission of £59. 15. 6. as directed. 436
May 3, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (separate). Transmits petition from J. McNicol for leave to use the the name and bear the arms of the late Lieut. Colonel John Nairne. 437
Enclosed. Petition. 438
May 5, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 39). The Bishop of Fusala has no feeling of mortification at the decision respecting his appointment to the Executive Council. The Council should be divested of its functions as a court of appeal, as probably not one member of the legal profession will be in it. If the cases were confined to those of equity the duties might be executed by the members but there are often cases involving intricate law points on which those who had not studied law were not capable of pronouncing an opinion. A court of appeal will probably be constituted in the province; the Executive Council would also, he thought, be relieved of the duties of a board of Audit and become altogether a body to advise and assist the governor in the administration. The question of its powers and responsibilities, as it seems a hardship that only the Governor is responsible for following its advice. Suggests thatthe Executive Council might be reduced to five, three to be a quorum. 440
May 6, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 40). Sends statement of the rent from the clergy reserves in Lower Canada for the year ending 1st June, 1831; that for the year ending on 1st June, 1832, shall be sent as soon as it can be prepared. 445
Enclosed. Statement for 1831. 446
May 8, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 41). Had agreed with Routh as to the propriety of a transfer of the locks but not to recommend it so positively as to require a decision. Doubts if the legislature would accept, with that of Upper Canada, the transfer of the Rideau Canal. 448
May 9, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 42). The individual named James Fraser, described as a fraudulent bankrupt is not in confinement as reported, in any of the gaols of the provinces. 451

1832.
May 28, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich. Is transmitting the Blue book for 1831. The cause of the delay. Page 453

May 29, Downing Street. Howick to Stephen. Transmits for consideration the Act respecting the duties on molasses, coffee and tobacco. 357

May 31, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 43). Reports the riot at Montreal, during which three lives were lost and some people wounded by the fire of the troops called out by the magistrates. 454

Enclosed. Official report by Lieut.-Col. MacIntosh. 457

Meetings of the magistrates in relation to the apprehended riot. 463 to 501

May 31, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 44). Sends as desired abstract for three months of the casual and territorial revenue of Lower Canada, with a letter of explanation from the Receiver General. 502

Enclosed. Receiver General to Craig. Sends abstract of the casual and territorial revenue of Lower Canada for three months. 504

Abstract. 505

GOV. LORD AYLMER, 1832.

202—1.

1832
June 2, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 45). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. Page 1

Enclosed. Schedule. 2

June 6, Quebec Aylmer to Goderich (No. 46). Further respecting the riot at Montreal, Coroner's inquest on the killed at which the jury did not agree. Arrest of Lieut.-Col. MacIntosh and Captain Temple, released on bail. Sends documents and an article from the *Minerve*. 3

Enclosed. Depositions and other dispatches. 6 to 202

July 7, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 47). Sends account of receipts and expenditure of the clergy reserve corporation. 203

Enclosed. Receipts and expenditure. 204

June 11, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 48). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. 205

Enclosed. Schedule. 206

June 15, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 49). Reports an outbreak of cholera in Quebec and that measures have been taken to meet the plague. Has not yet been furnished with a report that can be relied on. 208

Enclosed. Report by Dr. Skey of an outbreak of cholera. 211

Return of cases admitted into the hospital from 8th to 15th June. 214

June 16, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). The importance of the season's emigration; arrival of a superior class with capital. The majority of the House of Assembly entertain views that if accomplished would render the province a dependency of the British Crown only in name. They seem afraid that the liberality of the British government would remove all their grievances. The mass of the French Canadians are docile, contented, happy and well meaning but extremely suspicious of the British authorities in the province, a feeling kept alive by those who have objects of their own to serve and who surround their representatives. Discusses the question of the union of Upper and Lower Canada and how it would keep in check the ultra liberal party in the latter. The difficulty of prosecuting such papers as the *Minerve* and *Vindicator*, the persons who would form the jury not being likely to give a verdict against them. How Viger should be tested as to his entertaining the same feelings as Papineau. 215

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1832.

Papineau to Aylmer. Reports the shooting of rioters by the troops, dated 22nd May. Page 223

Aylmer to Papineau, 4th June. Had explained the cause of the delay in answering. Declines to discuss the subject of the riot and its consequences. The grief the deaths will cause to every one. 225

"Quelques reflections sur la derniere election du quartier-ouest de la cité de Montréal." 226

June 18, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 50). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. 253

Enclosed. Schedule. 254

June 19, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 51). Has received notice of the reduction of his income in a military capacity, from commander of the forces to that ol Lieut. General. Points out how the reduction will affect his officia position. 256

Enclosed. Comparative statement of the staff pay and military allowance to the commander of the forces in Canada with those granted to a lieut. general on the staff. 259

June 26, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 52.) Further respecting the cholera. The virulence of the first attack, but the fatality is abating. 260

June 29, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 53). Recommends gentlemen to be appointed to the Executive and Legislative Councils. Death of M. Sauveuse de Beaujeu. 263

June 29, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 54). In consequence of recommendation has appointed Willan to the office of clerk of the Crown in the district of Quebec, vacant by the death of Green. 265

June 29, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 55). Death of Judge Taschereau, has appointed Panet, till His Majesty's pleasure be known ; strongly urges that the appointment be confirmed. 266

June 30, Quebec. The same to the same. Strongly recommends the appointment of Heney to the Executive Council. 267

June 30, Quebec. The same to the same. Cholera has abated in its malignity. At Quebec it was very destructive having carried off upwards of 1,500 individuals in a few days. Medical men are divided as to the cause of its appearance and as to its contagious nature. How it proceeds onwards. 268

Enclosed. Reports on Cholera in various places with returns of cases. 271 to 297

Gov. Lord Aylmer, 1832.

1832. **Q. 202—2.**

Jnne 30, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich. Covering letter in Q. 202—1, page 268.

Continuation of reports on cholera. Pages 298 to 331

July 5, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 56). Sends return of colleges and schools in Lower Canada with the names and salaries of the professors or masters. 332

Enclosed. Return. 333

July 6, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich. Sends papers respecting the cholera, which is abating and the public panic is subsiding ; want of provisions threatened as the country people were afraid to bring in their produce. Sends the most recent report on emigration. Nothing new in local politics ; one meeting held respecting the recent Montreal election. Sends Neilson's Gazette with report of it. 372

Enclosed. Report on cholera and return of interments in Quebec. 374, 375

Other papers. 376 to 405

1832.

July 7, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 57). Explains his reasons for suspending the attorney general. Has received and acted on His Lordship's instructions to write to Mr. Justice Kerr. Does not mean to express any complaint for the unqualified censure he had incurred in consequence of having in the absence of specific instructions suspended the attorney general. Page 406

Enclosed. The same to Judge Kerr. Has been instructed to communicate to him the answer from the Colonial office to his petition for leave of absence to enable him to be heard before His Majesty in Council in answer to the complaints of the Assembly of Lower Canada. No charges having been preferred, it is unnecessary to grant him leave of absence. 416

July 10, Quebec. The same to Goderich (No. 58). In reference His Lordsip's instruction to communicate frequently on the affairs of the province, he has not omitted to do so, if anything appeared to be worth notice. Remarks on the arrest of two newspaper editors. Advantages in Montreal in regard to the postal serviceacross the Atlantic. 418

July 13, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 59). The China ship Mangles, by which a bag containing dispatches will be conveyed, has been detained by contrary winds but is now getting under sail. 422

July 17, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 60). Vanfelson, advocate general, has resigned and Andrew R. Hamel has been appointed to succeed him. The Assembly have voted no salary of which Hamel is aware and will be paid merely for the services he may render the Crown. 423

July 17, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 61). Bill respecting the sale of land and Clergy reserves introduced, read a second time, referred to a committee and postponed to next session. 425

July 17, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 62). The violence of the cholera continues to abate. The great mortality from it among the Indians of Caughnawaga; sends reports. 428

Enclosed. McKay to Napier. Report of cholera at Caughnawaga; has heard that 25 deaths of British Indians took place at St. Regis; there are no cases at Lake of Two Mountains. 430

Dr. Wallace to Dr. Stewart. Official report of the Cholera at Caughnawaga. 432

Dr. Skey to Glegg. Sends report from Dr. Wallace on the cholera at Caughnawaga. 434

July 17, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich. Some few meetings have taken place in different parts of the province to keep up the excitement caused by events in Montreal. 435

P.S.—Sends memorandum of the number of emigrants arrived at Quebec, up to this date. 436

Enclosed. Memorandum. 437

July 21, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 63). Transmits certified copy of the proceedings of the Executive Council from 1st January to 30th June, 1832. 438

July 21, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 64). Transmits quarterly statement of the Casual and territorial revenue to 30th June also half yearly statements of the receipts and expenditure of the land and timber fund, with copy of letter from the Receiver general. 440

Enclosed. Abstract of the Casual and territorial revenue for the three months ended 30th June, 1832. 442

J. Hale, Receiver General, sends half yearly account of the land and timber fund. 443

Half yearly account. 444

July 22, Quebec. Aylmer to Hay (private). Introduces Captain Airey. 448

July 23, Quebec. The same to Goderich (No. 65). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. 449

Enclosed. Schedule. 450

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1832.

July 24, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich. Death of Tracey, Member for the West Ward of Montreal; the relief this is to Papineau; probable end of Tracey's paper the "Vindicator." Subsidence of cholera. The good weather causes the hopes of farmers to revive, but the cholera has had a bad effect on commerce. Sends memorandum of the number of emigrants arrived. Page 453

Enclosed. Report on cholera at Chambly. 456

Memorandum. 457

July 25, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 66). Transmits half-yearly return of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. 458

Enclosed. Return. 459

August 1, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 67). Sends memorial from Ogden, solicitor general, for payment of his account for professional services. Has been obliged to send the memorial, the Assembly having reduced the amount voted, so that there is not enough in the hands of the Colonial government to pay the amount. 465

Enclosed. Memorial of Ogden for payment of his professional expenses. 468

August 1, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich. Sends copies of newspapers. The language used at the meetings connected with events at the late election at Montreal is violent, but, he believes, represents only the feeling of the individuals not of the public. 477

Enclosed. Extracts from newspapers. 479

Memorandum of the number of emigrants arrived since the opening of navigation. 501

August 9, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich. Cholera still lingering and has proved disastrous in different parts of the province. Transmits copy of *Minerve*. No addresses have yet reached him; believes the agitators find the people are not with them. Sends memorandum of the number of emigrants arrived to this date. 502

Enclosed. Memorandum of emigrants arrived. 504

Extracts from *Minerve*. 505

August 11, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 68). Explains the care he took to ascertain his right to draw on the Receiver General before he adopted the measure now found fault with by Goderich, by which he provided funds for lights and fuel for the gaols and court-houses and food for the prisoners. 515

Enclosed. Opinion of Vanfelson of the legal power of the governor to issue warrants on the Receiver General to provide funds for the supply of light and fuel for the gaols and light houses and for food for the prisoners. 521

Statement of warrants issued. 524

August 16, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 69). Transmits letter from Mr. Justice Reid, Chief Justice of Montreal, representing the inadequacy of his salary, and applying for an increase. Strongly recommends that his application be granted. 526

Enclosed. Chief Justice Reid to Aylmer. Respecting the inadequacy of his salary. 528

August 18, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich. The deaths from cholera at Quebec are increasing, especially among the more respectable classes; the disease has spread over the province, except in the Eastern townships, where the cases are few. Sends memorandum of the arrival of emigrants, also some newspapers. 532

Enclosed. Memorandum of arrival of emigrants. 533

August 20, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich, (No. 70). Transmits copies of letters from himself and Routh on the subject of pensioners who commute their pensions. They usually squander the money in Quebec or Montreal and find their way back to the United Kingdom. 534

Enclosed. Aylmer to the Treasury. Has been shown a letter to the Treasury from the Commissary General, in which he concurs, on the sub-

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ject of commuted pensioners. The necessity of some guard to protect them from their own improvident habits, otherwise the intentions of the government to enable the men to become serviceable to themselves and families will be defeated. Page 535

Routh to the Treasury. Calls attention to the case of the commuted pensioners. 538

August 25, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich. The coroner's inquest on the bodies of the two persons shot at Montreal was adjourned to the first day of the criminal term, but owing to the death of a juror no verdict can be given, so that no further judicial proceedings can be taken unless indictments shall be preferred. The proceedings of the Solicitor General in the case. 541

Enclosed. Report of the deaths from cholera at Chambly. 544

Ogden to Glegg. Respecting the case of the officers charged with shooting rioters. 545

Memorandum of the arrival of emigrants. 547

August 27, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No, 71). Has received dispatches as per schedule annexed. 548

Enclosed. Schedule. 549

August 30, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 72). Sends information respecting the sale of land and the lease of the clergy reserves, with remarks on the information contained in the documents. 550

Enclosed. Schedule of enclosures. 554

Lord Bishop of Quebec to Davidson. Respecting the clergy reserves. 555

List of leased clergy reserves. 558

Felton to Craig. Respecting the Crown lands and criticism of the statements of the Lord Bishop of Quebec. 568

Abstract of account of clergy lands sold between 1st January and 31st December, 1831. 576

Statement of rent received by the corporation for managing the clergy reserves. 577

August 31, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 73). Transmits memorial from Bethune, rector of Christ Church, Montreal, for compensation for the non-payment of allowance from the Jesuit estates. 578

Enclosed. Memorial. 580

Lord Bishop of Quebec to Aylmer. Sends Memorial from Bethune with recommendation in its favour. 583

September (?) Unsigned and undated to Aylmer on the subject of the non payment of Ogden. 472

Governor Lord Aylmer—1832.

Q—203-1-2-3.

1832.

September 1, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich. The criminal court has taken cognisance of the events of 21st May in Montreal. Hopes that His Lordship will receive news of the result by direct mail from Montreal. The cholera has spread generally over the province but it is on the decline. Sends report from Dr. Wallace of the disease among the Indians at St. Regis. Page 1

Enclosed. Memorandum of the number of emigrants arrived since the opening of navigation. 2

Report by Dr. Wallace of the outbreak of cholera at St. Regis, the character of the people, their foods, &c., description of the locality and its means of communication with various places. 3

September 1, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 74). Transmits letter from Buchanan, emigration agent, applying for leave of absence for the winter. 12

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

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Enclosed. Buchanan to Goderich. Applies for leave of absence for the ensuing winter. Page 13

September 3, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 75). Transmits memorial from the clergy corporation of Lower Canada praying that no steps be taken to alienate the clergy reserves from their original destination. 14

(The memorial is enclosed in a letter from the Lord Bishop of Quebec dated 26th November in volume 205.)

September 7, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 76). Recapitulates the circumstances of the riot at Montreal, the death of three men, and subsequent proceedings ; the magistrates and officers of the regiment were charged with murder but the charge was rejected by the grand jury. 16

Enclosed. Message to the magistrates, by Craig, secretary on behalf of the governor, in respect to the riot at Montreal on the 21st of May last, conveying His Lordship's thanks to the magistrates. 20

General order approving of the conduct of the officers and men of the 15th regiment ou the occasion of the riot at Montreal on 21st May. 24

Charge of Chief Justice Reid to the Grand Jury. 26

Presentment of the Grand Jury. 34

September 8, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich. Sends memorandum of the arrival of emigrants. Is sending official report of the trial consequent on the riot at Montreal on the 21st May. 37

September 8, Quebec. *Enclosed.* Memorandum of the number of emigrants arrived. 38

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 77). Transmits memorial from inhabitants of Kingston for the completion of the Grenville Canal. Had delayed forwarding it till he could obtain certain information from the chief engineer who was absent Finds that the completion has been delayed owing to the visitation of the dreadful malady. 39

Enclosed. Memorial from Kingston. 41

Nicolls to Glegg. The Grenville Canal was ready to pass Durham boats on the 1st of August. The canals at the Chute à Blondeau and Carillon were to have been finished before next winter, but owing to the cholera he fears that cannot be done. Thinks the memorial should be sent to London as showing the value for commerce in the time of peace attached to the route by the Rideau. 45

September 17, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 78). Dispatches received, according to schedule annexed. 46

September 18. Quebec. *Enclosed.* Schedule. 47

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 79). Enters into a long explanation of the cause of delay in auditing the accounts of the Receiver General. The laborious duties of the Inspector General and Auditor General. How the accounts are to be kept. 51

Enclosed. Schedule of enclosures. 57

Documents relating to the accounts scheduled at page 57. 58 to 89

September 21, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 80). The delay in rendering the accounts of the emigration agent for 1829 and 1830 satisfactorily explained. Authority given for the payment of Buchanan's expenditure on account of emigration. 90

Enclosed. Buchanan to Craig. Explains the cause of the delay in furnishing the emigration accounts for 1829, 1830 and 1831. 92

Statements of disbursements for 1829 and 1830 for emigration by A. C. Buchanan. 96

Statement of unavoidable and necessary expenditure in 1831 by A. C. Buchanan. 98

September 22, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 81). Transmits statement of the Collector of Customs at Quebec in respect to the memorial of Quebec merchants. 99

Enclosed. Ferrier (Collector of Customs) to the Governor. Submits report on the memorial of the merchants of Quebec. 101

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Report on the memorial. Page 102

September 24, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 82). Although the Grand Jury not only threw out the indictment against magistrates and military engaged in the affair of 21st May, but expressed approbation of their conduct, yet a magistrate has issued a warrant for the arrest of Colonel MacIntosh and Captain Temple on the same charge, but they were released unconditionaly by the Chief Justice on application. The diligence, judgment and decision of the Solicitor General. 108

Enclosed. Papers relating to the warrants against the military for their conduct during the riot at Montreal on the 21st May. 110

Extract on the riots from the Quebec Gazette of 21st September. Q. 203—2. 354

September 24, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich. Understands that a stormy session of the Assembly may be expected, as it is the general impression that violent proceedings will be proposed in reference to the calling out of the military at Montreal on 21st May. 123

Enclosed. Memorandum of the number of emigrants arrived. 125

September 29, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 83). Has received instructions respecting the seminary estates; the danger of bringing up the question at present. Transmits letters. 126

Enclosed. Bishop of Quebec to Aylmer on the subject of the seminary estates. 130

Memoir by Bishop Plesis has not been copied here being in Q. 153. page 264.

Quiblier to Aylmer. Thanks for the dispatch from the Colonial Office which the seminary has been allowed to read. 136

October 1, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich. Transmits memorial from the widow of Lieut. Colonel Mackay and recommends her case for favourable consideration. 145

Enclosed. Memorial of Mrs. MacKay for a pension. 146

October 1, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). Enters in greater detail into his reasons for not bringing up the question of the seminary estates at the present time. The cholera has nearly disappeared in all parts of Lower Canada. 140

Enclosed. Memorandum of the number of emigrants arrived. 144

October 9, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich. Had gone to Montreal; find the public mind there still agitated. Apprehensions of the English party as to the steps that may be taken by the Papineau party. Thinks that their fears are exaggerated, but has made military arrangements in case of danger. Leave to Lieut. Colonel MacIntosh. Sends numbers of the *Minerve* and *l'Ami du Peuple*, also almanac issued by the *Minerve*, with political notes, which Viger might be called on to explain. 149

Enclosed. Memorandum of the number of emigrants arrived. 152

Political notes from the Almanac published by the *Minerve*. Q 203-2. 363

Extract from *Minerve*. " 366

Report of meeting at St. Charles. " 379

Extract from *l'Ami du Peuple*. " 384

October 10, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No 84). Charles Stanislas Shoultz, as conjectured by parties applying, died in Quebec in 1821, leaving all his property to his widow who married in 1826 Planté, a notary, and has two children (girls) by this marriage. By the marriage settlement the property of Shoultz was vested in his wife, as recorded in the prothonotary's office in Montreal. 153

October 11, Quebec. The same to the same (No 85). Transmits memorial of George Ryland for a grant of land and copy of letter addressed to him (Aylmer) on the subject. Transmits the memorial without recommendation. 155

Enclosed. George Ryland to Aylmer. Has changed the memorial in accordance with His Lordship's wishes. Requests that a recommendation may be sent, as otherwise the object of the memorial will be defeated. 157

Memorial. 159

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October 15, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 86). Transmits letter from H. W. Ryland asking for remuneration for the loss of the retiring allowance as Treasurer of the Jesuit estates. Page 161

Enclosed. H. W. Ryland to Aylmer. Writes respecting his retiring allowance as Treasurer of the Jesuit estates. 163

October 17, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). Sends number of Neilson's Quebec Gazette, with an article entitled "The ensuing session of the provincial parliament of Lower Canada," which appears to point out the course which Neilson and the moderate party may take during the session. The gloomy anticipation of the finances have not been realized, and the revenue, as appears by the memorandum sent, has exceeded that of last year. Sends extracts from various papers. Great change taking place both in Upper and Lower Canada, and the British interest is gaining strength. A third and powerful party may be created, combining all that is respectable and talented amongst the French Canadians and the British established in the colony. The delicacy with which the prejudices and feelings of the French Canadians should be treated in such a case. Sends weekly report of emigrants. 167

Enclosed. Memorandum of the number of emigrants arrived. 169

Extract from the Quebec *Gazette.* Q 203-2. 391

Extract from Quebec *Mercury.* " 396

Extract from Montreal *Herald.* " 398

Extract from the *Minerve.* " 401

October 22, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 87). Has received dispatches as by schedule annexed. 175

Enclosed. Schedule. 176

October 24, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). Transmits article by de Bleury, threatening something not less than a civil war. It has not produced the desired effect, and it is likely that de Bleury and his party will confine themselves to their pens. Asks that the application to the Treasury for the necessary funds to accommodate the increased garrison at Montreal be supported. The works necessary. The amount will be about £700, and there will be a saving in the lodging allowance to officers. Sends article showing the little importance of the meetings held after the 21st May, which have been a great disappointment to their promoters. The approaching session will probably be productive of more violence than any former one, the violent party design to provoke a dissolution, but he does not intend to imitate their violence. 171

Enclosed. Memorandum of the number of emigrants arrived. 174

Letter from de Bleury. Q. 203-2. 416

October 26, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 88). Sends abstracts of receipts on account of casual and territorial revenue and on account of Crown lands, and licences to cut timber. 178

Enclosed. Abstract of receipts for casual and territorial revenue. 179

Abstract of receipts for Crown lands and licences to cut timber. 180

October 26, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 89). Sends list of Acts passed in the session of 1832, with copies and journal of proceedings of the Legislative Council for 1832, and of the Assembly for 1831. 181

Enclosed. List of Acts passed in 1832. 182

October 27, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). Introduces Henry S. Chapman. 191

October 30, Quebec. The same to the same (No 90). The resignation of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec in favour of his coadjutor the Bishop of Fussala. How the Coadjutor to the new bishop should be appointed. The desire of the Roman Catholic authorities to have only one name submitted for approval. Transmits correspondence. 192

1832.

Enclosed. Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec to Aylmer (in French). Announces his intention to resign and asks that his coadjutor be recognised as his successor. Page 196

Aylmer to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. In answer to his proposed resignation. 198

Roman Catholic Bishop of Fussala to Aylmer (in French). On the selection of a coadjutor. Transmits the names of three priests one of whom he asks should be chosen. 200

October 31, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No 91). Transmits memorial from Madame d'Eschambault, for payment of the pension granted to her but not voted by the provincial legislature Recommends that it be paid out of the funds of the Indian department. 202

Enclosed. Schedule of enclosures and the correspondence. 206 to 214.

November 1, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). Has nothing to report worth mentioning. Emigration has nearly ceased, there being only 15 arrivals since the last report and the late ships have nearly all arrived. Active steps are being taken in Upper Canada to obtain possession of Montreal as a port of entry. This will probably check the Papineau party. 215

Enclosed. Memorandum of emigrants arrived since the opening of navigation. 216

Extract from *l'Ami du Peuple.* Q 203-2. 418

Extract from Montreal *Gazette.* " 423

November 8, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). The meeting at Montreal, reported in the paper sent, has been represented to him as one of the most respectable that ever took place in the province. 220

Enclosed. Extracts from newspapers. Q. 203—2. 444

November 13, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No 92). The time has arrived for the adjustment of a new proportion of the duties collected at Quebec to be paid to Upper Canada. The Commissioners not having agreed on an umpire one must be selected by the British Government. The pretensions to an increased proportion of the duties shows the increasing wealth of that improving colony. 217

Enclosed. Schedule of papers enclosed. 219

November 13, Quebec. (The enclosures are in Chipman's letter of 25th July, 1833, in Volume Q 211 beginning at page 136).

November 17, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No 93). Sends return of the amount of the fees charged on certain instruments as asked for in an address of the House of Commons. 222

Enclosed. Return of fees. 223

Aylmer to Goderich (private). Sends speech at opening of the House. Renewed expulsion of Christie; shall communicate his instructions on the subject to the House, which is preparing an answer to the speech from the Throne. Expects a warm debate. Papineau prepared to go great lengths. Hopes that the appointment of Mondelet to the Executive Council will be approved of. 224

Enclosed. Speech and other proceedings at the opening of the House. Q 203-2. 464

November 19, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No 94). Has received dispatches from the Colonial office according to schedule annexed. 226

Enclosed. Schedule. 227

November 21, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No 95). Opened the session and sends copies of the speech and of addresses from the Legislative Council and Assembly which last opened the session by expelling Christie, so that he had no opportunity of communicating the dispatch of 20th January on the subject of Christie, in fact has had but little opportunity to make any communication to the Assembly. Will send to the House documents relating to Christie and to other subjects. 229

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Enclosed. Address from the Legislative Council. 233

November 22, Quebec. Answers to Council and Assembly. 237, 238

Resolutions of the House of Assembly. Page 239

Aylmer to Goderich (private). His anticipations of violent language in the Assembly have been fulfilled. Resolution passed as a specimen of the strong measures the house is in a temper to adopt; it is difficult to say to what lengths the house may go when the question of the Montreal riots comes up. Sends Quebec *Mercury* with report of proceedings. 255

Enclosed. Extract from the Quebec *Mercury* respecting the expulsion of Christie Q. 203-2. 472

Proceedings of the Assembly from Quebec *Mercury*. 485

November 22, Quebec. Proceedings of the Assembly of Upper Canada. 489

Proceedings of the Assembly of Lower Canada. 494 to 509

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 96). Had been directed to ascertain from the commanding officer of the Royal Engineers, the probable annual expense of maintaining the Rideau Canal after it was finished and communicate the same to the Assembly which is to be asked to undertake, with the Assembly of Upper Canada, the expense. Had since been instructed not to apply to the Assembly, but as the information might be necessary at some future time, had called on the Royal Engineers to furnish it as du Vernet has been called on for a similar statement respecting the canals at Grenville, Chute à Blondeau and Carillon, copies of which are transmitted. The expenditure is for ordinary management, not allowing for accidents. These would be small for the Ottawa Canals but the Rideau Canal is different. Description of its character and the difficulty of managing the water supply. 240

Enclosed. Nicoll to Glegg. Sends estimate of the cost of maintaining the Rideau Canal. 245

Estimate. 246

Nicoll to Glegg. Sends estimate of maintaining the Grenville, Chute à Blondeau and Carillon Canals. 247

Estimate. 249

Further respecting expenditures on the Rideau Canal for 1833. 250

November 23, Quebec. Other documents on the subject of the canals. 252 to 254

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 97). The season of navigation being apparently over, he had caused an abstract to be prepared of the number of emigrants arrived at Quebec in 1832, the number being 51,700. Asks attention to be paid to article marked unofficial which shows the quantity of property brought. 258

Enclosed. Names of ports whence emigrants came in England Scotland and Ireland. 259 to 262

Comparative statement of the number of emigrants arrived during 1829, 1830, 1831 and 1832. 263

Statement showing their weekly arrivals. 264

November 24, Quebec. Unofficial supposed distribution of emigrants arrived in 1832. 265

Aylmer to Goderich (private). Sends Quebec *Gazette* with report of Papineau's speech distinguished by his usual violence. Had sent dispatch respecting Judge Kerr in answer to address on the subject from the Assembly. The debate may lead to some specific action. 268

November 24, Quebec. *Enclosed.* Extract from the Quebec *Gazette.* Proceedings of Assembly of Lower Canada. Q. 203-2. 510

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 98). Sends copy of the report with the information wanted of McKee an emigrant who died of cholera in Canada; copy of certificate of McKee's burial and note from the prothonotary that

November 28, Quebec. Edward McGinniss was appointed curator. 266

" The same to the same (No. 99). The various communications have made His Lordship familiar with the events of May last at Montreal and with the state of excitement produced. Whilst navigation is open an

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additional force could easily be obtained but with a view to order, the approach of winter makes this a serious consideration for the preservation of the property of the inhabitants. The uneasiness in Montreal lest advantage should be taken of the small garrison to disturb public tranquillity.

November 29, Quebec. The reinforcements he has provided are described. Page 270

Aylmer to Goderich (private). Since writing on the 24th, warm debates have taken place in the cases of Christie and Judge Kerr. Resolutions on the former have been withdrawn and he believes others of a more moderate description will be adopted. His anticipations of a stormy session have been more than fulfilled so that he may be compelled to prorogue the legislature in consequence of the unconstitutional course of the Assembly in expelling Mondelet. Papineau and his party feel that they are daily losing ground and that their only chance is to provoke a prorogation. His anxious exertions shall be employed to ward off this provided that can be accomplished without compromising the dignity of the Crown or the principle of the constitution. The disposition of the members from the townships to abandon Papineau's party and the good sense of the province shows a carresponding change of sentiment. 278

November 29, Quebec. *Enclosed.* Extract from the Quebec *Gazette.* Q. 203-2. 572

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 100.) Had established a communication with the Assembly. Appointment of Panet to the Council. When he was made a Judge Mondelet was appointed to act as intermediary but deprived of his seat in the Assembly although no such step was taken in the case of Panet. Resolution passed to expel Mondelet in spite of the fact that he receives no emolument as honorary member of the Executive Council. Has referred the question to the law officers of the Crown and on receiving

December 1, Quebec. their answer will call the Council together. 274

The same to the same (No. 101). Further respecting the expulsion of Christie. Sends copy of resolutions on dispatch from Goderich on the case of Kerr. The message respecting the supply bill was sent to the Legislative Council and Assembly but no steps have been taken on it by the Assembly. Asks for precise instructions as to the answer he is to make to the Assembly if applied to in the case of Judge Kerr. Has in the meantime sent His Lordship's dispatch which disapproves of the grounds of his refusal to comply with the request of the Assembly. Questions respecting Kerr referred to a committee. Has asked the House to take steps to repay the advance from the military chest. Other addresses &c. 280

December 8, Quebec. *Enclosed.* Resolutions respecting the expulsion of Christie. 285

Aylmer to Goderich (private). Nothing of great importance has passed in the Legislature during the previous week. The commission of King's Printer for the district of Montreal has been cancelled. The Royal Gazette in Quebec is restricted to publishing official notices, so that the step taken in Montreal is in accordance with this. 288

Enclosed. Extracts from newspapers Q 203-2 583 to 595 and 203-3.

December 10, Quebec. 596 to 638.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 102). Sends copy of answer to Lushington in reply to that gentleman writing on behalf of a society for the removal of poor children from the United Kingdom to Canada. 290

Enclosed. Aylmer to Lushington. Sends answers to questions (these are in parallel columns) respecting the removal of poor children to Canada. 291

December 13, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 103). The conditional offer of a seat in the Executive Council to Mr. Heney, law clerk of the Assembly, on condition of giving up the latter office, has been declined, as he desires to retain his office of law clerk. Regrets the loss of Heney's services. If the objection to his appointment to be Executive councillor arises from his holding office, the difficulty of filling vacant seats in the Council will be insurmountable, as if holding office is a bar to the Council it will be impossible to find indi-

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viduals properly qualified. Argues in favour of the Executive Council having as part of its members men holding offices. Page 296

December 15, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). The change in public opinion respecting political parties. He is trying to break up the influence of the contending parties that is the ultras on either side, which renders him obnoxious to both parties. If well supported has little doubt of seeing a new and better order of things grow out of the present troubled state of political affairs. Both the parties alluded to are sinking and respectable men coming forward; the Papineau party are still a majority composed of the most ignorant members with a few young lawyers of no experience but is deserted by all the most talented and respectable. The other party consists of persons seeking office, who have an interest in seeing the head of the government embroiled with the mass of the people, so that he may be thrown into their arms for support. This party has had more to say in the affairs of the country than is consistent with the true interests of His Majesty's government or of the province. 301

Enclosed. Extracts from newspapers Q 203-3. 639, 659, 709

December 22, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). The Committee of Assembly engaged in the examination of witnesses regarding the events of the 21st May at Montreal; the eagerness of the party has produced no satisfactory result, the existence of a serious riot and the necessity for calling out the troops having been proved. In consequence of the expulsion of Mondelet from the Assembly because of his being appointed to the Executive Council, a question has been submitted to the judges and law officers of the Crown regarding the right assumed by the Assembly. Has received the answers which he will forward. Does not think the House will press for a decision by asking why the writ was withheld. The reasons for this forbearance. The bad policy of tho party opposed to government. Report of a meeting at Shefford favourable to government placed in a conspicuous part of Neilson's *Gazette*, which is remarkable as he has been heretofore distinguished among the opponents of the local government. 305

Enclosed. Extract from Quebec *Gazette* Q 203-3. 743

Proceedings of the Assembly Lower Canada. " 746

Proceedings of Assembly Upper Canada. " 784

Extract from *l'Ami du Peuple.* " 786

December 26 Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 104). Forwards letter from Peter McGill as commissioner for the British American Land Company. Not having heard from His Lordship respecting this Company abstains from making observations. 309

Enclosed. Peter McGill to Aylmer. Remarks respecting the British American Land Company. 310

December 27, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 105). In the case of Mondelet, expelled from the Assembly because he had accepted the honorary office of Executive Councillor, the judges, with one or two exceptions, decline to give an opinion as to the power of the Assembly to do so. The law officers of the Crown and King's Counsel agree that the Assembly does not possess the power it has assumed. History of the passage of the bill at various times since 1825, given in case it should be passed again and he be asked to recommend that it be assented to. The determination of the Assembly to enforce the terms of the bill, so that when the Executive government selects a member of the Assembly for office it will be exposed to a contest with the House. It is for His Majesty's government to decide if the evils of the bill are so formidable as to counterbalance the evils to be encountered in the agitation of a question of privilege. 316

December 31, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). The progress of the inquiry respecting the events at Montreal on the 21st May last. It is scarcely possible to say when it will terminate. Proof of the change in public opinion. 321

1832.
Extract from Quebec *Mercury*. Q. 203-3. Page 792
Extract from Quebec *Gazette*. " 823
No date. Comparative statement of the revenue of Lower Canada for the 5th July quarters for 1831 and 1832. (A series of jottings.) 170

PUBLIC OFFICES, 1832.

(Part I. paged from 1 to 264, part II. from 265 to 499.)

Q. 204—1—2.

1830.
February 23, Quebec. Kempt to Colborne. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 10th May, 1832.

1831.
November 20, Quebec. Hale to Mallet. Enclosed in Stewart to Howick, 20th January, 1832.

December 12, York. Colborne to Foote.

December 23, Quebec. Routh to Stewart. Both enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 10th May, 1832.

1832.
January 4, War Office. Sulivan to Hay. Glegg having applied to be replaced on half pay from 9th August, 1831, desires to know the date from which he resigned the office of civil secretary to Lord Aylmer in Canada. Page 277

January 9, London. Kempt to Howick. Cannot tell what Willan's income was at the bar, but he resigned his office of Law clerk to the Assembly of Lower Canada in the handsomest manner at his (Kempt's) request. Recommends his case for favourable consideration. 83

January 13, Audit Office. Auditors to the Treasury. Enclosed in Stewart to Howick, 20th January, 1832.

January 17, Whitehall. Lamb to Howick. Directions have been given to the superintendent of convicts at Bermuda to receive prisoners from Lower Canada. 42

January 17, Co.nhill. Gould to Goderich. Sends report of the committee of the North American Colonial association. Although this committee has been newly organized, it is of ancient date. 284

Enclosed. Report of the committee on its correspondence with Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, &c., and the fitting up of its rooms. 285

January 18, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The lords of the Treasury direct attention to an advance made on account of the militia staff of Lower Canada which has not been repaid. 135

January 20, Treasury. Stewart to Howick. Transmits letter from the commissioners of colonial audit on the delay in the examination of Hale's accounts. Asks that Goderich will take means to establish a more speedy examination. 136

Enclosed. Auditors to the Treasury call attention to the delay in auditing Hale's accounts of which he (Hale) had written that the delay did not rest with him. 137

Hale to Mallet. The answer respecting the delay in auditing his accounts is not satisfactory. 140

January 24, Downing Street. Adam Gordon to Howick. The first appointment of agent for Lower Canada was in 1770. In 1811, on the death of Cumberland he (Gordon) was appointed. The duties of the office. It has become the subject of political discussion and he has not been paid the salary since 1827, but he has remained quiet, submitting to whatever arrangement might be made by the Secretary of State. His various appointments. 12

Attached. Amount of his remuneration. 16

1832.

January 28, Foreign office. Backhouse to Howick. In reference to letters about the grant to Barrie of land in Florida, from which he was dispossessed, and on account of which he believes himself to be entitled to compensation, the proceedings of the committee on the Florida claims are probably in possession of the Treasury. Page 41

January 28, Ordnance. Byham to Howick. Sends two returns and an estimate respecting Indian presents. 85

Enclosed. Return of expenses for Indian presents for 1829, 1830 and 1831. 86

Account showing the sum which may remain due to the ordnance for Indian presents. 87

January 30, Ordnance. Kempt to Howick. Returns the list of persons recommended by Aylmer and concludes Goderich will approve of them. 89

January 31, Treasury. Stewart to the same. No advice has been received of any further sums from the clergy reserves having been paid into the military chest. 141

January 31, Treasury. The same to the same. Sends application from Bouchette for half pay in addition to his emoluments as surveyor general for the opinion of Goderich. 142

Enclosed. Bouchette to the Treasury. Renews his request for half pay in addition to his emoluments as surveyor general, citing the precedent of Vassal de Monviél in support of his claim. 143

January— London. Hamilton (Secretary for the S. P. G.) to Howick. In answer to the intended reduction, and stoppage of the allowance to the society for providing for the Clergy in British North America, represents that the society did not undertake to provide for the clergy, but acted as agent to distribute the funds provided by government, gives details of the agreement to this effect. 432

Enclosed. Memorial of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to Bathurst, pointing out how the funds may be most properly applied. 444

Bathurst to the Archbishop of Canterbury in answer to the preceding memorial. Additional allowance to be made to the Society; £100 a year to be allowed as a pension to Missionaries disabled by age or infirmity and £50 to the widows of these who died in the service of the Society. 450

February 1, Horse Guards. Memorandum by the Commander-in-chief in letter of this date and 12th April respecting the officers of the late German legion. 18

February 4, Treasury. Spring Rice to Howick. Asks that correspondence not yet laid before the House of Commons respecting canals in Canada may be sent to the Treasury. 145

February 6, St. James's. Order in Council for the appointment of Panet to be a member of the Council of Lower Canada. 22

February 9, Cornhill. Gould to Goderich. After the committee of the British North American Colonial Association has had a conference with the ship owners it will report to His Lordship. 291

February 10, War Office. Sulivan to Howick. Sends rates of half pay to Lieuts. General Aylmer and Maitland and Majors General Colborne and Campbell. The allowance for rations, forage, servants, &c., can only be obtained from the commissariat accounts, but with no great precision. A return has been circulated to obtain the necessary information which will enable subsequent estimates to be complete. 278

February 17, Cornhill. Gould to Howick. Sends a communication from the North American Colonial Association on the subject of emigration and asks that a deputation from the committee might have an interview. 293

Enclosed. Communication from the North American Colonial Association on the subject of emigration. 294

February 18, Treasury. Spring Rice to Hay. Sends copy of letter from the Solicitor to the Treasury, respecting the appeal in the case of the Royal Institution regarding £10,000. If the Institution gain on the appeal, it should have plenty

1832.

of funds to defray the expense of opposing it and in that case the Treasury does not see on what grounds the local funds of the province could be called on to pay. Page 146

Bouchier to Stewart. As the course of the appellants in the will of McGill requires that expense must be incurred, desires to state this before taking any steps and asks to have further directions. 147

February 23, Treasury. Spring Rice to Howick. Sends copy of Minute of 7th instant, relative to sums required for the completion of the Rideau Canal and other water communication in Canada. Refers to letter of 31st December, relative to guarding against any expense not sanctioned by Parliament and asks for an answer. 149

Enclosed. Minute of the Treasury relative to the fresh demand for expenditures required on the Rideau Canal. 150

February 25, Cornhill. Gould to Howick. Represents that Viger reports the discussion in the House of Commons in a different way from that in the London papers. He may be giving his own views, but if it is supposed government are favourable to the elective system advocated by Papineau the question will be revived. Papineau's party becoming a minority in the Assembly. Sends an extract from the *Minerve* from a letter by Mr. Viger. 309

Enclosed. Report by Viger of the debate in the House of Commons, London, on the subject of an elective Legislative Council in Lower Canada. 312

March 1, Whitehall. Grenville to Hay. Asks for information respecting quarantine regulations to enable him to answer a question. 23

March 5, Ordnance. Kempt to Howick. Sends return of tents in store at the stations in the Canadas, which may be disposed of as Aylmer and the Colonial Secretary think best for the service. 90

Enclosed. Account of the tents in store in the Canadas. 91

March 5, Gould to Howick. His gratification at His Lordship's consideration towards the grand colonies in British America. 329

Mareh 23, Ordnance. Byham to Stewart. Enclosed in Spring Rice to Howick, 18th April, 1832.

March 24, Quebec. Routh to Stewart. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 10th May, 1832.

March 27, Horse Guards. Hill to Goderich. Desires to know if the corps on service in North America are to be kept complete to the establishment of 515, rank and file. 19

March 28, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Advances made from the Military chest to the Militia staff have not been repaid. Asks that measures be taken for repayment. 153

April 4, Cornhill. Gould to Goderich. Transmits copy of memorial from the North American Colonization Committee on the "Passengers' Act." Has received copy of the quarantine regulations from Quebec, some of which are severe enough. 330

April 4, Cornhill. Gould to Howick. Sends extracts from letters to him from Quebec. Their value as free and unreserved, such correspondence not being likely to have taken place officially. Extracts on various subjects are embodied in the letter. Is heartily glad to observe the intention of forming a land company. 331

April 9, Treasury. Ellice to Hay. Sargent has received dividends on stock standing in his (Hay's) name, and in that of Stewart on account of clergy reserves in Upper and Lower Canada. 155

April 12, Horse Guards. Memorandum by the Commander-in-Chief on letter of 1st. February, and this date, respecting officers of late German legion. 18

April 17, Treasury. Stewart to Howick. Transmits report from the auditors in respect to Hale's accounts. 156

Enclosed. Report from the auditors in respect to Hale's accounts. 158

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1832.

April 18, Treasury. Spring Rice to Howick. Transmits copy of letter from the Ordnance on the probable annual expense of maintaining the Rideau Canal in case Goderich wishes to obtain the necessary estimates as suggested. Page 163

Enclosed. Byham to Stewart. When the answer is returned to the reference made to the Treasury and Colonial Office the Master General and Board of Ordnance will be enabled to furnish the information wanted. In the meantime they suggest that an estimate be obtained of the probable annual expense of maintaining the Rideau Canal after it is finished. 164

April 19, Lincoln's Inn. Bourchier to Stewart. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 7th. May, 1832.

April 30, London. Memoranda by Richard Watson for the Wesleyan Methodists, showing their position, financial and otherwise, and how their missionary enterprises are prosecuted. 474

May 7, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The Treasury will give directions to the solicitor to obtain a transcript of the record in the case of des Rivieres and the will of Mr. McGill if Goderich is prepared to make arrangements for defraying the expense without any charge to the public. 166

Enclosed. Bourchier to Stewart. Cannot obtain a copy of the record in the McGill case from Fleshfield; he must therefore get it in Canada, but as this will occasion considerable additional expense desires to have further instructions. 167

May 10, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Transmits letter from Routh respecting Indian presents. Asks if Goderich is satisfied that the £4,426.10 were not included in the estimates and desires to know if the statement of the secretary to the Lieut Governor of Canada is correct that if the land payments are included in the £20,000 the sum limited for the whole Indian department, there will be a deficit in the sum allotted for Indian presents. 169

Enclosed. Correspondence relating to Indian Affairs. 171, 174, 178, 179

May 10, London. Hamilton to Goderich. Additional statements in support of the plea that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel only acted as agent for government in the distribution of the funds to the clergy and that they are willing to continue so to act, it being understood that the society of its own funds will only be responsible for a moiety of the salaries and will reduce the allowance as the grant in Parliament is reduced. 452

Enclosed. Printed return of the amounts paid to the clergy of Upper Canada, as voted to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. 457

June 1, Admiralty. Barrow to Howick. The Lords of the Admiralty report that they can not approve of Captain Bayfield being allowed to purchase land under the advantages of the late regulations as he is now actively employed on full pay. 4

June 4, Whitehall. Lack to the same. Sends copy of petition from the merchants of Quebec respecting the manner in which the customs revenue is collected there. The Lords of Trade are unwilling to express an opinion until they know the sentiments of the local authorities. Goderich asked to ascertain this. 25

Enclosed. Petition. 26

Henry Bliss to T. Spring Rice. Sends petition from the committee of trade of Quebec, complaining of certain grievances connected with the collection of the customs duties at Quebec with remarks on the different clauses of the petition. 29

June 5, Downing Street. Gordon to Howick. A bill has been prepared and forwarded to Aylmer for the presbytery of the Indian settlement of Caughnawaga. 17

June 7, India Board. Grant to Hay. It is intended to carry on extensive improvements in forming roads and improving waste land. He has been applied to by a person of experience in agriculture on the subject and would be obliged for an answer. 39

1832.

June 13, Montreal. Sweeney to Mackintosh. Report of the proceedings at the Coroner's inquest on the bodies of the rioters killed at Montreal on 21st May last. Page 92

Enclosed. Depositions at the coroner's inquest with other papers. 109 to 125

June 13, Treasury. Stewart to Howick. In suggesting that the expense in the appeal in the case of McGill's legacy might be arranged without charge to the public, the Treasury did not mean that it should fall upon funds at the disposal of the Crown derived from local revenues in the colonies or otherwise. Should the institution be unsuccessful they would be ready to consider the propriety of defraying the charge, but if successful they see no grounds for the funds that will then be at the disposal of the Institution being exempted from defraying the expenses. 182

June 16, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Sends copy of letter and enclosure from W. B. Felton, commissioner of Crown Lands, with a receipt from the Military Chest, for a payment from the clergy reserves; the amount of this has been ordered to be invested in the three per cent consels. 184

Enclosed. Felton to Treasury. Sends receipt for £700 currency paid into the Military Chest on account of the clergy reserves. 185

Receipt. 186

June 18, India Board. Grant to Hay. Applies for a letter of introduction for Angus Cameron to Aylmer. Cameron hopes to find employment as a land surveyor. 40

June 22, Lincoln's Inn. Maule to Howick. Sends letter to be forwarded to Canada on the appeal in the case of the Royal Institution. 187

June 23, Cornhill. Gould to the same. Has received accounts from Canada of 25th and 28th May. Reports the riot at Montreal, the arrest of Mackintosh and Temple &c. The conduct of Papineau in assuming the duties of coroner. Destruction caused by freshets. 340

June 27, Cornhill. The same to the same. Had by mistake said in his last, that the riot was in Quebec; it was in Montreal. A slab of marble with a suitable inscription for the Richardson wing of the Montreal Hospital is now ready. It is a monument to the memory of Richardson raised by subscription. 342

Enclosed. Extracts from letter dated 24th May from Montreal respecting the land company, emigration, the riot at Montreal and other subjects. 344

July 3, Admiralty. Barrow to Howick. A passage will be provided for a poor woman with her three children on application being made. 5

Enclosed. Case of Mary Holmes and family. 6

July 10, London. Yates (Secretary to the Philological Society) to Howick. Has received from Joseph Howse of Circenster, 200 copies of the lists of words and phrases procured to ascertain how far the language of the North American tribes by a comparison of their equivalents in different languages agree in their idioms and structures. His great knowledge of the Indian languages especially the Sioux. Has prepared a circular to be sent, if approved, to every agent to procure their equivalents with as many lists as he is likely to get filled up. The obligations of the Society to Government. 485

Enclosed. Words and forms of speech prepared with a view to obtain their equivalents in various Indian dialects. 488

Circular to agents with the immediately preceding list. 494

July 11, Treasury. Stewart to Howick. The stationery for Lower Canada asked for has been ordered as well as that for Upper Canada but the Lords of the Treasury think the expense should be charged to the provinces. If Goderich concurs in this an account shall be sent. 188

July 11, Cornhill. Gould to the same. Sends a copy of Montreal *Gazette* with a long but candid and interesting article on emigration with a critique on the British American Land Company. The navigation opened on 4th May. The winter had been unusually severe the 8th May being the first warm day.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1832.

Vessels had all arrived free of cholera, which is pleasant news for the friends of the emigrants. Page 349

Enclosed. Extract from letter from Peter McGill, vice president and William Walker one of the directors of the Bank of Montreal, offering to pay to emigrants any money deposited with Smith Payne & Smiths on production of the certificate. 351

Letter from the president of the Bank of Montreal that the directors entirely approve of the above agreement. 353

July 12, Cornhill. Gould to Goderich. Sends report of the North American Colonial Association, also copy of a resolution relative to alteration of duties and of an application to the Board of Trade on the subject. 355

Enclosed. Report of Committee. 356

Resolution of a general meeting of the Association expressing regret that in the new bill there is no distinction made between foreign and colonial productions. 362

Gould to Lords of Trade. On the subject of the resolution. 363

July 13, London. Yates to ——. Sends four dozen copies of Howse's lists with forty copies of the circular. 495

July 14, Cornhill. Gould to Howick. Had not troubled His Lordship with extracts from letters received yesterday, but later accounts induced him to make extracts. Cholera was abating at Quebec on the 19th June, but number of deaths has been apalling. The almost annoying extent of his correspondence. 365

Enclosed. Extracts from letter from Quebec about cholera and other subjects. 367, 374, 378

July 17, Whitehall. Phillipps to Howick. The petition from McNicol for licence to assume the arms and bear the name of Nairne has been referred to the King of Arms for an opinion. The report is transmitted. 43

Enclosed. Report from the college of arms on the petition of McNicol pointing out amendments that will be required and the additional information that is wanted. 44

July 24, Treasury. Stewart to Howick. Letter received that Judge Rolland had paid the fees on his commission to Routh, and asking that the amount be repaid to Gordon. Routh has not yet reported the payment, as soon as he does so, orders shall be given for repayment to Gordon. 189

July 28, Treasury. The same to the same. In reference to the letter respecting the requisitions for stationery, Sir John Colborne sent his for Upper Canada direct to the Treasury. The Governor of Lower Canada had also forwarded his previous to receipt of his (Howicks) letter. 190

July 31, Lincoln's Inn. Denman to Stephen. Has been engaged on the case of Stuart and Viger and is prepared to report on four-fifths of the charges. The Solicitor General will soon be ready to go through the allegations. How the letter of reference should be framed. 48

August 1, Cornhill. Gould to Goderich. Sends memorandum on certain newspapers in Lower Canada, also extracts from a letter from Papineau to a friend (now deceased) in which the animus of that gentleman will be sufficiently apparent. 380

Enclosed. "Memoir on the French Canadian party newspapers in the lower province." 381

Extracts from a letter from Papineau on the McGill legacy for founding a college. A note at the beginning says: "The extracts are intended to show the political feeling of the writer." 385

August 1, Treasury. Stewart to Howick. In reference to inquiry as to the expediency of transferring the money provided for military expenditure from the commissariat to the established banks, sends copy of minute on the subject. The Lords of the Treasury call attention to the impropriety of the bank at York advancing money upon land. Asks that instructions be sent to the governor not to sanction any Act for increasing the capital unless a clause

1382. be inserted to restrain this practice as was done in the incorporation of the Bank of Montreal. Page 191

Enclosed. Minute recommends the postponement of transfer of the money for military purposes in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick but that it be carried out in Upper and Lower Canada. Table showing the expenditures during the last eight years and the balances remaining. The impropriety of these large balances being in the hands of the commissariat when they could be managed with greater economy by banking institutions. How the financial operations of the commissariat are conducted. The changes proposed. 194

August 8, Treasury. Spring Rice to Howick. Letter from Routh, enclosed in his (Howick's) laid before the Treasury Board, respecting the insufficiency of the government locks on the St. Lawrence. The Lords of the Treasury concur with Goderich in his proposed answer to Aylmer's dispatch. 241

August 8, Treasury. The same to the same. Transmits copies of papers relating to the award to certain individuals possessing lands in the vicinity of the Carillon Canal. Does Goderich agree that the purchase of these lands should be defrayed from the territorial revenue of Canada? 217

Enclosed. Documents relating to the awards. 218 to 240

August 10, London. House of Commons. Addresses for return of the names of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and of the Assemblies of Upper and Lower Canada, stating the offices, salaries &c., of each and lists of half pay, pensions &c., if any and a return of all grants of land. 1

Another address for a return of the titles of bills of a public and general character passed in the Assembly of Upper or Lower Canada which during the last ten years were rejected by the Legislative Councils of these colonies or so altered as to cause them to be subsequently rejected by the Assembly. 2

August 11, Horse Guards. Fitz Roy Somerset to Hay. Gives returns of the distribution of troops in Canada which are all complete or nearly so. Has reason to fear that cholera has committed ravages in the regiment quartered in Montreal. 20

August 18, Cornhill. Gould to Goderich. Cholera still lingering in Montreal and Quebec. The severe and meritorious efforts by McGill on behalf of emigrants. Death of Tracy, a warm partizan of Papineau's party, who died of cholera; no disturbance is expected at the election of his successor. Rapid fall in the price of grain Death of Bibaud, formerly an officer under Bonaparte. 390

August 20, London. Kempt to the same. Recommends His Lordship to support the governor of Lower Canada and to sanction the appointment of Panet to a seat on the bench otherwise if the appointment were rejected it would weaken the governor's authority and have a bad effect. 126

August 25, Treasury. Stewart to Howick. Transmits Treasury minute relative to the rates of tolls to be collected on the Rideau and Ottawa Canals and to their contingent expenses. The Governor General and Lieut Governor of Upper Canada to be directed to take the necessary measures to give effect to the intentions of the Treasury. 242

Enclosed. Minute of the Treasury respecting the rate of tolls, their collection and how accounted for. 243

August 28, Treasury. Spring Rice to Howick. In answer to the letter of the Provincial Bank of Ireland proposing to establish banks in the British American provinces, if a charter can be obtained to exonerate shareholders from liability beyond the amount of their respective shares, the Lords of the Treasury do not consider it expedient at present to recommend the grant of such a charter. 248

August— Cornhill. Gould to Goderich. Has been in the habit of giving written instructions to the masters of vessels going to the St. Lawrence, has now had them printed and sends a copy to His Lordship. 392

Enclosed. Instructions to masters of vessels respecting Gaspé and Metis and Rimouski in the River St. Lawrence. 393

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1832.
September 3, Admiralty. Elliot to Hay. Sends memorial from committee of merchants for facilities for navigating the St. Lawrence and coasts by lights or otherwise and the Lords of the Admiralty desire to have reports from Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton and Newfoundland on the subject. Page 7

Enclosed. Memorial from the merchants. 8

September 3, Treasury. Stewart to Howick. Has laid before the Lords of the Treasury, representations from the commissioners of audit forwarding letter with enclosures from Hale that the officers of customs at Montreal and collectors at inland ports, authorised to transmit duties collected by them to the Receiver General in bills of exchange, are still held responsible for the amounts until these bills shall have been paid. Sends copies of enclosures. The Board of Customs has been asked for its observations on the arrangement. 249

Enclosed. Auditors to the Lords of the Treasury. Agree with Hale as to the danger incurred by the new practice introduced by a provincial Act which it is asked should be disallowed, as it deviates from the course intended to be pursued under the Act 14 George 3, cap 88. 250

Hale to Mallet. Calls attention to the new system of remitting by bills of exchange the collections of customs duties instead of in cash as prescribed by Act 14 Geo. 3. 253

Extract from Act of Lower Canada. 255

September 4, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Dividends on account of clergy reserves have been received by Sargent. 256

September 10, Treasury. The same to the same. Sends copies of letter andenclosures from Hale respecting the expense in the construction of a vault for the safe custody of the public money, for which the Lords of the Treasury conceive he should be reimbursed. 257

Enclosed. Letters from Hale respecting the vault. 258

September 12, Treasury. Stewart to Howick. Orders have been given to deliver to Viger, member of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, free of duty a case containing the proceedings of the Legislature with printed newspapers. 265

September 18, Treasury. The same to Hay. Sends letter and enclosure from Routh reporting a payment into the military chest on account of the clergy reserves. 266

Enclosed. Routh to Stewart. Reports that the sum of $8,000 has been paid into the military chest on account of Clergy reserves. 267

Certificate of payment. 268

September 20, Treasury. Stewart to Goderich. No provision having been in the vote of last session for payment of losses caused by the construction of the Carillon canal, the Lords of the Treasury can give no directions thereon, but Aylmer should be informed that the amount will be voted for the service of 1833. 269

September 24, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. Sends memorandum on the subject of an important Canal in Lower Canada with a view to adopt some measure to secure its unrestricted use to His Majesty's service. 127

Enclosed. Memorandum on the Chambly canal. 128

September 26, Admiralty. Barrow to Howick. Sends plan by Captain King for the service of the American packets, which the Lords of the Admiralty press to be adopted were it only on naval grounds, but more so on account of the loss of vessels and crews. 10

Enclosed. Capt. King to Elliot (extract). American packets in winter and summer should go to Halifax stay there for three days and return to the United Kingdom by Bermuda, thus avoiding a double voyage on the coast a duty too severe for ships and men. The little delay that would be caused. 11

October 8, Cornhill. Gould to Goderich. Sends extract on political matters from a late letter from Montreal. 416

1832.

October 12, St. James's. Order in Council. New seals for Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, New Brunswick and the Islands of Prince Edward and Newfoundland having been laid before His Majesty in Council they are to be sent to the governors of the respective provinces, the old seals to be returned to be defaced. Page 24

October 17, War Office. Sulivan to Hay. Craig has applied to receive his half pay with his salary as civil secretary to the governor of Canada; desires to know the amount of salary and emoluments and the date of appointment. 279

October 17, Cornhill. Gould to Goderich. Sends extracts from letters received from Quebec and Montreal. One of the latter says the cholera has left the greater part of both provinces; it has seriously affected business. Death of Brant's son and successor of Joseph Brant; he will be a great loss. Other deaths. The difficulties of administering the funds for emigrants and for the widows and orphans left destitute by the cholera. There have been more than 4,000 emigrants this year above the last and no difficulty in settling them would have arisen but for the cholera; the few returned out of 46,000 arrived. Disappointment at not hearing that the charter of the British American Land Company has been signed. Various articles published in its favour. The propriety of systematic settlement. Gaspé has petitioned to be separated from Lower Canada and if Montreal is attached to the Upper province, the Lower province will be left as insignificant in population as in property and intelligence. Petition from free blacks settled in Upper Canada who have been driven out of the United States. They have introduced the cultivation of tobacco. Re-arrests of Mackintosh and Temple on account of the riot in Montreal in May. 420

Enclosed. Memorandum of emigrants arrived since the opening of navigation. 424

October 19, War Office. Sulivan to Hay. In reference to services of chaplains with the troops. The chaplains in Nova Scotia specified in the enclosed list have church preferment and are not required to hold separate services for the military. In the United Kingdom no allowance is sanctioned to clergymen beyond that for visiting sick soldiers in the hospital, unless the troops cannot be accommodated at the usual hours of service. The same rules might be applied with propriety to the service abroad. 280

Enclosed. List of chaplains. 282

October 23, War Office. Hobhouse to Goderich. Owing to the death of Mills the question of the appointment of military chaplains abroad will again be raised; has His Lordship any further information on the subject of their discontinuance where a colonial ecclesiastical establishment is maintained? His Lordship had previously objected to the proposal in the case of Quebec as the bishop considered it impossible for the parochial clergy to perform the duties to the garrison. 283

October 30, Ordnance. Kempt to Goderich. Transmits memorial which had been addressed to his care. The respectability of the memorialists. 134

November 3, Treasury. Stewart to Howick. Aylmer to be asked if further demands and to what extent, are likely to arise on account of compensation for lands taken for the Carillon canal. 270

November 5, Lincoln's Inn. Report by T. Denman and William Horne on the charges against Stuart, Attorney-General, which is too long to summarize. 49

November 17, Treasury. Stewart to Howick. Steps to be taken to obtain a second personal bond from Hale in accordance with the letter from the audit office. 272

Enclosed. Auditors to Treasury. Respecting second personal bond from Hale. 273

November 17, London. Memorial of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel submitting the case of the North American clergy on the list of missionaries in the service of the society. 460

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1832.
November 20, Lincoln's Inn. Maule to Howick. Considers that 75 guineas would be a fair and reasonable remuneration to each of the two, that is, the late and the present Atttorney-General. Page 275

November 22, Cornhill. Gould to Goderich. Owing to the number of arrivals from Canada has not sent extracts from his Canadian correspondence. Refers His Lordship to an article in the Montreal *Gazette* on the affairs of the British American Land Company. It has been resolved at numerous meetings to petition that Montreal be annexed to the upper province as a port of entry. 425

November 22, London. Richard Watson to Goderich. In consequence of report from Rev. R. Alder sent on a special mission to Upper Canada five additional missionaries shall be sent to that province. 496

December 21, Whitehall. Lack to Howick. Observations by the Lords of Trade on the petition from the committee of trade in Quebec and on the reply from Aylmer as to the payment of the duties collected at Quebec. The petition was forwarded on 4th June last. 36

December 22, Horse guards. Memorandum that Lord Hill thinks that the arrangement in force with respect to the command in Canada should not be disturbed. 21

December 22, London. Gould to Goderich. Advocates a union of Upper and Lower Canada in opposition to the proposal to annex Montreal to the upper province. How the value of the land to be sold to the British American Land Company could be settled. Hears that Mackenzie (W. Lyon) is preparing a tract against emigration; as emigration springs from the people it may be guided but not stopped and the only question is how the stream shall be directed so as to be most useful to the people themselves. 426

December 27, Lincoln's Inn. Bourchier to Howick. Has received directions to support the judgment of a court in Lower Canada respecting the seigniory of Lauzon. Has ascertained the title of the cause and desires to know if he (Howick) has a transcript of the record as otherwise a copy will cost nearly £30. 276

No date. Further memorial from the Society for the propagation of the Gospel. 464

Miscellaneous, 1832.

(Part I is paged from 1 to 215, Part II from 216 to 453, Part III from 454 to 640).

Q. 205—1-2-3.

1828.
December 2, Quebec. York to Willan. Enclosed in memorial from Willan 29th November, 1831.

December 29, Report of the committee on the bill for the qualification of justices of the peace. Enclosed in Christie to Goderich 24th December, 1832.

December— Latitudes and longitudes of various places on the coast of Nova Scotia and in the St. Lawrence. Page 306

1829. Extracts from Quebec newspaper. 309

February 6, Quebec. Report by Bayfield on the light-houses in the St. Lawrence. 297

February— Quebec. Report of proceedings of Assembly from the 10th to the 13th February. 2

1831.
August 20, Quebec. Christie to Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. Asks for certified copies of election writs for Gaspé from 1827 to the present date with copies of the returns to each. 325

August 27, Quebec. Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to Christie. His application for a return of the writs, &c., being the first on the part of an individual application must be made to the governor and the returns shall be sent if so ordered. 326

1831.
August—Gaspé. Petitions of the freeholders of Gaspé. Enclosed in Christie to Goderich, 28th February, 1832.

November 29, Memorial of Willan, stating the cause of his resignation of the office of law clerk of the House of Assembly and asks for the promise of the appointment to one of the offices in Lower Canada in the gift or the Crown (for date see Howick's letter of 25th January, 1832). Page 618

Enclosed. Documents relating to the resignation. 629, 631, 632

1832.
January 2, London. Bouchette to Howick. Applies for an advance upon his colonial salary, to prevent great embarrassment. 9

January 7, Gray's Inn. Cuvelje and Enfield to ———. Respecting claims of grantees to land in Florida. 60

January 14, New York. Buchanan to Howick. Has forwarded, as desired, bag containing dispatches for Aylmer and Colborne. 48

January 23, New York. The same to Hay. Sends a New York paper with an article which he wishes republished in a London paper. 49

Enclosed. Comparison of the rate of taxes in the United States and in Canada. 50

January 25, Downing Street. Howick to Willan. See memorial of Willan, 29th November, 1831.

January 25, Cahernsta. Rutledge to Goderich. Applies for the arrears of pension due to his mother. Sends list of family who have died in the service of the country. 565

Enclosed. List. 567

January 26, London. Peter McGill to Goderich. If Lord Aylmer's recommendation to appoint him to the Legislative Council is sanctioned, he will have much pleasure to accept and shall endeavour to do his duty faithfully. 487

February 4, London. Bouchette to Goderich. Having failed to see His Lordship states that the object of the interview which he asked was to obtain recommendations for himself and son to the Governor and Assembly of Lower Canada. 10

February 7, London. The same to Howick. Has devoted some time to investigate the cause of the neglect of the Canadian agriculturist towards the growing of hemp and now proposes a plan to overcome it. Is authorized to state on the part of the merchants that they are prepared to invest £10,000 in the culture of hemp in the British North American Colonies should it be thought fit to recommend a contract with His Majesty's government for seven years. 13

February 7, Downing Street. Stamford to the same. Reports that a society has been formed to promote emigration and an arrangement could be made for the sale of lands. If he had an interview he could explain more fully. 577

February 8, Solva. Elizabeth Rewhellin. Applies respecting the property of William Rewhellin, who lately died in Philadelphia. 568

February 10, London. Amyot to Hay. In reply to application for a return of his emoluments for 1828, 1829 and 1830 states that by order in Council he has to receive £400 a year for life on surrendering his patent offices. He received in 1828 from 24th April £251, in 1829 £368. 9. 4, and in 1830 £376. 17. 3, the deficiencies being occasioned by premiums charged on the remittances. 2

February 15, London. R. S. M. Bouchette to Howick. Urges on behalf of his father the request for an advance of his Canadian salary, as otherwise he would fall a victim to the difficulties besetting him. 17

February 22, London. Blanchet (acting French consul general) to Howick. Applies for information respecting C. S. Schultz, late Adjutant of de Meuron regiment. If the facts relating to his death and having property be correct are the heirs still empowered to claim the property according to the law of Canada? 23

February 26, Calais. Bouchette to Goderich. His bad state of health. His deplorable situation under every aspect. Sends medical certificate. The change in his Lordship proves that he (Bouchette) has been cruelly misrepresented. If

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he had failed through ignorance or otherwise of due respect he asks to be forgiven. Suspects that the cause of his coldness and that of Sir Willoughby Gordon, might be traced perhaps to Sir James Kempt, whom he had unintentionally offended by his work. Sends extract from a letter he had recently addressed to Sir Willoughby Gordon, which he thought would cover the point of the misunderstanding. His distressed condition until relief arrives from Canada. His fervent prayers for himself and family and for His Lordship. His desire for local rank. Page 24

Enclosed. Medical certificate. 29

Extract from Chalmers, Political Annals. 30

Memorandum on local rank in Lower Canada. 31

Bouchette to Sir Willoughby Gordon (extract) in relation to Sir James Kempt. 32

Memorandum on the financial position of Bouchette, showing that although embarrassed he was not insolvent. 35

February 26, Montreal. Burgess to Goderich. Reports an attack on the seminary of Montreal by the lowest dregs. If the Seminary is to be disturbed in its possessions the British Government cannot possess the Canadas a single hour. 37

February 26, Cahernsta. Rutledge to Howick. The Secretary at war will not pay the arrears of his late mother's pension and as he cannot get a grant of land in British North America desires to know the terms on which land can be bought. 569

February 28, Quebec. Christie to Goderich. At the request of the inhabitants of the county of Gaspé he sends this account of their grievances in not being represented. Gives a history of events leading up to his (Christie's) expulsion from the Assembly. 89

February 28, Quebec. The same to the same. Forwards petition from the free holders of Gaspé; if information is wanted respecting the situation of Gaspé, more than is contained in the petition and explanatory letter, some person will be authorized to proceed to London next summer for the purpose. 108

Enclosed. The petition dated in August, 1831. 109

February 29, London. W. & A. Atkinson to Goderich. As vessels leaving this with passengers and emigrants will not have clear bills of health, ask what regulations will apply to ships on their arrival at Quebec. 4

February— Brighton. Adams to Goderich. The sisters of the late Sir James Yeo, desire to know if they are entitled to grants of land in Canada for their brother's services during the late war and if so, how many acres and in what part of the upper province. 1

(The letter is dated 1831 but stamped as received on the 10th February 1832).

March 2, Quebec. Christie to Craig. Transmits for Lord Aylmer copies of petition from the freeholders and inhabitants of Gaspé. 117

Enclosed. Copies of petition already transcribed. 118

Appendix dated 15th August 1831 addressed to Glegg. 119

Various resolutions already copied only the titles here given. 120 to 162

Extracts and papers relating to the case of Christie.

March 4, Sault St. Louis. Marcoux to Goderich (in French). On behalf of the Iroquois he points out their claim to land improperly taken from their grant made by the King of France and explains the nature of documents sent to Sir George Murray, His Lordship's predecessor. 488

Enclosed. Summary of a "memoire" on behalf of the claims of the Indians of Sault St. Louis to the mill and land on which it is built. (In French.) 495

March 10, Quebec. Kerr to Goderich. Summarises the charges against him and defends himself. 376

Enclosed. Petition to the Assembly presented by Neilson. 384

Resolutions of the Assembly in the case of Kerr on which an address is to be presented to the governor. 391

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Answer of the governor to the address. Page 397

In consequence of the bitterness of the charges against him he (Kerr) has framed a petition to Goderich which he asks to be forwarded. 400

Proceedings of the Committee in the case of Judge Kerr. 401 to 437

March 10, Quebec. Continuation of the enclosures of the letter from Kerr to Goderich, dated as in margin.

Examination by Gugy of Chabet, a witness in the case of Kerr. 454

This is only a memorandum that the examination was made on 16th March, and acknowledged to have been so on a question by the Attorney General.

March 19, Three Rivers. Memorial of Coffin. Renews his application for compensation for loss of office. 62

March 20, London. James Washington to Goderich. Asks leave to read or hear read George Washington's will as when his (James's) brother John was taken prisoner, George Washington treated him kindly and promised to leave him his property. 616

March 22, Quebec. Craig to Willan. Enclosed in memorial of Willan, 29th November, 1831.

March 22 Restigouche. Crawford to Goderich. Presents memorial for the interference of government to procure the payment of the arrears of his salary as chairman of quarter sessions. 68

Enclosed. Memorial. 71

March 24, Quebec. Felton to Goderich. Sends statement of sales of clergy reserves for 1831 and receipt for £700, proceeds of these to be invested in the funds of the United Kingdom. 335

Enclosed. Statement of sales. 336

March 24, New Orleans. Kingdom to Goderich. Believes that any other than a conciliatory line of policy on the part of Great Britain will drive the Canadians to assert their independence. 455

March 26, Bowles to ——— Applies for a recommendation in favour of William Street, who is on the point of embarking for Canada. 38

March 27. Maryborough. Bridget Fitzpatrick to the Colonial Secretary. Asks that certificate be forwarded to the British Consul at Northerfolk (?), United States, and that the answer from him be forwarded to her. 340

March 27, Plymouth. Prideaux to Goderich Suggests that isinglass, now only imported from Russia, might be obtained from the fish caught at Niagara. Finds on investigation that the same suggestion was made in 1773 in a paper read before the Royal Society by Humphrey Jackson. 531

March 27, Kirkpatrick. Singer to Goderich. As a minister of the Church of Scotland was glad to hear that an arrangement had been made for the churches in British North America that it was hoped would be satisfactory. Claims should be put in without giving cause for reasonable offence but the fair claim arising out of legal right as a co-establishment. 578

April 2, Amherstburg. Memorial of Mathew Elliott for half pay, stating his services. 328

Enclosed. General order of 2nd September, 1787, conferring half pay on a number of the Indian officers, including Mathew Elliott. 331

Certificate of the correctness of the preceding list. 333

April 6. Browne to Hay. Reminds him of the promise to procure a letter of recommendation to the Governor of Canada for a friend of his, William Lochead. 39

April 9, London. Peter McGill to Howick. Is sailing for Canada, and offers to carry dispatches. Desires to know the opinion of government on the affairs of Canada. 504

April 13, St. Hilaire. Hertel de Rouville to Goderich (in French). For an answer to application for a grant of land in seigniory. 570

April 15, New York. Buchanan to Hay. Sends abstract from the Albion, published in New York, in relation to that excellent man, Sir John Colborne. Neither he

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(Buchanan), nor any of his family, hold any office, so that he is actuated only by a sense of justice to a gentleman whose earnest desire is to steer clear of parties. Page 51

Enclosed. Article from the Albion. 52

April 18, New York. Orton to ——— Sends copy of a paper called "Old Countryman," with an article he had written to countervail remarks in it on Canada. Asks that it be submitted to the King. After the recommendations from Colborne and his expenditure in Canada he had expected some appointment. Sixteen years in the wilderness have added to his years, and circumstances have drained his purse. The services of his father and brothers. Believes that if the King knew of his situation he would do something for him. Believed from some expressions of His Lordship he would receive an appointment when opportunity offered. If in Upper Canada a little help would enable him to carry into effect objects beneficial to the colony. 511

Enclosed. Article from the "Old Countryman," entitled: "Interesting description of the Canadas." 514

Note by the editor. 525

April 21, London. James Washington to Goderich. By His Lordship's letter in answer to his of 20th March, it appears that there were no means for him to read, or hear read, the will of George Washington. Asks if he had any relations in England, particularly in Bedfordshire. 617

April 22, Cambridge. Boddington to ——— Inquires for information if Rev. Mr. Hopwood has emigrated to Canada, his friends being in distress at his absence. 40

April 25, Chirnside. Geggies to Goderich. Has been employed as a schoolmaster in Berwick and vicinity, and hears that encouragement is given to men of his profession in Canada. Asks if government assistance is given. If the reply is favourable will embark next month. 348

April— Montreal. Clark to Messrs. Codd. Enclosed in Codd to Hay, 29th May, 1832.

May 1, London. Isabella Kellaway to Goderich. Has been informed that her brother, John Hastey died in Quebec about 1825 or 1826. He was entitled to property in Scotland, and she would be grateful if she could obtain a proper certificate of his death. 459

May 3, Calcairn. Ann Caw to Colonial Secretary. Applies for information respecting James Caw, supposed to have gone to Baltimore. 75

May 5, London. James Alabasten to Howick. Has original deeds of grants made in 1763 at Detroit by Chippewa Indians, and asks how he is to proceed in regard to them. 5

May 8, Hampton Court. Memorial of the Misses Yeo for grant of land to which their two brothers were entitled. 634

May 14, Quebec. Christie to Goderich. Sends duplicates of petition and letter transmitted by mail on 6th March last. (See 28th February.) Has been again elected for Gaspé. 116

May 21, Clonmell. Margaret Anglurn to Colonial Secretary. Asks that a letter enclosed be forwarded as addressed. 6

May 29. Messrs. Codd to Hay. Enclose letter from Lieut. Clark on half pay and ask for information on the subject it mentions. 76

Enclosed. Lieut. Clark to Messrs. Codd. Desires to be informed if a farm near Long Point which he desires to purchase is still in the hands of Government. 77

June 5, Hampton Court. Memorial of the Misses Yeo renewing their application for land, having had no answer to the first memorial. 636

June 9, London. Taylor to Goderich. Plan for increasing the trade and commerce of the British Islands and the British North American provinces by assuring the permanency of trade with the West Indies. 600

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June 11, Rosscrea. Stewart to Goderich. Has been a curate for nearly ten years, and now he gets no salary and no prospect of one as his rector gets none either. Is there any encouragement to go to the colonies? Page 580

June 25, Bath. Colonel Coffin to Bruce. Enclosed in Lord James Stuart to Howick, 30th June, 1832.

June 26, London. Gally Knight to Hay. The young friend for whom he asked introductory letters is William Cooke of an old Yorkshire family; he is amiable and well informed. 461

June 26, New York. Buchanan to Hay. Sends two official returns received from Montreal and York. The measures taken by Colborne will no doubt arrest the alarm and want of pity towards the poor emigrants. The consequences will he fears be long felt by the trade of the country. 54

Enclosed. Official returns of the cases of cholera and deaths at Montreal and York. In the return for Montreal only the figures are given, in that of York the character of the disease was given with remarks, the latter say: "At Prescott the cases had diminished, the upper part of the province free." 55

June 30, London. E. E. to Howick. Applies for letters of introduction for McKenzie late of Ardross, in Rosshire, to the governors of Upper and Lower Canada. 334

June 30, London. Lord James Stuart to the same. Sends memorial from Coffin to which he trusts Howick will give attention. 583

Enclosed. Coffin to Bruce. Sends memorial. His is not the usual application for lands, but the claim of a sacred pledge for valuable consideration. 584

Memorial stating the services and losses of his father during the revolutionary war for which he was granted 13,200 acres of land. In consequence of the death of himself and wife and the scattering of the family in the service no application was made until 1816, when he was informed that the grant could only be made under certain prescribed regulations which none of the family could then comply with. Prays now for the fulfilment of the promise of a grant. 585

July 7, Montreal. Joseph Lancaster to Colonial Secretary. Sends specimen of the tyrannical rule of the pretended sons of liberty in Montreal. 465

Enclosed. Board of Health to the Emigrant Society, Montreal. The board has taken possession of the shed on the common of St. Anne which must be retained till a more favourable situation can be obtained. 466

Memorial to Lord Aylmer which complains of the procedure of the Board of Health in taking possession of the shed erected by the Emigrant Society. 467

July 12, Cavans. Memorial of Robert Cooke for assistance to trace lands granted to his uncles as loyalists. 78

July 12, London. Gillespie to Goderich. Lest incorrect information should be given of the part taken by Moffatt in the unfortunate affair at Montreal on the 21st of May, sends extract from a letter of Moffatt on the subject. 349

July 16, Windsor Castle. Taylor to Goderich. Sends petition addressed to the King by Joseph Lancaster to whose good feeling in behalf of Lieut. Colonel Mackintosh and Capt. Temple the King gives full credit. 608

Enclosed. Memorial of Joseph Lancaster on behalf of Lieut. Colonel Mackintosh and Capt. Temple The proceedings at the coroner's inquest on the bodies of the men killed at Montreal on the 21st of May. 609

July 20, London. Merchants of London to Goderich. Propose to establish a bank in Canada on similar principles to the Provincial bank of Ireland. 637

July 25, Fermoy. Memorial of Elizabeth McKee. Has seen an account of the death from cholera of her son who went to Canada with money and property to settle there and to send for the rest of his family. Asks that inquiry be made respecting the property. 505

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August 4, Ballymena. Petition of John Kinneard, for information how he can secure employment in the Hudson Bay Company. Page 462

August 10, London. Gillespie to Goderich. Sends extracts from letter received from Canada. There is yet time to send a couple of regiments which might save not only Lower Canada but all British North America. 354

Enclosed. Extract. Meetings being held to adopt resolutions sent from the manufactory in Montreal which will be passed no matter how small the meetings may be and published as the decisions of the country. No pains will be spared to create the greatest discontent which he prays God may not lead to more bloodshed. Owing to the deaths of many there is not the same risk as there was six or seven weeks ago, but every effort will be made to organize another band and for safety of property and peace the military force should be increased. The effort to bring about a desire to separate from British rule and the pains taken to warp the minds of the young. The necessity for steps being taken to counteract the designs of the agitators. The points against which agitation is directed. 355

August 10, Kinsington. Elizabeth Lads to Goderich. Asks for assistance to enable her to join her sisters and brother in the United States. 477

August 14, Fermoy. Memorial of Elizabeth McKee. Refers to previous memorial. Has received confirmation of the reported death of her son at Montreal not Quebec as formerly stated, so that in the inquiry about the property there may be a failure owing to the error as to the place of his death. 509

August 28, Restigouche. Christie to Goderich. Transmits petition from the freeholders and inhabitants of Gaspé to be detached from Lower Canada and annexed to New Brunswick. 163

Enclosed. Resolutions of the meeting referred to. 164

September 1, Ogden to Balfour. Reports that bills for murder against Messrs. Robertson and Lukin, magistrates and Col. Mackintosh and Captain Temple for the deaths at the riot in Montreal on 21st May were rejected by the grand jury. 528

September 3, Lincoln's Inn. Stewart to Howick. Is there any prospect of his obtaining the appointment he solicited? As he must soon resume his official duties at Bermuda, if he is not appointed according to his application hopes if there should be no office conferred on him now he may be appointed to the first suitable vacancy. 592

Enclosed. Stewart to Goderich. Applies for a judicial appointment in British North America or the West Indies. His expectations from his appointment in Bermuda. 594

September 3, Manchester. Sykes to Goderich. Writes on behalf of a female in Paris whose uncle died in Canada, but whether in the Upper or Lower province, she does not know and his property was taken possession of by government. If returns of this nature are made asks that an answer be returned as to whether the property of the Uncle Moittement was included; if not to whom should application be made in Canada. 597

September 5, London. Leury to Goderich. Asks His Lordship to forward a letter to Lower Canada, containing the demand for payment of a debt. 478

September 17, Crosmolina. O'Hara to Goderich. Respecting his claim on Martin Kelly's property. 530

September 17, London. Russell to Howick. Was there any land and how much was reserved for Colonel Jones, who was inspector general of provincial forces about 1783, and can it now be claimed by his heirs. 573

October 3, London. Gillespie to Goderich. Has sent presentment of the Grand Jury of Montreal rejecting the bills against the Magistrates and Military officers who called out and commanded the troops respectively at Montreal on the 21st of May last. 367

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October 5, London. Helme to——. Messrs. Gray and Cremer, Norwich, desire to know if it is possible to apprehend for forgery a man who left two years ago to reside in Quebec. History of the case. Page 374

October 16, Sterling. Memorial by James Blair stating his father's services, the grant to him of 100 acres which he held till his return to Scotland for his family, where he died before he was able to return. Applies for repossession of the land now held by a person who had been put in charge by his father during his absence in Scotland 44

October 14, New York. Buchanan to Hay. Sends prospectus of a new city to be built at Niagara. 56

October 26, Restigouche. Christie to Goderich. Transmits copy of resolutions from the town of Dalhousie in New Brunswick concurring with the desire of the free holders on the Canadian side to be annexed to New Brunswick. 173

Enclosed. Resolutions. 174

October 27, London. Isabella Kellaway to Howick. Reminds him that in answer to her letter of 1st May, he had promised to make inquiry respecting her brother reported to have died in Quebec about 1825 or 1826. 464

October 29, Restigouche. Christie to Goderich. Transmits resolutions of the freeholders and inhabitants of Gaspé to be annexed to New Brunswiek and for the repeal of the duties on articles necessary for the fisheries brought in from New Brunswick to the present Canadian side of the connty of Gaspé. 180

Enclosed. Resolutions of the meeting held at Cape Cove. 182

Resolutions of the meeting held at Percé. 192

Resolutions of the meeting held at Sandy Beach. 197

Resolutions of the inhabitans of Gaspé (South-west and North-west Arms). 199

Resolutions of the freeholders of Douglas Town. 202

Resolutions of the freeholders of the North side of the Bay of Gaspé. 204

Resolutions of the freeholders of Point St. Peter and Malbay. 207

October 30. Restigouche. Christie to Goderich. Has received letter that his arrears cannot be paid for want of funds and that no free grant of Crown land can be made. Did not ask for a free grant, but for payment of a debt actually due in case it had not the means otherwise to discharge the claim. Asks for a prospect being held out of other employment which would be most acceptable, even if no appointment were made. The proof of confidence in him shown by the freeholders of Gaspé in re-electing him for the sixth time. The expression of dissent from the inference that he (Christie) is by the resolution of Assembly disqualified for any public trust would, with the confidence of his constituents, be invaluble. 211

October 31, London. Amyot to Goderich. Applies to have an order sent for payment of his pension of £400 due on the 30th September. 7

November 8, Thoresby Park. Littleton to the same. The enclosed letter refers to a memorial presented by Bawden through him (Littleton) which is short and could be settled in five minutes, if His Lordship would call for it. 479

Enclosed. Bawden to Monckton. Respecting Mrs. Bawden's memorial for grant of land instead of the promised pension. 480

Mrs. Bawden to ——. Would not have sent the memorial but Lord Manners said that it would be presented by him, (the person addressed) to Goderich for the King. The distress of herself and husband not caused by extravagance or misconduct. 483

November 10, London. P. & W. Wynne to Goderich. Apply to have the signature of Aylmer legalised. 633

November 15 New York. Buchanan to the same. Offers his services as umpire to adjust the differences as to the division of the customs between Upper and Lower Canada. His qualifications. 57

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November 15, London. Gillespie to Goderich. Urges the propriety of having the claim against Caldwell settled, so that one real grievance may not be added to the imaginary grievances which have already received attention. Page 369

November 19, Clonmel. Judith Daniel to Colonial Secretary. Hopes the enclosed will be sent to the American consul and the answer sent to her as soon as the case can be examined. 327

November 23, Edinburgh. Adam Ferguson to Hay. Asks him to present note to Howick, as he was not aware when in London that His Lordship wished him to call. His volume on Canada will be out shortly. 344

Enclosed. Ferguson to Howick. Apologises for not calling when in London. 346

November 24, Montreal. George Smith to Howick. Thanks for having obtained for him a comfortable situation. Applies however to obtain a grant of land that he might have a future residence for himself and family. 599

November 26, York. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Goderich. Thanks for the discretion he used with respect to the petitions. Government not being ready for the division of the diocese he has applied to the Archbishop of Canterbury for appointment of a suffragan bishop for Lower Canada. His wish for this is increased by there being a very fit person to fill the office, namely Rev Dr. Mountain. It would be desirable that he should retain his archdeaconry as by this arrangement there would be no need to ask pecuniary assistance for the bishop. Hopes for His Lordship's approval of the measure of the proposed plan to carry it out and that the appointment to the vacant rectory may be left to Aylmer. 533

No date. Memorial from the corporation for managing the clergy reserves in Lower Canada. That the corporation will not lease any more of the clergy reserves until the fate of a bill passed by the legislature last session be decided, but they cannot accept the provision of the bill that the reserves are to be confiscated to the Crown. 535

Petition of the bishop and clergy of the diocese of Quebec. Points out the exertions making to obtain signatures to a petition to appropriate the proceeds of the clergy reserves towards general education and miscellaneous improvements, the most active supporters of this being the Methodists of Upper Canada chiefly ordained in the United States. The petitioners have no doubt from the machinery at work that a more than ordinary number of signatures may be obtained; they have abstained from entering on such a contest as would be required for opposing successfully the agents of the self constituted committee. The petitioners pray that no effect be given to petitions so signed and support their prayer with minute details. 548

November 27, Quebec. Ryland. Memoraudum on the state of Lower Canada which needs immediate attention. if the two houses should not concur in a supply bill. The difficulty that exists whether under the Act of 1 and 2 William 4 cap 23 the power reverts to the Crown, in consequence of the two Houses not concurring in a supply bill. If the power is in the Crown to use its revenues collected by 14 George 3 either by the law as it stands or by new legislation, these will be sufficient to meet the civil expenditure and that for the administration of justice. 574

November— Quebec. Petition of Pierre Chasseur. Has collected a museum of natural history in Quebec and now proposes to make a long, expensive and probably dangerous journey to make further collections. Prays that they may be admitted free of customs duties. 79

November— Quebec. Chasseur to Goderich. Applies for protection as a British subject should he require it in the prosecution of his design. 83

December 24, Restigouche. Christie to Goderich. Observations on his expulsion for the fifth time from the House of Assembly, Lower Canada. The observations include resolutions of the Assembly and are of some length. 216

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Enclosed. Report of the committee on the bill for the qualification of justices of the peace. Page 259

Petition of Robert Christie. 271

December 24, Restigouche. Christie to Aylmer. Further about his expulsion from the house of Assembly. 321

December 26, Aberdeen. Memorial of Robert Brydie, formerly of the Indian department, for half pay promised him by Sherbrooke he having saved the Indian stores at the time of the invasion by Hull. 46

December 27, Dublin. Hugh Cullen to Goderich. Reports the death of his brorher in Quebec by cholera, leaving a will in his favour. Had written to the hospital surgeon who holds the will, but has got no answer. 86

No date. Sunninghill. H. B. (Henry Brougham) to Goderich. Encloses a letter from a particular friend, hoping that one of his (Goderich's) people will transmit the queries. 42

Enclosed. Ellice to Brougham. A gentleman has communicated to the Philological Society certain curious researches on the language of the tribes on Lakes Ontario and Superior, &c. He wishes to circulate printed copies of the words for translation, and asks for government help. 43

No date. Memorial of Josette Fraser, wife of C. E. C. de Lérry and of Ellen Fraser wife of John Playard, for a grant of land to which their father was entitled. His services stated. 341

Memorial of L. H. Hunt that a deduction may be made from Bouchette's salary to settle a bill granted by him for the board, lodging and education of a young gentleman. 373

Baroness de Montesquieu to Goderich. Applies to have the office searched for a letter she expected from Lord Aylmer to whom she had written on business. 507

The same to Colonial Office. Asks that a search be made for a letter for her from Lord Aylmer. 508

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March 9, Terrebonne. Fraser to Du Vernet.

March 13, Quebec. Couper to Durnford.

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November 10, Terrebonne. Memorial of Simon Fraser.

December 10, Chatham. Du Vernet to Glegg. This and three preceding letters enclosed in Aylmer to Howick, 5th February, 1833.

December 19, Quebec. Examination of Gugy.

December 22, Quebec. Substance of a conversation. Both enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 8th January, 1833.

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January 1, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 1). Sends schedule of dispatches to the Colonial Secretary during 1832. Page 1

Enclosed. Schedule. 2

January 8, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 2). Dispatches received according to schedule annexed. 17

Enclosed. Schedule. 18

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January 8, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). In the report of the Assembly by Viger, agent for the province, he stated that he had made charges to His Lordship against Sheriff Gugy of packing a jury to defeat the ends of justice. Gives proof in defence of Gugy. Page 22

Enclosed. Newspaper extract (in French) of 2nd January, calling attention to letter from Viger giving account of conversation with Goderich. 27

Gugy to ——— Defends himself against the charges brought by Viger, and asks that a copy of the letter be sent to Goderich. 29

Examination of Gugy before a Committee of the Council. 35

Extracts from the Guide de Cultivateur. 50

Substance of conversation between Viger and Goderich. 62

January 9, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 3). Sends report of the chief agents for emigration. Mr. Buchanan, availing himself of permission, will visit England during the winter. 80

Enclosed. Report of Buchanan with table of contents. 81

Report. 85

Number of emigrants arrived, with other statistics. 112

Weekly reports. 124

Other documents. 133 to 168

January 9, Megantic. Lloyd to Felton.

January 10, Quebec. Remarks by Felton. Both enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 16th January, 1833.

January 11, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 4). Dispatches received according to schedule annexed. 169

Enclosed. Schedule. 170

January 11, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 5). Sends half yearly return of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. 173

Enclosed. Return. 174

January 11, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 6). Sends certified copy of proceedings of Executive Council from 1st July to 31st December, 1832. 180

Report of Conncil on the rule applicable to the granting of water lots. 181

January 14, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 7). Sends abstract of receipts on account of casual and territorial revenue, of Crown lands and licences to cut timber to the 31st ulto. Also detailed statement of receipts and expenditure on account of Crown lands and licences to cut timber for the six months ending 31st December last. 183

Enclosed. Return of receipts of casual and territorial revenue. 184

Statement of receipts on account of Crown lands and of licences to cut timber. 185

Statement of receipts and expenditure. 186

January 15, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 8). Reports the death of J. B. Juchereau Duchesnay, a member of the Legislative Council. 189

January 16, Three Rivers. Resolutions at a general meeting of the electors of Three Rivers in favour of Ogden. 222

Answer by Ogden. 224

January 16, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 9). Has informed Ogden of his appointment to be Attorney General. Asks for delay to name his successor to the office of Solicitor General. A bill to be introduced to secure the independence of the judges; the objectionable clauses struck out. If passed some of the judges in Quebec and Montreal will probably withdraw on the retired allowance. 190

January 16, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 10). Discusses at some length the question of the establishment of a land company in Lower Canada. 193

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Enclosed. Remarks on the necessity of opening communication with the waste lands of the Crown in order to make them available for sale and settlement signed by W. B. Felton. Page 199

Sketch of the result of the experiment for opening certain townships in 1829-1830. 205

Lloyd to Felton. Answer to inquiry as to the value of land in Megantic. 206

January 16, Quebec. Bill to establish in Lower Canada a court for impeachments brought by the House of Assembly. 227

The same in French. 230

January 16, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). On motion of Bourdages the Assembly has adopted resolutions expressing disapprobation of the constitution and composition of the Legislative Council. If followed up and the petition granted, it would open the way to serious changes in the constitution. 207

Enclosed. Resolution proposed by Bourdages. 210

Proceedings of Assembly January 1833. Q 206-2 p. 393.

Continuation of proceedings. 422

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" " 490

" " 506

Extract from the Quebec *Gazette* on petitions from various counties in 1828. 516

Petitions in 1832. 525

Proceedings of Assembly January 1832. 527

Continuation of proceedings. 586

January 18, Terrebonne. Manly to Fraser, 1833.

January 22, Terrebonne. Fraser to Glegg. Both enclosed in Aylmer to Howick, 5th February, 1833.

January 23, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 11). Had asked for delay in the appointment of Solicitor General to succeed Ogden. Now thinks the situation should be filled at once. Recommends Michael O'Sullivan for the office. His qualifications. 213

January 23, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private.) Climate and geographical position indicate that Gaspé should belong to New Brunswick but there are other circumstances to be considered before judgement can be given. The difficulty of ascertaining the sentiments of the population. 215

January 23, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). Additional reasons for the selection of O'Sullivan for the office of Solicitor General. 219

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January 25, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 12). Has examined into the complaints made by Gough regarding the treatment of emigrants and thinks Gough is mistaken in his complaints. 233

Enclosed. Routh to Glegg. Explains the probable cause of Gough's complaints in respect to the arrival and dealings with emigrants. 235

Questions and answers put to and answered by emigrants. 245

Answer by Buchanan, emigration agent, to charges by Gough about the treatment of emigrants on their arrival at Quebec. 246

Patten to Buchanan. Gough's opinion of the province could only have been formed from what he read, not from anything he had seen. 251

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January 26, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 13). In reference to the collection at Quebec of head money on emigrants sends copy of letter from collector and comptroller of customs there, describing the whole of the proceedings for the collection. Whatever irregularities exist cannot be attributed to the local authorities at Quebec. Page 253

Enclosed. Collector and Comptroller of Customs, Quebec, to Craig. Explain the method of collecting head money at Quebec. 255

January 28, Quebec. Report by Felton. Enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 8th February, 1833.

January 29, Chatham. Du Vernet to Glegg. Enclosed in Aylmer to Howick, 5th February, 1833.

January 30, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 14). Death of Ferrier, collector of customs at Quebec. Shall make arrangements for the office till His Majesty's pleasure be known. 257

January 30, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). Sends newspapers which will give an account of what has occurred during the past week. Calls attention to articles in the Quebec *Gazette*, showing that Neilson was not going with Papineau and his party in their course towards revolution, they have taken new ground their avowed object being to alter the whole constitution, desiring the abolition of the Council so that the whole power might be in the hands of the Assembly, and that whenever the governor shall be opposed to the will of the Assembly he should be at once removed. Papineau goes a step farther than de Bartzch and holds that the office of governor should be elective. Apologises for taking up His Lordship's time with the rhapsodies of the party. The examination into the affair of the 21st May is going on in the Assembly. The report of the Finance committee is in the *Mercury*. 258

January 31, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich. Defends himself against the charge of not securing the use of the Chambly Canal in exchange for land granted, the land having been dealt with in the Act of 1823, which would have required to be altered, causing great delay and the natural inquiry why the condition was not made long previously. 261

February 1, Terrebonne. Fraser to Glegg. Enclosed in Aylmer to Howick, 5th February, 1833.

February 1, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 16). Sends requisition for Indian presents to complete the commissariat store for 1833 and 1834. They are to be divided into two shipments. 267

Enclosed. Returns of Indian presents required. 268

February 5. Quebec. Aylmer to Howick. In answer to the desire of the Treasury for information whether further demands are likely to arise for lands taken for the Carillon canal; transmits correspondence. Does not possess sufficient local knowledge to form a correct judgment on Fraser's claim but refers to the documents. 269

Enclosed. Schedule of correspondence. 271

Memorial of Simon Fraser. States his services and the loss he has sustained by the construction of the canal. 272

Du Vernet to Glegg. Has considered Fraser's claim and his idea of carrying water to his mill by a movable trough and points out the obstacles to its adoption. The loss from boating by the construction of the canal cannot be supported, as the boats were always hauled upon the other side. 274

Couper to Durnford. Aylmer has no objection to compensation being made to Fraser by waste lands of the Crown, if any is awarded. 277

Fraser to Du Vernet. Enters into details respecting the loss he has sustained by the construction of the Carillon canal. His intention to build a mill and his reason for postponement. He had petitioned for waste lands equal to the amount of the loss he had sustained as he thought he could be more easily paid in land than by money. 278

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Fraser to Glegg. Reports the ideas of Manly, hydraulic engineer, respecting the mill, the change of the fall, &c. Page 281

Plan of Chute à Blondeau. 286

Other documents relating to Fraser's claims. 287 to 294

February 7, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). The inquiry into the Montreal affair still going forward with little prospect of its termination. Doubts the passing of the bill for the independence of the judges. Their dependence on the Crown was once a favourite grievance, but Papineau and his party have turned round and now say the judges are not to be trusted, and they must be made dependent on the House for their salaries. Whatever circumstances may arise that party will always oppose government. Comments on newspaper extracts. 295

Proceedings in the Assembly of Upper Canada on the question of annexing Montreal to that province. Q. 206—3, 721

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Continuation of proceedings. 838

Extract from Quebec paper. 854

February 8, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 17). Sends report on the complaint of the Duke of Hamilton that the settlers from Arran did not obtain land. To continue grants similar to that made to the Duke of Hamilton's tenantry will operate injuriously to the interests of the Crown and be considered unjust by other settlers. The value of land in the province has increased, and will increase, by the arrival of new settlers and the operations of commerce, so that it may be considered by new arrivals a hardship that whilst they have to pay, others not possessing better claims should receive grants. 298

Enclosed. Report by Felton on the Duke of Hamilton's settlers from Arran. 300

February 9, Quebec. Aylmer to Howick. Sends all the equivalents for Indian words that he could obtain in the lower province. Shall send the others as soon as he can procure them. 304

February 11, Quebec. The same to Goderich (No. 18). Has received dispatches by December mail, as by schedule annexed. 305

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February 11, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (separate). Returns duplicate mandamus for the appointment of Ogden. 307

Enclosed. Mandamus. 308

February 16, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). Death of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. Sends newspapers. Calls attention to the article on the case of George Ryland accused of erasing a remark on an account book of the Jesuit estates on which an action against his father for defamation was founded. The action of the Assembly against George Ryland is due to enmity to his father on the part of some influential members. Calls attention to the answer published in one of the papers to the address for documents relating to the dismissal of the health officer at Quebec, who had been dismissed at the urgent recommendation of the Board of Health. The sufferrer was a favourite with the party now having a majority in the Assembly and the production of the documents would afford a bad precedent in the case of future dismissals. Papineau and his party are prepared to go all lengths, except to draw the sword. If they did that they would not meet with support from the great bulk of the French Canadian population. If authorised the revenues subject to the Act of 14 George 3 might be

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drawn upon, This financial crisis should be put an end to. The Legislative Council growing in public favour. Page 311

Proceedings of the Assembly of Lower Canada. Q. 206—3 859

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February 20, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 19). A judgment obtained against Caldwell for £90,000. The successive appeals prevent final steps being taken. The additional obstacles that might arise in event of Caldwell's death. 318

February 21, Quebec. The same to the same (private). Sends copy of petition from the Assembly for the suspension of Judge Kerr. Transmits copies of newspapers with remarks. 321

Enclosed. Copy of petition from the Assembly for the suspension of Judge Kerr. 325

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Report of Quebec Emigrant Society. 1110

Address from Upper Canada on Post Office affairs. 1120

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Remarks on Papineau by *l'Ami du Peuple.* 1152

February 21, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 20) Had reported the death of Ferrier, collector of customs. Has appointed Gore, comptroller to be collector and Stewart, surveyor, to be comptroller till His Majesty's pleasure is known. 328

February 22, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 21). Death of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. His successor Bishop Signay has taken the prescribed oaths. 330

February 28, Quebec. The same to the same (private). Continuation of the inquiry into the Montreal affair of the 21st May not favourable to the party with whom it originated. The virulence of Papineau and his party increases as the prospect of ultimate defeat develops. Papineau threatens that no supply bill will pass this session, but whatever bill should pass would be so clogged with conditions as to assure its rejection by the Council. Sends letter from a gentleman in Montreal. It may be prudent to learn the proceedings in France of the individuals named. The design of the disaffected in the province is to effect a separation from the mother country, but they will use every artifice and do anything but take up arms. Intends to erase from the commission the name of Roy, the magistrate who issued the warrant against Colonel Mackintosh and Captain Temple after the grand jury had come to a finding. 331

Enclosed. Copy of letter that Huber has gone to France, ostensibly to purchase press and types but really to buy arms to be smuggled into the Eastern Townships. 336

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Extract from the New York "Albion"

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March 4, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 22). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. Page 1

Enclosed. Schedule. 2

March 5, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 23). In compliance with address transmits resolutions from the Assembly on the subject of the decision of arbitrators appointed under the Imperial Act. The Council agreed with these resolutions but declines to join the Assembly to ask for their transmission. 4

Enclosed. Resolution of the Assembly to address the Governor asking him to forward resolutions on the subject of the relations between Upper and Lower Canada. 6

Resolutions of the Assembly against the award of the arbitrators and protesting against the proposed annexation of Montreal and the county of Vaudreuil to Upper Canada. 7

Speech of Hagerman on the annexation of Montreal to Upper Canada. 18

March 7, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). Sends Quebec newspapers. His speech in Neilson's Gazette will show the inconvenience of a law respecting jurors. Shall write officially on the subject with comments on the bill from competent authority. Reminds him that he had mentioned receiving a letter from Papineau which he had treated as private but a copy of which is now asked for by the Assembly on the ground that Papineau as speaker is an authority to be consulted. The mischief caused by the overweening importance attached to the office of speaker and a tendency to lower the Executive government. The want of education on the part of the members of Assembly. It was to settle the question of the political importance of the speaker that he had noticed the letter of Papineau in his letter to the Assembly. The disappointment of the Assembly at the result of the inquiry into the affair at Montreal, it is now trying to bring about a rupture with the Executive Government in the hope of provoking prorogation without any real business being done. Is determined that no provocation shall induce him to prorogue till all the business is done. The members of the Assembly have placed themselves in a wrong position. 57

Enclosed. Proceedings of Assembly. Q 207—3 548

Outline of debates. " 555

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Outline of debates. 581

Message from the President of the United States respecting affairs at Charleston, South Carolina. 595

Proceedings of Assembly. 602

Outline of the debates. 610

March 13, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 24). Transmits memorial from Spong for a grant of land. His case is similar to that of Rogers which was considered favourably. 61

Enclosed. Memorial of Spong. 62

Certificates in his favour. 65

March 14, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). Sends newspaper containing the proceedings of the Assembly of Lower Canada. Calls attention to a speech of Bourdages, maintaining the absolute supremacy of the Assembly. Several of the acts of that body evince the assumption of the executive as well as of the legislative functions. Sends copy of loyal address from Montreal

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signed by 15,000 of whom 14,500 have subscribed in their own hand writing. The supply bill is now being debated ; doubts if it will ever reach the Executive. The proceedings of the Assembly are becoming more violent and he is led to expect the members will declare they can no longer hold intercourse with the head of the provincial government because he refused to sign a writ for the election to the county of Montreal in place of Mondelet, unseated on the allegation that he had accepted the office of honorary Executive Councillor. Additional proofs that the dominant party wish to force on prorogation if not dissolution which only strengthen his determination not to give them that advantage. Everything shows that the party with Papineau at its head is no less distinguished for incapacity to legislate than for arrogant pretensions. The expressions in a letter from Taylor, the member for Missisquoi, regarding Papineau has been voted a libel and Taylor ordered to be imprisoned in the Quebec gaol for 24 hours, but, he understands, the speaker's order has not issued. Page 68

Enclosed. Petition of inhabitants of Montreal and vicinity for measures to protect them against the disaffected. 73

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Outline of the debates. 649

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Outline of the debates. 689

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Remarks on the proceedings of the Assembly in Quebec *Mercury.* 722

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Remarks on the proceedings of the Assembly in "*L'Ami du Peuple.*" 740.

March 18, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 25). Transmits petition from the Assembly against establishing a land company in Lower Canada. 77

Enclosed. Petition. 78

March 18, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 26). Transmits petition from the Assembly for the suspension of Judge Kerr till a court for the trial of impeachments is created. 83

March 18, Quebec. The same to the same (separate). Transmits letter from Kerr respecting complaints of his official conduct. 85

Enclosed. Kerr to Goderich. Defends himself from the charges brought against him by the House of Assembly. 86

March 18, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). Sends by Halifax petition of Assembly against a land company being established in Lower Canada. The petition arose from the predilection in favour of the seigniorial tenure; the French Canadians view with alarm the number of British settlers who are coming into the province and wish to throw every obstacle in their way. The mixed motives of the opponents of the bill: their objectionable nature. A petition is in course of signature in favour of a land company. 91

Enclosed. General statement of the conceded and unconceded lands in the seigniories and fiefs of Lower Canada. 95

Recapitulation of the members in the different districts. 106

March 20, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 27). Has received an address from the Assembly desiring to be informed of the reason for the delay in issuing a writ for the election of a member for Montreal to replace Mondelet, whose seat is vacant by accepting office. Submitted the question to the Council which declared the Assembly incompetent to vacate the seat of a member on his acceptance of office on the single authority of their own resolution. Sends answer to prove that their act is unconstitutional and not in accordance with those of the House of Commons. The course he has adopted has, he believes, prevented a violent outbreak in the Assembly calculated to force

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on prorogation in spite of his determination to the contrary. Is anxious to prolong it to give the lie to the report that he was desirous to make use of any pretext to dissolve the Assembly in order to stifle the inquiry into the events at Montreal of the 21st May, whereas all parties implicated in the charge are anxious for the fullest inquiry. Now believes that the party with which the inquiry originated is preparing for themselves a signal defeat and are desirous to escape by bringing about a prorogation. Sends resolutions of the Assembly on the question of the writs for a member to replace Mondelet as it shows the temper of the House. Page 107

Enclosed. Extract from the Minutes of the Executive Council on the question of the Assembly having declared vacant the seat of Mondelet, Member for Montreal. 115

Circular to the Chief Justice, the puisné judges and the law officers of the Crown, for an answer to the question whether the Assembly had the power to deprive a member of his seat in consequence of his acceptance of office as Executive Councillor or in any other case not provided for. 119

Opinion of the Chief Justice that a Member of the Assembly cannot by accepting office be deprived of his seat by either of the branches of the legislature without the consent of the whole. 120

Opinions of the judges and others. 122

Fifth report of the standing committee of privileges and elections. 183

March 21, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No 28). Transmits address from the Council respecting the double vote of the speaker. 194

Enclosed. Address and other documents (dissents, &c.). 195

March 23, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). His apprehension that no supply bill is to be brought up this session will, he believes, be realized. This is embarrassing, but it must be provided for in some way or other and as the public service must suffer whilst the question is in suspense, he asks for instructions. Notwithstanding the appearance of large majorities for Papineau and his party the credit of the party is rapidly sinking so that a momentary stretch of authority would be viewed without alarm; the Treasury might appropriate the revenues raised under the Act 14 George 3 or if that be considered objectionable, the sum might be advanced from the Military chest by way of loan. Has not seen the proposed supply bill, but if the means of carrying on the government of the country are to depend on an annual vote, under the influence of the present ruler of the Assembly, the task will become impracticable. Cannot venture to suggest a remedy. No good can be expected from a dissolution at present, he would sooner trust to time and reflection on the part of the people or even to the chapter of accidents. Sends numbers of the Quebec *Gazette.* 207

Enclosed. Proceedings of Assembly. Q. 207-3 755

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Outline of debates. 793

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March 25, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (separate). Sends requisition for stationery for the civil department. 212

March 27, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 29). Transmits address from the Assembly to make the Legislative Council elective. Resolutions to the same effect were rejected in previous sessions and the present vote may have been carried by the influence caused by the excitement of the Montreal affair. The great detriment such a change would be to the province. Will not defend the Council, as he believes that body will ably do that in a petition which he hears is in preparation, summarising the charges brought against the governors; and utterly denies the truth of these so far as his own

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administration is concerned. Considerations and remarks on various parts of the representation. Page 213

Enclosed. Address from the Assembly. 226

March 29, Aylmer to Goderich (No. 30). His anticipations respecting the supply bill realised, as it has been thrown out by the Council. How it is to be supplied, suggests that the Act 1 and 2, William 4, cap. 23, gives the power to the Treasury to appropriate the revenues raised by 14 George 3, cap. 88. Has called for legal opinions on the point. Believes if the appropriation is agreed to that notwithstanding the clamour in the House there are strong evidences that the public at large is prepared for the appropriation. Sends memorandum of receipts and expenditure of Lower Canada, showing the receipts to be not only sufficient for civil services but leaving a surplus. Other remarks. 245

Enclosed. Memorandum of receipts and expenditure. 254

Comparative statement. 257 to 270

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March 29, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 30). Covering letter in Q. 207—1 Page 245

Enclosed. Supply bill. 271

In French. 310

March 30, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). The events of the present session have inflamed the spirit of political party. One advantage is that both parties have fully displayed their views, that of Papineau is in open hostility to His Majesty's government and its opponents are resolved no longer to submit to its domination. Sends late numbers of Neilson's *Gazette.* 350

Enclosed. Remarks on proceedings of the Assembly. Q. 207-4. 877

Outline of the debates. 886

Remarks on the proceedings. 904

Outline of the debates. 908

Remarks on a change of duties in the United Kindom. 926

March 30, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 31). Transmits petition from the Assembly in relation to the post office department. Shall address His Lordship on the subject in a separate dispatch. 352

Enclosed. Petition from the Assembly that the proceedings of the Post Office department be laid before the Assembly and that if the charges produce a revenue they should be reduced so that the revenue and expenditure balance. 353

March 31, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (separate). Sends address from inhabitants of Montreal mentioned in his private letter of 14th instant, in which he committed an error in the number signing. On examination the number was found to be 7,708, all but 215 of whom signed these latter marked the address with a cross. A more respectably signed address was never sent from Lower Canada. 356

April 3, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 32). Has prorogued provincial parliament, sends copy of his speech. 358

Enclosed. Speech on prorogation. 359

April 5, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 33). Sends copy of address from the Council; the original shall be sent by way of Halifax. It may be considered an answer to that lately sent from the Assembly accompanied by observations of his own which bear a strong analogy to the adress from the Council which is the more remarkable as he had no communication on the subject with any one connected with that body. Yet it appears to him that parts

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of Council's address are calculated to produce an evil effect, especially the reference to the establishment of a French republic in the province and the word alarming cannot be justly applied to its actual state. Page 362

Enclosed. Address from the Council. 365

April 5, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). Sends alphabetical list of the names and professions of members of the Assembly; of 86 members 29 belong to the profession of the law. This large proportion is caused by the ignorance of the mass of the population, which exposes them to be acted upon by persons of education. With few exceptions these 29 are under the influence of Papineau and the majority of the members are ignorant and full of prejudice. 377

Enclosed. Alphabetical list of members of the Assembly of Lower Canada. 379

April 6, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). Directs attention to articles in Neilson's *Gazette*, which he transmits. Neilson belongs to what may be called the moderate party, which is daily gaining ground. The proceedings of last session is favourable to this, as the majority of the House under the influence of Papineau showed clearly that nothing would satisfy them but complete control of the Executive. Their prejudice, violence and ignorance demonstrated the danger of giving up the affairs of the province to their management. The excitement in the House of Assembly does not extend far beyond its walls and not to its towns or rural districts. The term excitement is used to denote hostility to His Majesty's government, but there is a counter excitement favourable to it. His fear is that this may create a breach between the Canadians of French and those of British and American origin. It shall be his earnest endeavour to counteract the evil effects of such a breach by strict impartiality, the more necessary now as the British party, grown bolder, exhibit a determination no longer to submit to the French party. If government acts with firmness unmindful of the clamours of the Assembly or their agent Viger—or rather the agent of Papineau—authority will be established and quietly submitted to. In fact the question now is: shall the power of the State in the province be exercised by the King's representative or by the Assembly under Papineau's directions? The practical effect is for the Treasury to appropriate Canada's share of the revenue raised by the Act 14 George 3 for the service of the current year. Still believes that the people are prepared for this proceeding in consequence of the rejection of the supply bill by the Council. 383

Enclosed. Proceedings of the Assembly. Q. 207—4 929

Editorials in the Quebec *Gazette*. 933

April 6, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 34). Transmits copy of address from the Council for the establishment of a land company in the province. The original shall be sent by way of Halifax. 388

Enclosed. Address 389

April 8, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 35). Sends statement of receipts on account of casual and territorial revenue and on account of Crown lands and licences to cut timber. 394

Enclosed. Statements. 395, 396

Aylmer to Goderich. (No. 36.) Has received dispatches according to schedule. 397

Enclosed. Schedule. 398

April 9, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 37). Reappointment of Viger as agent for the province. Origin of the appointment, which was made by the Assembly, without waiting for the concurrence of the Council or intimating the appointment to the governor. Viger was dispatched to England to put himself in communication with government. Viger had waited on him before leaving and asked for a letter of introduction which was refused

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owing to the irregularity and the want of courtesy in the appointment. Further details and the inferences drawn from the method of Viger's appointment. The resolutions of the Assembly are given in the dispatch also letter written at the date of the appointment. Page 399

April 12, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 38). The principles laid down with regard to the sale of Crown lands shall be strictly attended to, therefore he calls attention to the practice of making gratuitous grants of land to discharged soldiers and commuted pensioners. Points out the evils caused and recommends that gratuitous grants should be done away with, the discharged soldiers and pensioners to receive an equivalent in money or the same principle applied to them as to the officers, that is, they should get credit for the grants in the purchase of Crown lands. The want of qualification for a farm life in most of the soldiers and pensioners. Effect of grants on reducing the price of Crown lands, but, as instructed, he shall try to keep up the price. 415

April 13, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 39). Renews his recommendation to give Bell an additional lease of the St. Maurice forges. Sends letter from Bell with statement showing the amount of capital required. 422

Enclosed. Bell to Aylmer. Reasons for renewing his lease of the St. Maurice forges. 424

Inventories of every description of tools, &c., belonging to the forges. 426

April 14, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 40). As instructed he has applied to the legislature for repayment of the money advanced from the military chest for pay to the militia, but without effect. Asks that he may be allowed to replace the amount in the military chest from provincial funds at the disposal of His Majesty. 428

Enclosed. Message to the Assembly in reference to the money advanced for the militia. 430

April 15, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 41). Had recommended to the Legislative Council and Assembly the subject of a metallic currency to replace that in use. The Assembly does not appear to have considered the question but the Council did so and the result is contained in the report sent. Agrees with the Council and recommends that copper halfpennies be sent out to the amount of £5,000 and circulated by means of the commissariat. The report of the Council as to the value of the halfpennies will serve as a guide. Sends specimens of the present currency one being a regimental button of the Royal Fusiliers. 432

Enclosed. Report of the committee of Council on copper coinage. 435

April 15, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). Sends Quebec newspapers and calls attention to articles in Neilson's *Gazette* and in the Montreal Gazette. Introduces *Le Canadien* which has been two years in existence and is distinguished for hostility to His Majesty's government and everything British in the colony; it may be considered the official organ of Papineau and his party. The Assembly has separated without having accomplished anything of utility; their time has been wasted on the investigation of the affair at Montreal; is still sanguine that good will come out of the late session and that the people will discover that their interests have been sacrificed to the gratification of party feelings. 437

Enclosed. Editorials from Quebec *Gazette.* Q. 207—4 955

Editorial from Montreal *Gazette.* 959

Editorial from *Le Canadien.* 976

Editorial from the same. 984

Papers respecting Gaspé in the same. 998

Other remarks in the same. 1021

April 16, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 42). In accordance with dispatch, Christie has been informed that if the inhabitants of Gaspé wish to be annexed to New Brunswick, they must petition both Houses of Parliament. 440

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April 22, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No 43). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. Page 442

Enclosed. Schedule. 443

April 23, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 44). Transmits report on the Bonaventure petition against the annexation of Gaspé to New Brunswick; resolutions passed at different meetings expressive of attachment to Lower Canada are attached to the report. The Assembly considers these as expressing the general sense of the inhabitants but it is evident it regards only one side as re-olutions diametrically opposite have been adopted in the same districts and from the repeated elections of an individual who has taken the most active part in getting up the latter it may fairly be inferred that his views regarding annexation to New Brunswick are countenanced by a large proportion of the inhabitants. The opinion of the House of Assembly must be received with extreme caution. There is so much party feeling mixed up with the question that it is difficult to find out the real sentiments of the people. 444

Enclosed. Report. 449

Evidence. 454

Reports of meetings. 465

Petition of inhabitants of Gaspé. 497

April 24, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). Shall send report on the land company in Lower Canada as soon as he can collect and arrange the information. The news of its establishment received with satisfaction by the English party in Quebec; in the townships it will be particularly acceptable. His Lordship will see by various documents that the subject possesses great interest for Lower Canada. Sends copies of late newspapers. In Neilson's *Gazette* is the report of a meeting expressive of the opinions of the English part of the population of Quebec. A meeting of Canadians of French origin is appointed at which counter resolutions will, of course, be adopted. Regrets these meetings as they foster national prejudices and he would willingly have both parties to abstain but that is impossible in the present state of political feeling. He is determined to steer clear of both parties. Calls attention to various newspaper articles. Sees no reason to apprehend any interruption to public tranquillity. 508

Enclosed. Resolutions of a public meeting held at the Exchange Q 207, 4. 1036

Editorial from the Quebec *Gazette.* 1049

" " " " 1058

" " Canadian *Courant* 1064

April 26, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 45). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. 511

Enclosed. Schedule. 512

April 29, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (separate). Sends documents respecting the affair at Montreal of 21st May, 1832. These documents were laid before the Assembly during their late session, and the object in sending them is to enable His Lordship to refer to them should they be alluded to by the agent for the province. 514

April 30, Quebec. The same to the same. Transmits copy of a letter from the secretary of the Royal Institution, praying that in event of the suit respecting McGill College funds being given in favour of the respondents, full costs may be awarded against the adverse party. 516

Enclosed. The Royal Institution to Craig. 517

April 30. Aylmer to Goderich (private). Apologises for having blended different subjects in the same dispatch. Will avoid in future this practice which causes inconvenience in arranging the correspondence in the Colonial office. 519

GOV. LORD AYLMER, 1833.

Q. 208–1.

1832.

February 27, Quebec. Aylmer to Colborne. Enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 11th May, 1833.

1833, February 26, Montreal. Ogden to Craig.

March 1, Quebec. Message by Aylmer to the legislature.

March 4, Quebec. Resolutions of Legislative Council.

March 6, Quebec. Resolutions of the Assembly. This and the preceding three enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 16th May, 1833.

April 2, Quebec. Query submitted to the law officers.

April 4, Trois Rivières. Vezina to ————

April 5, Quebec. Hamel to Craig. This and the two preceding enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 13th May, 1833.

April 6, Quebec. Aylmer to Colborne. Enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 11th May, 1833.

April 6, Quebec. Answers by Ogden to questions.

April 8, Quebec. Ogden to Aylmer. This and the preceding enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 12th May, 1833.

April 8, Montreal. O'Sullivan to Craig.

April 8, Quebec. Ogden to Craig.

April 18, Quebec. A. W. Cochran to Craig.

April 18, Montreal. Mondelet to Craig.

April 22, Quebec. Further inquiries on financial subjects. This and the four preceding letters enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 13th May, 1833.

April 22, Montreal. Complaint of the Chief Justice and puisne judges enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 14th May, 1833

April 24, York. Colborne to Aylmer. Enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 11th May, 1833.

April 26, Trois Rivières. Vezina to Craig. Enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 13th May, 1833.

May 1, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 47). Transmits renewed application from Chief Justice Reid for an increase of his present salary. Has already expressed his high sense of Reid's services, which he will not repeat. Page 2

Enclosed. Reid to Aylmer. 4

May 2, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). The correspondence respecting the land company is in the hands of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and the Surveyor General. A map is in course of preparation which will show the lands disposable and the prices as settled by himself and the Commissioner of Crown Lands on behalf of the Crown and McGill on behalf of the land company. Is afraid that with all diligence the settlement of the land cannot begin this season, but this is of less consequence than the political effect of the establishment of a land company, an outcry having been raised

1833.

against it by a party in Lower Canada, and the newspaper organ of that party is calling on the people to assemble to petition against it; on the other hand the step has given great satisfaction to the English party which is increasing in numbers and importance. Sends copies of late newspapers with the articles marked. The public mind in Lower Canada is tranquil and if the revenue raised under 14 George 3 and other revenues unquestionably disposable by the Crown are appropriated for the service of the Crown in Canada there will be no mischief. The proceedings of the Assembly are generally disapproved of in the country. It is the most opportune moment for adopting the plan he has proposed. Page 7

Enclosed. Extract from the *Minerve.* Letter from deBleury, commenting on insults directed against him by the paper called *l'Ami du Peuple.* 408

Editorials from the *Minerve.* 418

Extracts from Quebec *Gazette.* 429

Resolutions at a meeting held in Quebec. Objecting to the claims of a minority against the rights of the vast majority who are equally with themselves British subjects. 431

Extract from the Quebec *Mercury.* Case of Stuart, Attorney General, submitted to Sir James Scarlett. 445

Opinion of Sergeant Talfourd. 454

Opinion of Sir James Scarlett. 467

Letter from Goderich sent by Viger for publication. 471

List of letters in pamphlet, printed not published, entitled, "Correspondence between the right Honourable Viscount Goderich, and James Stuart "relative to the removal of the latter." 481

Editorials from the *Canadien* 484

May 2, Montreal. Mondelet to Craig. Enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 13th May, 1833.

May 2, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 48). Transmits memorial from Coffin for indemnity in Crown lands for the loss of his salary as chairman of the quarter sessions of Three Rivers. The case being similar to Christie's, recently favourably considered, recommends Coffin's for favourable consideration. 12

Enclosed. Memorial of Coffin. 13

May 3, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 49). Transmits amended memorial from McNicol for authority to assume the name of Nairne. 17

Enclosed. Memorial from McNicol. 19

Will of John Nairne and other documents attached to it. 24 to 36

Additional clauses. 37

Further clauses. 46

Further clauses. 53

Certificates. 60

May 6, Quebec. Ogden, Attorney General, and O'Sullivan, Solicitor General, answers to queries. Enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 13th May, 1833.

May 7, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). Explains why he did not communicate to the Council and Assembly on the subject of the salaries of the clergy as desired in His Lordship's private letter. 62

May 8, Quebec. Hamel to ——— Enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 13th May, 1833.

May 9, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). Nothing has occurred during the past week worthy of notice. Sends newspapers and calls attention to special articles in them and to the resolutions published in Neilson's *Gazette.* Appointment of O'Sullivan to be Solicitor General has given satisfaction. No vessels have yet arrived from Europe although two or three have arrived from lower down the St. Lawrence. The spring has opened favourably and will have a beneficial effect on the public health. 64

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1833.

Enclosed. Extract from Quebec paper. Page 498
Extract from *Colonial Advocate.* " 498
Extract from the Quebec *Gazette* with resolutions passed at Sherbrooke. " 502
A second set of resolutions. " 509
Editorial remarks on the resolutions. " 511
Extracts from a Montreal paper in French (no name given). 514, 525

May 11, Quebec. Cochran to Craig. Enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 13th May, 1833.

May 11, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 50). A certified copy of the bill for the repeal of duties on molasses and coffee was sent to the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada and as requested he had transmitted copies to be laid before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament which were received. As certified copies are necessary, he has caused such copies to be furnished. 66

Enclosed. Address from the Assembly praying that copies of the bill to repeal the duties on molasses and coffee be transmitted as provided by law. 68

Copies of the bill to repeal the duties on molasses and coffee. 71

Aylmer to Colborne. Copy of letter transmitting the bill to repeal the duties on molasses and coffee and to diminish the rate of duties on tobacco. 77

The same to the same. Has anything been done by himself or the legislature respecting the bill to repeal the duties on molasses and coffee and to diminish the rate of duties on tobacco? 79

Colborne to Aylmer. Sent a message to the legislature of Upper Canada respecting the duties on molasses and coffee and diminishing those on tobacco. Sends a copy of dispatch from the Colonial Secretary in reply to the petition from Amherstburg to disallow the bill diminishing the duty on tobacco. 80

May 12, Quebec. Message to the legislature with the above bill. 82

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 51). Transmits copy of letter from the Attorney General, with answers to the questions of law respecting the bill for the relief of religious congregations. 83

Enclosed. Ogden to Aylmer. Sends answers to questions respecting the bill for the relief of religious congregations. 84

Answers by Ogden to questions respecting the effect of the bill for the relief of religious congregations. 85

May 13, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 52). The Council having rejected the supply bill, the financial question is again brought up for consideration. Transmits the answers of the law officers on the subject. Had refrained from asking the judges for their opinions there being considerations of a political tendency in the bill. The law officers consider that the duties collected under 14 George 3 and some others are especially appropriated for the support of a civil government and may be so applied, independent of the legislature. Summary of the revenues arising from the sources mentioned, which are sufficient to defray the necessary expenditure. In that case the grant of supply during the sovereign's reign or for any other period is unnecessary unless the sources of revenue should prove inadequate. Does not believe that the arrangement for supply, if the price paid were the abandonment of the duties collected under 14 George 3, would relieve the embarrassment to which Government is now annually exposed. 94

Enclosed. Query submitted to the law officers of the Crown respecting the appropriation of the money levied under 14 George 3, cap 88. 101

Ogden to Craig. Is of opinion that the money collected under the authority of 14 George 3, cap. 88, is at the disposal of the Treasury and may be applied for the administration of justice and the support of the civil administration of the province. 102

833. Hamel, Advocate General, to Craig. Concurs with Ogden in his opinion. Page 105

Vezina, King's Counsel, to ———. Concurs with the preceding. 108

David Ross, King's Counsel, to Craig. Holds the same opinion as the others whose letters immediately precede. 111

A. W. Cochran, King's Counsel, to Craig. Agrees with the other lawyers and law officers. 112

O'Sullivan, King's Counsel, to Craig. Agrees with the preceding opinions. 120

Mondelet, King's Counsel, to Craig. Agrees with the preceding opinions. 123

Further queries on financial subjects. 125

Answers in detail to the queries. 128 to 174

May 13, Quebec. Memorial by Ogden. Enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 15th May, 1833.

May 14, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 53) Transmits communication from the Chief Justice and puisne judges regarding the injury sustained by them in consequence of them depending on the annual vote for their salaries. The importance of the subject; the settlement of the financial question can no longer be delayed. 175

Enclosed. Complaint of the Chief Justice and puisne judges respecting their being dependent on the annual vote of the legislature for their salaries. 177

May 15, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 54). Transmits memorial from Ogden, Attorney General, on the inadequacy of the allowance for law expenses made by the legislature. Had sent a previous representation; the amount of the account then claimed remains unpaid. 182

Enclosed. Memorial by Ogden. 184

May 16, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 55). Has assented to the bill for regulating and summoning jurors in civil and criminal cases. The inconveniences that have arisen in consequence. At the principal term of Montreal only one man of the jury could write. Had recommended the legislature to amend the bill which not having been agreed to recommends now that it be disallowed. In support of this sends documents from the judges which would enable his Lordship to see the actual state of the law. 189

Enclosed. Message to the Council and Assembly on the jury system. 196

Ogden to Craig. Only one of the Grand jurors at Montreal could read or write and that imperfectly. The bills of an indictment were returned as he could not read them in English. Complains of the state of affairs and considers it his duty to report it. 198

Resolution of the Council. That steps will be taken to relieve the country at large from the danger of the jury Act. 201

Resolution of the Assembly that the language of the majority is one to which they had a right and that the speaking of one language only does not subject any one to disqualification. 202

GOVERNOR LORD AYLMER, 1833.

Q 208—2.

1832. September 7, Montreal. Will of Antoine Girouard.

November 10, Montreal. Bishop Lartigue.

1833. February 16, Quebec. Report by Ogden on the bill to incorporate the Seminary at St. Hyacinthe.

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1833.
March 12, Three Rivers. Report by Ogden on the institution for female penitents.

April 25, Quebec. Ogden to Craig. This and the four preceding papers enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 17th May, 1833.

May 16, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 55). Covering letter in Q 208—1. Page 198

Various dates. Opinions on the change in the jury law. 204 to 238

May 17, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 56). Transmits copies of three reserved bills with report of the Attorney General. 239

Enclosed. Act to incorporate the institution for female penitents in the district of Montreal. 241

Report of Ogden on the Act. 247

Report of Ogden on the Act to incorporate the seminary of St. Hyacinthe. 248

Additional report by Ogden on what should form the basis of a charter. 254

Act of incorporation of the seminary of Nicolet. 258

Memorial of Bishop Lartigue that he had been left legatee of Mr. Girouard and prays for an Act of incorporation for the seminary at St. Hyacinthe. 267

Bishop Lartigue to ————. States that since August last he had become proprietor of the Seminary at St. Hyacinthe and he asks for a charter. 274

The same to Craig. Sends thanks to Aylmer for his kindness about the seminary at St. Hyacinthe. 276

Will of Rev. Antoine Girouard. 279

Bill to provide for the summary trial of small causes. 282

Report of Ogden. He sees no cause why assent should be withheld from the bill. 326

May 18, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). Sends newspapers as usual. These show that the harmony that once existed between Neilson and the *Minerve* no longer remains. Hopes that the violent proceedings of the party of which the *Minerve* is the organ will have the effect of detaching many others. 327

Extract from Quebec *Gazette*. 528

Extracts from *Minerve*. 530

" *Canadian Courant*. 533, 539

Another extract from the Quebec *Gazette*. 540

Extract from *L'Ami du Peuple*. 546

May 18, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 57). Claim of the Ursuline Nuns to a part of the land cut off from the seigniory of St. Croix by an error in the survey by which part was given to the township of Leeds. 328

Enclosed. Report (extract) of a committee on the claim of the Ursuline Nuns. 337

Petition of the Ursulines. 339

Report of the Surveyor General. 347

Report of a committee of the whole (extract from a second report). 349

Plan of the seigniory of St. Croix. 351

May 20, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (separate). Sends blue book; explains the cause of delay. 352

May 21, Quebec. The same to the same (separate). Sends petition from the Presbytery of Quebec for an equitable share of the clergy reserves. 354

Enclosed. Petition. 355

May 21, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (separate). Sends copy of the Act to regulate the qualification of jurors. 365

May 22, Quebec. The same to the same (separate). Returns map. 366

1833.
May 22, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No 58). Sends map of the counties of the eastern townships prepared in the Surveyor General's office, showing the unsurveyed land that may be sold to the land company, two documents accompanying the map detail the whole quantity of Crown lands remaining unsold in those counties, the upset price and that paid to private proprietors. These statements will he hopes give sufficient information for the negotiation with the British American land company. Statement of the quantity of land disposable in the eastern townships surveyed and unsurveyed. Proposed rules for disposing of the land. Page 367

Enclosed. Report of the Crown lands and reserves in the counties of Missisquoi, Stanstead, Shefford, Megantic, Drummond and Nicolet. 375

Return of the Crown reserves sold in these counties with the prices. 379

Skeleton and figurative plan of these counties. 381

May 25, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). In answer to dispatch, does not apprehend there would be any objection on the part of the Assembly to legislate on the subject of the post office and the regulation of the rate of postage and the salaries of the officers, the net revenue being left to the colonial legislature but doubts if the present Assembly would leave the selection of officers to the local government. How these doubts have arisen. 382

May 26, Quebec. The same to the same (private). Attempt in Montreal by Papineau's party to revive the recollection of the riot of last year by holding a funeral service in memory of the men shot by the troops. Its failure. 386

May 17, Quebec. The same to the same (private). Expresses his thanks for the schedule of dispatches received since the beginning of the present year and hopes for similar communications at stated intervals. 388

May 28, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 59). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. 389

Enclosed. Schedule. 390

May 30, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley. Has received dispatch that he has been promoted to the seals of the Colonial department. 391

Gov. Lord Aylmer, 1833.

Q. 209—1.

1831.
May 31, Montreal. Opinion of Aaron Philip Hart. Enclosed in Aylmer to Stanley, 18th June, 1833.

1833.
June 1, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 60). Sends statements of revenue and expenditure of Lower Canada for 1832. Sends also returns of the amounts collected and applied by local municipal bodies, so far as they can be obtained. Page 3

Enclosed. Statements of net revenue and expenditure of Lower Canada for 1832. Provincial. 6

Trinity House. 29

Trinity House, Montreal decayed pilot fund. 30

Return of all local revenues under the authority of the city of Quebec. 31

Return of all local revenues under the authority of the city of Montreal. 32

June 3, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 61). Sends letter from Routh with statements of Indian expenditure in Lower and Upper Canada. 33

Enclose l. Routh to Glegg. Remarks on Indian accounts. 34

Indian expenditure Lower Canada. 35

Presents issued in Lower Canada. 36

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1833.

Abstract of sums paid by Routh on account of the Indian department of Lower Canada. Page 37

Amount of pensions to wounded Indians. 39

Account of pay and lodging money for Indian department Lower Canada. 40

Account of pensions. 41

The same tables for Upper Canada. 42 to 57

June 3, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 62). Sends memorandum showing the number of emigrants who have arrived at the port of Quebec. 58

Enclosed. Memorandum. 59

June 6, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 63). Sends half-yearly returns of sales of clergy reserves. Explains the cause of the delay in making the returns. 60

Enclosed. Account of clergy reserves sold from 1st January to 30th June, 1832. 62

Account from 1st July to 31st December. 63

June 6, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 64). Sends returns of the prices of agricultural produce and of labour in Lower Canada. Similar returns were prepared and transmitted last year. 64

Enclosed. Return of market prices in Lower Canada for 1832. 66

Prices of labour in 1832. 67

June 11, Montreal. Statement by joint prothonotary. Enclosed in Aylmer to Stanley, 10th July, 1833.

June 18, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 65). Had proposed to Benjamin Hart and J. M. Hays professing the Jewish religion to be included in the commission of the peace, but it not having been provided that the words "on the true faith of a Christian" should be omitted from the oath, they declined the office. Sends copy of their joint letter. Submits the expediency of affording relief. 68

Enclosed. Benjamin Hart and M. J. Hays to Craig. (The name of Hays is given as J. M. in the letter and M. J. in the signature). 70

Opinion of Aaron Philip Hart on the question whether persons professing the Jewish religion could take the oaths necessary in accepting the office of justice of the peace. 72

June 18, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 66). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. 74

Enclosed. Schedule. 75

July 10, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 67). Had made inquiry, for information of his widow, of the death of one Smith in Montreal. Sends letter from the prothonotary which shows that he (Aylmer) cannot give the certificate wanted. 77

Enclosed. Statement from the joint prothonotary that the name of Alexander Smith cannot be found in any of the registers of deaths for the last year. 78

July 10, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 68). Sends the documents required by the House of Commons. The delay has arisen from the difficulty of obtaining answers. 79

Enclosed. Printed returns of the legislatures of Lower and Upper Canada. 80

August 2, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley, (No. 69). Sends the usual half yearly return of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. 90

Enclosed. Return. 91

August 2, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 70). Sends copy of the proceedings of the Executive Council. 96

August 2, Sorel. The same to the same (No. 71). Sends statement of receipts and expenditure on account of Crown lands and of licences to cut timber, for the six months ended 30th June, 1833. Sends also receipts and expenditure for three months, and statement of receipts on account of casual and territorial revenues. 97

1833.

Enclosed. Statement of receipts and expenditure for six months. Page 98

The same for three months. 103

Statement of the casual and territorial revenues for three months. 104

August 2, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 72). Sends half yearly return of the sales of clergy reserves. 105

Enclosed. Account of sales of clergy reserves. 106

August 2, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 73). Statement of sums received and expended by the clergy reserve commissioners for the year ending 1st June, 1833. 113

Enclosed. Statement. 114

August 3, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 74). Explains that the balance of the clergy reserve corporation given as on 1st June, 1832, was through mistake that for 1831. Sends letter from the Archdeacon of Quebec which explains the introduction of new items in the expenditure. 115

Enclosed. Mountain, Archdeacon of Quebec, to Craig. Explains that the expenditure of the clergy reserve corporation, with the exception of the secretary's salary, varies every year. Gives detail of the increases. 116

August 3, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 75). Sends letter from Ryland, clerk of the Council, to explain the reason for exempting water lots from the operation of public sales established in the disposal of Crown lands. 118

Enclosed. Ryland to Craig. In reference to water lots can only say that from the conquest, beach lots on the St. Lawrence and St. Charles have not been considered on the same footing as regards their disposal, with the waste lands of the Crown. Sketches the history of their disposal under French rule. 119

August 6, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 76). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. 123

Enclosed. Schedule. 124

August 18, Sorel. Aylmer to Hay (private). Asks him to forward answer to a dispatch on a subject of deep interest to the governor of Lower Canada by New York. 126

August 19, Sorel. The same to Stanley (No. 77). Has received dispatches on various subjects which he will classify and on which he will remark. They are (1) The expulsion of Mondelet from the Assembly. (2) The rejection of the bill of supply by the Council. (3) The petitions from the Assembly and Council relative to the Constitution and composition of the Legislative Council. His gratification at receiving approval of his course in refusing to sign a writ for the election of a member to replace Mondelet. His conviction of the correctness of his opinion as to the unconstitutional power assumed by the Assembly, which seemed to be guided by no fixed principles. Instances given. The question of the finances and the proposal of His Majesty's government to the House of Assembly that it should grant a civil list of £19,500 a year for the King's life or for some definite period and in return to place the revenue under 14 George 3, cap 88, at the disposal of the legislature of the province. A message to that effect was sent, but it resulted in a petition of grievances embracing every subject that could be brought forward against the provincial government but without referring to the financial question. His remarks in forwarding the petition. No communication was made to him on the subject of the message respecting the supply for the life of the King, but a search of the journals of the House showed that a committee had reported that it was inexpedient to make further permanent provision for the expenses of government. Reduced civil list presented but also rejected, so that the supply bill was reserved but sanctioned by the King to avoid the inconvenience to which the public officers and service would have been exposed. Further history of financial attempts, showing that there was no hope of any permanent civil list, however small, or for any time, however limited, besides which the Assembly asserts complete control

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of the whole of the revenues of the province, even of those of which the Crown has the disposal. This control by the King is the sheet anchor of His Majesty's government in the province. Review of the 1st and 2nd William 4, cap. 23. On receipt of dispatch of 6th June, he assembled the Executive Council to consider and report the most eligible mode of apportioning the limited means at the disposal of the provincial government for the expenses of the public service. Sends report on the subject. The difficulties the Executive Council anticipate at the close of the fiscal year. The petition from the Legislative Council and Assembly in regard to the constitution and composition of the Council springs from the unbounded pretensions of the Assembly, which have already deranged and, if not successfully resisted, must inevitably destroy the balance of the constitution of the province. Page 127

Enclosed. Report of a committee of the whole Legislative Council on the rejection by the Council of the supply bill and upon the state of the provincial finances. 147

August 20, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 78). Dispatches received according to schedule annexed. 162

Enclosed. Schedule. 163

August 23, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 79). Sends list of the Acts of the last session. Sends by the "Asia" copies of the Acts and journals and a general summary of the Acts. 165

Enclosed. List of Acts. 166

August 24, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 80). Recommends François Quirouet to be appointed to the Legislative Council. 172

August 25, Sorel. The same to the same (No. 81). The salary of £100 to the Roman Catholic missionary in Upper Canada, £90 for house rent for the Rector of Quebec and £100 for the Presbyterian minister at Argenteuil have been omitted in the schedule received by the commissary general; as he presumes it was not intended to exclude the payments asks that the necessary authority be sent to the commissary general. Sends representations received from two of the persons concerned. 173

Enclosed. Petition from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kingston for the continuation of a salary which he has been receiving for 29 years. 175

Mountain to Craig. Representation respecting the allowance for house rent not included in the schedule sent by the Treasury to the commissary general. 178

Extracts from dispatches respecting house rent. 186–187

August 25, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 82). The information asked for by the House of Commons in dispatch of 31st May is the same as that asked in address of 10th August and has been already sent. The information respecting the post office has been asked from the proper officers; that from the Assembly is in course of preparation and shall be sent as soon as furnished. Owing to the absence of the deputy postmaster general, the information from that department cannot be furnished. 188

Enclosed. Acting deputy postmaster general to Craig. Stayner, the deputy postmaster general, forwarded to London all the information asked for by the House of Commons. He has taken with him the only copy of the statement, as well as the greater part of the documents necessary to enable another to be compiled. Will write Stayner to communicate the statement to the Colonial Secretary. 190

August 25, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 83). Sends letter from John Meysenhoelder, surviving brother of the two inquired for. 192

Enclosed. John Maysenhoelder (elsewhere Meysenhoelder) to Craig. Cannot give the information asked for respecting his brother's property but refers to Doucet who was appointed tutor. 193

1833.

Doucet to Craig. Reports the coming of Charles A. Maysenhoelder to Montreal, his death, his intention to leave his property to his brother John and his family, but he died without making a will. His (Doucet's) appointment at Philadelphia to be administrator. Page 194

Account of the estate of the late C. A. Meysenhoelder. 197

Legal and other documents respecting the estate of the late C. A. Meysenhoelder. 198

October 5, Montreal. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 84). Dispatches received according to schedule annexed. 206

Enclosed. Schedule. 207

October 8, Montreal. Aylmer to Stanley (private). Has given Judge Kerr, whom he introduces, leave of absence. 209

October 14, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 85). Transmits report from committee of House of Assembly on the post office department of Lower Canada. 210

Enclosed. Report of the special committee of the House of Assembly on the post office department of Lower Canada. 211

Minutes of evidence. 218

Continued in Q—209—2.

Q. 209—2.

1833.

August 10, War Office. Ellice to Aylmer.

September 24, Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Aylmer. Both enclosed in Aylmer to Stanley, 26th November, 1833.

September 27, Fredericton. Major General Campbell to Craig. Enclosed in Aylmer to Stanley, 14th October, 1833.

October 14, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley. Covering letter in Q. 209—1.

Report of Special Committee continued. Appointment of Stayner. Page 300

Commission to Stayner. 301

Other documents connected with the post office inquiry. 305

(These give the names of post offices where established, the rate of postage &c).

October 14, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 86). Has referred the question respecting Captain Campbell to New Brunswick no trace being obtainable of him in Lower Canada. Sends letter and enclosure. 327

Enclosed. Major General Campbell to Craig. Sends the result of his inquiries respecting Capt. Robert Campbell. 328

Report of the arrival of Robert Campbell in New Brunswick in 1793 and his death at Maugerville in the same province. 329

October 23, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 87). Dispatches received, according to schedule annexed. 330

Enclosed. Schedule. 331

October 29, Sorel. Aylmer to Lord Bishop of Quebec. Enclosed in Aylmer to Stanley, 26th November, 1833.

October 29. Sorel. The same to Stanley (No. 88). Had received instructions as to the provisions to be inserted in future grants on the banks of the Rideau Canal, or on those of any other lakes or rivers discharging into the Rideau waters and has sent the dispatch to Colborne. 333

October 29. The same to the same (No. 89). Sends statement of receipts for the casual and Territorial revenues for Crown lands and licences to cut timber. 334

Enclosed. Statements. 335, 336

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November 4. Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 90). Sends petition from Robert Christie. Page 338

Petition from Christie represents that he has been expelled from the House of Assembly and praying that measures may be taken to have him reinstated. 339

November 4, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 91). Transmits answer by Capt. Reid to the charge that passengers arriving at the quarantine of Grosse Isle were exposed to certain hardships. Is pleased to be able to bear testimony to the indefatigable zeal, intelligence and ability of Capt. Reid in the ardous office. The complaint that the detention is caused by interested motives is wholly destitute of foundation. 350

Enclosed. Reid to Craig. States the unfounded nature of the accusations brought by Green against the quarantine officers. If a boat was swamped and the baggage injured, that was the fault of the officers and crew of the vessels. 352

November 4, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 92). Had answered inquiry whether additional claims would be made for damages to proprietors for land taken for the Carillon Canal, now sends memorial stating the inconvenience caused by the delay in settling. 355

Enclosed. Memorial from land owners stating the inconvenience of the delay in settling and praying him (Aylmer) to remind government of the claim. 356

November 4, Quebec. Aylmer to Secretary at War. Enclosed in Aylmer to Stanley, 26th November, 1833.

November 8, Quebec. The same to Stanley (No. 93). Sends memorial from Burrage, master of the Royal Grammar school at Quebec complaining of the nonpayment of his salary. 360

Enclosed. Memorial. 361

November 9, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 94). Calls attention to the reduction of his official income and to the additional expenses incurred by him for outfit and fees, the latter not being charged to his predecessor. 367

(The enclosures were already copied in volume Q. 202.)

November 22, Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Stanley. Enclosed in Aylmer to Stanley, 26th November, 1833.

November 24, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 95). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. 371

Enclosed. Schedule. 372

November 26, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 96). Sends letter from the Bishop of Quebec with reference to the evening lectureship at Montreal under instructions from the Secretary at War. As the lectureship is a civil appointment and has, he presumes, been sanctioned by him (Stanley) he has declined to adopt the suggestion of the Bishop to suspend carrying into full effect the instructions. Sends copies of the correspondence, &c. 373

Enclosed. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Stanley. Represents the hardship to evening lecturer and the inconvenience to the church of the abolition of the office. 375

Ellice to Aylmer. Stevens, chaplain to the forces, to resume his duties at Isle aux Noix, and also assume the evening lectureship at Montreal. The arrangements consequent on a vacancy in the chaplaincy either in Quebec or Montreal. 381

Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to the same. Respecting the evening lectureship at Montreal and suggesting that he suspend carrying out the instructions. 383

Aylmer to Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec. Fully understands his embarrassment at having one of his clergy unexpectedly thrown on his hands, but cannot adopt his suggestion to apply to His Majesty's government for the restoration of the appointment of evening lecturer at Montreal. 389

1833.

Aylmer to Secretary at War Sends copies of letters of the Lord Bishop of Quebec and of answer regarding the recent reappointment of Stevens to the military chaplaincy at Montreal. Page 392

December 3, Quebec. The same to Stanley (No. 97). The documents stated to have been sent with the address from the Assembly respecting Judge Kerr were sent by the next mail not having been received until after the dispatch was forwarded. 395

December 7, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 98). The legislature is called together and will meet on the 7th of next month. The supply bill for the year ending in October will be submitted, but he cannot say with what result and his anticipations are anything but sanguine of the Assembly voting the sum necessary to relieve the present difficulties. No appearance of settling the financial questions. The party opposed to the measures of His Majesty's government has lost ground in the public estimation. Refers to previous dispatches on the subject. 397

December 11, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 99). Transmits report from the commissioner of Crown Lands on the subject of Widow Campbell's demand for 150 acres of cleared land. The statement concurred in by Mrs. Campbell's agent is so clear as to render further explanation unnecessary. 405

Enclosed. Memorandum on Mrs. Campbell's claim for compensation for a deficiency in the quantity of cleared land assigned to her late husband. 407

December 16, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (separate). Transmits memorial from Rev. Mr. Stevens. 410

Enclosed. Stevens to Stanley. States his position as chaplain in Montreal and criticises at some length the Bishop's statements. 411

Other documents, congratulatory addresses, &c. 424 to 453

December 18, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No 100). Transmits memorial from Bouchette for a grant of 22,000 acres of land. Can give no opinion as to the value of Bouchette's services during the war, they having been long before his assumption of government. As to his services in preparing the map, &c., he had leave of absence in 1815 and from 1829 to 1832, on the latter occasion having his second clerk with him, who was his own son, reducing the staff by one half. The map is published for his own benefit. 454

Enclosed. Memorial of Bouchette, surveyor general. 457

Documents in support of his memorial. Appendix A. to Appendix T. 468 to 518

December 23, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 101). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. 519

Enclosed. Schedule. 520

December 29, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 102). Transmits memorial from Rev. Mr. Bethune for compensation, he not having received the increase conditionally granted by Bathurst. His case is hard, but the authority was always contingent on the adequacy of the funds from the Jesuit estates. 521

Enclosed. Memorial. 523

December 30, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 103). Transmits memorial from Skakel, master of the grammar school at Montreal, for relief in consequence of the reduction of his salary by the House of Assembly. 526

Enclosed. Memorial. 527

PUBLIC OFFICES, 1833.

Q. 210—1-2.

1817.

Part I from page 1 to page 205; Part II, from page 206 to page 374.

April 14, Downing Street. Bathurst to Sherbrooke.

May 15, Quebec. Robinson to Getling.

August 7, Quebec. Certified extract of Grant to Getling. This and the two preceding enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 10th June, 1833.

1832.

July 31, Montreal. Petition by de Lorimier.

October 9, Quebec. Aylmer to Stewart. Both enclosed in Stewart to Howick, 26th March, 1833.

November 24, Quebec. The same to the same. Enclosed in Stewart to Howick 15th March, 1833.

1833.

January 11, Treasury. Stewart to Howick. Returns estimate of the Indian Department of Canada for 1833, and transmits copy of letter from Aylmer communicating casualties upon the pension list of that department. Page 154

January 23, London. Pelly to Goderich. In accordance with conditions of charter sends list of the persons employed by the Hudson's Bay Company. 324

Enclosed list—

Governor	1	
Chief factors and chief traders	50	
Chaplain	1	
Assistant chaplain	1	
Warden	1	
Sloop master	1	55
Northern department—		
Clerks	63	
Servants	741	804
Southern department—		
Clerks	28	
Servants	194	222
		1081

January 30, Whitehall. Lack to Howick. The duty on molasses in Canada is nine pence a gallon and only two pence in the other colonies. It was these irregularities that it was intended to lay before Lord Goderich. 73

Enclosed. Statement of molasses imported into Lower Canada in 1829 and 1830 and amount of duty payable. 75

January 30, London. Gould to Goderich. Sends extract from letter signed J. W. Sargent but without date or address, received on the 4th September, on the Government of Canada. 263

Enclosed. Extract. The writer proposes that Canada shall be governed by a viceroy to be called King of Canada, and who shall be one of the Royal Dukes. Elaborate proposal for the government of the Country. 264

Extract from a letter from Quebec dated 18th December, 1832. 267

1833.

February 2, Foreign office. Backhouse to Hay. Transmits letter from Crossthwaite, relative to an estate in Maryland to which he states he is heir. Page 79

February 6, London. House of Commons. Address for returns of the names of the members of the Legislative and Executive Councils and House of Assembly of Upper and Lower Canada on 1st July 1832, and of titles of bills passed in the Assembly and rejected in the Legislative Council. 3

February 6, London. The same. Address for return of the establishment of the general post office in Upper and Lower Canada and in each of the other North American Colonies with details of emoluments &c., also return of the gross amount of postage in the same colonies for 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830 and 1831. Also report of the select committee on the affairs of the post offices; also return showing the gross newspaper postage paid by the printer or proprietor for the same year. 6

February 8, London. Gould to Goderich. Sends extract from letter from Quebec. A report of Viger's conferences with His Lordship is among the prominent articles in the newspapers; he will not send any general news but only the extract from the letter. 273

The extract precedes the letter and states that if Great Britain and France went to war with Holland The Dutch consuls were ready to issue letters of marque which would be used by hordes of vessels sent out of Baltimore. 273

February 18, Treasury. Stewart to Howick. Transmits Treasury minute relative to the payment of customs duties in any coin current by law in the province converted into British Sterling at the market value of such coins. 155

Enclosed. Treasury Minute. 156

March 1, Downing Street. Stephen to Goderich. In reference to charges by Stuart that he (Stephen) had made statements which it would have been culpable in him to have made, directs attention to copy of a letter written to Stuart. 98

Enclosed. Stephen to Stuart. Gives extracts from Stuart's printed letter addressed to Goderich that he Stephen advised Stuart not to answer Viger's charges and emphatically denies the truth of the statements which he could not think were given as a wilful violation of truth. He made no statement that could bear the interpretation put upon his word by Stuart, nor did he give any intimation of the opinion of Goderich on the case. What he stated was exactly the reverse of the language attributed to him in the printed letter. The care with which he avoided any conversation that might be considered official. 99

March 2, Downing Street. Stephen to Goderich. Transmits letter received from Stuart on the subject of his statements. 104

Enclosed. Stuart to Stephen. Defends his course and repeats that his recollection of the conversation was clear. 105

March 6, St. James's. Order in Council appointing Hugues Heney to be a member of the Council of Lower Canada. 71

March 11, London. Archdeacon Hamilton to Howick. Has transmitted the note to Campbell who has succeeded Hamilton as secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. 233

March 13, Quebec. Memorial of Charles Getling. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay 10th June, 1833.

March 14, London. Comptroller of Army accounts to Treasury. Enclosed in Stewart to Howick, 26th March, 1833.

March 15, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Mr. Sargent has received the dividends on the clergy reserves in Upper and Lower Canada. 159

March 15, Treasury. The same to Howick. Transmits copy of letter from Aylmer relative to works authorized by him to provide for augmentation of the force to the garrison of Montreal. Before authorizing the expenditure, the Lords of the Treasury desire to have the opinion of Goderich. 160

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1833.

Enclosed. Aylmer to Stewart. Sends estimates for works he has authorized to provide for an increase of the force to the garrison of Montreal. Page 161

Estimate of expense to convert the present ordnance store into a barrack. 163

Estimate of expense to build prison and to provide cells for prisoners. 165

Estimate of the expense to provide barrier gates and to stop up the opening between the guard house and the store. 168

Estimate of the expense to convert the Indian present store into a barrack. 170

[On the leaf opposite each estimate is a statement of what the estimate provides.]

March 16, Admiralty. Barrow to Howick. The North American packet will in future go direct to Halifax, remain there eight days and return, beginning with the packet leaving in June. 15

March 16, Quebec. Requisition for stationery. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay 10th June, 1833.

March 21, Lincoln's Inn. Campbell to Goderich. Sends account of expenditure by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for missionaries in Canada and Nova Scotia. 234

Enclosed. Account of sums paid to missionaries in Canada in 1832. 235

The same in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Bermuda, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton and the Cape of Good Hope. 236

March 22, London. Gould to Goderich. Sends a lithograph of Piper's plan of the port of Montreal, part completed, part in progress and part contemplated. 275

Enclosed. Plan of the harbour of Montreal. 276

March 26, Treasury. Stewart to Howick. Transmits copy of report from the comptroller of Army accounts, also copies of letters from Aylmer and from de Lorimier praying for gratuity on relinquishing his situation as Indian resident at St. Regis on account of the impaired state of his health. 173

Enclosed. Comptroller of Army accounts to Treasury. Respecting the petition of De Lorimier for a gratuity of six months' pay for relinquishing his situation. 174

Aylmer to Stewart. Transmits for favourable consideration the resignation and petition of de Lorimier. 176

Petition of de Lorimier. 178

April 2, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. The respective officers report that 34 tents were issued by orders of the commander of the forces, for the use of emigrants in consequence of the cholera and payment has been refused. Refers the subject for the decision of the Colonial Secretary. 135

April 10, London. Gould to Lefevre. Sends placard and calls attention to the tricks perpetrated on emigrants. Had sent to Goderich his opinion on the delicate question of the annexation of Montreal to Upper Canada. 277

April 10, London. The same to Stanley. Sends some observations on various matters relating to the British possessions in North America. 279

April 11. Quebec. Receipt by Assistant commissary general. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay 12th August, 1833.

April 15, Yarmouth. Gibbs to Hay. Ascertained from Harman the grounds on which he offered to procure grants of land to persons embarking for Canada. Hale had obtained a grant of several thousand acres on which he was willing to give free settlements to increase the value of the rest. He explained to the passengers that the grants were not from government which they seemed fully to understand. 363

April 16, London. Auditors to the Treasury. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 30th April 1833.

1833.

April 17. Shee to Lefevre. Sends extract from the consul at Boston for instructions respecting assistance to be given to distressed persons on their way to Canada. Page 80

Enclosed. Extract. 81

Return of distressed subjects (not seamen) relieved by the Consul at Boston from January to 31st December 1832, stating their cases. 82

April 18, London. Yates to Hay. Thanks for the obliging letter which accompanied the return of Howse's list of words. Had read the letter to the Philological Society which authorised him to send acknowledgements of his own and Stanley's attention. 365

April 19, Foreign office. Shee to the same. For information for the Danish Chargé d'Affaires respecting two brothers Maysenholder, settled at Montreal and the steps to be taken by the heir at law to recover their property if they are dead. 83

Enclosed. Request for information asked for by Jacob Maysenholder. 84

Application (in French) by Jacob Maysenholder for information respecting his two brothers settled at Montreal who had left property there. 85

April 20, Admiralty. Green to Stanley (private). Recommends the request of the Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to favourable consideration. 16

April 22, Lincoln's Inn. Campbell to Hay. A deputation from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has been appointed to wait on Stanley respecting matters contained in report. 237

Enclosed. Report. 238

April 22, London. Gould to Stanley. Sends memorial from the Chamber of Commerce at St. John, New Brunswick, relative to the tea trade in British North America. 280

Enclosed. Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of St. John, New Brunswick, complains of the prevalence of smuggling tea and prays that the subject be fully considered. 281

April 24, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury approve of the gratuity of six months' pay to de Lorimier. 180

April 24, London. Smith to the same. The Hudson's Bay Company's ship Nereid sails next week, if Hay has any dispatches for the Sandwich Islands the Governor will have much pleasure in transmitting them. 361

April 30, Treasury. Stewart to the same. Sends copy of report from the auditors of public accounts of the Receiver General of Lower Canada. The Lords of the Treasury concur in the approval of the directions given by the Governor as to the mode of keeping the Receiver General's accounts and of his intention to adopt measures for adjusting the accounts, &c. 181

Enclosed. Auditors to the Treasury acknowledge receipt of dispatches respecting the Receiver General's accounts and the method that should be used in keeping them. The discrepancy between the nominal and the real balance available to the legislature. According to the method of payment, the Receiver General cannot be to blame for this. 183

May 1, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Requisition for Indian presents received. The Treasury can only order one half of the articles enumerated in the list transmitted. The Treasury has therefore authorised the Board of Ordnance to send that amount. 186

May 1, Quebec. Memorial of Allsopp. Enclosed in Rice to Hay, 5th August, 1833.

May 4, London. Manners Sutton to Stanley. It would be difficult and unsafe to limit with precision what is and ought to be the power of the House, but it has no right by resolution only to restrict electors in their choice or to disqualify candidates. If it does so and issues a new writ it would be the duty of the Lord Chancellor to take notice of the cause of the vacancy, which being illegal, he would refuse to put the great seal to the new writ. 9

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1833.

May 6, Downing Street. Stephen to Hay. In reference to the conditions attached to items in the supply bill, some are unprecedented in point of form, many without precedent in substance. Grants are invariably embodied in distinct enactments instead of being attached in the shape of notes to the items. By adhering to the usual form discussion would have been invited under each head to a distinct consideration in the different stages. Certain conditions were not unconstitutional, of which examples are given. On the other hand there are conditions which would introduce changes in the law by the decision of a single branch of the Legislature. Page 111

May 8, Quebec. Routh to Stewart, with receipt following. Enclosed in Rice to Hay, 23rd July, 1833.

May 8, Quebec. Felton to Treasury. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 12th August, 1833.

May 13, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Transmits correspondence respecting the expenses incurred by Lt. Colonel Mackintosh and Captain Temple, in defending the suits brought against them in consequence of being employed in quelling the riot in Montreal. If Stanley concurs with the Treasury that the expenses should be paid by the province, orders shall be sent accordingly. 188

May 14, London. Gould to Stanley. Sends information respecting Lower Canada at this critical period. All persons connected with Canada will confirm the truth of the assertions. 285

Enclosed. Extract from letter from Quebec. No useful bill passed during the long session. It is no credit to the governor or Council that the infamous members indemnity bill passed. The Council has objected to so much bad legislation, that the leaders of the Assembly wish the Council abolished and an elective one substituted which would be a mere office for the registration of the Acts of the Assembly and the whole powers of the government would centre in the representatives elected by an uninformed people. Further reflections on the duty of the government not to tolerate the state of things that exists. 286

May 14, Whitehall. Lack to Hay. Sends copy of application from Lorkin, for leave to export five hundred weight of copper tokens to Montreal, an application which the Lords of Trade had refused to comply with. 76

Enclosed. Application from Lorkin. 77

May 15, Lincoln's Inn. Law officers to Stanley. The Act of 1 and 2 William 4 cap. 23 has transferred the revenues in Lower Canada raised by 14 George 3 cap 88, to the legislature of the province, so that the application of these revenues is no longer in the power of the Treasury. 95

a 2 London. House of Commons. Address for a return of free grants of Crown lands made in Upper and Lower Canada between 31st December, 1823, and 1st January, 1833. 11

May 22, London. The same. Address for a return of sales of land in Upper and Lower Canada, distinguishing between Crown lands, Crown reserves and Clergy reserves. 12

May 22, Downing Street. Stephen to Hay. In reference to dispatch from Aylmer, the sum of £5,000 sterling placed at the disposal of the King was, by the Act, made applicable to any purpose which the King might appoint for the administration of justice and the support of the civil government of the province. The Lower Canadian statute 41 George III cap. 14 placed the duties, penalties and forfeitures at the disposal of the King, subject to the single restriction that it should be applied to defraying the charges of the civil government of the province. Further argument on the question, entering more into detail of the reasons and considering objections to his views. 118

May 27, Lincoln's Inn. Campbell to the same. Sends statement for 1832, similar to that furnished by Hamilton for 1831. 245

1833.

Enclosed. Extract containing statement of payments of missionaries &c., in Upper and Lower Canada for 1832. Page 246

May 29, Ordnance. Byham to Lefevre. Transmits report from By on the subject of the precautions necessary to prevent damage to the Rideau Canal. 137

Enclosed. By to Fanshawe. By letting the waters off in November and not closing the waste weirs until the beginning of the spring floods the Rideau Canal resisted the full pressure of water in the springs of 1830, 1831 and 1832, but the various dams and embankments will require watching for a long time. How the drift sand can be removed &c. 139

May 31, Loughton. Hamilton to—— Understands that Stanley has appointed two o'clock on Monday next to receive the deputation. Calls attention to two letters addressed to Goderich last year which contain the merits of the case to be considered and which Stanley should see before the meeting. 247

June 3, Whitehall. Phillipps to Hay. Transmits petition of James Ward relative to an exchange of his grant of land in Lower Canada for the consideration of Stanley, the petitioner to be acquainted with his decision. 92

June 6, London. Church, comptroller of stationery office, to Stewart. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 25th June, 1833.

June 10, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Transmits memorial from Getling for a grant of land. The Lords of the Treasury desire to have Stanley's opinion. 189

Enclosed. Memorial from Charles Getling for a grant of land he having been unable to avail himself of it at the time of his leaving the commissariat service. 190

Bathurst to Sherbrooke. Authorising him to grant land to Commissariat officers who had been lately employed. 193

Certified extract of grant to Getling in the books of the settling department. 194

Robinson to Getling. His conduct having been satisfactory he is to receive a gratuity of twelve months' pay. 195

June 10, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Transmits requisition for stationery for Lower Canada for Stanley's opinion. 196

Enclosed. Requisition. 197

June 13, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The Treasury will sanction the payment of a moderate amount to professional accountants, employed to settle the discrepancy between the real and nominal balance of the provincial accounts. 200

June 14, Treasury. The same to the same. Desires that the claims of Lt Colonel Mackintosh and Captain Temple be again brought before Stanley, who is requested to make the Treasury acquainted with the grounds on which the funds for the administration of justice and the civil government cannot be applied to such payment. 201

June 20, Treasury. The same to the same. Sends report to the solicitor of the Treasury on the appeal to the Privy Council in the case of Sir J. Caldwell. 202

Enclosed. Bouchier to Stewart. Reports the progress in Caldwell's case, but cannot account for the delay. 203

June 25, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. In reference to the requisition for stationery requests that Stanley instruct the Governor of Canada to pay the comptroller of the stationery office £201 15. 1. as stated in his account. 205

Enclosed. Church, Comptroller of Stationery Office, to Hay. The cost of the stationery forwarded to Canada is £201 15. 1. 206

July 10, Downing Street. Stephen to Hay. Technical argument as to the right of the Speaker of the Council to have a vote as a member and also a casting vote, which concludes: "My opinion therefore is that neither the usage of past times "nor the analogy of the House of Peers nor the verbal criticisms of the "statute sustain the right to the double vote, but that the context and "scope of that statute are opposed to it and consequently that the right "does not exist." 121

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1833.

July 13, London. Gould to Stanley. Sends on behalf of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec the first and second parts of the third volume of the transactions. The objects of the Society. Page 291

July 18, Horse Guards. Fitzroy Somerset to Sargent. Enclosed in Rice to Hay 5th August, 1833.

July 23, Treasury. Rice to Hay. Sends letter and receipt from Routh for $16,000 for the sale of clergy reserves. Sargent has been directed to invest the equivalent amount (£3,466 13. 4.) in three per cent consols. 207

Enclosed. Routh to Stewart. Transmits copy of receipt granted by Assistant Commissary General Foote for $16,000 on account of the sale of clergy reserves. 208

Copy of receipt. 209

July 26, Treasury. Rice to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury have ordered payment of the law costs of Lt. Colonel Mackintosh and Captain Temple, but as they still consider that the idemnity should be paid out of local funds they ask that instruction be sent to the Governor to have the amount provided for in the next supply bill. 211

July 26, Treasury. The same to the same. The Treasury will for this year leave the cost of stationery in Upper and Lower Canada as a charge on Great Britain but will in future place it on the revenues of the provinces. 210

August 3, Whitenall. Phillipps to the same. The warrant authorising McNicoll to change his name to Nairne will be forthwith prepared. 93

August 3, York. Copy of receipt for amount of sales of clergy reserves. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 14th October, 1833.

August 5, Treasury. Rice to Hay. Orders have been given to repay the amount charged for stamp and fees on the commission of Judge Rolland. 212

August 5, Treasury. The same to the same. Sends letter from the commander in chief and memorial from Robert Allsopp, an assistant commissary general, for the remission of purchase money of lands in Lower Canada for Stanley's opinion. 213

Enclosed. Fitzroy Somerset to Sargent. Transmits memorial from Allsopp for remisson of purchase money of lands. 214

Memorial hy Allsopp stating his services and praying remission of purchase money of land. 215

Other documents in support of memorial. 218 to 221

August 7, War Office. Lukin to Hay. Desires to know the annual amount of salary and emoluments of the civil employment of Benjamin de Lisle, upon half pay of the Canadian fencibles. 231

August 12, Treasury. Stewart to the same. Sargent has been directed to invest the sum of £1231.5 in 3 per cent consols being the proceeds of the sale of clergy reserves in Lower Canada. 222

Enclosed. Felton to Treasury, transmits receipt from the commissary general for £1500 currency proceeds of sales of clergy reserves. 223

Receipt by Assistant commissary general. 224

August 12, Quebec. Routh to Stewart. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 14th October, 1833.

August 16, London. House of Commons. Address for a return of the Anglican, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic clergy in the North American provinces who received any portion of the money voted in 1832. 13

August 24, Downing Street. Stephen to Hay. Cannot understand why the action of the legislature of Lower Canada should not have the effect of removing the disability of persons professing the Jewish religion from taking the obligations of magistrates. How the difficulty, if such exists, could be removed. 132

September 3, London. Comptroller of Stationery to Rice. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 18th September, 1833.

1833.

September 13, Horse Guards. Fitzroy Somerst to Hay. Recommends the memorial of the widow of a deserving office to favourable consideration. Is afraid however that to grant her request will lead to other applications and cause inconvenience. Page 66

Enclosed. Memorial of Mrs. Macdonald, widow of Lieut. Colonel Donald Macdonald for a grant of land. 67

Services of Lieut. Colonel Macdonald. 69

September 18, Treasury Stewart to Hay. Transmits copy of a letter from the comptroller of stationery reporting the cost of the stationery required for Upper and Lower Canada. 225

Enclosed. Comptroller of the stationery department to Rice. Sends cost of stationery for Upper and Lower Canada, ordered on 3rd July. 226

September 0 Dublin. Coghill, &c., to Stanley. As governors and directors they send a prospectus of the "North American Colonial Association of Ireland." The object of the Association. 299

Enclosed. Proceedings of two public meetings in Dublin with resolutions respecting the formation of the Colonial Association. 303

October 14, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Sends copies of letter from Routh and of receipt enclosed for $8,000 from the sale of clergy reserves. Sargent has been directed to invest the equivalent amount (£1625) in the 3 per cent consols. 227

Enclosed. Routh to Stewart. Sends copy of receipt for $8,000 on account of sales of clergy reserves. 228

Copy of receipt. 229

October 23, Dublin. Coghill to Hay. Sends copies of letter and documents respecting the "North American Colonial Association of Ireland." The Board is afraid the previous letter has miscarried, if so, he requests him to bring the subject before Stanley. Intense interest is felt in it by the landed proprietors of Ireland. 308

October 26. Scovell to Hay. The broker of the ship "Asia" is John Knowles. 366

October 31, Foreign office. Backhouse to Hay. An application has been made to Palmerston by the United States chargé d'affaires for leave to Barry to examine documents in the state paper office for the history of the United States. Palmerston considers that it would not be proper to submit the 200 volumes to the examination of a United States agent as they contain documents which bear upon subjects which are or may be open to discussion and that it may be inconvenient to allow Barry unreserved communication of them. The whole matter is therefore referred to Stanley. 89

Enclosed. List of volumes of American correspondence sent to Colonial office. 90

November 3, Lincoln's Inn. Campbell to Hay. Sends report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, showing the means necessary on account of the reduction of the parliamentary grant. The salaries to clergy in British North America will be reduced by thirty per cent except in Upper Canada where the reduction will be fifty per cent. In 1834, the general reduction will be 45 per cent and afterwards 50 per cent. 249

Enclosed. Extracts from letters from the Bishop of Quebec and Archdeacon Coster respecting the insufficiency of the funds and the assistance that may be given to the clergy in New Brunswick. Sends also list of disabled missionaries and widows of missionaries receiving allowances. 251

Extract from Bishop of Quebec's letter respecting the finances. 252

List of clergy in Upper Canada to be paid on the 1st of July, 1833. 255

Extract from Archdeacon Coster's letter. 257

List of pensions paid to widows and retired missionaries from parliamentary grant. 262

November 7, London. Gould to Stanley. Sends a splendid and accurate survey of the city of Quebec. Cannot see that the expense of engraving would be met by any

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1833.

sale. Trusts therefore that Adams may find support from a liberal government. Page 292

November 13. London. Gould to Stanley. Applies on behalf of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, for access to historical documents to be printed by the Society, the legislature of Lower Canada having granted £300 for that purpose. 293

November 13. London. The same to Meyer. Sends letters to be forwarded. Does not doubt that Cochran has written more at length. 296

November 14. Downing Street. Meyer to Gould. Letters received for Stanley and Auckland and forwarded. Has not received communication from Cochran, but he will have much pleasure in rendering assistance in the searches after historical documents. 297

November 14. Dublin. Coghill to Hay. A deputation has been appointed to wait on Stanley on the subject of letters and documents transmitted by the Lord Mayor. 310

November 14. Memorandum from Stayner on various points in the management of the post office in British North America the collection and disposal of the funds, &c. 367

November 27. Dublin. Coghill to Hamilton. The Colonial Association thanks Hay for the kind manner in which he met their views. All that is wanted from the Colonial Secretary is to say that he will give the association a million acres at a reasonable price in such provinces as shall be fixed by a deputation and the government officers of the colony in which the land shall be selected and also that facilities shall be given for obtaining a charter. The deputation shall be selected when an official answer is received. It would not be satisfactory to close for a tract without a report being made as to its eligibility. The nature of the information to be obtained. Suggestion that if possible land should be obtained between Montreal and the United States or if that interferes with the land company, land could be sought on the Ottawa, in the Midland district, West of McNab's settlement, but the cost would be greater than settling the emigrants either in New Brunswick or Lower Canada. 318

November 29. Bath. Hamilton to Hay. The desire of the landed proprietors in Ireland to establish a Colonial Association. The object of the association would be for the benefit of their pauper and supernumerary tenantry. The manner in which it is intended to secure these benefits. 311

December 3, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. Transmits copies of correspondence relative to the naval establishments on the lakes; the Admiralty submit to Stanley the expediency of breaking up the establishment. The expense caused by the pay of the establishment and by the waste of perishable stores. Afraid of a false impression being created by the sudden withdrawal of the establishment, it was resolved only to cease to repair the ships and to leave the commodore without a second ship, except the schooner which bears his pennant. No injurious consequence has arisen from the discontinuance of repairs to the fleet which, in fact, has now ceased to exist. The example indeed, was set by the United States and to follow it would be to remove one cause of jealousy and not to diminish the means of defence which are increased by the construction of the Rideau Canal. How the Lords of the Admiralty purpose to break up the establishment, leaving to Commodore Barrie discretionary powers as to the disposal of the ships and stores. Only the small number of people necessary to take care of the buildings is to be left. If Stanley concurs Barrie will be instructed accordingly. 17

Enclosed. Documents relating to the withdrawl with returns. 24 to 64

December 12, Bath. Hamilton to Hay. Calls attention to letters sent to him (Hay); would not have troubled him, but is obliged to return to Ireland. 322

December 30, Ordnance. Byham to the same. According to the deed government had a perfect right to resume possession of the small portion of Fraser's land required for the canal. Under all the circumstances, however, the Board of Ordnance re-

1833.

commends that Fraser be paid at the rate of $15 per acre equal to £25, 13.6 sterling for 7 acres 3 roods and 24 perches and a free grant of 100 acres of land. The Board recommend that the small island opposite the lock at Chute à Blondeau be acquired for government. If Stanley agrees to the recommendations requests that he take steps to carry them out. Page 144

Enclosed. Extract from Fraser's deed. 149

Extract from letter from Colonel Nicolls. 150

Miscellaneous, 1833.

(Part I. is paged from 1 to 338 ; part II. from 339 to 577.)

Q. 211.—1-2.

January 5, New York. Buchanan to Howick. Has received and forwarded dispatches to Aylmer and Colborne. Page 33

Jannuary 30, Eastham. Crossthwaite to ——. Inquires about an estate in Maryland of which he is the heir. 47

January 31, Montreal. Cameron to Howick. Applies for the situation of collector of Customs at Quebec. 51

February 5, Vauxhall. Chapman to Goderich. Sends letter given to him before leaving Canada, by Lord Aylmer, also pamphlet referred to. Asks for an interview. 52

February 11, London. Porter and Nelson to Goderich. Send petition from John Howard Kyan for an extension of his patent rights to the colonies. 514

Enclosed. Petition from Kyan for an extension to the colonies of his patent for a new mode of preserving vegetable substances from decay. 515

February 20, London. Macgregor to Elliot. Sends statistical account of Lower Canada. Has a number of statistical details which when arranged, shall be at Elliot's service. 460

Enclosed. Statistics and population of Lower Canada for 1832. 461

Natural increase of the French race in Lower Canada since the conquest. 465

Statistical abstract from Murray's return for 1765. 466

February 21, London. Logan to Goderich. Sends memorial from the merchants engaged in the Canadian trade, relative to the case of Stuart, late Attorney General. 440

Enclosed. Memorial of merchants in support of Stuart, late Attorney General. 441

February 23, Glasgow. Mackintosh to Goderich. Would not have troubled His Lordship about the affair at Montreal in May, 1832, but that he had the documents lithographed for the information of his friends and sent copies at the same time. 467

Description of the documents. 468

Presentation of the Grand Jury. 471

Other documents. 476

February 28, Quebec. Craig to Christie. The governor in chief does not consider it expedient to comply with Christie's request for copies of papers relating to his expulsion. 105

February 28, St. John. Chipman to Goderich. Returns thanks for his appointment to act as third arbitrator in regard to the division between Upper and Lower Canada of the duties collected in the latter province. 133

March 5, York. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to the same (private). Is informed that his salary has been voted by the Imperial Parliament. Asks leave to draw for it by bills of exchange. 533

March 15, Quebec. Kerr to the same. Defends himself against the charges of the Assembly which were originated by Gugy his inveterate enemy, who drew up the

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committee's report and moved in the House his suspension. The animus of Papineau and his determination to keep the charge suspended over his head. Page 410

March 15. Gaspé. Christie to Goderich. Complains of the unconstitutional course adopted towards him in expelling him from the Assembly and praying for redress. 69

March 18, Quebec. Nicolls to Howick. Recommends the case of John Sedley whose memorial for a grant of land he forwards. 501

Enclosed. Memorial of John Sedley. States his services and applies for a grant of land. 502

Papers relating to the case of John Sedley. 505 to 508

March 21. London. Littleton to Howick. Had sent a memorial from Mrs. Bawden to Goderich and again applied for an answer when Goderich was ill. Sends letter from Mrs. Bawden and asks him to have the memorial attended to. 448

Enclosed. Mrs. Bawden to Littleton. Had been promised that the pension of her mother, the widow of General Monkton, who died in 1804, was to be continued to her (Mrs. Bawden) but the change of ministers prevented the promise being carried into effect. Her change of circumstances compels her to apply for the King's gracious consideration. 449

March 25, Edinburgh. Chambers to ——. Are publishing works on emigration and desire information relative to grants of lands in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. 52*a*

March 25, London. Lord Chief Justice Tindal to Hay. Asks that his brother may have assistance by letters of introduction to ascertain the extent and condition on which grants of land are made. 559

March 26, London. Barrie to Goderich. Directs attention to the case of Mrs. Campbell whose claim on account of being employed to cultivate hemp was settled by the payment of £1000, the title, &c. to the land granted. She cannot obtain the land as government has not the quantity of cleared land, and Mrs. Campbell declined the offer of woodland, as she has no grown up family to clear it. Asks that the Canadian government be desired to supply the agreed on quantity of cleared land or that equivalent be given in money. 7

March 29, Quebec. Memorial of the merchants of Quebec against the claim of the United States for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. 365

April 8, London. R. S. M. Bouchette. Petition for the office of Solicitor General, now vacant by the promotion of Ogden. 10

April 19, London. Logan to Stanley. Sends memorial from the merchants engaged in the trade to Canada. 451

Enclosed. A second memorial on behalf of Stuart, late Attorney General of Lower Canada. 452

April 21, Ardee. Bridget Keenan to Stanley. Requests his assistance to obtain for her £40 deposited for her in the Bank of Montreal by her brother and sister, who died in Montreal in 1832. 415

April 22, London. Prevost to Lefevre. Sends queries from Switzerland. 524

Enclosed. Questions respecting Gügi (Gugy) who was sheriff at Quebec in 1829. Is he alive? Is he married or single? What family has he? And what is his position in point of fortune? 525

April 23, Serbrooke. Public meeting on behalf of the Eastern Townships. Resolutions in support of obtaining a charter for the British American Land Company. 18

April 23. Bristol. Nixon to Stanley. Asks for information respecting Robert Campbell's grant, if he is still living and where, for the benefit of his daughter. 509

April 25, Manor Hamilton. Memorial of Brian Gaffeny praying that directions be given that he receive the amount left by his brother who, with his wife and four children, died of cholera at Quebec. 370

April 30, Boulogne. Campbell to Hay. Complains of the conduct of consul Hamilton in making the recipients of franked letters pay the full postage. 53

May 1. Memorial of Mrs. McKay, widow of William Mackay, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the district of Montreal, asking for relief. 480

1833.

May 21, Amherstburg. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Stanley (private). The difficulties that existed to prevent the division of the diocese. Goderich has written that it may be divided if proper pecuniary arrangements can be made. How the Bishop proposes to arrange for this purpose by uniting in the suffragan bishop the offices of Archdeacon and rector of Quebec. Page 534

Enclosed. Goderich to the Bishop of Quebec. Owing to difficulties in the way, he is precluded from carrying the Bishop's recommendations into effect. 538

May 24, New York. Buchanan to Hay. The increase of emigration to Upper Canada by way of New York has added greatly to his labour and obliged him to engage an additional clerk. Asks for a salary for the clerk which with contingencies will amount to £200 a year a sum that would barely cover the expense. 34

May 27, Cobden. Mackintosh to Hay. Would be glad to know the decision relative to his and Captain Temple's claims for law expenses paid by them on account of troops called out to quell the riot in Montreal in May 1832. 483

May 27, Clonmel. Memorial of Thomas Moylan respecting the property of his brother James Moylan of whom he is the only surviving brother. 485

June 14. London. Jeffery to Hay. Asks for information of a deed reported to have been executed by Sir William Alexander in June 1639 of certain territories in New York and Long Island. 408

(Sir William Alexander the first Lord Stirling died on the 12th of February, 1639 that is according to modern usage 1640 which must be borne in mind in a case of this kind. It seems clear that in 1639 Lord Stirling was trying to arrange his pecuniary affairs, which had become greatly embarrassed.)

June 15, London. Mandelsloh to Stanley. Submits the case of the Maisenholders and requests that steps may be taken to make the surviving brother account for the property of deceased. 486

June 15, London. Green to Stanley. Complains of the proceedings at the quarantine station Grosse Isle on the arrival of the "Caroline." 372

June 20, Gaspé. Christie to Stanley. Refers to letter of 15th March and complains of Aylmer concurring in the unconstitutional course of the Assembly in expelling him, in consequence of which he had resolved to withdraw from the struggle against the unconstitutionality of the Assembly, supported as it was by Aylmer's action. Argues on the point at great length. 72

June 20, London. Hume to Lefevre. Asks why the Canadian returns have not been as promised, laid before the House. 404

June 25, Gaspé. Christie to Stanley. Complains of the abolition of his office of chairman of quarter sessions on the acceptance of which he had resigned other offices. Payment of arrears due to him had been refused by the Assembly and been paid for in lands. Prays that compensation might be made him by his appointment to another office or by the amount in land. 106

July 3, Ennistymon. Memorial of Anne Nugent respecting money left by her uncle in Maryland. 510

July 6, New Cross. Adams to Hay. His unfortunate circumstances, having been unable to place himself in a permanent situation. Sends documents to show his principles; applies for a situation in the colonies. His qualifications. 3

July 15, Gaspé. Christie to Stanley. Sends copy of resolutions passed at a meeting at Mal Bay on resolutions of the Assembly affecting them. 110

Enclosed. Copy of the resolutions the preamble to which states that alleged resolutions at Malbay published in Neilson's Gazette were fabrications, intended to misrepresent the sentiments of the country on the arbitrary and unconstitutional proceedings of the Assembly. 111

July 17, Dublin. Catherine Travers to Stanley. Applies to know how she may receive the money left to her by her brother's will. Complains of the long delay of a letter sent to Quebec on the 29th September last and to which no answer has been received. 560

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1833.

July 20, London. Brooks to Hay. Calls attention to petitions from Lower Canada in favour of the British American Land Company. Page 19

July 20, New York. Buchanan to Stanley. The continued ill-health of his brother, emigration agent at Quebec. Prays that his nephew, son of the writer, may be associated with the agent, so that if absent the work may be carried on. The appointment will not increase the salary. Grounds for the application. 37

July 25, St. John. Chipman to Stanley. The arbitrators between Upper and Lower Canada met on 12th June and agreed on an award, the arbitrator for Lower Canada dissenting. The arbitration notwithstanding was conducted with perfect good will and harmony. 134

Enclosed. Schedule of papers relating to the arbitration. 136

Statement by the arbitrator for Lower Canada. 137

Observations on the proportion of duties to be allowed to Upper Canada. 148

Reply of the arbitrator for Upper Canada. 157

Answer of the arbitrator for Lower Canada. 168

Further by the arbitrator for Upper Canada. 198

Report to Lord Aylmer by the arbitrator for Lower Canada. 211

Other documents to page 333

Award. 334

August 4, Calais. Marshall to Hay. On behalf of his son-in-law Peel, lately settled near Sorel. 487

August 5, Quebec. Memorial of Morris Simpson, stating his own and his father's services and losses and praying for compensation. 545

August 5, London. Gibbs to Ripon. Representing the cultivation of hemp and his ability to make machinery for preparing it for the manufacturers. Requires a loan and land to enable him to proceed. 376

August 17, Ardee. Bridget Keegan to Stanley. Repeats her request for assistance to obtain the £40 left in Montreal for her by her brother and sister. 416

August 23, London. Cobbett to Stanley. Sends petition from a person in Baltimore relative to the waste of public money in Canada. Shall present the petition to the House of Commons. 63

August 26, Thomard. MacMahon to Colonial Secretary. Has received letter from Hay relative to the Australian colonies instead of respecting a passage to his cousin now near New York. 488

September 20, Lochaber. McLean to Stanley. Appeals for a grant of land in lieu of that forfeited on technical grounds he having served as one of the embodied militia of Lower Canada. 494

September 22, Gaspé. Christie to the same. Renews his complaint of the injustice done him by his exclusion from the Assembly for pretended breaches of its privileges. A full explanation is in documents previously sent. 129

September 25, Manchester. Memorial of John Thomson. Applies for payment of a small balance expended in effecting the escape of British officers confined as hostages. Would not apply for the repayment of so small a sum as £70 but for pressing necessity. His motives for exerting himself to procure the release of the prisoners. A. P. S. gives an account of the treatment he received in Baltimore at the outbreak of the war. 562

October 2, Dublin. Crooks to Stanley. Sends calculation to showthe inequality of the duties charged on deals and timber from Canada, the longest lengths not paying more than the shortest. 64

Enclosed. Calculation. 67

October 4, Lambeth. Dallas to Under Secretary. Reports that he has applied to the executor for a share of the legacy for his wife's brother living in Montreal which has been refused. Applies to have the matter put to rights. Sends documents. 340

1833.

October 8, London. Macdougall to Lefevre. Has received dispatches for Aylmer and Colborne and will attend to directions concerning them. Page 490

October 15, Yarmouth. Shannon to Hay. The land he proposes (*sic*) does not belong to the Crown but is part of private property already purchased to the extent of several thousand acres. 544

October 22, London. Memorial of A. G. Douglas. For a few years allowance to his sisters from their mother's pension which would enable him to relieve himself from his difficulties. 342

The memorial is preceded by a note from Earle, that Sir R. D'Urban knew that the services of Douglas would be attested by Kempt. 341

Statement (in French) of A. G. Douglas. 344

October 22, London. Gillespie to Stanley. Sends extract from a letter from a member of the Council of Canada which states that the aim of the faction opposed to the British Government is to produce collision between the military and the population, so as to enlist the feelings of the contented and peaceful habitant. How attempts are made to irritate the magistrates. Papineau's speeches at the country schools have the same tendency. Many of Papineau's adherents have left him, having become alarmed at the state of public feeling, but D. B. Viger and Bourdages devote their time to sow sedition in the minds of the youth of the province. Gives instances to show that the party is not slumbering. The propriety of refusing to sanction the Act to incorporate the college at St. Hyacinthe. If a reunion of the provinces and the annexation of Montreal to Upper Canada is contemplated the late Attorney General can give valuable information. He (Gillespie) hopes the extract will receive attention and that means may be taken to strengthen the Executive. 380

October 26, Exeter. Farrant to Stanley. Apologises for having applied for a situation already filled. Requests that he may have a chance to be appointed to another that may suit him. 368

October 29, London. Knowles to Hay. A box of dispatches is on board the "Asia," in the West India docks and will be delivered to his (Hay's) order. 417

October (?), Manchester. Thomson to Stanley. Had expected that by not being importunate his claim would have been given immediate consideration. Only his necessity compels him to apply for the balance due him. 567

November 4, London. Logan to Hay. The merchants trading to Canada were promised by Stanley an answer to their memorial to which they looked forward confidently, feeling assured that the public interest was involved in the case. Prays for Stanley's attention to the memorial and a deputation would wait on him to explain their views more fully if this mode of communication should be deemed necessary or proper. 455

November 8, Lambeth. Memorial of Burton, missionary in Lower Canada, for a retiring allowance. 20

Enclosed. Certificates supplied by Burton. 22 to 26

November 9, Brighton. Taylor to Stanley. The King desires the letter from A. G. Taylor to be referred for such an answer as it may require. The King knows nothing of the case. 570

Enclosed. Douglas to Taylor. Has met with a great misfortune in the death of Mrs. Douglas. Her pension has died with her. Does not ask for the reversion of it to his daughter, except as a favour. Prays for Taylor's protection in the present circumstances the Treasury having refused the prayer of his petition. 571

November 11, Paris. MacGregor to Stanley. Has visited various countries to obtain statistical information and being now desirous to remain in Paris to finish his statistical researches asks for a letter of introduction to Lord Grenville. 491

November 14, London. Logan to Hay. Asks for an answer to letter of 4th instant. 458

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1833.

November 19, London. Gillespie to Stanley. Hopes that a correction may be applied to the unfortunate state of affairs in Lower Canada and that the information he sends may be digested before violence takes place and a measure adopted by which the loyal people may be united to those in the Upper province. Page 387

Enclosed. Extract from a letter from Montreal. The writer prefers the annexation of Montreal to Upper Canada to the union of the two provinces, has no doubt the question will be wisely decided in the hands of Stanley and Ellice, if they devote sufficient time to its consideration, but it is to the want of proper investigation that unwise decisions are sometimes come to at the Colonial office. Affairs cannot remain as they are in Lower Canada without great detriment and if union is determined on why should it be delayed beyond the time necessary for considering the details. 388

November 19, London. Kerr to Stanley. Having permission sends copy of memoir. 418

Enclosed. "A brief memoir of the public situations in the Province of Lower Canada, held by Judge Kerr, with the date of his appointment to the same and annotations. 419

Appendix. Copies of letters referred to in the memorandum. 425

November 21, London. A. G. Douglas to Stanley. Had received a letter from Hay, that his wishes could not be complied with. Appeals to Stanley to grant him the relief asked for. 357

November 28, Canterbury. Stewart to the Secretary at War. Having been held as a hostage by the United States desires to know what punishment if, any, the men met with for whom he and the others were held as hostages so that he might insert it in the book he is writing on his captivity and escape. 554

November 30, New York. Thomas to Stanley. Sends prospectuses of a newspaper intended to be established in Quebec on the principles contained therein. The spirit of the anti-government papers. The deficiencies in this respect in the government press. He does not ask that the "True Canadian Patriot" be official but that government give it such support as it may please. 573

December 2, London. Birnie to Hay. Desires information respecting a grant of land in Canada to His Uncle Lieut. James McDonald. 30

December 4, Dunse. Home to the same. Applies for information respecting grants of land to officers who served during the American rebellion. States his services and the causes of delay in applying. 405

December 4, Quebec. James George to Sir Hilgrave Turner. Calls attention again to his new system of cavalry. Captain Alexander has informed him that the Adjutant General highly approved of it and that he (Alexander) had delivered to the Treasury a memorial for assistance to bring into operation the vast resources of the country. Asks for the favourable reception of memorial on the timber trade, which he hopes has not been irregularly sent to his care. If it cannot be laid before the Privy Council asks that it be sent, with the letter, to the Colonial Secretary. 392

Enclosed. Memorial respecting the timber trade of British North America. 396

December 6, Manchester. Memorial of Shawcross, for instruction how he is to take possession of an estate in Quebec and Jamaica left to his brother for whom he is agent. 557

December 7, New York. Buchanan to —— (private). Sends project for removing the poor and thus relieving a burden. Recommends the purchase of a property of 400 acres near Oxford on the Thames (Canada) for the purpose of trying the experiment. 40

December 9, New York. Moore to Hay. Sends bill of lading for one case shipped by order of Vaughan. 493

December 16, New York. Buchanan to Stanley. In sending his project had omitted to send the queries. Now forwards them. 43

Enclosed. Queries addressed to pauper establishments in the States of New York and Connecticut during the time he was visiting many of them. 44

1833.
December 16, London. Grant to Hay. Applies for information respecting Angus Cameron surveyor in North America. Page 402

December 23, Holly fort. Weldon to Stanley. Is desirous to emigrate to North America and is anxious to obtain authentic information with respect to the mode of obtaining a government appointment as a clergyman. 577

December 26. Lochaber. McLean to Stanley. Aylmer having declined to forward his letter of 20th September on the ground that he could not forward a second application on a subject already considered, sends it direct. Urges compliance with the prayer of his petition on the ground of his distress. 498

December 26, Bristol. Nixon to the same. Thanks for the information respecting Captain Campbell. 513

No date. Buchanan to Hay (private). Has transmitted copy of letter to Bolton, agent to the Earl of Derby, respecting emigrants that arrived a few days before from Limerick. Stanley being interested in these emigrants the letter to Bolton has been sent unsealed to be forwarded after perusal. Particulars respecting the emigrants, &c. 13

Memorial of Mrs. E. G. Bawden, only surviving child of the late Lieut. General Monkton. Had hoped her mother's pension would have been continued to her; prays for relief and for a grant of land. 27

Memorial of William and Francis Holmes Coffin stating their father's services and losses and praying for their share of the compensation promised him, but which had not been made. 56

Enclosed. Extract from a report of the committee of the whole council on the petition of John Coffin. 61

Lord Elrington to———. His interest in Christie. Asks that letters for Aylmer and Christie be sent to Karslake. 359

Enclosed. Karslake to Elrington. Unsuccessful attempt of Christie to make the river Medway navigable at the loss of his fortune in the effort. He proceeds to Canada. Asks for letters of recommendation from Stanley to Aylmer and Colborne. 360

Parkin to Stanley. Is willing to take an appointment in Ceylon, New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land or the Cape of Good Hope, if it is not very subordinate, or he would accept an ecclesiastical appointment in England. 526

Memorial of Christian Smith for a certificate of her husband's death, which took place at Montreal on the 20th June, 1832. 542

Attorney General Stuart's Letters, 1831 to 1833.

Q. 212.—1-2-3-4-5.

This volume, divided into five parts, contains the charges against Stuart, with his answers, which from their nature and extent, it is impossible to summarise in a reasonable space.

British American Land Company, 1832, 1833.

Q. 213.

1832.
February 12, London. Galt to Goderich. Transmits copy of a report of a public meeting where it was determined to establish the British American Land Company. Page 1

Enclosed. Report. 5

Meeting at which report was adopted. 11

Prospectus. 13

February 24, London. Galt to Goderich. Desires to know when it would be convenient for him to receive a deputation. 18

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1832.

February 24, London. Galt to Goderich. Had sent report and prospectus of the British American Land Company. The subscription list had so far advanced that a deputation had been appointed to wait on His Lordship to ascertain the views of government. It is intended to begin first in the Eastern townships but the company does not wish to pledge itself to any particular district. Their annual payments might be appropriated as a fund for emigration, and although it would be for the advantage of the company to make their lands as accessible as possible, yet there were courthouses, schoolhouses bridges &c., strictly public, towards which a portion of the company's payments might be applied. If further information is desired His Lordship is requested to signify this. Page 3

March 7, London. The same to the same. The conditions as to the payments for the land and that a portion should be applied to improvements are satisfactory. Until the clergy reserves are sold they will be a cause of dissatisfaction. 19

Outline of what the British American Land Company may require. 21

March 24, London. Galt to Goderich. The committee of the British American Land Company desire to have the letter His Lordship promised on the point discussed with the deputation. 24

March 30, London. The same to Howick. The committee of the British American Land Company is satisfied with the liberty given the company to deal for Crown lands and Crown Reserves, but regrets that Goderich had fixed two years instead of five for the valuations for even at the end of five it can only be a speculative valuation. 25

April 6, London. The same to the same. The shareholders of the British American land company at a meeting were so determined on obtaining an extension of time for the valuation that a deputation was appointed to wait on Goderich. Desires to know when it would be convenient to receive the deputation. 27

April 9, London. The same to the same. Sends copy of the report of the provisional committee of the British American land company. 28

Enclosed. Report. 29

Resolution of the meeting of shareholders that the report be adopted but they consider that the time fixed for the valuation is too limited and should be extended. 40

April 11, London. Galt to Howick. Instead of successive valuations as proposed, the shareholders would prefer to take up a specific quantity of land at a definite price, and he makes an offer, subject to ratification, to purchase 500,000 acres at three shillings an acre, with three terms of payment. Proposes to confer on any points requiring explanation. 41

April 12, London. The same to the same. Cannot have a meeting to name a deputation for Saturday but he will call on that day to receive an explanation of the terms proposed, which differ so much from those he (Galt) was authorized to make. 44

April 16, London. The same to the same. Propositions for the acquisition of land made by the British American land company on points not previously satisfactory. 45

Memorandum of conversation between Howick and Galt. 47

Copy of Howick's memorandum to Galt. 49

April 18, London. Galt to Howick. As government would not be under control of the committee of the British American land company in respect to the application of a moiety of the purchase money, the committee has abandoned the proposal as will be seen by enclosed resolutions. 50

Enclosed. Resolutions. 51

April 28, London. Galt to Howick. Has prepared proposed heads of agreement with the British American Land Company. Recollecting the delay in respect to the negotiations with the Canada Company, suggests that the minutes be made the subject of private consideration before being made official. 52

Enclosed. Minutes of agreement. 54

1832.

May 5, London. Galt to Howick. The shareholders having agreed to the terms contained in His Lordship's letter, notice has been given of an intention to apply to Parliament for a charter. Page 63

April 16, London. The same to the same. Sends copy of the bill to incorporate the land company. 64

Enclosed. Copy of the bill. 65 to 103

May, 24, London, Galt to Howick. There is some technical objection to the bill for the British American Land Company and he has been desired to request that an interview might be granted to a deputation, Monday would be the most convenient day. 104

May 31, London. The same to the same. Asks for an interview with Goderich according to former application. 105

June 4, London. The same to the same. The object of the directors of the British American Land Company seeking an interview was to ascertain the obstacle that had arisen to the introduction of the bill to which government had promised to make no objection, as it will be difficult to explain to the shareholders without definite information. 106

June 9, London. The same to the same. The directors as soon as they have decided the proper course to be adopted will communicate their decision. 108

June 28, London. The same to the same. The directors of the land company will under the circumstances stated, suspend their parliamentary proceedings, and ask for a charter of which copy of that proposed is sent. 109

June 30, London. The same to the same. To save time asks for an interview respecting the agreement for the land company. 111

July 30, London. The same to the same. Sends for the consideration of Goderich proposed charter of the land company, which, when finally approved of by Goderich, will be submitted to the shareholders before being engrossed. 112

Enclosed. Proposed charter of the British American Land Company. 113

August 18, London. Gould to Goderich. In view of the approaching interview, sends notes on the proposed charter, respecting the capital and the objects of the company, the quantity of land and the price, which the directors desire, should, when once fixed, be the minimum rate for which lands should be sold to other companies or to individuals. 160

August 24, London. Galt to the same. The directors regret that government adheres to the determination expressed in Howick's letter of 23rd April. The changed circumstances led them to hope for more indulgent consideration. The directors find themselves compelled to relinquish the project, which they cannot pursue except on such terms as they can reconcile to their own judgment. Submits modified propositions. Those parts recited which have been agreed to. Further to limit their operations in the first place to Lower Canada and not to begin in other provinces without the consent of the King in Council. Instead of 500,000 acres at an undetermined price payable in ten years, they proposed to take in the surveyed parts of the province 1,000,000 acres at three shillings Halifax currency payable in fifteen years by instalments and 500,000 acres in the unsurveyed country or in another province. A settlement is urged owing to the cost of delay. 167

August 25, London. The same to Howick. Sends letter containing matters of vital interest to the company on the authority of letter from Viger that the company had been refused a charter. Supposes this can be explained and presumes that the report of non-incorporation refers to the Act of Parliament and not to the charter. 171

Enclosed. Extract from a newspaper in French. 172

August 31, London. Galt to Howick. The directors cannot assent to the terms of the letter of 23rd April, in respect to leaving the price of the land to be fixed by the

local authorities. They offer three shillings sterling an acre for 500,000 acres and for the land according to the terms of the letter of 23rd April.

Page 173

September 7, London. Galt to Howick The directors are surprised at His Lordship's statement that the information was not at hand that could show there was enough of land in Lower Canada to be disposed of advantageously to the company, as they had thought the Report of Richard and the opinion of the Surveyor General had been sufficient. The condition and price had been agreed to and nothing remained that could not be easily settled. The directors believe their offer is highly advantageous to government, merely as a mercantile transaction and they trust that His Lordship in consideration of its public utility will comply if possible with their reasonable request. 175

Enclosed. Materials which may assist in determining a wholesale price for lands in Lower Canada. 179

September 17, London. Gould to Howick. The desire to improve both the Canadas; the effort to establish the land company which cannot be supported unless there is a profit on the investment. The discouraging report sent by Viger by which the company lost the pecuniary support of all the shareholders in the Canadas, particularly by the time Viger's misrepresentations had been allowed to work. Does not think 500,000 acres sufficient to work upon for such an undertaking, but he is willing to try, rather than give up the hope of the great utility of the undertaking, as emigration cannot be stopped. The emigrant he hopes will remain a British subject and a consumer of British goods and this deserves the highest consideration of government. 183

September 22, London. Galt to the same. The directors of the land company do not seek to enter into a controversy. The difference between them and Goderich appears to be his thinking they were offering for detached lots instead of for blocks of land, which are of indefinite size the lots being considered to be of 200 acres each. Their offer was for 500,000 acres in one or more blocks as nearly as possible contiguous. 188

Enclosed. Map of the counties of Drummond, Megantic, Shefford, Sherbrooke and Stanstead. 191

Statistical statement of the Eastern townships. 192

Particulars relating to townships in the counties enumerated namely:

	Page.
Megantic	194
Drummond	196
Sherbrooke	198
Shefford	200
Stanstead	201
Nicolet	202

September 22, London. Galt to Howick. Calls attention to an expression that Goderich cannot admit the accuracy of his (Galt's) statement. Documents from Ellice preserved as proofs of his accuracy. Ellice employed as an intermediary. 203

November 5, Montreal. Extract from a letter. Enclosed in Gould to Goderich, 10th December, 1832.

November 9, London. Galt to Howick. The directors regret that Goderich does not feel justified in fixing the price in London. They propose an arbitration and ask for an interview. 206

November 29, London. The same to the same. Calls attention to the request for an interview to which no answer had been returned. 209

December 8, London. The same to the same. The directors regret that public business prevents the interview; they also regret that so much time has been spent in fruitless negotiation as they had been in hopes that the information given would have decided Goderich to have fixed the price of the land in Downing

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street. The directors will not call a meeting of the shareholders till they learn what they may expect from the House of Assembly. Page 210

December 10, London. Gould to Goderich. Sends extract from letter from Quebec which agrees in opinion with two letters which lately appeared in the *Morning Herald*. Regrets that there is a prospect of the British American land company being broken up, as this will be done with the greatest reluctance by the directors. It would be premature to refer to the opening up of the navigation of the St. Lawrence to the United States. 213

Enclosed. Extract from letter dated Montreal, 5th November, 1832, pointing out the danger of leaving to the authority in Lower Canada the valuation of the land for which the British American land company are in treaty. 216

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January 16, Quebec. Extract from letter. Enclosed in Gould to Howick, without date.

February 15, London. Reid to Howick. Asks His Lordship to receive a deputation on the present state of the company. 221

February 18, London. The same to the same. His Lordship's letter of the 16th only now received. There is not time to get the deputation ready and, therefore, asks for another day to be fixed. 222

February 21, London. The same to the same. Submits on behalf of the directors the propositions for the purchase of Crown lands and reserves to be valued by authorities in Lower Canada the directors to have the option of accepting or rejecting the lands at the valuation so fixed. 223

March 5, Downing Street. Howick to Reid. Enclosed in Resolutions of a committee 29th July, 1833.

March 8, London. Reid to Howick. The shareholders of the British American land company accede to the terms of His Lordship's letter of the 5th. 230

April 3, London. The same to Lefevre. The directors in reference to the acceptance of the terms in Howick's letter of the 5th instant, desire to know if the governor of Lower Canada has been called on to report. 231

July 26, London. The same to Hay. Now that government is in possession of full information, the directors of the land company ask for an interview to see if an equitable arrangement cannot be arrived at. 232

July 29, London. Resolution of a committee of the directors of the land company. They cannot recommend the directors to accept Stanley's offer the land not being situated as expected. To obtain as near an approximation as possible to the company's views, the committee recommend that the directors endeavour to obtain all the Crown reserves and other surveyed Crown lands amounting to almost 495,000 acres as well as the 500,000 offered in Stanley's letter. 233

Lands belonging to the Crown in the Eastern townships. 236

Howick to Reid. The governor of Lower Canada will be called on to report without delay what portions of land can be sold to the company and at what price. 238

August 17, London. Reid to Earl. Sends papers which will be referred to at the interview with Stanley. 241

Enclosed. Inventory of papers. 243

Memoranda to assist in fixing a price for Crown reserves and surveyed Crown lands in certain counties. 245

Table of the population of the townships contained in certain counties and of the prices fixed by the Crown land commissioner. 247

Sketch of the Eastern townships in certain townships. 254

August 24, London. Reid to Lefevre. The directors of the land company accept Stanley's offer subject to the satisfication of the shareholders. Sends memoranda for which favourable consideration is asked. The directors ask 1st That a shorter period than two years be named in which government could reserve town lots. 2nd The purchase should not be mixed up with the clergy re-

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serves. 3rd To make more plain the condition as to the erection of public works. 4th that the charge for interest should be given up. 5th In regard to security for the payment of the land, the whole capital will become pledged for the fulfilment of the contract. Other considerations. Page 255

September 19, London. Reid to Lefevre. Sends proposed memorandum in which is embodied the agreement for the sale by government to the company. The directors propose, when the memorandum is finally agreed to that it shall be submitted to a general meeting of the shareholders. The capital consists of 6,000 shares of £50 each, all taken up; a deposit of £3 has been paid on each share. 264

Enclosed. Copy of the agreement. 266

Plan of the various counties. 268

Variations in agreement. 270

September 28, London. Reid to Hay. The proposed memorandum was sent to the Colonial office about a week ago. The directors are anxious for an answer. 274

November 2, London. The same to the same The memorandum has been received with modifications. Returns it with suggestions and remarks. 275

December 4, London. The same to the same. At a general meeting of the shareholders the sale according to the memorandum was accepted. Two signed copies of the agreement have been sent to be executed by Stanley. 276

December 25, London. Gould to Stanley. Sends proposed charter with remarks. 277

No date. Gould to Howick. Sends long letter, just received on the British American Land Company. 226

Enclosed. Extract from letter from Quebec, dated 16th January 1833. Disappointment at the idea of the British American land company not going into operation. The feeling as to its advantages entertained in the Eastern townships. 228

Petition from the inhabitants of the Eastern townships in favour of the British American land company. 280

(A similar petition was sent from the inhabitants of Quebec).

Mr. Viger's Letters, 1831 to 1833.

(Part 1 is paged from 1 to 264; part 2 from 265 to 523; part 3 from 524 to 748; part 4 from 749 to 996; part 5 from 997 to 1227; part 6 from 1228 to 1521; part 7 from 1522 to 1753; part 8 from 1754 to 1957.)

Q. 214.—1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8.

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July 11, London. Viger to Goderich. Recapitulates what took place at the last interview on certain petitions, and asks for another to consider two additional petitions, especially that respecting the Attorney General. Page 5

July 21, London. "Considerations relatives à la petition contre M. le Procureur General du Bas Canada," a long argument in support of the charges against Attorney General Stuart. 8

Letter of same date in reference to the above considerations. 24

August 19, London. Viger to Goderich. Has received His Lordship's letter. Will use all diligence to answer Stuart's defence. 27

August 23, London. The same to Hay. (See letter to Goderich, 27th). Has received letter and printed papers, one containing Stuart's petition and memorial, the other his correspondence with the governor's secretary, Samson's petition, &c. There are only observations on the second and third reports, but nothing on the first. Asks if he is to conclude that Stuart sees no neces-

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sity to answer it, or that his observations have been omitted to be sent. In the latter case asks that that answer be forwarded to him that he may treat the different subjects in their order. Page 29

August 27, London. Viger to Goderich. Illness has prevented him from concluding his supplementary remarks on the subjects discussed at his interviews with His Lordship. He is now occupied with Stuart's memorial, but there are some matters relating to the grievances on which he has collected observations which he does not consider it proper to delay until he can send something better if circumstances and want of time do not present obstacles. If His Lordship's occupations give him time he wishes to give at the same time a word of explanation He had written to Hay, but had received no answer pointing out that Stuart had in his memorial taken no notice of the first report on grievances. It is difficult for him to believe that Stuart does not think it necessary to answer that part of the complaints, but he does not wish to be reproached for not pointing out this defect, and he had observed to Hay that it was proper to treat the different subjects in their order. 31

August 29, London. The same to Hay. Had received his letter; the views of Goderich are the same as his (Viger's) to advance, as quickly as possible, the dicussion of the affair. The complaints of the Assembly are founded on the three reports of the committee of grievances appointed to inquire into the conduct of Stuart. All the documents collected by Stuart relate to the third report, the rest of the memorial relates to the second report. Had learned from letter that Stuart intended to fill up the gap he (Viger) has pointed out. He (Viger) desired to use all diligence towards the examination and discussion of this affair which has been complicated by Stuart. To treat the subjects separately would involve delay, but he would apply himself with all the diligence possible. 34

September 12, London. The same to the same. Apologises for not acknowledging on Saturday receipt of his answer. He desired to avoid rather than to raise obstacles. Desires to assure Goderich that he does not dread discussion and has no desire to add to delays, but desires to put an end to labour of a kind to which duty alone could engage him. To form an idea of the time necessary for the work it should be known that the memorial is 64 pages folio printed in rather small type which includes a great variety of subjects complicated with new considerations to which he must attend whatever his personal opinions. He will use all possible diligence without precipitation. 36

September 14, London. The same to Goderich. Reminds His Lordship of his request for an interview. Since then other communications had been received, some of which added to the motives which led him to ask for an interview. 38

September 17, London. The same to Hay. Acknowledges receipt of letter, fixes on Monday at 2 o'clock for an interview. 39

September 24, London. "Observations relatives à quelques uns de griefs de l'Assemblée du Bas Canada enoncés dans son adresse en 1831." The observations are divided into separate parts. The first is entitled "Education." 40 to 61

The second "Concessions of Crown Lands." 62 to 77

September 24, London. Viger to Goderich. The young gentleman who does his writing was only able that morning to finish the first part of his observations. The work on the second part is well advanced. It is natural he should desire a copy of the finished paper as he has only sketches, but he will be ready to hand over what is already done next week if His Lordship signifies he desires it. He will continue to work so as to finish the second part without delay, asks leave to have a few copies of the memorial to send to the Assembly, if none have been already sent to the governor. Had proposed to state this to His Lordship if he had not been afraid of imposing on his complaisance. 78

September 27, London. The same to Hay. Has had note that Goderich will receive him on Thursday next; he will attend at the time indicated. 80

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September 28, London. Viger to Goderich. Had begun work on Stuart's memorial the moment he received it, the obstacles to a rapid completion of the task of discussing the memorial which would have been even longer had he been obliged to discuss the opinions contained in the memorial. Page 81

Index to the subjects of the observations of Stuart's memorial. 84

Observations. Preliminary remarks. 86

First part. 108

Second part. 167

(The observations are so long and enter into so much detail, that it is impossible to summarise them in any moderate space.)

October 8, London. Viger to Goderich. Has sent additional observations as requested. They are on that part of the memorial to which Stuart has given most attention. He (Viger) would have wished to contract some of his remarks so as not to swell his own work too much. He has already explained why he cannot think lightly on subjects that concern the writer of the memorial. Will endeavour to complete the remainder of the observations as soon as possible. 215

Continuation of the observations on Stuart's memorial. 216

October 29, London. Viger to Goderich. At his last interview had called attention to the measures that Parliament could adopt to regulate the commerce of the empire which might affect the colonies. The subject is connected with that of the third of the articles of the address of the Assembly of Lower Canada of 16th March. Had already submitted remarks on the first two. Had sketched remarks on the third, but was desirous to retouch them. After His Lordship writes he could not delay sending them as they are and hopes they will not be found unworthy of notice. 263

Considerations relative to the third of the grievances enumerated by the Assembly in the address of 16th March, 1831. 265

October 31, London. Viger to Hay. Received his letter late on Saturday night with printed copy of documents from Stuart to be added to his memorial. The translation of his (Viger's) observations has been begun and is continued with activity; it will take yet from two to three weeks, as he has been informed. He has finished his observations on the memorial and is engaged with the appendix. The remarks on Nos. 1 to 15 have been already sent to His Lordship. The delay caused by having copies made; will now take up the rest of the report made to Kempt. How he intends to employ himself. 275

October —, London. The same to Goderich. On Saturday or such other day thereafter as His Lordship may appoint, he will be ready to hand in another part of the observations. He will as soon as possible have the observations prepared on the different documents forming an appendix to the memorial. 214

November 2, London. The same to Hay. He was obliged to take time to gain some fair idea of a work so considerable as Stuart's new production referred to in his (Hay's) letter of Saturday. In consequence of the inconvenience to the province caused by the absence of the Attorney General, Goderich desires to have observations on Stuart's memorial within a fortnight. Sends some considerations selected from many others. 278

November 3, London. (The letter is dated 2nd September, but that is apparently a mistake.) Viger to Goderich. Could have added many things to his letter, but knew how valuable was His Lordship's time. Asks for a short interview. 283

November 4, London. The same to Hay. Thanks for letter. He has at heart the desire to comply with the views of Goderich in using all diligence to complete his work. 285

November 8, London. The same to Goderich. Reminds His Lordship of his request for an interview at which he intended to present his observations on the affidavits contained in Stuart's memorial. 286

1831.
November 8, London. Viger to Goderich. Is taking measures to have the translation made of his observations that His Lordship wishes for. This will explain why he has not been able to send another part of his observations which has been ready for some days. He would even have desired to revise some of his observations as he had received new information in regard to two of the grievances stated by the Assembly on the 16th March. A little more time is necessary to enable him to offer His Lordship a work worthy of notice. Asks that attention be paid to his observations on Crown lands which he has been requested to urge should be placed under the control of the legislature as the only method of making them profitable as well as beneficial to the province. Remarks on the coincidences in his letters to Goderich, and in those received from Quebec. After his explanations by letter and *viva voce* does not think it necessary to comment on extracts he has given. Sends further extracts with remarks on the mutual interest of the Mother Country and the colony which would be best served by agreeing to the propositions of the Assembly. The letter is of some length. Page 287.

November 23, London. Observations on Stuart's memorial. Remarks on the appendix, with summaries of affidavits, &c. 303

Viger to Hay. His hope to finish the observations on the appendix to Stuart's memorial in a fortnight or three weeks had been fulfilled, and these on the report to Kempt would have been sent but for the mistake of his amanuensis. Has also completed those on the new affidavits. Progress of

December 12, London. remarks on the other parts of the work—the translation, &c. 359

The same to Howick. Gives his reasons for delay in answering letter,

December 12, London. which required particular observations. 361

The same to Goderich. Remarks in the letter from Howick requiring

December 19. London. some explanation, asks for a short interview. 369

The same to Howick. In reference to His Lordship's letter, his remarks on the first part of Stuart's answer to the commissioners would have been already at the Colonial office, but for the trouble caused by the translation and printing. Thinks he will finish his work in a fortnight or three weeks. Stuart's statements and appendix in the second part require close attention to discuss them, so that he cannot fix the precise time for finishing, but after he has finished the first, he thinks a few days will be sufficient to prepare a sketch of the discussion of the second part, when he might be able to give an idea of the time necessary to finish. Does not understand the difficulties felt by Goderich but as they exist he must give attention to each part of Stuart's answers as if he felt serious difficulties. Sometimes

December 24, London. an interview produces more effect than writing. 370

The same to Howick. Sends two additional sheets of the translation of his observations. As soon as the work is complete, he shall have as many

No date. copies as are wanted. 373

The same to Goderich. Additional observations on a letter with affidavits from Stuart. 374

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January 2, London. The report made on the 20th October, 1828, to Kempt, relative to the suits for libel pending in the Courts with remarks. 385

Viger to Howick. Had informed him that if Goderich wished for remarks on Stuart's letter he was ready to submit observations. Progress

January 6, London. of the work. 425

The same to the same. Has sent to Goderich the part of the observations

January 6, London. completed. Will continue work on the rest of Stuart's letter. 428

The same to Goderich. Sends by His Lordship's desire, observations in relation to the first part of Stuart's letter. Continues his work on the second part. 427

Enclosed. Observations on a letter of James Stuart of 8th October, 1831. Preliminary considerations. 429

First part. Page 440

1832. January 10, London. Viger to Howick. Had been slightly indisposed when he received the letter. He sent the observations with so little loss of time that he had omitted to classify them or the precise indications of the subjects to be treated. 492

January 15, London. The same to Goderich. Had hoped to send observations on Stuart's letter before the middle of last week but could not have it finished in time. When his Lordship considers the part sent today he will see the difficulties of the work and he hopes for some indulgence as to its form. 497

Observations on Stuart's letter second part. 499 to 608

January 16, London. Viger to Howick. Has received a couple of sheets of the translation, on Saturday, too late to send on the same day, now sends them. 494

January 28, London. The same to Goderich. Had hoped to send the translation complete, but cannot get it from the printer till next week when he will send copies to His Lordship. The progress of the work in respect to the observations on Stuart's letters. 495

March 9, London. The same to the same. Has sent another part of his observations on Stuart's reply. Hopes to have the rest ready by the end of next week. The translation of the first part is in the hands of the printer. 609

Continuation of observations. 611

March 13, London. Viger to Goderich. Sends another series of observations on Stuart's letter respecting the complaints of the Assembly. Repeats the hope that as His Lordship examines the work he will see its difficulties. 647

Continuation of observations on Stuart. 648

March 24, London. Viger to Goderich. Sends again a portion of observations on Stuart and asks for an interview. 677

Continuation of observations on Stuart. 678

April 4, London. Viger to Goderich. Has sent three printed sheets of the translation of his observations. Reminds his Lordship of a request for an audience. 701

Continuation of the observations. 702

Further observations. 719

April 6, London. Viger to Howick. Thanks His Lordship and will call at the Colonial office at the hour mentioned. 748

April 24, London. The same to Goderich. Has sent further observations. From indisposition he has been unable to give them the finishing touches. Hopes to do so in a few days. 749

Continuation of the observations. 750

April 24, London. Viger to Goderich. Sends extracts from letters, written by friends worthy of confidence in the paper printed in the *Minerve*. Desires only that the truth should be known respecting what relates to Green. Had he had time he could have sent information on various subjects that would have been useful. There are many points of view from which objects at a distance present themselves. 768

Enclosed. Extracts from letters from Montreal disapproving of the sentiments of a writer in the *Minerve*, speaking of revolution, separation from the Mother Country, &c. 770, 771

May 3, London. Viger to Goderich. Sends additional part of the translation printed. Had sent copy of the report of the Committee of Assembly on the case of Green by which it will be seen that his observations were only too well founded. Would have had the conclusion of his observations in His Lordship's hands but for the delay consequent on the translation and printing. 772

May 19, London. The same to the same. Is sending the last part of the observations on Stuart's letter in reply to the first and third reports of the committee on grievances. He did not wish to delay sending it but is adding some necessary remarks to those regarding Green's affidavit. They are being copied and shall be sent early next week; recommends some attention being paid to these documents. 773

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Enclosed. Remarks on Stuart's new replies to parts of the second report of the committee on grievances. Page 775

May 19, London. Viger to Howick. Sends three copies of his first observations on Stuart's memorial For the second he is waiting till the whole be printed but if Goderich wishes to have the sheets already printed of the second observations he will send to the printer for them. 831

May 22, London. The same to Goderich. Sends letter respecting the report of the committee of Assembly on Green's affidavit. Has received communications of interest especially respecting reserved bills on which he desires an interview. Had also received a memorial from Thomas Coffin a member of the Legislative Council which he was asked to recommend. 832

May 23, London. The same to the same. Observations on Stuart's memorial. 833

May 25, London. The same to Howick. Has sent copies of the translation of his second observations so far as they are printed. 845

May 30, London. The same to ———— Will come to the Colonial office on Saturday at the hour designated. 846

June 23, London. The same to Goderich. Sends the last printed part of his observations on Stuart's letter. The difficulties he has had in preparing them as they were done piece by piece, the translation and printing being done at the same time. Pleads these facts as grounds for indulgence to the composition. Asks that attention be given to parts which close his observations in view of their importance. 847

June 23, London. The same to Howick. Sends the two parts which finish his answers to Stuart. As soon as the title and table of contents are printed he will send the number of copies wanted in a complete state. 849

June 28, London. The same to the same. Had received his note acknowledging receipt of his (Viger's) to Goderich. Had called at the Colonial office to ascertain how many copies of his observations were wanted so as to save him the trouble of writing but found that he had gone. Had made corrections in the complete sets not made in the parts previously sent. 850

June 28, London. The same to Goderich. Has sent half a dozen printed copies of his observations. Will send more if desired. 851

July 12, London. The same to Howick. Has received letter. Thanks him and Goderich for information sent. 852

July 17, London. The same to Goderich. Since his interview he had received numerous documents although they were not complete, but he expected the rest daily. Even the most limited statement of facts will require time and labour; some of these have not yet reached His Lordship. He knows that at Montreal on the 21st May three were killed and several wounded. The findings of the Jury were that the men were killed by firing of a detachment of 15th Regiment. Arrest of Colonel Mackintosh and Captain Temple by order of the coroner and proceedings in consequence. 853

July 28, London. The same to Howick. In reference to the report of the Jury in the case of the riots at Montreal, it was only the fact he wished to notice. Had he wished to go further he might have added remarks on the course of the coroner in various points. The amount of security given by the accused did not matter as whether it was a shilling or a thousand pounds, no one would have suspected that they would not appear at the proper tribunal. 862

July 28, London. The same to Goderich. Has received letter from Howick. Will send reasons why he had not entered into considerations which presented themselves as soon as he could send a summary of the facts with respect to the unfortunate occurrence at Montreal on 21st May. The parcel containing information has not yet arrived at Liverpool. In the meantime he is collecting materials besides those already in his possession. The proceedings of the magistrates of Montreal sent to the Colonial Office would be of great

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assistance to him ; asks for communication of them. There are few events in Canada on which it was more necessary to throw light. Page 865

August 2, London. Viger to Howick. Apologises for not at once answering his letter. 867

August 2, London. The same to Goderich. Has been informed that His Lordship cannot comply with his request relative to the proceedings of the magistrates as it relates to an event still under judicial inquiry. Reasons why he should have access to these proceedings. 868

August 21, London. The same to the same. Has received continuation of the information relative to the event spoken of in letter of 28th July and hopes to send in a few days observations worthy of attention. Expects at any moment papers with proceedings of the Assembly and a list of reserved bills. Asks for an interview on other important subjects. 871

August 29, London. The same to the same. Enters into explanations respecting the riot at Montreal on the 21st May when three men were killed by the troops and sends observations on the subject. 873

Enclosed. Observations respecting events at Montreal on 21st May. 877 to 924

September 11, London. Viger to Goderich. Explains his motives for entering into the question of events in Montreal of 21st May. 930

September 11, London. The same to Howick. Had been obliged to add to his observations in consequence of the letter which treated his purposes in dealing with the events in Montreal differently from what he intended. 934

October 13, London. The same to Goderich. Apologises for troubling His Lordship so soon after he has returned from the country, but he would fail in his duty if he did not ask for a short interview. 935

October 24, London. The same to the same. Thanks to His Lordship for granting an interview. 936

November 10, London. The same to the same. Additional observations on the events at Montreal of 21st May. 937

November 10, London. The same to the same. Had been obliged to send additional observations on the events at Montreal. The picture is not drawn from imagination but from facts and the conclusion can scarcely be doubtful. 960

November 20, London. The same to Howick. Has received letter that the suspension of Stuart has been confirmed and that a commission is to issue in favour of some one else to the office of Attorney General. 961

December 11, London. The same to Goderich. Further on events at Montreal on 21st May and criticism of the composition of the Grand Jury at Quebec. 962

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February 13, London. The same to the same. Had sent copy of letter asked for. Since the interview he had received further information and asks for another interview. 971

February 18, London. The same te the same. Thanks for an interview being granted. 972

February 25, London. The same to the same. Sends observations on the resolutions of the Assembly expelling Christie. 973

Enclosed. Copy of the resolutions. 975

March 4, London. Viger to Howick. Sends thanks to Goderich for communication of dispatch to Aylmer of 15th February and for other attentions of a similar kind. Had offered to give Goderich an explanation of the facts that led to the expulsion of Christie. 977

March 9, London. The same to Goderich. Comments on the expulsion of Christie and the reasons of the Assembly for doing so. 979

March 12, London. The same to Howick. Had informed His Lordship of the receipt of a letter from Marcoux respecting the Indians of Sault St. Louis, and asked for an interview. Had asked for an interview to give him an extract from this

1833. letter which contains a sort of memorial. Knows how much his time is occupied but cannot longer delay to bring the subject before Goderich. Page 983

Enclosed. Extract from letter from Marcoux giving a sketch of the tenure of the seigniory of La Prairie de la Madelaine and the disposal of the revenues. 985

March 13, London. Viger to Goderich. Has received letter from Howick that His Lordship (Goderich) cannot grant him an interview in respect to Christie. Whatever be his opinion as to the advantages of interviews, he has not interrupted important occupations without pressing motives. The facility with which he obtained interviews is an additional reason for not abusing the privilege. 990

March 13, London. The same to Howick. Thanks for letter. To assure Goderich that he did not ask for an interview and regrets if any vague expressions led to explanations that it could not be granted. 992

April 16, London. The same to Stanley. Several of the objects with which he is charged require serious consideration. It is not long since he submitted certain observations to Goderich. Now asks for an interview. 993

May 7, London. The same to the same. Had been informed by Hay that an interview could not be obtained with Stanley owing to pressure of business. Renews his request. Subjects which could be brought up at such an interview. 994

May 17, London. The same to Hay. Had not had time on the previous day to acknowledge receipt of letter, it required some observations to the Colonial Secretary. 996

May 17, London. The same to Stanley. Received a letter from Hay that from press of business no interview could be given at the time of the application of 16th April. In answer to the letter of the 7th which repeated the request for an interview no notice was taken of that request. Reminds him of the reasons he gives for urging the granting of the request. Comments on Hay's remarks on the terms *Agent officiel* and *Agent permanent* the statement that he was only agent for one special object which Goderich had settled, it was easy to see that the mission could not be restricted in such narrow bounds and that the object indicated by Hay was only of secondary importance and only one of those with which he was entrusted to His Majesty's government. It might be sufficient on this point to refer him to Goderich's letter of 18th August, 1831. 997

June 1, London. The same to the same. Has lately received additional documents to those respecting petitions already before government and also new claims. Among these are papers respecting Crown lands with petition against a company to deal with these lands, some relative to the post office and to the suspension of a judge, others on the supply bill rejected by the Council. Asks for an interview to discuss certain of the points. In the absence of a law on the nomination of an agent a resolution of the Assembly required his services. 1001

June 10, London. The same to the same. As he cannot obtain an interview writes on two subjects indicated in his letter of the 7th May and 1st June as worthy of attention. Petitions have long been before the Colonial Secretary respecting Crown lands. In his letter of the 11th December, he objected to the plans of those who were forming a joint stock company who desired to make of these lands a commerical speculation and sought the government to dispose of these lands so that the company might sell again to individuals. The evil effect of introducing such companies. Denies that the Assembly desires to preserve the lands to the province to be inhabited exclusively by inhabitants of French origin. 1003

June 17, London. The same to the same. Had been obliged in his letter of the 10th to remark on certain passages in an address from the Legislative Council appearing to support the views of the speculators, which are opposed to those of the

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Assembly and to support them makes imputations on the Assembly. This consideration cannot fail to arouse serious reflection that the members of one body should use such language against the popular branch of government. There are other points of the address which he has indicated. Page 1008

Enclosed. Observations on parts of an address of the Legislative Council during the session of 1833. 1011

June 27, London. Viger to Stanley. Besides other objects mentioned in letters of 10th and 17th, there are three bills which have passed both Houses and been reserved. If time permit, he would wish for an interview. The first bill is for the establishment of a house of education. Another is the renewal of a bill to provide for the trial of small causes and the third is to consolidate an establishment to offer an asylum for fallen women. 1018

July 2, London. The same to the same. In acknowledging receipt of his letter of the 17th, Hay intimated that he (Stanley) would refuse to enter into any discussion of the subject to which it related. Does not know what part of the letter gave ground for this intimation. Recapitulates the contents of the letter. 1021

July 12, London. The same to Hay. Apologises for not answering sooner. 1024

July 12, London. The same to Stanley. Regrets he could not write him yesterday to thank him for the reply that he would receive him with pleasure as soon as he (Stanley) had a little leisure. Knowing the importance of his business he would have wished to avoid troubling him but for the necessity of doing so. A very short time will enable him to explain matters. In consideration of his (Stanley's) pressing occupations, he would defer addressing to him other communications. 1025

August 16, London. The same to the same. Will not fail to call at the Colonial office on Tuesday. 1027

September 2, London. The same to the same. Congratulates himself that his explanations have smoothed away difficulties: he cannot better show his gratitude than by labouring to fulfil the engagement he made at the time of the interviews. Is now sending part of the considerations relating to Lower Canada, then under discussion. Asks him to consider the remarks which follow. Enters into details of his mission, the state of Lower Canada &c., which are too long and complicated to admit of being properly summarised. 1028

Enclosed. Considerations. Preliminary remarks. 1042

Statement of some of the subjects of complaint on the part of Lower Canada. 1049

On the Legislative Council. 1051

On the Executive Council. 1059

On the inferior departments. 1072

September 10, London. Viger to Stanley. Sends some considerations being a continuation of those in his letter of the 2nd. Recapitulates part of his previous letter and continues his statement. 1074

Enclosed. On the danger of partiality in the decisions of the courts. 1079

Montreal election, 1832. Catastrophe of 21st May. Summary. 1084

Narrative. 1085

September 27, London. Viger to Stanley. Had felt the unlikelihood of the report of the election at Montreal sent on the 2nd, but asks him to guard against first impressions. Had continued the report on the 10th and enters now into the motives which actuated the commander of the garrison for insisting on the necessity of the intervention of an armed force. To facilitate the formation of exact ideas on the subject it was necessary to enter into details, to make explanations and to make known at least the principal circumstances. 1117

Considerations on the selection of the Grand Jury after the catastrophe of 21st May, 1832. 1126

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Of the proceedings, resolutions and petitions of a portion of the citizens of Quebec. Page 1134

Summary. 1142

October 14, London. Viger to Stanley. Sends considerations of other subjects than those already discussed. 1147

Enclosed. Considerations on the new commission of the peace. 1151

November 14, London. Viger to Stanley. Would have sent the results of his labour sooner but for the difficulty in the choice of a subject where there were so many to select from. The difficulty of judging of events at a distance. Recalls historical events in the country. 1168

Enclosed. Considerations continued. On the absence of responsibility on the part of public functionaries. 1173

November 26, London. Viger to Stanley. Can form no idea of the fate of the reserved bill, but thought it his duty to address to him some reflections on the subject. Had spoken to him last August of the bill, but supposed he was too much pressed with business to give it sufficient attention at the time. Remarks on the bill. 1199

December 2, London. The same to the same. Understands that Judge Kerr is in London. Is ready to give explanation respecting the accusations against him and his answers. 1203

December 30, London. The same to the same. Understands the position of the Colonial Secretary and his embarrassment relative to matters of administration requiring intervention. Observations respecting the state of Lower Canada. 1205

Additional Letter (translation into English) to Goderich, with observations on a memoir or statement of James Stuart with correspondence. 1229 to 1531

Observations on a letter from James Stuart to Goderich, relating to animadversions and imputations on his conduct and character in certain proceedings of the Assembly of Lower Canada. 1532 to 1957

Gov. Lord Aylmer, 1834.

Q. 215—1.

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January 1, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 1). Sends schedule of dispatches transmitted to the Colonial Office in 1833. Page 1

Enclosed. Schedule. 2

January 13, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 2). Opened the session of the legislature on the 7th. Sends speech, addresses and answers. 16

Enclosed. Speech. 17

Address of the Legislative Council. 24

Address of the Legislative Assembly. 28

Answers. 32, 33

January 22, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 3). Immediately after the delivery of the speech, Bourdages in the Assembly, in order to prevent a session of the legislature, moved that the House should break off all communication with him (Aylmer) from his not issuing a writ for the election of a member to replace Mondelet, whose seat had been declared vacant by the House. The motion defeated on an amendment moved by Neilson. Addresses received. Had sent two messages to the Assembly, one relating to the financial embarrassment of the local government, and the other to the case of Mondelet. Had communicated the answers to the addresses to the King. In regard to the financial embarrassment of the local government explains that the estimate of the expenses for the civil government did not include the salaries of the Governor, the Civil Secretary, the Provincial Secretary and the Attorney

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and Solicitor General, under instructions from Goderich and that authority would have justified Government in paying them from funds at the disposal of the Crown notwithstanding the failure of the supply bill. In order to put the whole of the public officers on the same footing, only a proportion was paid to the above named officers. In consequence of this arrangement the fund was exhausted and no provision would have remained for these officers had the directions of Goderich been adhered to, so that in his message on the financial embarrassment a charge was introduced for the salaries of these officers. The coarse conduct of the violent party in the Assembly. Cannot hazard an opinion as to the result of the present session, but thinks the violent party have received a severe blow, and are greatly staggered by the nature of the communications addressed to the House. If firmness is continued, it will have the happiest effect. Page 34

Enclosed. Message in relation to the financial embarrassment of government and the necessity of supplying funds for the payment of the Civil Service. 40

January 23, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 4). Sends half yearly return of the members of the Executive and Legislative Conncillors to 1st January 1834. 46

Enclosed. Return. 47

January 24, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 5). Transmits certified copy of the proceedings of the Executive Council of Lower Canada to 31st December 1833. 54

January 25, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 6). Transmits account of receipts and expenditure on account of Crown lands and of licences to cut timber for six months; statement of receipts for three months both ended on 31st December, 1833 and receipts for casual and territorial revenue for three months ending on the same date. 55

Enclosed. Receipts and expenditure for Crown lands and for licences to cut timber for six months ending 31st December 1833. 56

Statement of receipts on account of Crown lands and of licences to cut timber for three months ended 31st December 1833. 61

Statement of receipts for casual and territorial revenue for three months ending on 31st December, 1833. 62

January 25, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No 7). Transmits half yearly return of the sale of clergy reserves to 31st December, 1833. 63

Enclosed. Sale of Clergy reserves. 64

January 27, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 8). Reports the destruction by fire of the Castle of St. Lewis, the official residence of the Governor of Lower Canada. Had informed both Houses but owing to the relations with the Assembly had not made any proposal to that branch for the means of obtaining a suitable residence for the Governor. 70

February 8, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 9). Sends copy of letter from members of the committee of trade of Quebec expressing apprehension of the ruinous situation in which they would be placed were any alterations made next session in the duties on timber and deals. Without expressing an opinion asks that his influence may be used to protect the interests of the memorialists. 72

Enclosed. Members of the committee of trade to Aylmer. 73

Abstract of a petition to the King from 516 merchants, traders and citizens of Montreal on the timber duties. 77

The same on the same subject from 2,958 inhabitants of Upper and Lower Canada. 82

March 5, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 10). Recapitulates the contents of his letters of the 13th and 22nd January, respecting the motion by Bourdages to prevent the Assembly from taking up business and also as to the messages he had sent. The delay in considering the financial state of the province was not calculated to create sanguine impressions of the disposition of the Assembly increased by the demand for £7,000 on account of contingent

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expenses, so that he refused to meet the demand. Sends copy of reasons which have given rise to the ninety-two resolutions adopted. The impropriety of granting this advance when the officers of government are reduced to a state of destitution from the non-payment of their salaries. Sends copy of address declining to grant the warrant. The objectionable nature of the charges voted by the Assembly for which the advance of £7,000 was asked. It was not likely that the Assembly would forego the right they had assumed to create offices and to assign salaries &c. upon their own authority, so that had he given authority for the payment he would have fallen into another difficulty. In obedience to the call of the House three only were absent on the 15th ultimo. Whilst waiting, a series of 92 resolutions was prepared, submitted to the House, agreed to and an address founded on them ordered to be prepared. Neilson and Cuvillier two of the three members who went to England to support the petitions from the Assembly voted with the minority. The third (Viger) is still absent. The resolutions were carried by 56 yeas to 24 nays. The change that has taken place since 1831, the whole tenour of the 92 resolutions being to excite apprehension for the tranquillity of the province. The language of the Assembly would lead to the belief that the whole population must be in an alarming state of agitation but the very reverse of this is the fact. The vehemence of feeling shown by the resolutions is confined to the walls of the Assembly, whose main object seems to be to get rid of the constitution. Gives the salient points of the resolutions which he classes under eleven heads. These are (1) The Legislative Council. (2) The Executive Council. (3) The waste lands of the Crown. (4) The case of Mr. Mondelet. (5) The interference of the military force at elections. (6) The Tenures Act. (7) Control of the revenue. (8) Withholding public documents by the Executive during the present session. (9) Payments made by the Executive without lawful authority. (10) Contingent expenses of the House of Assembly. (11) The misconduct of public officers. Page 84

Each of these points is discussed at length.

Enclosed. Schedule of enclosures. 118

Message to the Assembly in reference to the expulsion of Mondelet. 122

Message respecting the address of the Assembly for sanction to hold a national convention. 131

Message relating to the application for an advance of £7,000. 136

Report of committee on the immediately preceding message. 144

Printed copy of the 92 resolutions. 152

Resolutions by Neilson in opposition to the preceding. 162

Substance of addresses during the present session with His Excellency's answers. 171

Statement showing the amount of civil expenditure of Lower Canada for 1833, the amount paid, and the balance still unpaid. 179

Statement showing the probable revenues of Lower Canada, formerly at the disposal of the Crown, and of the civil expenditure to 10th October, 1834. 180

Statement of estimates for the civil expenditure of Lower Canada from 1829 to 1834. 181

March 6, Quebec. Aylmer to Hay (private). Sends a few newspapers which in the present position of affairs may prove interesting. Notwithstanding the fiery resolutions in the Assembly has never known the people of the province so tranquil. Thinks the violent party will seek to create excitement by public meetings, but does not think their efforts will be successful. The Canadians are tranquil and contented, and it will be difficult to make them believe in the existence of evils they have not felt. Received the address founded on the 92 resolutions, which will be forwarded by way of Halifax ; as soon as a copy can be made on dispatch paper it shall be sent by New York. As

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the Assembly informs His Majesty that supply shall be withheld till the grievances complained of are redressed, and as power is reserved to add to them, is afraid that the time when supply may be expected is far distant. Distressing state of the public officers for want of their salaries. Having had the resolutions and the addresses founded on it passed, the violent party are hurrying away so that he is afraid there may not be a quorum left. Page 183

March 6, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 11). Forwards address from the Assembly founded on the 92 resolutions. 186

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November 16, Downing Street. Hay to Gould. A. W. Cochran to Craig. Both enclosed in Aylmer to Stanley 25th March 1834.

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March 6, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 11). Covering letter in Q. 215—1.

Enclosed. Address of the Assembly of Lower Canada to the King founded on the 92 resolutions. Pages 187 to 271

The same in French. 272 to 350

Mareh 11, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 12). Has received dispatches as by schedule annexed. 351

Enclosed. Schedule. 352

March 11, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 13). Has received dispatches by the January mail. The December mail has not yet arrived. 354

March 14, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 14). Sends copy of address from the Legislative Council of Lower Canada. The original engrossed on parchment shall be transmitted by the first opportunity. 355

Enclosed. Address of the Council. Thanks for the decision not to change the constitution. The appeal of the Assembly to the Imperial parliament is an impeachment of the King's decision. 356

March 15, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 15). Sends copy of address from the Assembly. The original already sent. 359

Mareh 15, Quebec. The same to Hay. Sends copy of proposed Act to amend 1 and 2 William 4 cap 23 to be submitted to Stanley. As a wind up to what he has written on financial matters he cannot resist adding that nothing short of the disposal by the Crown of the revenues from 14 George 3 cap. 88 will enable government to hold its ground in the province. The newspapers in the interest of the violent party continue to pour forth abuse on the government, both in Lower Canada and in the Mother Country. 360

Enclosed. Proposed amendment of the Act 1 and 2 William 4 cap. 23. 362

March 16, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 16). Sends address from the Legislative Council. 370

March 19. Quebec. The same to the same (No. 17). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. 371

Enclosed. Schedule. 372

March 21, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 18). Sends copy of speech on prorogation. The proceedings during the session have been marked by a more than ordinary degree of violence, of disregard to the dignity of the Crown and of respect to the other branch of the Legislature and at last assumed so grave a character that he felt bound to explain why he did not at once break up the session, dissolution being liable to serious objections from the results of

1834. vious dissolutions. A dissolution at this time would give the violent party a plausible excuse for their violence and an opportunity of saying that the Executive dreads the result of the investigation into the affair of the 21st May at Montreal. In his speech at closing he told the Assembly that beyond their own walls the people of the province were profoundly tranquil. The Assembly knew this but he thought it necessary to mark the factious character of the majority of the Assembly. Page 373

Enclosed. Speech on prorogation. 376

March 22. Aylmer to Stanley. In reference to complaints by the commissioner of Crown lands for New Brunswick respecting depredations in the neighbourhood of the Restigouche, states the system of disposing of timber licences in Lower Canada. Mr. Macdonald, the present agent, will be instructed to put himself in communication with Baillie's deputy on the Restigouche to check any clandestine operations. 381

March 23, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley. In compliance with circular from Goderich sends statement of revenue and expenditure for 1833. 383

Enclosed. Account of the regular revenues from local taxes and duties for 1833. 385

Revenues applicable to the expenses of the civil government. 386

Account of casual revenue and incidental receipts. 387

Account of civil charges. 388

The heads of the expenditure are in these papers given in detail.

Return of receipts by the Trinity House, Quebec, for various purposes. 401 to 404

March 24, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 21). Is afraid the Halifax December packet has been lost. Asks for duplicates. 405

List of dispatches sent to Lord Aylmer by the North American mail of December supposed to be lost. An undated memorandum. Duplicates sent. 406

March 25, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley. (No 22) Transmits copy of letter from A. W. Cochran, chairman of the Historical Committee of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, respecting the copying of documents. 407

Enclosed. Hay to Gould. Owing to the addition that would be caused to the labours of the department, Stanley cannot accede to the application to have documents copied in the Colonial Office. 408

A. W. Cochran to Craig. Applies to have the assistance of Aylmer to have copies made of papers of historical importance for the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec. 409

List of papers in the archives of the Board of Trade. 414

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Q. 216–1.

1834. April 1, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 23). Transmits memorial from British merchants and other British inhabitants of Quebec expressive of attachment to His Majesty's person and government and to the constitution of the province as established. Page 1

Enclosed. Memorial signed by 3064 persons, as noted, the signatures having been detached. 2

April 4, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 24). Had delayed answering confidential communication not knowing if the Act, which was about to expire, to tax emigrants arriving by sea was to be renewed. A bill was, however, introduced to renew the Act and passed both Houses, although he had warned them that he would reserve it. Asks for a speedy decision, so that if sanctioned, its provisions may come into effect in the ensuing season.

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Remarks on the nature of the tax, and recommends that the Act be assented to. Page 15

Enclosed. Messages to both houses respecting the Act to tax emigrants, and recommending that a temporary provision be made for sick and destitute emigrants. 20

Bill to continue Act to raise a fund to provide for sick and destitute emigrants. 22

Report of the Quebec emigrant society. 25

Return of the number of sick emigrants admitted into Quebec Emigrants Hospital from 1st January, 1833, to 1st January, 1834. 35

Return of emigrants received into the Montreal General Hospital from 1st May, 1833, to 29th March, 1834. 36

Memorial of the Quebec Emigrant Society pointing out the calamities to which the province would be exposed if there were no fund for the relief of emigrants. 37

April 7. Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 25). Sends copy of message to the Assembly respecting the non-payment of the Attorney General's account for professional services. Is not aware that the House came to any decision, indeed he could not think it could be entertained by the House, considering how other communications from government were received during its short and turbulent session. 42

Enclosed. Message to the Assembly mentioned in immediately preceding letter. 44

April 9, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 26). Transmits statement of receipts on account of casual and territorial revenues and of Crown lands and licences to cut timber for three months ending on 31st ulto. 46

Enclosed. Statement of receipts of casual and territorial revenues. 47

Statement of receipts for Crown lands and licences to cut timber. 48

Both statements are for three months to 31st March.

April 11, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 27). Leave having been given to obtain stationery from the stationery office, provided the province is prepared to meet the expense, sends requisition, with notice that unless the stationery is of superior quality, he will be at liberty to obtain it elsewhere. 49

Enclosed. Requisition. 50

April 16, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 28). Sends statement from Routh of the expenditures for the Indian department for the year ending 31st December, 1833. 53

Enclosed. Expenditures for Upper and Lower Canada given separately. 54

Other documents on the same subject with details of expenditure at different posts. 55 to 82

April 17, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 29). Sends copies of 12 bills passed by the legislature at last session, 11 being reserved and one disallowed, with statement of reasons. 83

Enclosed. Title of bill for the purchase of Grosse Isle disallowed for reasons given. 84

Titles of reserved bills with reasons for reservation. 86 to 123

Copy of bill for the purchase of Grosse Isle, disallowed. 124

Text of the reserved bills, with remarks. 131 to 177

List of the Executive Council. 178

Further respecting reserved bills. 180 to 234

April 19, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 30). Has received dispatches by way of New York according to schedule annexed. 235

Enclosed. Schedule. 236

April 21, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 31). Has received dispatches by Halifax March mail according to schedule annexed. 237

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March 24, Quebec. Petition of merchants of Quebec. Enclosed in Aylmer to Stanley, 25th April, 1834.

April 7, Quebec. Memorial from the Ursuline Nuns.

April 13, Quebec. Second memorial from the Ursuline Nuns. Both enclosed in Aylmer to Stanley, 28th April, 1834.

April 21, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley. Covering letter in Q 216–1, p. 237.

Enclosed. Schedule. Page 238

April 21, Quebec. Aylmer to Campbell. Enclosed in Aylmer to Stanley, 22nd April, 1834.

April 22, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (separate). In reference to letter marked confidential enclosing copies of dispatches relating to the encroachments by Maine on the territory still in dispute, has written to Sir Archibald Campbell. Has not changed his views on defence and recommends that a fortified post be established at the falls on the River St. John, as recommended by Kempt and himself. This would serve to unite Lower Canada and New Brunswick in a military sense. Has long ago selected a site for a *tête du pont* opposite the citadel at Quebec but such a work should be secondary to that at the falls on the St. John river. 239

Enclosed. Aylmer to Campbell. On the subject of fortifying the falls on the St. John 242

April 25, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 32). Sends petition from merchants of Quebec complaining of the high rate of fees in the vice Admiralty court. The justice of the complaint, as the court is used by seamen and needy lawyers to the detriment of the petitioners. The fees for 1833 were £715.7.11 and for registrar and marshal fees £629.7.2. Recommends that the prayer of the petition be granted. 247

Enclosed. Petition from the merchants. 250

April 28, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 33). Had reported the claim of the Ursuline Nuns for indemnification for a portion of their seigniory being included in the township of Leeds. They offer now to settle for the sum of £3,023 and to give the settlers a complete clearance. Recommends that owing to the difficulty of settlement the offer should be accepted. 256

Enclosed. Memorial from the Ursuline Nuns in reference to their seigniory of St. Croix. 259

Second memorial, thanking the governor for his solicitude in their favour. 264

May 1, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (private). Has, according to instructions, resumed the weekly report, in which he can communicate more freely than in official dispatches. The dominant party has had agents actively employed in getting up meetings, but these have proved anything but favourable to their views and discussions that have arisen have resulted in the Canadians of French origin hitherto united in favour of the majority of the Assembly, taking different sides; the party is losing ground and the Roman Catholic clergy are contributing their good offices, and he begins to think a reaction is in progress. The Executive government has no share in the meetings termed loyal meetings, the people are left entirely to themselves but every shift is resorted to by the violent party to obtain signatures to their addresses, the names of whole families being sometimes added without ceremony. The province is in the utmost tranquillity and the return of spring will take the people to their agricultural labour. Calls attention to two articles from Neilson's *Gazette*.

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Enclosed. Article entitled "The Agitation." Describes the efforts made by both parties, which cannot affect the decision of the British government. It cannot doubt that the colony wishes to preserve the benefits of the protection of the British government, which are lessened by colonial dissensions, which the agitation is not likely to diminish. In Quebec the agitation is chiefly in the newspapers and among the committtees of the Resolutioners and their missionaries, and the honest cultivators can see nothing of the oppression of government that they are told of. They are deprived of benefits they had a right to expect by the dissensions of the legislature. "Happen what will we see no cause for alarm in the colony, "being persuaded that the great body of the people is sound, and the gov- "ernment, both here and at home, not disposed to any improper exercise of "power, or giving way to irritation." Page 272

Article from *l'Ami du Peuple*, pointing out the progressive decline of the revolutionary party. 276

"State of the Province." Short notes on long resolutions." "Recapitulation of resolutions:

"True	11	
"Mixed with falsehood	6	
"False	16	
"Doubtful	17	
"Ridiculous	12	
"Repetitions	7	
"Very abusive	14	
"False and seditious	4	
"Good or indifferent	5	
	92	283

Amendment to the 92 resolutions. 312

May 5, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 34). Transmits memorial from Dominick Daly, Secretary of the province, setting forth the diminution of his official income and praying for relief. History of the appointment and of the legislation respecting the salary. 316

Enclosed. Memorial. 320

Extracts from various newspapers in French.

May 6. *Canadian.* On the economical expenses of the United States government. 340

Quebec *Gazette.* Progress of the patriot reformers. 348

What is the general opinion of the country on the 92 resolutions? 357

May 7, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No 35). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. 324

Enclosed. Schedule. 325

May 8, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 36). Had desired the Lord Bishop of Quebec to communicate any vacancy that may occur in the Church of England in Lower Canada. Owing to the death of the Roman Catholic Bishop, the coadjutor has succeeded and draws the £1,000 allowed to the previous bishop. Asks for instructions. 326

May 8, Quebec. The same to the same. (No. 37). As desired, inquiry has been made for John Clifton, but no trace of him can be discovered. 328

May 8, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 38). Sends memorial from Rawdon expressive of loyalty, and praying that there may be no change in the constitution granted to the province. 329

Enclosed. Memorial. 330

May 8. Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (private). Dispatch received. Hopes that the dispatch with documents of the 5th of March on the 92 resolutions, was received and that the statement would enable His Majesty's ministers to meet and reject the most prominent of the resolutions. In regard to other

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statements it is difficult to meet Viger and Morin, sent to assist him, for as soon as one fallacy is exposed, the fertile imagination of these gentlemen and their employers will be ready with another, yet he thinks his aide-de-camp, who has sailed, will be able to furnish satisfactory explanations. The measure of the British government will relieve the Executive government of its financial difficulties and satisfy every one but Papineau and his immediate followers, in fact the total repeal of the Act 1 and 2 William 4 cap. 23, so as to place the duties again at the disposal of the Treasury might be effected with safety for those capable of reflection have taken the alarm at the effect in England of the seditious proceedings of the Assembly. Does not anticipate much benefit from the union of the provinces, they being so scattered over long distances besides other hindrances. Would regard with concern the transfer of the Island of Montreal to Upper Canada, but a continuance of such proceedings as have been lately witnessed in the Assembly may render such a measure necessary. The transfer of Magdalen Island to Prince Edward Island and of Gaspé and Bonaventure to New Brunswick would promote the welfare of these places without materially affecting Lower Canada. Acknowledges kindness in dispensing with his presence to answer charges made by Assembly. Does not think the presence of any one from the province besides MacKinnon is necessary. The cause of government is too good to require further aid than the exposure of facts. The utmost liberality to the province and extreme indulgence to the Assembly are to be traced in every line of his instructions and it has been his object to give effect to these instructions. Whatever Viger or any other agent of the Assembly may say, the people are tranquil. The only contest is that between the newspapers. Page 365

Enclosed. Extracts from newspapers. 373

May 9, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 39). Sends return of clergy of Lower Canada who received any portion of money voted by Parliament in 1832. Reason for the delay in sending the return. 384

Enclosed. Return. 385

May 10, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 40). Transmits Blue Book for 1833. Causes of delay. 386

May 10, Quebec. The same to the same (separate). Cannot understand how the papers relating to Judge Kerr did not reach as they were sent as advised. Now sends triplicate. 387

May 13, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 41). Transmits memorial from Philemon Wright for a grant of land in consideration of the benefits the public has derived from his settlement on the Ottawa. Believes the statements in memorial are strictly true, but is afraid compliance with the request might cause future inconvenience. 388

Enclosed. Memorial. 390

May 20, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 42). Sends returns of the average price of agricultural produce and rate of wages under the impression that the information may be useful. 398

Enclosed. Returns. 399, 400

May 20, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 43). Has received dispatches by the Halifax April mail according to schedule annexed. 401

Enclosed. Schedule. 402

May 21, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 44). Sends returns on the subject of Crown lands and regrets the delay. Explains that the large number of patents issued should have been completed long before he assumed the government but now they appear to have been issued by him. 405

Enclosed. Return of sales of land in Lower Canada from 31st December, 1823, to 1st January, 1833. 408

Daly to Craig. Explains the cause of the delay in preparing the preceding return. 409

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Return of grants of Crown lands in Lower Canada without purchase. Page 410

(This last return contains the names of the grantees, the quantity, townships, date of grant and conditions.)

July 22, Ordnance. Kempt to Spring Rice. Returns Aylmer's dispatch and copy of letter to Campbell. Agrees as to the propriety of establishing a good military communication between Lower Canada and New Brunswick but much will depend on political considerations. 245

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April 23, Montreal. Alexandre de Holstein Gottrop or Ozaisk to Aylmer.

May 15, Montreal. Alexandre de Holstein Gottrop or Ozaisk to Tidy.

May 16, Montreal. Tidy to Aylmer. This and the two preceding enclosed in Aylmer to Stanley, 31st May, 1834.

May 28, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 45). Transmits address from Montreal signed by nearly 12,000 all the signatures, with a few trifling exceptions, being in the hand writing of the subscribers. Page 465

Enclosed. Address. 466

Loyal address from the inhabitants of Annfield or Beauharnois. 471

Loyal address from inhabitants of British origin in the parish of St. Eustache. 476

May 28, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (separate). Sends copy of loyal address from Montreal. The original address shall be sent by a vessel from Quebec. 484

(A copy from the original address is at page 466.)

May 29, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (private). Had answered his private letter of 28th March by a private ship from Quebec. Nothing has occurred since deserving of peculiar notice. Meetings of both sides continue to be held, but tranquillity prevails. The Resolutionists, as they have been called, continue to use the most unworthy means to obtain signatures. Has forwarded address to the King from Montreal now sends that addressed to himself. Although not strictly official thinks they should be sent. There is no doubt that the violent party is losing ground, but he desires to guard against the belief that the next election will introduce into the Assembly a more enlightened class of men and more disposed to second the liberal views of His Majesty's government. The discredit into which the violent party has fallen is chiefly among the educated and thinking but so long as the French Canadians remain so ignorant the constitution granted by the British Parliament will never work beneficially but will always be used as a stalking horse behind which a few crafty unprincipled demagogues will continue to render abortive every attempt of the Mother country to promote the welfare of the province. Justice must be rendered to the great mass of the population of French origin. They are a contented loyal and honest people and yet will return to Parliament men the very reverse of themselves, discontented, disloyal and unprincipled but who know how to impose on the credulity of their countrymen. The leaders of the Assembly possess ample means of rewarding their followers by grants of public money and in other ways. If all the charges of corruption and malversation made against the Executive government were admitted the practices of the Assembly are infinitely more corrupt. So long as the Assembly can control the necessary power of the Executive government its action must always be clogged and impeded. Sees no relief

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but in the absolute repeal of the Act 1 and 2 William 4. Many people are becoming alarmed at the seditious proceedings of the last session and would submit without a murmur to the measure, but were the present opportunity lost it might be found impossible to recover it. Page 485

Enclosed. Address to Aylmer of the deputation from Montreal. 491

Answer to the deputation. 493

Extracts from newspapers on various political subjects. 502

May 31, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley. Transmits papers which may be of interest to the Foreign Office. The commandant was directed to assure the writer that he might remain in safety at Montreal. Sends report of the interview between the commandant and writer (Gottorp). 532

Enclosed. Report respecting proposed division of Russia in an interview between the commandant of Montreal and Alexandre de Holstein Gottorp. 533

Application for protection from Alexandre de Holstein Gottorp (alias Ozaisk). 539

Report by Col. Tidy of his impression after calling, of Alexandre de Holstein Gottorp. 541

Alexandre de Holstein Gottorp, using the name of Ozaisk, to Tidy. He will call at an hour that may be convenient to Tidy. 543

Long statement respecting affairs in Russia and the situation of de Holstein Gottorp or Ozaisk, with corroborative documents. 544, 587, 593

June 2, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 46). Has been obliged to remove Young from the office of Auditor of Public Accounts. The office was created to relieve the Council of part of its duties as a board of audit, but the impediments thrown in the way of the Executive Council, the Receiver General and the Inspector General by Young render his removal necessary. Remarks respecting the official intercourse of Young with the other departments. 596

June 3, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 47). Recommends Joseph Masson for a seat in the Legislative Council. 601

June 3, Sorel. Aylmer to Hay. Transmits memorandum of the number of emigrants arrived at Quebec to the 31st May. 602

Enclosed. Memorandum. 603

June 3, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 48). Transmits address from Three Rivers. 604

Enclosed. Address from Three Rivers in opposition to the resolutions adopted by the House of Assembly. 605

The same in French. 608

June 9, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 49). In compliance with request, he forwards signatures to be attached to the address from Montreal. 611

June 10, Sorel. The same to the same (No. 50). Sends statement of the receipts and expenditure of the clergy reserve corporation. 612

Enclosed. Statement. 613

June 11, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 51). Sends five complete sets of the laws of Lower Canada from 1829. The same number of sets shall be sent annually in future. 614

June 11, Sorel. The same to Hay (private). Sends copy of the provincial Act on tenures of land passed in 1829. 615

Enclosed. Act for rendering valid conveyances of land, etc., held in free and common soccage in Lower Canada. 616

June 12, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 52). Sends sheets of parchment with signatures to be attached to the address from Montreal. 629

June 16, Sorel. The same to the same (No. 53). Sends address from Grenville and the western part of Chatham to be laid at the foot of the Throne. 630

Enclosed. Address. 631

June 16, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (private). Sends copy of the *Minerve* to show that so far as words go Papineau and his party have set the King at defiance in respect to the lands. If the people do not rise, it is not their fault, but

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fortunately the people are not to be moved by these appeals. Contemptuous silence will be found the best way of dealing with the party, who are indefatigable in their efforts to get signatures to their addresses in favour of the 92 resolutions. If any of these are presented to the House of Commons a careful examination should be made of the signatures which will show only a small proportion in the hand of subscribers, even the crosses having been made in the same hand. Cause of the delay in answering the inquiry concerning Crown lands. Alarm in Quebec from the numerous cases of typhus fever on board of ships with emigrants from Ireland and from a few cases of Asiatic cholera in others; the whole of the sick have been landed at Grosse Isle, the quarantine station. Page 634

June 30, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 54). Sends list of Acts passed during the last session, copies of the Acts, proceedings of the Legislative Council and summary of the Acts. 638

Enclosed. List of the Acts. 639

June 30, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 55). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. 645

Enclosed. Schedule. 646

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1834. April 1, Downing Street. Stanley to Aylmer. Desires to obtain information respecting a grant of land alleged to have been made to Felton and his family. Page 132

July 1, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 56). Sends returns called for by dispatch of 26th March. 3

Enclosed. Statement of quarantine regulations, with account of the rules at Grosse Isle. 4

Additional quarantine regulations. 23

Instructions for the medical superintendent and his assistants at Grosse Isle. 31

Laws under which quarantine regulations are enforced. 35

Return of fees and other charges to which ships &c. are liable on account of quarantine. 46

Statement of the names and designation of the officers of quarantine. 47

July 2, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 57). Transmits memorial from the clergy reserves corporation with accompanying documents, complaining that the interests of the corporation have not been duly consulted by the commissioner of Crown lands, and suggesting as a remedy that the duty of disposing of the clergy reserves be confined to a commission of the corporation. The observations of the commissioner of Crown lands are so full and comprehensive as to require no details in the dispatch. Transmits report of the Executive Council on points submitted by Dalhousie in 1827. The different interests of the commissioner of Crown lands and the clergy corporation in the disposal of the clergy reserves, so that it is not wonderful there should be complaints. The ground of the complaints will, no doubt, be removed by the proposed cancelling of the charter of the clergy corporation and vesting the property of the reserves in the Crown for the benefit of the Protestant clergy in the province. Remarks on the proposed Act to give this effect. 48

Attached. Notes for an answer from Downing Street, dated 3rd January (1835), in which the conduct of the commissioner of Crown Lands is considered to be correct, so that there was no reason to take from him the management of the sales of the clergy reserves, 54

Enclosed. Schedule of enclosures. 58

Memorial from the clergy reserves corporation. 59

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Appendix referred to in memorial. 66

Craig to the Lord Bishop of Quebec in answer to the memorial. 81

Other documents. 83 to 120

July 3, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 58). Transmits Felton's answer respecting grants of land made to him and his children, which are an answer to the inquiry. The circumstances having happened before he took charge he knows only what is in the document. The grants being already issued which he was directed to withhold, he awaits further instructions. Sends statement prepared here to be compared with the one sent him, as the two differ. 121

Enclosed. Extract from a return for the House of Commons of lands granted to the members of the Legislative Council. Page 135

Substance of dispatches from the Secretary of State authorizing grants of land to be made to Felton and his family. 136

Schedule of enclosures. 137

Documents. 138 to 233

July 4, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 59). Sends memorial from Arthur Burton for remuneration for his services during the late war. 234

Enclosed. Memorial. 235

July 5, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 60). Explains why a sum was charged for fees to the Attorney General on free grants of 198 acres. The insufficiency of the fees under the regulations of 1797 led to a regulation by a report being adopted on 27th February, 1833, by which fees on gratuitous grants were to be paid from the land and timber fund. The good effects of the change 236

Enclosed. Minutes, reports, &c., of the Executive Council on fees for land patents.

1st September, 1831. 241

8th October, 1831 243

20th February, 1833. 246

July 9, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 61). Transmits points asked by the governors of McGill College to be brought before government. Information wanted respecting the suit between the trustees and Des Rivières and application to have the decision of the Privy Council rendered. They desire an amendment to the charter. Solicit certain appointments and confirmation of appointments. 248

Enclosed. Minutes of a meeting of the governors of McGill College. 250

July 10, Quebec. Aylmer to Hay. Explains the action taken by the Executive Council with regard to the casual and territorial revenue. 255

July 12, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 62). Sends list of prisoners under sentence of death who are to be pardoned on condition of transportation for life. 258

Enclosed. Return of prisoners. 261

Notes on the trial of the Shuters for murder, with evidence. 262

July 12, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (separate). Returns the great seal that had been in use previous to the arrival of the new one. 283

July 14, Sorel. The same to the same (No. 63). Sends half yearly return of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. 284

Enclosed. Return. 285

July 14, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 64). Sends copy of the proceedings of the Executive Council. 290

July 14, Sorel. The same to the same (No. 65). Sends statements of receipts and expenditure on account of Crown lands and licences to cut timber. 291

Enclosed. Statement for six months to 30th June, 1834. 292

Statement for three months to same date. 295

Statement of receipts on account of casual and territorial revenue. 296

July 14, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 66). Transmits half yearly return to 30th June, 1834, of the sales of clergy reserves. 297

Enclosed. Return. 298

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July 31, Sorel. Aylmer to Hay. Sends letter addressed to Captain Mackinnon. The province has been visited with disease both at Montreal and Quebec which in many cases assumed the form of Asiatic cholera. 300

October 13, London. Yorke to Kempt. His recollection is the same as his (Kempt's) respecting the grant to Felton. Enters into details on the subject. Page 126

October 15, Niton. Kempt to Hay. Had received his letter respecting grant for Felton and recollected his applying for a grant of 1,200 acres for each of his children which was refused but in forwarding the memorial he recommended that if any were granted the grant should be limited to 200 acres. The suggestion was approved of. Recollects that he never authorised grants to be prepared for each of Felton's children. Encloses letter from Yorke who was civil secretary at the time and has desired him to call in case further information is required. 124

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August 5, Sorel. Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 67). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. Page 302

Enclosed. Schedule. 303

August 7, Sorel. Aylmer to Spring Rice. Has been informed that he (Spring Rice) has been honoured with the seals of the Colonial department. 304

August 10, Sorel. The same to the same (private). Has received letters. The difficult state of affairs has been brought about by the House of Assembly. His regret that the committee of the House of Commons has determined not to print the evidence on Canadian affairs as it creates in his mind anything but a favourable anticipation of the report so far as it regarded him personally. The nature of the accusations requires something more than a verdict of not proven. He is entitled to a triumphant result. If after being held up as a criminal by the House of Assembly, the falsehood of the charges is not made manifest by the publication of the evidence, he would have cause deeply to regret that articles of impeachment were not prepared against him. Sends a copy of the *Vindicator* the organ of the party that ruled the House during last session. It shows the object of the party. 305

Enclosed. Extracts from the *Vindicator* entitled "Our Prospects." 308

Extract on Canadian Affairs. 316

August 15, Sorel. Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 68). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. 319

Enclosed. Schedule. 320

September 2, Sorel. Aylmer to Spring Rice (private). Excitement caused by the appointment of Gale to the Bench. The opposition to him is on the ground that he is not a French Canadian and that in politics he was a partizan of Dalhousie, but there is no denial of his qualifications. Has himself little knowledge of Gale, but was impressed with the belief that he was opposed to his (Aylmer's) line of policy. The selection, therefore, could not have arisen from personal or political motives but was the result of a strong recommendation by Chief Justice Reid. As to the charge that he is not a French Canadian, of four appointments, including Gale's, subsequent to 1828 three are French Canadians and if politics is to be made a ground of objection the same objection applies to the other three. Is ashamed justifying himself before hand but the virulence with which he was attacked rendered it necessary to guard government against misrepresentation. His peculiar position in the province and the want of support from the Imperial government. 322

Enclosed. Extracts from newspapers on the appointment of Gale to the bench. 327

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September 2, Sorel. Aylmer to Spring Rice. (No. 69). Resignation of Uniacke and appointment of Gale to the bench in his room. Page 358

September 6. Quebec. The same to the same. (No. 70). Sends return of the distribution of troops in the Canadas. 359

Enclosed. Monthly return of the distribution of troops dated 1st August, 1834. 360

September 9, Quebec. Aylmer to Spring Rice (private). Sends copy of the *Vindicator* with proceedings of the central committee of Montreal, which deserve serious attention. The threat to take up arms only excites a smile of contempt, however it may be regarded at 3,000 miles distant. Does not think the new House of Assembly will prove more reasonable than its predecessor. Care will be taken to avoid all appearance of interference with the elections on the part of the local government and the officers have been desired to abstain from offering themselves as candidates, the field being left entirely open to the antagonists. The two provinces have again been severely visited with Asiatic cholera. 361

Enclosed. The *Vindicator* containing report of Convention including letter from Roebuck. 364

September 11, Quebec. Aylmer to Spring Rice (private). So much has been said about finances that he is unwilling to discuss the subject when he (Rice) is so much engaged otherwise; but he cannot divest himself of the opinion that the 1 and 2 William 4 contains its own remedy. Sends extract from dispatch of 19th August, 1833, in support of this. There is no difference of opinion as to the power given to the provincial legislature by 1 and 2 William 4, cap. 23, to appropriate the revenue collected by 14 George 3, cap. 88, but the Imperial law officers appear to have had under consideration only one half of the question. How and under what circumstances, the Act of 1 and 2, William 4, cap. 23, will become inoperative. 397

September 13, Quebec. Aylmer to Spring Rice (No 71) On the request of Judge Vallières de St. Real sends correspondence in respect to a case in which he is concerned. In the course of a trial for nuisance in which Judge Vallièrs managed his own case, he was sentenced to an hour's imprisonment for contempt of Court. Judge Vallières subsequently complained to him (Aylmer) demanded that the Executive should vacate the sentence of the Court and vindicate the dignity of the judicial character. Had decided that the Executive should not interfere but leave Vallières to obtain redress in the courts. Vallières demanded the return of the documents sent in his first communications, which being refused he asked that the whole correspondence should be sent to His Majesty's government which is now being done. If declared to be wrong he shall obey instructions relating to the affair. 402

Enclosed. List of papers relative to the imprisonment of Justice Vallières. 406

Judicial and other papers respecting the case. 407

September 19, Quebec. Aylmer to Spring Rice. (No. 72). Sends return of the troops serving in the Canadas on 1st September. 441

October 7, Sorel. Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 73). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. 443

Enclosed. Schedule. 444

October 8, Sorel. Aylmer to Spring Rice (private). Has received dispatch that arrangements have been made to advance the balance unpaid on the Civil service estimates for 1833. When official dispatches arrive he will send an official answer. Sends now observations on the affairs of the province. Canadian affairs require a long apprenticeship to understand for no where else is the art of chicanery so well understood and one proof is their making members of Parliament believe that the country is in the same condition as it was in the United States before their struggle for independence. If true, he would deserve the severest punishment for concealing it, but nothing can

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be more remote from the truth. The French Canadians will listen to the list of sham grievances which the leaders of the disaffected party possess such talent in inventing, but they will not go further or attempt armed opposition to the constituted authorities. The difference between the population of the United States at the time of the revolution and that of Lower Canada at the present time. The French Canadians are a quiet race, little given to abstract questions but they are made the instruments by which a small number of factious men contrive to gain an ascendency in the House of Assembly. The minority makes up for its want of numbers by its wealth, energy and superior industry. In event of armed hostility these to a man, almost, would range themselves on the side of British government as would the people of Upper Canada. The tongues and pens of the disaffected are the only weapons they would use, but the new Assembly will prove more unreasonable than the last. Sends newspapers to show the efforts made by the disaffected. (These were not enclosed). Calls attention to their contents and to the remarks of Neilson's *Gazette*. The increased violence of the disaffected arises from the committee of the House of Commons having listened to their sham grievances and the seditious menaces of the Assembly. Thinks it not unlikely that a fresh appeal to Parliament may be made and suggests that to anticipate such appeal a parliamentary commission should be sent to Canada to ascertain its state. The care that should be taken to select the individuals to form such a commission. Page 446

October 10, Sorel. Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 74). Sends statements of receipts of casual and territorial revenue and of Crown lands and licenses to cut timber for three months ending 30th September. 454

Enclosed. Receipts of casual and territorial revenue. 455

Receipt from Crown lands and licences to cut timber. 456

October 13, Sorel. Aylmer to Hay. The Quebec Almancas have been regularly sent for the last three years. 457

October 16, Sorel. The same to the same. Sends copy of Quebec Almanac for the present year. 458

October 28, Sorel. The same to Spring Rice (private). Sends a copy of the *Minerve* and calls attention to an article entitled "Correspondance de New York," which indicates the desire of the disaffected party to separate from the mother country. Does not believe they would suit the action to the word, and if they did, the English speaking party would rally round the government. 459

Enclosed. Extracts Quebec *Gazette*; 3rd October. 461

Minerve, 27th October. 468

October 29, Sorel. Aylmer to Spring Rice (private). Had sent a copy of *Minerve*, now sends the Echo du Pays, some passages of which are downright treason, but a jury could not be got to call it so. The little effect produced by these articles. 490

(No paper was received with the above letter.)

October 30, Sorel. Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 75). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. 491

Enclosed. Schedule. 492

November 4, Sorel. Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 76). Transmits address praying for the improvement of the navigation of the Ottawa and considers that the question is one of first rate importance. 495

The address is in Q. 383.

November 5, Sorel. Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 77). Had forwarded letter from Daly; now sends documents asked for. 497

Attached. Notes for answer to Daly's application. 498

Enclosed. Daly to Craig. Transmits statement of fees and memorandum to remove the impressions of the Colonial Secretary. 502

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Memorandum accompanying the statement of fees. Page 503

Statement of fees. 506

November 7, Sorel. Aylmer to Spring Rice (private). Sends copy of Neilson's Quebec *Gazette* containing articles relating to the election which agree with his own opinions. 507

November 17, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 78). Has received dispatches, according to schedule annexed. 508

Enclosed. Schedule. 509

November 20, Quebec. Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 79). Transmits memorial from Simon Fraser, late lieutenant in the 42nd regiment. 510

Enclosed. Memorial of Simon Fraser for compensation for a part of his land taken for the use of the Rideau Canal. 511

November 22, Quebec. Aylmer to Hay (private). Recommends him to have an interview with Ryan, a gentleman engaged in commercial pursuits in Lower Canada, who can give him more information of the state of the province than could be supplied in a long letter. 513

November 23, Quebec. The same to Spring Rice (No. 80). Immediately on being authorised to pay from the military chest a sum not to exceed £31,000 to pay arrears for the year ending in October, 1833, he assembled the Executive Council to arrange details. Sends report and on behalf of himself and the other officials he returns thanks for the seasonable relief, the salaries of some being due for 20 and of others for 17 months, the individuals, with few exceptions, being entirely dependent on their salaries, many having had to part with their furniture, plate and watches to obtain the bare necessaries of life. Was apprehensive of a dissolution of the King's government in the province from the want of means to carry it on. Is relieved for the moment but it is necessary to guard against the recurrence of so critical a state of affairs. 515

Enclosed. Report of a committee of the whole Council to adjust the payment of arrears. The committee have prepared two schedules, the first showing the balances of salaries unpaid for the year 1833, the other showing the balances due for contingent expenses for the same year. They recommend that warrants issue for the balances stated in these schedules. 518

Schedule, No. 1. 525

Schedule. No. 2. 530

November 24, Quebec. Aylmer to Spring Rice (confidential). Will answer in a short time subjects concerning the public service, the present he is writing in his individual capacity giving his own views relating to the public situation in Lower Canada which appear to render a change desirable owing to the difficult services in which he is placed and the personal hostility towards him of the Assembly. States the position of affairs and concludes: "I request it may be understood that if in my peculiar situation the highest office at the disposal of the Crown were to be offered to me, I should most earnestly and respectfully crave permission to decline it. I am still satisfied with my situation here, to me it is in no way discouraging and, however unpromising the public affairs of the province may appear at the present moment, His Majesty's government have still in my opinion the means within their own power of accomplishing every object they may have in view. Out of existing evils much good may be extracted". 532

November 26, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 81). Reports the death on the 11th inst. of Roche de St. Ours. 539

November 28, Quebec. The same to the same. His contempt for most of the papers. Those representing the disaffected party may be considered the official exponents of their views, being under the direct and constant control of the heads of the party. This is the reason he forwards them to the colonial office. His mortification at the removal of Judge Kerr from his offices to be replaced by French Canadian lawyers, to do which he is greatly at a loss, as it will

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be impossible to select any to be acceptable to the Assembly unless they are partizans of the majority, and there is not a partizan of the majority who possesses the indispensable qualifications of knowledge and integrity, being almost all young men of low standing at the bar whose selection would be considered as an act of great injustice to the profession and the warmest partizan would be treated as an enemy the moment he accepted office. It was impossible to propitiate the party by any sacrifice, for their influence will be destroyed whenever they become reconciled to His Majesty's Government. Sends letter to Chief Justice Sewell and his answer on the subject of selecting French Canadians for the bench in larger proportions than hitherto. Page 540

Enclosed. Aylmer to the Chief Justice. Reminds him of a conversation respecting the selection of a large proportion of French Canadians for the bench and his impression that the Chief was of opinion that under existing circumstances it would be inexpedient to increase the proportion of French Canadians on the bench. 546

Chief Justice Sewell to Aylmer. Recollects the conversation and has not changed his opinion. The public law of England, the maritime law of England, certain portions of her civil jurisprudence, particularly the entire law of evidence in commercial cases and the whole of the criminal code, are component parts of the system administered in the provincial courts. The residue comprehends the custom of Paris and so much of the general law of France as was in force at the time of the conquest. In this latter French Canadian barristers are well read, but they have very little knowledge of the other. Besides these reasons such appointments would weaken the confidence of the mercantile community in the administration of justice. 548

December 1, Quebec. Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 82). Transmits resolutions adopted at a meeting held recently at Montreal. The meeting arose from the proceedings at an election for the west ward of Montreal at which much party feeling prevailed to the danger of life and property. Sends the report of the commandant of the troops on the subject. To the interference of the military may be attributed the preservation of the house of Papineau, one of the candidates who had taken a conspicuous part in condemning the interference of the military. 553

Enclosed. Report of meeting at Tattersall's to consider the injuries to property and person committed in the progress of the late election and other objects relating to the same. 555

Minute of protest by notaries public against the illegal acts of Charles A. Lusignan in regard to the late election. 561

Craig to Molson and others. The governor in chief after considering the resolutions of the meeting at Tattersall's does not think the allegations afford ground for the intervention of the executive authority. 569

Col. Tidy to Lt. Col. Eden. Report of the election riots in Montreal, in November, 1834. 571

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December 1, Quebec. Aylmer to Hay. The English party in the colony are forming constitutional committees as they have determined no longer to submit to the domination of the prevailing party in the Assembly. Thinks their agents may be expected at no distant period and Mr. Neilson may be one of the delegates to represent the grievances of the minority as he formerly did of

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the majority. There is no inconsistency in this as he has always been a constitutionalist and his judgment in respect to the affairs of the province is more to be relied on than that of any other individual. Page 578

Enclosed. Elections in Lower Canada. From the Montreal *Gazette.* 580

Public affairs in Lower Canada. From the Quebec *Gazette.* 628

December 2, Quebec. Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 83). Sends correspondence with Caldwell, respecting arrears due by him under the arrangement of 25th June, 1829 He has applied to have his retention of the seigniory of Lauzon extended to December, 1835. His application recommended to be granted. 636

Enclosed. Hale to Craig. Calls attention to the arrears due by Caldwell for which an explanation should be obtained. 639

Craig to Caldwell. In consequence of the report of his arrears desires to obtain an explanation respecting the arrears due by him. 640

Caldwell to Craig. Explains that owing to the unfavourable state of the lumber trade he had been unable to make up the arrears, and asks to be left in possession of Lauzon till February, 1835. 641

December 3, Quebec. Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 84). Transmits representation from the judges on the subject of their dependence and the inconvenience caused by the want of a permanent arrangement. 650

Enclosed. Representation by the judges, signed by Chief Justices Reid and Sewell, and by the puisné judges Pike, Rolland, Gale, Bowen and Panet. 651

December 4, Quebec. Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 85). Had sent a volume of evidence taken before a committee of the Assembly in 1832, on the subject of the interference of the military at the election in May, 1832. Now transmits the proceedings of 1834, as the subject may be taken up at next session. 656

Enclosed. Report of the proceedings and evidence regarding the interference of the military at the election of 1832. Title. The report is bound separately. 657

December 5, Quebec. Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 86). Transmits copy of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the governors of McGill college. The Montreal medical institution is now merged in the medical faculty of McGill College. The resolutions represent the inconvenience of referring to His Majesty's government every appointment, of a principal or any of the professors as provided in the charter. 658

Enclosed. Resolutions of the governors of McGill College. 660

December 6, Quebec. Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 87). Transmits memorial from Ryland for the continuance of his pension withheld by the House of Assembly. Whilst considering it to be entitled to favourable consideration, cannot recommend that the pension be paid from funds at the disposal of the Crown, but should be charged to the general funds of the province. 662

Enclosed. Memorial from Ryland. 665

Report from a committee of the whole Council. 668

December 7, Quebec. Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 88). Transmits copy of memorial from Captain Cox, of the 87th Regiment, for indemnity in land for the loss of the island of Bonaventure granted to his grandfather. Cases of the same nature frequently occur in Lower Canada, and in almost every instance they are decided unfavourably to the applicant. The circumstances of this case seemed to justify bringing it under the notice of His Majesty's government, and he recommends it for favourable consideration. 671

Attached. Notes for answer to the above which is adverse to the claim. 673

Enclosed. Memorial of Capt. Cox. 675

December 14, Quebec. Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 89). Sends report of the chief emigration agent. It states that the emigration for the year was nearly 31,000 bringing a million sterling of capital. Differs with Buchanan in his views on the emigration tax. 678

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Enclosed. Report. Page 680
Statement showing the weekly arrivals. 699
Names of ports from whence emigrants came, divided by countries :—
England. 700
Ireland. 701
Scotland. 702
Comparative statement of the number of emigrants arrived since 1829. 703
Distribution of emigrants arrived at Quebec in 1834. 704
Return of the number of emigrants arrived at New York from the United Kingdom for the last six years. 705
List of vessels wrecked and lives lost coming to Quebec last spring. 706
Extract from weekly reports. 708
Passengers Regulation Act of the United Kingdom. 716
Amendment suggested by Mr. Buchanan. 726
Copies and extracts from the letters of government agents in Upper Canada. 733
Letters from Buchanan. 746, 750
Table of contents of Buchanan's report. 755

December 20, Quebec. Aylmer to Spring Rice. (No. 90). Sends copy of a document entitled : "Declaration of the causes which led to the formation of the Constitutional "Association of Quebec and of the objects for which it has been formed," which was presented to him by a deputation of the society. Events of the late general election have unfortunately excited strong national feelings and led to the formation of two parties. 758

Enclosed. Declaration, dated December, 1834. 760

December 22, Quebec. Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 91). The presents for the Indians to be distributed in 1834, expected at Quebec in the course of last Autumn have not arrived and the tribes of Lower Canada have consequently suffered great distress. 775

December 23 Quebec. Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 92). Calls attention to Act for imposing a tax on emigrants arriving at Quebec which he had reserved. If sanctioned, asks that notice be given to the emigration agents in the ports of the United Kingdom for the information of all concerned. 777

December 24, Quebec. The same to the same (private). Sends list of the new members of the House of Assembly which confirms his opinion that the new House would be more intractable than the last. The Papineau party carried all before them and by its influence had an unknown man elected there, Dr. O'Callaghan, editor of the *Vindicator*, distinguished for its low scurillity and abuse of the British Government. A character of nationality has been given to the elections hitherto unknown in the province, so that a strongly marked separation has taken place between the British and Irish population on the one side and the Canadians of French origin on the other, and Constitutional Associations have been formed by the former, including most of the influential and talented men of that population. It is evident a crisis in the affairs of Lower Canada is fast approaching. 778

December 24, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 93). Transmits letter from the President of the Emigrant Society of Quebec with suggestions for an Act of the Imperial Parliament for the regulation of passenger ships. Quebec being the termination of the sea voyage all the faulty regulations can be best known there. Summarises the chief points. 788

Enclosed. Daly to Aylmer. Transmits clauses which it might be proper to introduce into an Act of the Imperial Parliament to regulate the conveyance of emigrants to Canada. 791

Proposed clauses. 794
Invoice of a chest of medicines. 805
"Notes to accompany the proposed sketch of a passenger Act for the "British North American provinces." 806

GOV. LORD AYLMER, 1834.

Q. 217—4-5.

Parts 4 and 5 of volume 217 contain the evidence taken before a committee of the whole House of Assembly on the events connected with and which led to the interference of the armed military force at the late election for the West Ward of Montreal. The sittings of the committee began on the 13th January and ended on the 3rd March, 1834.

The evidence in English is in part 4; that in French in part 5.

PUBLIC OFFICES, 1834.

Q. 218.

1826.
May 20, Quebec. Kerr to Hampson. Enclosed in Barrow to Hay, 27th August, 1834.

1833.
August 26, Quebec. Casualty return on Indian pension list.

August 27, Quebec. Aylmer to Stewart. Both enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 27th February, 1834.

September 30, Quebec. Certificate of payment.

November 6, Quebec. Routh to Stewart. Both enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 21st January, 1834.

November 25, London. Kerr to the same.

November 26, London. The same to Graham. Both enclosed in Barrow to Hay, 27th August, 1834.

December 6, York. Certificate of payment.

December 17, Quebec. Routh to Stewart. Both enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 14th February, 1834.

1834.
January 11, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Transmits copies of letter from the Secretary to the Ordnance and of the letter and documents transmitted by their officers at Quebec regarding the settlement of awards for damages caused by the Rideau Canal; asks if any part of the charge can be defrayed by the sale of lands in Canada or in any other manner out of the revenues. Page 128

Enclosed. Byham to Stewart. Sends copies of letter from officers of Ordnance at Quebec and documents respecting the awards for damages caused by the Rideau Canal. 129

Respective Officers to Byham. Send copy of queries sent by Elliot regarding the assistance he may require as arbitrator respecting lands taken for the service of the Rideau Canal, with Bolton's remarks and their instructions thereon which they hope will be approved. 131

Subjects for Bolton's consideration. 133

Bolton to Nicholl. Sends queries by Elliot and desires to know if he is authorised to incur the expense for the Rideau Canal as therein pointed out. The refusal of the award must be made in ten days after it is made. Is he authorised to acquiesce in it? No delay has taken place in the arbitration in consequence of his absence. Sends certificate of the health

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of John Burrows, overseer of works, in consequence shall employ Swalwell. Eliot will not enter on the more important claims till authority be received. Page 136

Respective Officers to Bolton. He is to accept the award if reasonable, or protest if it seems the reverse. 138

A note says, "The storekeeper declines signing letters on the above "subject in the absence of specific instructions from the Hon. Board."

General order for Eliot to proceed on duty at the Rideau Canal as early as possible. 139

January 16, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury have written to the Ordnance respecting the claims for compensation by proprietors of land required for the Carillon Canal. 140

January 18, Foreign office. Backhouse to Hay. Sends copies of note and enclosures from the chargé d'affaires of the United States, desiring to know if the Indian deed of land to Carver had been ratified by the proper authority. 79

Enclosed. Note from Vail, chargé d'affaires of the United States, to Palmerston. Respecting grant of land to Carver in 1767. 80

Information on the subject. 81

January 21, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Transmits copies of letter and enclosures from Routh that he had received $8,000 on account of clergy reserves. Sargent has been directed to invest £1,633. 6. 8, the equivalent, in the three per cents. 141

Enclosed. Routh to Stewart. Sends copy of receipt to Felton for $8,000 on account of clergy reserves. 142

Certificate by Epps, assistant commissary general, that he had received from Felton $8,000 on account of sales of clergy reserves. 143

January 22, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. The Colonial Secretary having concurred in the proposition for the settlement of the claim of Fraser for land taken for the Canal at the Chute à Blondeau, instructions have been sent to the Respective Officers for the settlement of Fraser's claim in accordance with this arrangement. 99

January 22, War Office. Ellice to Stanley. Explains his reasons for interfering with the civil situation of evening lecturer at Montreal. Arrangement for the resumption of his duties by Stevens, with remarks. 275

Enclosed. Ellice to Aylmer. Regrets the embarrassment caused by the return of Stevens to the chaplaincy in Montreal. 282

Extract from the principal chaplain to the assistant Secretary at War, recommending the return to Montreal of Stevens as chaplain to the forces. 285

February 14, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Sends copies of letter and enclosures from Routh reporting a payment of $14,000 on account of sales of clergy reserves. 145

Routh to Stewart. Sends copy of receipt given to Peter Robinson for $14,000 paid on account of clergy reserves. 146

Certificate of payment by Peter Robinson. 147

February 20, Lincoln's Inn. W. Horne and J. Campbell. Return the proposed charter of the British North American Land Company with such alterations as shall put in legal form the intentions of the government. 97

February 27, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Transmits copy of letter from Aylmer, with casualties on the Indian pension list from 1st August, 1832 to 31st July, 1833. 148

Enclosed. Aylmer to Stewart. Encloses casualties on the Indian pension list. 149

Casualty return. 150

March 13, Toronto. Certificate of payment by Peter Robinson.

March 22, Quebec. Routh to Stewart. Both enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 22nd May, 1834.

March 22, Lincoln's Inn. Maule to Hay. Returns memorial from Thomas Shawcross. He has no knowledge of the case further than what is contained in the enclosed. 151

1834.
March 24, Ordnance. Kempt to Hay. Introduces Irvine, a merchant of Quebec, who has a claim for expenditure made by his father for the public service in 1824. Page 100

March 31, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. In reference to the sale of lands to the British American Land Company, the Lords of the Treasury do not consider it necessary to repeat what they said respecting the agreement with the New Brunswick Land Company. Their Lordships desire to be informed of the reason for the omission of the usual reservations of the rights of the Crown to precious metals and other minerals. They also desire to know the price of recent sales of Crown lands in Lower Canada. Have some doubts as to the currency in which payments are to be made; the instalments for the land companies in the Colonies should be made in London where the directors are. The Lords of the Treasury do not object to the condition that one half of the proceeds of sales should be expended on public works, the terms that the expenditure is to be on the responsibility of the Secretary of State is intended to prevent interference by the company. 152

April 4, Ordnance. Kempt to Stanley. Sends letter from Major Johnson, soliciting grants of land for himself and other members of Sir John Johnson's family. The services and losses of the father. Strongly recommend that each member of the family should receive a suitable grant. 102

April 5, Ordnance. Couper to Hay. Kempt has forwarded Major Johnson's application, asks him to promote its success. 105

April 9, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. Sends list of Indian presents supplied to Upper Canada for each year of the last five years as requested by Stanley. 106

Enclosed. Return of Indian presents for 1829. 107

The same for 1830. 110

For 1831. 112

For 1832. Nil. 115

For 1833. 116

April 17, London. House of Commons. Addresses for returns of land sold in the Canadas from 31st December, 1823, and of all grants of Crown lands from the same date, and for similar returns for each of the colonies of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land. 3

April 22, War Office. Sulivan to Hay. Has Lieut. Boyce, of the North Cork militia, applied for a grant of land in Canada. 286

May 13, London. Hay to Stewart. Desires to know what is the amount invested in the funds on account of clergy reserves in Upper and Lower Canada. 162

May 15, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. In considering the case of the missionaries, the Lords of the Treasury will arrange that their salaries, although lower than those originally promised by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel will be higher than those which the society were able to give after the reduction of the parliamentary grant. The Lords of the Treasury will therefore sanction appropriations from the territorial revenues of Upper Canada, not to exceed £6,506 for the payment of missionaries doing duty in that province, but as the present missionaries drop off the allowance shall diminish and ultimately cease. A similar allowance will be made in New Brunswick to the amount of £552. The grant of £4,000 may be applied by the society of Nova Scotia, assigning such proportion to the stipends paid last year as the grant would allow. Returns asked for of missionaries sent by the Society for Progagating the Gospel to the different colonies of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with information as to the period when engaged &c. 155

May 22, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Sends copies of letter and enclosure from Routh respecting payment to the commissariat of £5,200 sterling on account of sales of clergy reserves. 161

Enclosed. Routh to Stewart. Sends certificate of payment by Peter Robinson of $24,000 on account of clergy reserves. 163

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Certificate. Page 164

May 28, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Before the Lords of the Treasury can decide on the subject of the retired allowance of the two missionaries they must have the lists of missionaries required by them. 165

May 28, Ordnance. Byham to the same. Sends abstract of report of the military commission in 1825 on the defence of the Canadas. 118

Enclosed. Memorandum showing the state of the fort or post mentioned in the abstract. 120

(The abstract of the report of the military commission of 1825 is in Q. 175 *A*.)

May 31, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Sends letters, with enclosures from Routh, also report from the Comptroller of Army Accounts on the repairs of the military locks on the St. Lawrence. 166

June 7, Treasury. The same to Hay. Sends letter and enclosures from Routh in respect of the distribution of presents to the Indians for the opinion of Spring Rice. 167

Enclosed. Routh to Stewart. Observations on the distribution of presents to the different tribes of Indians. Shall submit his views on the subject to Aylmer. 168

Detailed statement of Indian tribes receiving presents and ammunition in Upper Canada. 184

Abstract of deeds of certain tracts of land in Upper Canada from the Indians to Government. 186

Routh to Rowan. Suggestions as to certain changes in the selection of presents for the Indians. 190

Numerical list of Indians residing in Lower Canada and of visiting Indians. 192

Queries regarding the Indians made by Routh, with answers. 193

Indian presents remaining in the store. 212

Items of the same. 213

Queries put to assistant Commissary General Clarke at Kingston with the replies. 214

The same at York. 217

June 8, Admiralty. Barrow to Lefevre. Asks him to call Stanley's attention to the proposed reduction of the naval establishment in Canada. 8

June 25, Ordnance. Butler to Hay. The canals on the Ottawa from Carillon to Grenville were opened to the public on the 30th April. 123

June 27, Treasury. Baring to Hay. Will extend the benefits of the pensions to missionaries in Upper Canada or Nova Scotia, or their widows provided the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel undertake to meet claims for pensions of missionaries on the other stations. They would continue the payment of £552 in New Brunswick, so long as the salaries and retired allowances may exceed the sum of £3,800. The charges from which the Society is relieved leave little doubt that it will accede to the arrangement. But should the Society object to provide for the retired allowances for missionaries employed elsewhere than in Upper Canada and Nova Scotia, it will be necessary for their Lordships to reconsider the terms on which future aid should be granted. 221

June 30, Treasury. Spearman to Hay. The Treasury Solicitor was directed as long ago as March to take the opinion of the law officers of the Crown on the point referred to in memorandum. 224

July 5, Admiralty. Barrow to Hay. Asks for the Lords of the Admiralty, what are Spring Rice's intentions as to the judge of vice Admiralty. If it is separated from the other court, the emoluments are so small that no person of respectability would take it singly. 9

July 9, Admiralty. The same to the same. Has laid before the Lords of the Admiralty his letter, with petition from the Board of Trade at Quebec complaining of the

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inconvenience of the rules, regulations and fees of the vice Admiralty Court being oppressive to the suitors for whose benefit they were intended, and that Spring Rice is anxious for a remedy; the Lords of the Admiralty are as anxious as he and have examined the table of fees, of which some are lower than in the old scale and others, chiefly small cases, are certainly higher. It has been found that most of the cases are small, so that the merchants may be placed in a more disadvantageous position than in other colonies. The merchants submit if the suggestion for a more expeditious method of dealing with sailors' cases may not be adopted. As by the Merchant Seamen's Act cases under £20 may be tried summarily, their Lordships think it advisable to delay making any alterations for the present.
Page 11

July 10, War Office. Collins to Hay. Ellice sees no objection to a certain letter being officially addressed to the Secretary at War. 287

July 11, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. Sees no objection to the proposals in the papers, which he returns. They may have a slight effect of discouraging civil and warrant officers of the navy from emigrating, but hitherto it has been the practice to give certificates of servitude without regard to qualifications of the applicant. 14

July 12, Admiralty. The same to the same. The Lords of the Admiralty have no records that would enable them to decide on the professional character of Judge Kerr. 15

July 26, Treasury. Stewart to the same. The Lords of the Treasury concur in the proposed letter to the Ursuline nuns, granting them compensation for the portion of the seigniory of St. Croix taken in consequence of an error in surveying. 225

July 30, Treasury. The same to the same. Transmits case and opinion of the law officers respecting His Majesty's assent being given to a bill for incorporating certain Roman Catholic ecclesiastics. 227

Enclosed. Case with Act to incorporate the Seminary of St. Hyacinthe. 228

Letters Patent alluded to by the Colonial Office. 237

Statement on the subject received by the Treasury from the Colonial Office. 245

The opinion is at the end of the whole, and was that the objection to the bill was unfounded, and "that the letters patent referred to are free from objection and afford a precedent for His Majesty's sanction of the present bill." 250

July 30, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. As the British American Land Company pays interest on the unpaid portion of the purchase, a discount may be allowed for payment made in advance. 252

July 31, Foreign office. Backhouse to the same. In reply to application from the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec for assistance to procure copies of documents in the department of Marine in Paris, instructions have been sent to the ambassador to make a suitable representation to the French government for the purpose. 84

July 31, War Office. Sulivan to the same. The Pension Act restricts to discharged soldiers the gratuitous grants of land. A circular on the subject to the general officers commanding in the colonies would be sufficient to put a stop to the practice of granting land to others. 288

August 4, London. House of Commons. Address for return of payments to bishops, rectors, missionaries, or other religious teachers, whether of the Church of England, Rome, Scotland, or any other denomination. 5

August 6, Admiralty. Elliot to Hay. In reference to complaint by merchants of Montreal respecting the fees in the Vice-Admiralty court, sends letter from the Treasury. Regrets the Registry bill had to be deferred, but confidently hopes it will pass early next session. 16

1834.

Enclosed. Stuart to Admiralty. Sends report from Rothery. The Lords of the Treasury do not think there is anything in the petition of the shipping association of Glasgow to justify any alteration of the fees or rules in the Vice-Admiralty of Quebec. Page 17

Report by W. Rothery that nothing is advanced to justify a change in the fees, that the object of the changes made by the Treasury was to make the mode of obtaining a remedy summary and inexpensive, and that if a seaman attempted to arrest a ship to meet his claims, the remedy was easy. 18

August 8, London. Address for return of the receipts and expenditure of the land and timber funds of Upper and Lower Canada in each of the years—1830, 1831, 1832. 6

August 8, Admiralty. Elliot to Hay. Judge Kerr has written to the Admiralty that he has received an extension of leave of absence from King's Bench and asks for similar leave from the Vice-Admiralty court. The Lords of the Admiralty are unwilling to grant this until they know what is intended to be done in his case. 35

August 8, Admiralty. The same to the same. Asks him to refer Spring Rice to letters of 31st August, 1832, and 6th January, 1834, on the subject of lighthouses in British North America. The report from Beaufort on that subject in which the Admiralty concur is also to be laid before Spring Rice. 23

Enclosed. Bayfield to the hydrographer. Respecting a lighthouse on St. Paul's Island and on the nature of fogs in the St. Lawrence. 24

Report by Beaufort on lighthouses in British North America. 26

(Remarks are made in detail on each of the lighthouses.)

August 14, War Office. Sulivan to Under Secretary for the Colonies. Transmits copies of a circular issued by the office. 289

Enclosed. Ellice to Commanding Officers. Circular. The practice of making gratuitous grants of land to discharged soldiers is to be discontinued. 290

August 18, Ordnance. Butler to Lefevre. Nothing further has been received from Canada respecting the Chambly Canal. The Master General and Board are of opinion that the Act passed last session should be confirmed. 125

August 18, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury desire to have a copy of the order authorizing the house rent for the rector of Quebec to be paid out of the military chest. 254

August 21, Whitehall. Lack to Hay. If Gould would call at the office of the Lords of Trade he could consult with Noyes as to the most convenient method of furnishing copies of the records of the old Board of Trade to the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec. 75

No date. Minute by Jones. Enclosed in Barrow to Hay, 27th August, 1834.

August 27, Admiralty. Barrow to Hay. Sends documents respecting the statement that Judge Kerr had kept money belonging to the public on excuses not strictly correct. All the documents have been sent and the money has been paid. 36

Enclosed. Kerr to Graham. Had not sufficiently explained himself regarding circumstances of delicacy. Sends copy of letter which he has written to Hampson detailing the circumstances also letter to Stewart which he had written the previous day. Should the Lords of the Treasury adhere to their determination of not entertaining his application till the debt be acquitted he shall endeavour to do so although at a great sacrifice to the interests of his family. 37

The same to Hampson. Explains the cause of his retention of money paid to the Admiralty Court, no deputy receiver having been appointed. 39

The same to Stewart on the same subject. 44

Minute by Jones on the debt due by Kerr on account of droits of the Admiralty. 48

1834.

August 29, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Sends copy of letter from the Ordnance that the Ottawa Canals have been opened to the public, and asks for any communications that may have been received from the governors of the Canadian provinces on the subject. Page 255

Enclosed. Butler for Ordnance to Stewart. Sends information that rates for tolls on the Ottawa canals have been temporarily fixed. 256

September 2, Treasury. Sargent to Spring Rice. Is afraid that specie sent to Falmouth for shipment to Halifax may be too late if the mail is made up on the usual day. Asks that it be detained. 257

September 18. Whitehall. Stanley to Hay. The sentence on Shuters senior and junior commuted to transportation for life. The papers that should accompany the convicts. 95

September 24, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. The Lords of the Admiralty will not call on Kerr to resume his duties, it being their intention to appoint another person. 51

September 24, Treasury. Stewart to the same. The Lords of the Treasury sanction the payment of the salaries due the chairmen of quarter sessions out of the proceeds of the Crown lands sold to the British American Land Company. 258

September 25, Treasury. The same to the same. Transmits letter from the solicitor to the Treasury respecting the suit between the trustees of McGill College and the heirs of the late Mr. McGill. 260

Enclosed. Maule to Treasury. Reports the legal steps taken in the suit of the trustees of McGill College and the heirs of the late Mr. McGill. 261

October 2, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. In reference to circular to Upper Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia respecting the payment of missionaries, he transmits minute on the subject. The Lords of the Treasury concur in the directions given in the circular. 263

Enclosed. Treasury minute on the payment of missionaries. 264

October 7, Sorel. Aylmer to Vaughan. Enclosed in Bidwell to Hay, 19th November, 1834.

October 7, Admiralty. Barrow to Hay. The Lords of the Admiralty have taken steps to break up the naval establishments on the lakes. The saving effected. The properties at Kingston, Penetanguishine and Montreal described. Asks if it would not be better to transfer the whole property from the naval department to the Colonial Secretary. If Spring Rice approve, Captain Barrie, who has just returned, might be called on for further information. 52

October 11, London. Colonial agents to Spring Rice. His Majesty's government has presented the principal public libraries in the United States with a series of the works printed under the Record commission. Ask for a similar gift to the colonies. 59

Enclosed. Extracts from Colonial newspapers on the present of books. 64

October 16, Vaughan to Aylmer.

October 20, The same to Palmerston. Both enclosed in Bidwell to Hay, 19th September, 1834.

October 29, Whitehall. Noyes to Stephen. Asks him to direct the attention of Spring Rice to the papers selected by Gould and copied for the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, as it is intended to publish them in the annual report. 76

November 6, Admiralty. Barrow to Hay. In reference to Kerr's application for a further hearing, the Lords of the Admiralty do not intend to make a further investigation, and have decided to dispense with Kerr's services. 55

November 19, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. The Ordnance has no objection to take charge of the lands and stores in the Canadas now in possession of the Admiralty. 126

November 19, Foreign office. Bidwell to the same. Sends correspondence on a request from the British American Land Company for a survey of Crown lands in the county of Sherbrooke. 85

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1834.

Enclosed. Vaughan to Palmerston. The survey of the lands in the county of Sherbrooke may be made as there is no dispute that they are within the lands of Canada. Page 86

Aylmer to Vaughan. Respecting the survey of the Crown lands in the county of Sherbrooke asked for by the British American Land Company. Should the boundary line claimed by the United States be followed this would probably be used by the negotiators as an argument in favour of their pretensions, even if the declaration be to the contrary. 88

Vaughan to Aylmer. Sherbrooke lies entirely north of the joint line of the commissioners, so that at any time the government of Lower Canada may proceed to survey the lands. 91

November 25, London. Colonial agents to Hay. Thanks for the gift of a copy of the works published by the Record Commission to each of the provinces. Point out that Lower Canada might receive a double portion, otherwise the hopes of its two chief towns, Quebec and Montreal, could not easily be adjusted. 71

December 2, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. The Lords of the Admiralty have desired the clerk in charge to transfer the whole of the naval establishment to the Ordnance. 57

December 22, Treasury. Stewart to the same. Transmits report from Rothery on fees in the Vice-Admiralty Court, who suggests that a local Act be passed before the fees are restored to the old rates. 268

Enclosed. Aberdeen to Aylmer. In reference to the change of fees intended for the benefit of suitors in the Vice-Admiralty Court of Quebec he finds it regarded rather as a grievance than a benefit. He is to ascertain personally if the memorial from the merchants proceeds from political motives, or from the desire for the good of the country. 269

Report by Rothery on the subject of fees. 271

PUBLIC OFFICES.

(Part 1. is paged from 1 to page 208; part 2. from page 209 to page 415; part 3. from page 416 to page 594.)

Q. 219—1—2 - 3.

1833.

July 1, London. Unsigned and unaddressed. Enclosed in Campbell to Hay, 11th April; 1834.

November 11, Downing Street. Hay to Coghill.

December 14, Downing Street. The same to Hamilton. Both enclosed in Palliser and Singer to Spring Rice, 29th July, 1834.

1834.

January 10, London. Gillespie to Hay. Sends memorial from merchants engaged in the Canadian trade. Page 106

Enclosed. Memorial for the alteration in the establishment of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Lower Canada. 107

Memorial from the same in favour of Stuart for the office of judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Lower Canada, 114

January 10, London. Carter to Hay. Transmits report of the North American Colonial Association. 117

Enclosed. Report. 118

January 17, London. Campbell to Hay. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel are of opinion that Parkin, late missionary, is entitled by agreement with Bath-

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urst to a pension of £100 a year. With respect to Burton they have written to the Lord Bishop of Quebec. Page 328

January 30, London. Gould to Stanley. Sends extracts from communications from a man of thought in Canada. 136

Enclosed. Extracts dealing with the high price of money, the bad harvests and other topics. 137

February 11, London. Campbell to ———. Cannot find the memorial to Stanley of Parkin and Burton. Is afraid it must have been sent through inadvertence to Parkin with the packet of testimonials which were to be returned to him. Has written to both for copies. 329

Memorial of Burton, to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. States his length of service and the bad state of his health owing to the climate and his arduous duties. Prays for a pension of £100 sterling and of a gift of £100 to defray the expenses of removing his family. 330

(List of documents sent with the memorial is given at the end.) 332

February 14, London. Campbell to Hay. Sends memorial from Burton and a letter from Parkin. 334

February 20, London. Campbell to Stanley. The committee of the society for the Propagation of the Gospel will recommend the society to undertake the annual payment of £10,924 for the support of missionaries in British North America during the lives of those now employed, on condition that His Majesty's government provide £13,516 during the same period. 335

February 26, London. The same to the same. If the plan explained by him (Stanley) be carried into effect the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel will be recommended by the committee to undertate the annual expenditure of £10,924 for the clergy in British North America. 336

March 6, London. Reid to Hay. The directors of the British American Land Company have instructed Glyn & Co. to pay Coutts & Co. the £800 for fees on charter The clauses in the proposed Act are in course of preparation. 3

March 8, London. Freeling to the same. Can give the names and salaries of the deputy postmasters in North American Colonies, but not their emoluments. For these they must be called upon to make a return. 467

March 11, Glasgow. Principal Macfarlane to Stanley. Forwards a petition from the Presbytery of Quebec to be laid before the King. 396

March 12, London. Gillespie to the same. Asks that the nature of the proposed alteration in the law regulating the conveyance of passengers to America may be communicated to the North American Colonial Association. 141

March 17, Essex. Hamilton to ——. Explains the system on which pensions to missionaries or their widows were granted. Is not aware that the promise of Bathurst on this point was ever retracted or even modified except as stated. 337

March 18, London. Gould to Stanley. Sends extract from a correspondent's letter, that Papineau could not contain his rage against the Colonial Office, his abuse of Aylmer, whom he threatened to impeach. Stanley must keep firm, for if he flinches ruin will result If firm the clique is done for. 142

March 19, London. Campbell to Hay. Has never seen reason to suppose that the promise of pensions made by Liverpool in 1811 and slightly modified in 1813 has been retracted or materially qualified. The Society has always considered that pensions are in force and there is nothing to lead to a contrary opinion. Missionaries in India receive no pensions, a conclusive proof that the Society offered pensions to the clergy in North America solely on the faith of Bathurst's letter of 1813 and would not have undertaken to pay them from their own resources. 340

March 22, Halifax. Extracts from letters of the Bishop of Nova Scotia. Enclosed in Campbell to Hay, 20th May, 1834.

March 24, London. Gillespie to Hay. Sends newspaper and extract from letter respecting Canada. 143

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Enclosed. Extract from letter from Moffat reporting the debate on upwards of 90 resolutions (92). The first carried and the whole likely to be so. The impeachment of Aylmer in the House of Commons is to be conducted by O'Connell and Hume. The resolutions are long, their leading characteristic being folly if not madness. Other political news and rumours. Page 144

Proceedings of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada 149

Outline of the debates. 160

Another extract pointing out the abuse heaped on Stanley. The attempt to leave the country without a Government by not voting supply. Refers to resolutions 50 and 89, "the former threatening rebellion and the latter organising it." 209

March 24, London. Gould to Hay. Sends extracts from letters received from Montreal. Stanley should read the resolutions as the bill for the British American Land Company comes on at night and O'Connell and Hume may burst forth if they have received their dispatches. 212

March 25, London. Reid to Stanley. Sends copy of the bill to give powers to the British American Land Company that could not be conferred in the charter. It has been read a first time and the directors will proceed with it after recess. 4

Enclosed. Clauses substituted for the printed clauses on tenures. 5

Bill for granting certain powers to the British American Land Company. 7

March 26, London. Pelly to Stanley. In accordance with the Act. Sends register of all persons employed by the Hudson's Bay Company. 469

Governor	1	
Chief factors	2	
Chief traders	46	
		49
Chaplain and assistant		2
Clerks and engagés	1,106	
		1,157

March 31, London. Gould to Hay. His letters from Canada received that morning are so full of the doings of the House of Assembly that he cannot forbear stating that all think the clique will get their way and that some difficulties will arise from want of money; still that no real disadvantage will follow if the British feeling and sound principles be supported. Union of the provinces is the remedy; the faction only gains strength by concession. The demagogues are few in number but great in noise. Presumes that the Colonial Office has sent notice to Aylmer of the sealing and delivering the charter of the British American Land Company. If more sweet words of Papineau are received the papers can be furnished if desired. 213

April 1, London. The same to Stanley. Sends extracts from three letters. The longest one is from an intelligent friend who is a man of few letters though not of few words. The union of the provinces is not a new proposal; about two years ago, he (Gould) sent a memorial on that subject. 215

Enclosed. Extract from letter from Montreal. A long and elaborate account of the political state of affairs in Lower Canada. 216

Other shorter articles on the same subject. 232

April 3, London. Gillespie to Stanley. The alarm caused by the proceedings of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada. Many of the members of the North American Colonial association have just completed their shipments to Canada and other large amounts already there will be greatly increased in value. Under the various circumstances the committee look to the prospects with painful apprehension and he has been directed to urge the sending

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out of a large reinforcement of troops. It would be out of place to suggest what further measures should be adopted but the committee hope the whole matter will be brought before Parliament. Page 236

April 5, London. Reid to Hay. Asks that the Colonial Secretary would inform the Governor of Lower Canada that the British American Land Company had received their charter. 43

April 11, London. Campbell to the same. Sends copies of report and letter applied for and will send as many copies as may be wanted. 342

Unsigned and undated. Respecting the reduction of the Parliamentary grant to the society for the Propagation of the Gospel, with tables of the necessary reduction in the incomes of the missionaries in British North America. 343

April 14, London. V. to Stanley. Long and elaborate argument against the formation of a chartered company to acquire lands in Lower Canada, not for benefit to the colonies or mother country, but for the purpose of acquiring power for political or party purposes. 65

April 15, Halifax. Extracts from letters of the Bishop of Nova Scotia. Enclosed in Campbell to Hay, 20th May, 1834.

April 19, London. Principal Macfarlane to Stanley. Apologises for delay in sending the petition from the Presbytery of Quebec. 398

Enclosed. Petition for a share of the clergy reserves equally with the clergy of the church of England. 399

April 21, London. Gillespie to Stanley. Asks him to receive a deputation respecting the state of affairs in Canada, and also relative to the banks in Upper Canada. 239

April 29, London. The same to the same. Thanks for his communication. He did not intend to convey the impression that the committee thought that there would be anything like a general revolt, but they were apprehensive of riots endangering life and property, and Aylmer's confidence in his power to preserve tranquillity does not reassure them. The committee wait with anxiety the determination of the question of the Upper Canadian banks. The deranged financial condition of the United States has caused the withdrawal of the credit of Canadian merchants on New York which, with the temporary contraction of accommodation has created a scarcity of money from which their commercial transactions have suffered severely to the mutual loss of buyer and seller. It has only been by the greatest forbearance of creditors in the United Kingdom that a crisis has been avoided. All the correspondence received expresses the same alarm. His house at York wrote of the effect of the charter of the commercial bank not being confirmed that it would cause greater distress and alienation than anything since the constitution was granted. 240

May 8, London. Freeling to Hay. Sends copy from mail agent respecting the "Duke of York" packet. 417

Enclosed. Gay to Freeling. The "Duke of York" reported for the American mail is detained as her copper is in a very defective state. 418

May 20, London Campbell to Hay. Sends extracts from letters from the Bishop of Nova Scotia and asks that attention be paid to the important matters mentioned in them. Has the plan for the maintenance of the clergy in British North America been adopted by government? 347

Enclosed. Extracts from the letters of the Bishop of Nova Scotia respecting sale of Crown lands in New Brunswick and alienation of the Glebe lands in Prince Edward Island. 348

Petition of the members and elders of the Presbytery of Prince Edward Island for the glebe lands to be appropriated for the purposes of general education. 353

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The endorsation says "Seceders from the Church of Scotland. The members of the Kirk disavow all connection with the petitioners and denounce the spirit of their proceedings."

May 24, London. Freeling to Lefevre. Applies to have demands sent direct to the Post Office department in London for any orders of Parliament relating to the Post Office, the returns asked for having been forwarded to the Governors and those of Canada not being answered on account of the absence of Stayner the deputy postmaster general. Page 419

May 31, Falmouth. Gay to Freeling. The Packet "Reindeer" has gone to Plymouth to be recoppered and will not sail with the mails till the 4th of June. 421

June 5, London. Campbell to Hay. Sends list of the missionaries employed by the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, stating when they were sent, their various stations and their stipends previous to 1st July, 1833. Sends also similar statement of those in Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, the Bermudas and the Cape of Good Hope. 359

List of Clergy in Upper Canada. 360

Do. Lower Canada. 361

Do. Nova Scotia. 362

Do New Brunswick. 363

Do. Newfoundland. 364

Do. in Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, Bermuda and Cape of Good Hope. 365

June 10, London. Smith to Hay. Returns letter addressed to Pelly, who has left for Paris. If it is on official business and sent to him marked Governor it will be read by the gentleman who may preside at the committee. 507

June 11, London. Smith to Hay. Note received. Sends two copies of charter. 508

June 14, London. Reid to the same. Asks for an interview for a deputation of the British American Land Company. 44

June 19, London. Lemon to the same. There is no record of grants of land in Virginia previous to the separation of the now United States. 553

June 24, London. Shareholders of the Ottawa Land Company. Applications are already before the Colonial office on the subject of colonising lands on the Ottawa. They jointly beg to bring the subject again before the Colonial office and ask for an early and favourable consideration that preparations may be made for the reception of labourers. The tract they wish to cultivate lies between the Ottawa and Lake Huron. Although it appears extensive part of the lands is unfit for culture and much of it water. As the plan of emigration is extensive, it will require a proportionately large tract of land. The advantages to Canada of the settlement. Should government approve of the proposal the plan includes the Irish association and that there should be branch committees in Ireland and Scotland. How the headquarters and committees are to be formed. 293

Enclosed. Boundaries of the tract on the Ottawa. 297

Unsigned proposals for the settlement of the Ottawa. 300

Sketch of the routes between Bytown and Penetanguishene. 304

June 27, London. Campbell to Hay. Desires to be informed of the determination of government with reference to the clergy now serving in British North America. Unless some arrangement is made during July the clergy will be exposed to serious distress in the course of the following winter. 366

June 30, London. Reid to Hay. As suggested at the interview, brings forward suggestions in writing. As to public works under the 6th article of agreement sends correspondence between the Provincial government and commissioners of the British American land company, and proposes to embody the suggestions in a separate article. There is no difference of interpretation as to the sixth article and the suggestion is a mere following out of it. The arrangement

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proposed is nearly the same as that between government and the Upper Canada Company. The next point is as to the 4th and 5th articles, which provide that the lands shall be conveyed as the payments are made, the payments not being exigible till the expiry of one year from the granting of the charter but the company can in the meantime proceed with the sale and settlement. The directors ask that the provincial government be instructed to that effect. The directors desire to purchase lands in the Eastern townships of Lower Canada, and are ready to enter into negotiations for the purpose. The commissioners have full and final powers to agree with the provincial government as to the expenditure of the moiety of the purchase money. Page 45

Enclosed. Correspondence. 51

July 1, London. Stayner to Freeling. The vital importance of the deficiency clause in the Colonial Office Act to the success of the proposed arrangement respecting the post office. Cannot leave without stating his arguments for such a clause with a scale of the payments which the provinces should pay to meet the deficiency. Thinks his statement is calculated to remove doubts from the mind of Spring Rice. 427

Enclosed. Memorandum of the deficiency of the revenue to meet the expenditure for the postal service. Rate that would be necessary from each province to meet the deficiency. 429

Precis of bill for the management and regulation of the post office in Upper Canada. 431

July 3, London. Freeling to Hay. The dispatch for the consul general at New York was forwarded to Liverpool and put on board the packet ship "Hibernia" which sailed on the 1st instant. 422

July 12, Montreal. O'Callaghan and Perrault to Colonial Secretary. Send copies of resolutions passed by central committee of Montreal. 558

Enclosed Report of the proceedings of the permanent and central committee of the district of Montreal with resolutions. 559

July 18, London. Reid to Hay. The directors of the British American Land Company desire to anticipate the payment of the first instalment provided they are allowed four per cent discount. 62

July 28, London. Campbell to the same. Sends extract from the minutes of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and states that the missionaries received to the 1st May 85 per cent on their former salaries. 367

Enclosed. Extract from minutes. The Society agrees to pay the salaries of missionaries in the different provinces and the pensions of themselves and widows on condition that government make certain payments. 368

July 28, London. Gould to Spring Rice. Is doubtful whetner it would not be prudent to keep back petitions from the loyal inhabitants of Lower Canada at the late period of the session. Sends the prayer of the petitions which were largely signed and by none but persons of mature age. Trusts that these petitions will prove that the assertions of the delegates of the Assembly are not founded on fact and that neither they nor the celebrated ninety-two resolutions speak the sentiments of the people of Lower Canada. Is informed that he (Spring Rice) would advise as to the policy of now presenting or of withholding the petitions and he would not desire that any act of his (Gould) should lessen their effect. 244

(The petition has been copied in vol. 216.)

July 29, Dublin. Palliser (chairman) and Singer (director) to Spring Rice. Send prospectus of the North American Colonial Association of Ireland, with list of officers and other documents. The desire to pre-empt or to purchase a tract of land in Upper Canada not exceeding 50,000 acres part of that being the portion of the Huron tract remaining in the hands of the Crown. Its boundaries; if found suitable ask the rate per acre and if government would sanction a purchase from the Indians of the territory to the North of

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the proposed land, so that a larger extent of coast might be obtained. Trust that the valuable portions of the lands being already disposed of and the determination in respect to that applied for the price may be favourable. The object of the association is to promote the good of Ireland and the amelioration of the condition of its emigrants. Page 251

Enclosed. Hay to Coghill. Stanley has considered the plans of the association which seem to correspond with what is actually done by government. Sends notice showing the arrangements made for receiving emigrants. Respecting the purchase of land that must be at a fixed price, the period of payment also fixed, not contingent on the number settled. In none of the colonies to which emigrants go could land be sold for less than from three to five shillings an acre Stanley is willing to consider any specific offer. 257

Hay to Hamilton. Terms on which offers must be made by the North American Colonial Association of Ireland for a tract of land. 260

July 30, London. Freeling to Lefevre. Sends precis of bill for the management and regulation of the post office in Upper Canada. Calls attention to different points in the Act which he explains. 423

August 1, Liverpool. Collector and Comptroller of Customs to Stanley. Have received by the "Artemis" a box of dispatches for which they enclose receipt from Pickford & Co. 554

Enclosed. Receipt. 555

August 5, London. Ravenshaw to Spring Rice. Sends papers in support of the application for land in Upper Canada and also calls attention to correspondence in July, 1832, between Goderich and the provincial government on the subject of improvements in the navigation of the Ottawa. 305

The papers were

A Extract from the evidence of Colonel Cockburn before a committee of the House of Commons on emigration in 1826. 308

B Extract from the report of Commissioner Richards on waste lands in Canada and immigration. 309

C Abstract of letter, dated 19th November, 1833, and signed by 40 merchants. The letter approves of the formation of a joint stock company to improve the Ottawa and settle the lands. 311

D Extract from the written opinion of Lieut. Colonel By, dated 19th June, 1834, in favour of forming a company. 314

E Extract from the report of the select committee of the New York House of Assembly respecting an improved navigation. 316

F Table of distances from Montreal to Lake Huron by the route of the Ottawa. 320

August 6, London. Campbell to Hay. The Rev. Mr. Parkin has gone to America, but whether to Canada or not he (Campbell) cannot say. Parkin was informed he was to receive an annual pension of £100, half of which was paid in advance. His wife and family have just arrived and are in great distress in Bucks; they have been temporarily relieved. Their case is owing to the state of Parkin's mind. 370

August 7, London. Hobhouse to ———. Advantages to the Rideau canal of the proposed settlement. 322

August 12, London. Gould to Spring Rice. It has been decided by him and his associates, not at present to lay the petitions before the Imperial parliament, so that they may be presented in such a way as to draw the attention they deserve from the respectability and number of the signatures. 248

August 14, London. Campbell to Hay. Sends list of missionaries paid partly from public funds in 1832. The gross amount is stated so that, except from the total amount, the sum paid by the Society and by government cannot be distinguished. Apparently the Society paid £9,133 from its own resources out of £24,665. 371

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Enclosed. The list being a duplicate is not copied. For the list see page 360 of this volume.

Hay to Stewart. The complete reduction of the grant to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is dependent on the termination of existing interests. Page 373

Payments in 1832 to missionaries employed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. 383

Hay to Stewart. Parkin has established his right to a pension as a missionary for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. How the obligation arises. 385

Lefevre to Stewart. The decision of the Treasury respecting pensions to missionaries has not been communicated to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel until the Treasury has had an opportunity of considering whether any stipulation should be made respecting missionaries whose stipends were to be henceforth made by the Society. 388

Most of the other correspondence on this subject has been already copied in this and other volumes.

August 15, London. Ravenshaw to Spring Rice. Would an agent on behalf of the Ottawa Land Company be recognised by the Colonial Secretary? 325

August 29, London. Gould to Hay. Had communications from Canada respecting extracts from the books and documents in the Colonial Office, but was refused authority to have them made. Will look for Dr. McLaughlin's address among the old papers of the Literary Society and send the address if the letter is still in existence. 249

September 6, Ravenshaw to Spring Rice. Sends a note and arguments in favour of the proposed Ottawa Association to be sent to the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada. 326

September 8, Dublin. Alley to Hay. Only three or four of the committee of managers of the North American Colonial Association of Ireland have taken on themselves, contrary to the other members and to nine out of ten shareholders, to disavow the arrangement of the Irish noblemen and gentlemen in applying for land on the river Ottawa in Upper Canada. The Coalition is warmly approved of as shown by the extracts from a report laid before the directors. The real cause of the action of the four dissatisfied members is the want of confidence in the management. The Irish association with the exception of these four is determined to go hand in hand with those who addressed Spring Rice on the 24th of June. 262

Enclosed. Extract from report laid before the Board of directors of the North American Colonial Association of Ireland. 265

September 8, Dublin. Hamilton (chairman) Singer (director) to Hay. As requested, send six additional copies of prospectus of the North American Colonial Association of Ireland. Refer to the prospectus for the grounds on which the association was formed. The directors have learned that the Huron tract had been sold to the Canada Company before their application and that it is designed to form a united company to colonise lands on the River Ottawa and Lake Huron, and that the proposal was to embrace the Irish association. The proposal was made without the concurrence of the directors and is a contemplated dissolution of the association whose functions were to be transferred to a provisional committee; no proposition has been made to the directors by the proposed society. Whilst willing to cooperate with any society having the same objects, they disclaim any proceedings hitherto taken. Information requested as to the intentions of Government many of their future proceedings depending on this. 270

Enclosed. List of officials with the principles and objects of the association. 276

Memorial of shareholders of the Wexford branch of the North American Colonial Association. 281

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September 8, Montreal. O'Callaghan and Perrault. Send certified copy of the report of proceedings of the last meeting of the permanent and central committee of Montreal. Page 567

Enclosed. Report containing resolutions on various subjects. 568

Permanent appointments to places of profit made by Lord Aylmer so far as can be correctly ascertained. 593

September 12, Wexford. Hickey to Spring Rice. Desires to know if the letter signed by a clerk applies to the proposed Imperial Association or only to the Irish Company. 284

September 26, Dublin. Coghill to Hay. Meeting of the shareholders of the North American Colonial Association; its sentiments best shown by sending copy of the resolutions. Copies have been sent to others. Except for Singer, Hamilton and one or two personal friends no differences of opinion exist among those composing the association in London. The gentlemen who signed the letter to his department have not been returned as managers for the year. 285

Enclosed. Resolutions approving of coalition with the English and Scotch companies. 287

Coghill to Ravenshaw. Similar to that written to Hay. 290

October 13, London. Freeling to Hay. Transmits report of the deputy post master general at Quebec relative to the claim of the post office on the government. Formerly the amount was provided for by an annual vote of the legislature of Lower Canada but the Assembly has ceased to make such provision. 461

Enclosed. Stayner to Freeling. Stanley had intimated that government intended to relinquish the claims of the Post Office on Lower Canada. The amount now due for postage is £3,000, augmented at the rate of £1,500 or £2,000 a year, swelling the nominal balance against him. Asks for authority to take credit for the amounts. The other provinces still provide the money but as soon as they discover that Lower Canada does not pay and that the claim is not enforced, they also will refuse to pay. 463

Memorandum on the nature of the correspondence on which postage is charged. 465

October 29, London. Pelly to Spring Rice. In accordance with Act sends list of persons employed in the Hudsons Bay Company. 509

Enclosed. List. This does not vary greatly from the previous list, there being an increase of 13 to the list of engagés. 510

November 15, London. Cooper to Hay. The Record Commissioners will supply for the use of the British possessions in North America five sets of the works presented to United States Libraries, and propose to add those printed in the last four years not yet given to any foreign library. 556

No date. Regulations asked for to be employed to apprentice children sent out by the Children's Friends Society. 549

Memorandum of James Stuart (late Attorney General) on the subject of apprenticeship. 551

Lemon to Hay. The Children's Friends Society have an opportunity to send 10 boys to Upper Canada. Asks for a note to Colbune. 552

MISCELLANEOUS, 1834.

(Part 1 is paged from 1 to 260, part 2 page 261 to 479, par 3 page 480 to 648).

Q 220-1-2-3.

1823. October 23, Treasury. Approval of Greig's accounts. Enclosed in Greig to Spring Rice, 21st July, 1834.

1831. October 6, London. Viger to Papineau. Sends the observations he had laid before Goderich. Was obliged to leave the discussion of the grievances to consider Stuart's memorial. The difficulty of finding time to send copies of his observations, &c. Page 481

Remarks on the state of education in Canada. 484

Grants of the waste lands of the Crown. 509

Viger to Goderich. Had communicated observations on the measures that might be taken respecting the commerce of the Empire. Had already sent remarks on two heads of grievances, now sends those relative to the third, even in their present state. 528

Considerations respecting the third head of grievances contained in the Assembly's address of 16th March, 1831. 530

The same document in French. 542 to 600

(Mr. Viger's observations are of such a length that it is impossible to summarise them in any reasonable space.)

October 14, London. Viger to Papineau. Had already sent copy of observations on Stuart's case. Now sends part of the observations on his memorial and will send parts until the whole is completed. The difficulties of his labour. 602

October 22, London. The same to the same. Sends the first part of his observations on Stuart's memorial. It has been impossible to send information in detail on this as well as on other subjects, he being so busily employed had not time to give a daily account of his proceedings. Trusted the Assembly would see he had not failed to do all in his power to promote the interests confided to him. The petition relative to grievances had been presented to the House of Lords. Circumstances had prevented the presentation of the petition on grievances to the House of Commons. It was presented by Labouchere on the 14th, the same day Hume presented one from Upper Canada. Labouchere delivered an eloquent speech on the subject. The speeches were not reported but the tone of them was such as to give confidence to the people of Lower Canada as not only those of the members of the House but also those of the members of the Administration breathed the sentiment of benevolence and strict justice. The deep impression made on his mind, which he considers it a duty to communicate to the Assembly. 604

October 29, London. Same to the same. Has already sent part of remarks on Stuarts memorial. Regrets he cannot send the remarks completely finished but Garneau has been hindered from preparing them by other pressing occupations. Sends part and hopes to send more by next packet. Progress of his work; his occupations are both multiplied and continual. 608

November 22, London. Same to the same. Sends part of the sequel of observations on Stuarts memorial. The necessity of having translations made and printed. Apologises for the marks of hurry which appear in his letters. 612

December 29, London. The same to the same. As soon as copy can be prepared of the first part of his remarks on Stuart's letter, it shall be sent. Sends printed copy of the sequel of observations on the memorial. 614

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January 6, London. Viger to Papineau. Lays today before the Colonial Office copy of part of his remarks on Stuart's letter of 8th October. Has not had time to send copy to him. Page 615

January 14, London. The same to the same. Sends for the Assembly, the remainder of his remarks on the first part of Stuart's letter to Goderich. He is now engaged on the second part. 616

June 6, London. The same to Papineau. Had been able to finish his remarks on Stuart's answers to the accusations against him made by the Assembly of Lower Canada; now adds the translation, the work on which is still going on. Asks the Assembly to pay some attention to the reflections contained in the remarks. Assures the House that he has spared no pains to perform his task. 617

1833. The letters in the original follow the translations.

March 15, Restigouche. Certificate.

May 15, Quebec. Felton to Christie.

September 21, Restigouche. Christie to Felton.

October 17, Restigouche. The same to Craig.

November 19, Quebec. Felton to Christie.

December 12, Restigouche. Christie to Felton. This and the five preceding enclosed in Christie to Stanley, 15th March, 1834.

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January 3, London. Parkin to Stanley. Complains of his straitened circumstances, caused to some extent by the uncalled for though well meant influence of the Bishop. Applies for employment to relieve his necessities, otherwise he would be obliged to seek employment in the United States. 293

February 8, London. Macara to Hay. Desires to have access to the provincial laws of Lower Canada having given up his practice in Scotland to obtain one in Lower Canada, having been informed that all barristers and attorneys of the Supreme Courts of Great Britain were entitled to be admitted to the bar of the colony. Finds that the judges here interpreted the law differently. Learns that in Upper Canada the law to prevent attorneys &c. from practising has been found so irksome that it will be repealed. 270

February 10, Beauport. Ryland to ———. Sends publication giving an account of the Houses of Assembly in Lower Canada from 1792 to 1814, so that he could compare the course of Colonial politics for the last 20 years with that of the preceding period and estimate the advantages or disadvantages of a policy of concession to the Assembly. Things have now reached a crisis calling for the union of Upper and Lower Canada or the repeal of 1 and 2 William 4 cap. 23 to restore to the Crown the authority to appropriate the revenue arising from 14 George 3 to the expenses of the civil government of the province. The Speaker has threatened to impeach the Government so that nothing satisfactory can be expected from this session, but it is desirable to allow the members to manifest their inmost designs so as to strengthen the determination of government to convert Lower Canada into a truly English colony and to draw forth its vast resources. 307

Enclosed. Outline of the debate from the Quebec *Gazette*. 311

February 11, London. Macara to Hay. Repeats his request for access to the colonial laws of Lower Canada, not having had an answer to his first application. 272

February 12, Maidstone. Memorial of Rev. Edward Parkin, late missionary at Sherbrooke and Lennoxville. States the promises made on his accepting the appointment of missionary, the losses he met with in Canada in consequence of removing

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to various charges at the request of the Bishop. Prays for the pension promised. Page 296

February 15, Quebec. Felton to Christie. Enclosed in Christie to Stanley, 15th March, 1834.

February 19, London. Burton to Stanley. Had sent in memorial three months ago respecting retiring pension as a missionary to Canada. Asks for a reply. 11

February 21, London. Memorial of John George Irvine for payment of the expenses incurred by his father on his appointment as arbitrator to ascertain with the arbitrator from Upper Canada, the proportion of duties to go to the upper province, but which he was obliged to relinquish on account of ill health. 192

February 28, New York. Buchanan to Hay. Has received and forwarded dispatch to Sir Archibald Campbell, Fredericton. Sends Quebec papers. 32

Enclosed. Quebec *Gazette.* Extract from Lieut. Governor Campbell's speech at opening New Brunswick Legislature. 33

The 92 resolutions follow but are omitted having been already copied.

March 8, Maidstone. Parkin to ———— His adverse circumstances drive him to make another appeal, no answer having been returned to his application of 3rd January. 299

March 12, London. Kerr to Hay. The money that was the subject of conversation has been repaid. 210

March 12, London. The same to ———— .Applies for an extension of leave. 211

March 15, London. Adams to Hay. Asks for letters of introduction for Ebenezar Birrell to Lord Aylmer and Sir John Colborne. 3

March 15, Restigouche. Christie to Stanley. It is with reluctance he submits correspondence with Aylmer respecting lands to be given him in payment of arrears of salary. Refers to letter from Howick to Aylmer respecting the grant of land in room of the arrears of salary to him (Christie). His Lordship had not treated him with the justice he had a right to expect. Sends correspondence respecting the transaction. Complains at some length of the manner in which his claim has been dealt with. 98

Enclosed. Certificate that the Indians had taken possession of land that had belonged to Man and now belonges to Christie, living on it and felling and destroying as well as disposing of the most valuable timber on it. 108

Felton to Christie. The complaints against encroachments by the Indians received. These encroachments and their claim, if any, to the land should be settled in the courts of law. 109

Christie to Felton. Accepts the offer of Aylmer to cancel the purchase of lands north of River du Loup. 111

Other enclosures on the subject of lands. 112 to 118

March 15, London. Viger to Stanley (in French). Refers to previous observations and comments on dispatches relative to the address of the Assembly for changes in the Legislative Council. Many of the most enlightened British statesmen object to the system adopted for the establishment of the Legislative Council. How it is proposed to form a national convention to discuss only one subject so as to dissipate the doubts as to the sentiments of the inhabitants of the country, but the expressions in the dispatch are more than unfavourable to the Assembly of the province and a feeling of justice would lead him (Stanley) to regret it. Calls attention to the severity of rule, to members of Assembly sent to prison, to the events at the election in Montreal in 1832, &c., to show that the conduct of the depositories of power is not always in accordance with the views of the members of His Majesty's Government. Comments also on another dispatch relative to the language of the Council against His Majesty's subjects in the province of whom he was the faithful interpreter in asking in their name for equal protection and laws for all and each without distinction. Remarks on the bill to provide for the expenses of the civil government which was rejected

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by the Council and which must be the object of particular attention, as the Assembly had the right to impose conditions on the amount granted. Remarks on the salaries of the officials and other subjects. Page 396

March 17, Manchester. Memorial of Thomas Shawcross, agent for Joseph Shawcross, in the case of the unclaimed property of Joseph Ogden. 337

March 18, Norwick. Marsham to Stanley. For information respecting the best means of conducting emigration. 274

March 19, London. Blume, Danish envoy, to Stanley. Transmits documents respecting the succession of one Meysenholder, besides a factum of the affair. Asks that they be sent to Montreal with a recommendation to the competent authorities. 12

March 24, London. William Abbott to Stanley. Directs attention to the distressed state of the Canadian clergy, in consequence of government withholding the salaries of £100 per annum. Takes the case of the Rev. J. Abbott missionary at Grenville, to illustrate the hardships of the act of government. His bargain with the society for the propagation of the gospel on which he gave up the situation he held in Norfolk. 4

March 25, London. Kerr to Hay. Having resigned his seat in the Executive Council for the public convenience and having been deprived of his salary, asks that it be restored as a pension for life and that he might receive a grant of land. 212

March 25, London. Barry to Stanley. Had applied in March last for the grant of land to Mrs. Campbell, in accordance with arrangement with Lord Goderich, and orders were at once sent to have the grant completed. Finds now that this has not been done. States the present position of Mrs. Campbell's claim. She has only received 55 acres of arable land, with some wild land of little or no value. She should have received 150 acres in 1822. If government cannot give the full quantity under agreement Mrs. Campbell is entitled to £529.10. Owing to the failure to redeem the pledge to Mrs. Campbell, she was compelled to sell, the price of which government agents contend should be deducted from the total value of the 150 acres of Mrs. Campbell's claim; simply asks that it be settled. 13

Enclosed. Government in account with Mrs. Campbell. 18

Certificate by farmers of the respective values of arable and wild lands. 19

Report by J. P. Bureau, surveyor, on Mrs. Campbell's property at Becancour. 20

(The name as written might be either Bureau or Bareau, but in the official list of surveyors, the name is Joseph Pierre Bureau.)

March 26, Quebec. Craig to Christie. Enclosed in Christie to Stanley, 23rd April, 1834.

March 28, Plymouth. Hamilton to Lefevre. Sends additional supply of Vittoria wheat for the Agricultural Society of Lower Canada. The fourth report of the Society will contain all the information he possesses on the subject. 184

Enclosed. Report on Victoria wheat received from Caraccas. (In the letter the wheat is called Vittoria, in the report Victoria which latter agrees with Humboldt). 185

March 28, Liverpool. Irvine to Hay. The vessel will not sail as soon as expected, so that he will have a day longer to write dispatches to Aylmer, which he will have much pleasure in taking. If there are no funds on that side of the Atlantic to meet the claim on account of his father, he will not press it further. 196

March 30, Liverpool. The same to the same. Is obliged for his trouble in laying petition before Stanley, and is satisfied with the answer, as from the length of time that had elapsed, had great doubts of receiving anything. Shall give his best care to the dispatch for Aylmer. 198

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March 31. Fullamore. Catherine Sheppard to Stanley. Her husband, a pensioner, received a grant of 100 acres in Cranbourne, and died of cholera. She took fright and returned to Ireland. Now wishes to go back to Canada and asks if she can have a free passage. Page 338

March 31, Edinburgh. Watson to the same. Complains of the injustice he has suffered from the effects of the law in Canada, he having built a mill for two persons named Barrow and Brown for which he is unable to obtain a settlement or a judicial decision. 640

April 1, Belfast. J. W. Shaw to Goderich. Has the tax of $1 on each passenger landed at Quebec imposed in 1832 to continue for two years been renewed? It is a matter of importance to emigrants and to those sending out vessels. 339

Enclosed. Extract from the journal kept by the superintendent of the Sussex emigrants in 1833. 340

April 3, Kerr to Hay. In consequence of the legislature of Lower Canada having made no appropriation for civil government, he has written letter enclosed to be paid his salary in London. 215

Enclosed. Kerr to Stanley. Applies for payment of his salary in London. 216

April 3. London. Johnson to Stanley. Sends documents relating to the claims of himself and other members of the family of the late Sir John Johnson. It was supposed that the grant of £50,000 was an equivalent for his losses consequent on his loyalty, but that bore no proportion to the loss even of his property in New York, a small portion of which near Onondago Lake yields the state of New York an income of $250,000. The inadequacy of the amounts to which grants were restricted. The reduced circumstances of the family. 199

Enclosed. Johnson to Kempt. Calls attention to petition, which shows that in 1817 he and the other members of the family petitioned for a grant of land to each. The rapid change of governors prevented any result from being reached. Asks his influence to have the matter settled as he knew Sir John Johnson's services and sacrifices. 202

Petition and other documents. 204 to 207

April 5, London. Viger to Stanley. Further remarks on the political state of affairs in Lower Canada. 415

Ryan to Hay. He is the sergeant who lost his leg in the Peninsula and was recommended by Bathurst. His qualifications as a teacher. 334

April 7, Inverness. Ward to Colonial Secretary. Had expected that his petition for the exchange to lot 8 in the sixth range of Inverness, for lot 18 in the 9th range of Halifax, would have been granted. Transmits letter to show that information of the decision cannot be obtained in Canada. 643

Enclosed. Felton to Ward. A decision having been come to on the 6th March, 1833, Aylmer sees no reason to change the determination communicated to him. 644

April 12. London. John Shaw to Colonial Secretary. Desires to know if the impost on emigrants at Quebec will be continued or if the Act will be allowed to expire. 341

April 15, New York. Buchanan to Hay. Asks that attention should be paid to the state of his office so far as relates to emigration, as since the opening of government lands in the London district, the emigration for Canada has chiefly set in by way of New York, and the emigrants resort to his office for instructions as to route, passing of baggage, &c. Asks for more clerks. 37

April 19, London. Viger to Stanley. Corrects inaccuracies in a former letter. 438

April 21, London. Sinclair to Stanley. Hopes that the representatives of Lieut.-General Sinclair will receive a grant of land in Canada on account of the services and losses of their late father. Recapitulates the services of the late Lieut. General, both in the army and navy, as well as in the surveying service.

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The embarrassment caused to his family by the Treasury refusing to repay disbursements. Reports also the services of himself and his brother as further reasons for granting his request. Page 383

April 23, Restigouche. Christie to Stanley. Sends copy of letter from Craig, civil secretary to Aylmer, with his (Stanley's) views regarding his claim from the loss of office of chairman of quarter sessions, and on the unconstitutional proceedings of the Assembly. Sends additional observations respecting his claim. 119

Enclosed. Craig to Christie. The Colonial Secretary believes the claim for loss of office as chairman of quarter sessions to be untenable for reasons given. Copy of dispatch from the Earl of Ripon sent, explaining why no interference could take place on account of his expulsion from the Assembly. 123

May 4, Outwell. Timms to Colonial Secretary. Applies for employment, if the rumor is correct that it is intended to send men for "cutting navigation" in His Majesty's Dominions in America. 393

May 15, London, Memorial of D. B. Viger and A. N. Morin against granting a charter to a land company for Lower Canada. 440

May 16, London. Coffin to Hay. Refers to grants of land awarded to him and his brother in 1802. Prays for renewed grant, and as he cannot himself go to Canada asks that the grant may be made to his son. Sends copy of the report of 1802. 51

Enclosed. Copy of extract from report of a Committee of the Whole Council of Lower Canada, dated 3rd March, 1802, on the petition of William Coffin. 54

May 23, New York. Gourlay to Stanley. Observes that he has adopted Roebuck's motion for a committee on Canada. He had been urging such an inquiry for sixteen years. Commissioners should be sent to Montreal to investigate the whole question. 149

List of those to whom he had written on the subject. 150

May 28, Hythe. Sedgwick to——— Writes on behalf of a widow who, with her six children, desires to go to Canada to join the other branches of the family, and asks for a passage to Quebec for the family. Gives its history. 342

May —, Belfast. Statement and grounds of claim for Skinner family. Enclosed in Ellison, Bloxum and Ellison to Spring Rice, 31st July, 1834, D. B. Viger and A. N. Morin to Hay. Thanks for letter which requires some observations. 447

June 2, London. D. B. Viger and A. N. Morin to Stanley. The difficulties acknowledged in his letter are not equal to others mentioned in the petition and which included Acts passed on matters of internal legislation without the knowledge and participation of the legislature and the bill in question the Assembly had petitioned against. They refer particularly to the establishment of a land monopoly in the hands of private individuals to the exclusion of the mass of the people. 448

June 7, Edinburgh. Kerr to Hay. Has an instruction been sent since the close of the legislature of Lower Canada to the governor to pay the salaries of the judges? The hardships to which the judges and other officials are exposed by non payment. 218

June 10, Salop. Preston to Spring Rice. Inquires respecting land in Virginia the property of one of his kindred purchased when the United States were in allegiance to Great Britain. 303

June 10, Stranraer. Wallace to——— States that he is heir to his father and brothers being the only surviving son. He would go to America if grants of land were made to them and possession can be had as their heir, or if not the particular land granted if he could obtain an equivalent. States the case of Major William Ross who obtained the land granted to his uncle, Major John Ross. 646

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June 12, Tralee. Cotter to Colonial Secretary. Asks advice respecting a grant of land made to Major then Captain Cotter but which owing to his absence could not be held continuously. If the grant is otherwise held good asks for advice and protection. Page 56

June 13, London. Mandelsloh to Spring Rice. Respecting the succession of Charles Maisenholder of Montreal. 276

June 15, Dundalk. Monritz to the same. The destitution of himself and family; applies for land or employment in any of the colonies. 277

Enclosed. Petition of Monritz. States the services of his uncle and his death. His own services. His inability to obtain permament employment; prays for a grant of land. 280

Lefevre to Monritz. His petition will be laid before the King, but Stanley regrets he will not be able to recommend that he should receive a grant of land. 283

June 16, London. Crawford to Spring Rice. Has been deputed to present the petitions of the inhabitants of Gaspé. Asks for an interview. 68

Enclosed. Petition to grant relief from duties on articles affecting the fisheries, to establish a custom house at Percé or Point St. Peter and to afford redress against the oppression of the Assembly. 69

Joint petition of the inhabitants on the Restigouche river and Bay of Chaleurs, dividing Gaspé in Lower Canada from New Brunswick. From the geographical position of the district pray that Gaspé may be disjoined from Lower Canada and added to New Brunswick. 76

July 16, London. Crawford to Colonial Secretary. The sum of £750 is due to him as three year's salary as chairman of the quarter sessions of Gaspé from November, 1827, till November, 1830. Sends copy of memorial on the subject addressed to Goderich, and copy of letter which accompanied it addressed to Aylmer's secretary. Two years having passed without an answer, he is uncertain if the Governor forwarded the memorial; now applies hoping his case will receive immediate attention and favourable consideration. 82

Enclosed. Crawford to Craig. Sends copy of his petition to the Colonial Secretary for the payment of arrears of salary whilst chairman of the quarter sessions for Gaspé. Asks that the memorial may be laid before Aylmer, and he be asked to report favourably on it. 85

The copy of the petition also enclosed has been here omitted, having been previously copied in Q. 205. Duplicate of other documents also omitted.

July 21, London. Viger to Spring Rice. Calls attention to the delay in deciding on reserved bills which may have a most prejudicial effect; asks for an interview. 452

June 27, London. The same to the same. Acknowledges letters respecting reserved bills. There was one similar during last session and one or two more or less analogous to that of the College of St. Hyacinthe. 454

July 2, London. Stuart to Spring Rice. Before leaving for Canada transmits printed copy of correspondence with the late Provincial Secretary. The only point unsettled is the question of reparation for the injury he has sustained. The injustice and hardship of the case. 356

July 4, Edinburgh. Kerr to Hay. Applies for an extension of leave. 220

July 11, London. Stuart to Spring Rice. Has received intimation that there is no reason to re-open and does not agree that the only point left undetermined is reparation for the injury. For the sake of his character solicits an explanation of the points other than that for reparation that are still undetermined. On the question of reconsideration of the case Stanley acted with the highest sense of justice. His letters can bear no other construction than that of acquittal from the charges brought by Ripon. The offer of the highest judicial position in one of the colonies is only compatible with this

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so that it naturally resulted that only the question of reparation remained unsettled. Elaborates the arguments on that point. Page 358

July 17, Restigouche. Christie to Colonial Secretary. Further arguments in support of his claim to compensation for his loss of office. 131

July 18, London. Stuart to Hay. As his departure for Canada is only delayed to enable his late application to be brought to a close, requests an answer to his letter of the 11th. 364

July 21, London. Grey to Spring Rice. On the formation of the military settlements in Upper Canada he was commissariat officer attached to the quarter master general's department. The responsibilities of the duties. Captain Fowler, one of the officers connected with the duty, received a grant of land for his services. Applies for a similar grant. 151

Enclosed. Approval of Grey's accounts by the Treasury. 153

July 21, Sandgate. Mrs. Ladd. Asks for a passage to Quebec, where all her relations are. Death of her husband, services of her father. 262

July 23, Edinburgh. Kerr to Hay. Has heard that the public officers of Lower Canada are to be paid the arrears due. Applies to be paid in London. 221

Enclosed. Statement of the salary due him. 222

July 28, Clonmell. Moylan to Colonial Secretary. Has sent different letters to the British Consul at Norfolk, Virginia, without receiving an answer. Sends a letter which he requests may be forwarded. 284

July 28, London. Stuart to Spring Rice. Had hoped for a plain answer to a plain question. Summarises the correspondence and points out that no answer was given to his question by Hay's letter. Charges Spring Rice with digressing into subjects connected no doubt with the case which do not warrant any conclusion adverse to his claim, but in reality fortify and confirm it. They might divert attention from the claim, but supply no answer to the question. Discusses and criticises consecutively the statements in Hay's letter. 365

July 31, London. Ellison, Bloxam and Ellison to Spring Rice. Forward statement on behalf of Skinner. Evidence in support will be sent if required. 144

Enclosed. Statement and grounds of claim to land in Canada by the family of the late Brigadier General Skinner. 145

August 2, London. Crawford to Spring Rice. In the interview he had adverted to the case of persons settled upon the Crown lands in Gaspé without titles who have lately been threatend with ejectment at the suit of the Crown. How they had been obliged to squat on the land. Proposed method of disposing of the land of these squatters by which they could obtain titles. The insecurity of all the land titles in Gaspé. Suggests that Aylmer might be desired to at least delay proceedings against the squatters. 91

August 3, Salop. Preston to Spring Rice. Sends copy of his letter of 10th June to which no answer had been returned and asks for a reply to it. 305

August 4, London. Stuart to Spring Rice. Acknowledges receipt of Hay's letter and declares it to be impracticable to expect justice from the Colonial Office. Criticises the conduct of the office as evasive and as refusing to carry out the legitimate conclusion of the correspondence. The refusal to grant reparation has been adopted in relation to a weak Governor and the grounds assigned were pretexts. The case will be made the subject for investigation in another department of government. 377

August 7, London. Hume to Spring Rice. Hopes he will have no objection to the motion he proposes to make for a return. His anxiety to see the unhappy differences settled that exist in the Canadas. 189

August 8, Wall to Colonial Secretary. Writes on behalf of petitioner (name not given) a native of Quebec who is destitute; he desires to return to his country and asks for a passage. 648

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August 9, London. Viger to Spring Rice. Applies again for an interview. Page 456

August 15, London. The same to the same. Thanks for the promised interview. Shall be at the appointed place on Saturday. 457

August 16, London. Davis to Spring Rice. Introduces Greig, who has suggestions to make respecting the commissariat. If not promoted, asks that Greig's leave of absence may be extended. 142

August 16, London. Greig to Spring Rice. Urges his claim for a grant of land as remuneration for his services at the military settlements in Upper Canada. 154

August 18, Liverpool. Kerr to Hay. Has been requested by his brother judges to call the attention of government to the representation of facts in their case. As the report of the Committee of the House of Commons recommended that the judges should on leaving the Council be made independent, they expected that their salaries would be secured to them for life instead of which their salaries have not been regularly paid and are greatly in arrear, whilst their claims are again referred to the liberality of the House of Assembly which has always opposed the gracious intentions of His Majesty. The reduction of the travelling allowance of the judges which, whether adequate or not, form part of their stipulated income. Asks that the case of the judges be taken into favourable consideration. 223

August 18, Liverpool. Birnie to Hay. Reminds him of the promise to write to the Governor of Canada respecting a grant to Lieut. James McDonald when the date of the grant could be ascertained. Now sends the date. His object is to obtain a copy of the grant so as to enable him to obtain possession of the land. 22

August 19, Liverpool. Daniel Boyle to Colonial Secretary. For information respecting the value of his purchase of settlement ticket of Macgee in Cranbourne, Canada, as he is informed Magee had no power to sell. Asks for advice. 24

August 19, London. Grant to Hay. Asks for a letter of introduction to the governors of Upper Canada and Lower Canada for Thomas Kinnear. 156

August 26, London. Crawford to Spring Rice. In reference to claim for payment of his arrears of salary, understands that orders are about to be sent to pay the arrears of the salaries due to the officers of the provincial government. Prays that similar instructions may be sent in his case. 95

August 28, Glasgow. Strang to Colonial Secretary. Inquires on behalf of Joseph Masson if a mandamus has been issued for him as a member of the legislative Council. If so, he will pay the fees and the commission may be sent to him or to the governor. 344

September 4, Ripley. Griffin to Earle. Sends copy of memorial to the King; would avail himself of any suggestions for its improvement. 159

Enclosed. Petition. Calls attention to his hard case and to the false reports of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel respecting the state of ecclesiastical affairs in Canada. 160

September 10, Glasgow. Strang to Colonial Secretary. Sends a £10 Bank of England note in payment of the fees of Masson's mandamus. 345

September 11, Restigouche. Christie to Spring Rice. Requests his attention to the letter written to Stanley on 15th March relating to the arrears of salary due him. If the office is re-established asks that his claim to be reinstated may be favourably considered. 137

September 16, London. Barnard to Hay. Encloses extract from letter from Douglas, which is interesting. 27

Enclosed. Extract from David Douglas' letter on rivers, &c., in British Columbia and North. 28

September 16, London. Viger to Spring Rice. Had received a letter from Hay that pressure of business would not allow him (Spring Rice) to fix a day to receive him. He regrets this owing to the importance of the subjects to be discussed. The letter deals with these subjects at considerable length. 458

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September 24, Quebec. Secretan to Colonial Secretary. As he intends to take proceedings against the Collector of Customs at Quebec, asks for papers which would support his case. Page 346

Enclosed. Secretan to Craig. Asks that Aylmer direct him to be made acquainted with proceedings wherein his conduct was implicated. 349

Craig to Secretan. Aylmer cannot interfere in Secretan's matter. 350

September 25, Coteau-du-Lac. Leeds to Spring Rice. States his case by the reduction of his salary as a clergyman of the church of England and by the withdrawal of the government allowance. The inability to support the church in country places, but the clergy in large towns like Quebec, Montreal, &c., enjoy their salaries untouched. Complains of the nature of the memorial sent by the Bishop to be signed. 264

Unsigned to Gosford. Cannot comply with request of Leeds for a pension an arrangement having been made with the Society for the propagation of the gospel to provide these. 268

October 1, Dublin. Astle to the Colonial Secretary. Complains of the state of affairs at Grosse Isle so that ship masters report that they will refuse to take passengers to the St. Lawrence owing to the vexatious detention at quarantine, as the emigrants dread that more than a voyage across the Atlantic. Description of the buildings and the treatment, which are more likely to cause than to cure disease. 7

October 2, Three Rivers. Chisholm to Spring Rice. Urges his claims to consideration and redress to prevent his ruin and disgrace. 59

Enclosed. Memorial of David Chisholm. Represents that for some years the Executive government has not paid him the fees to which he is entitled as clerk of the peace and prays that adequate means may be devised for relief. 61

October 10. Edinburgh. Kerr to Hay. Has received the advice of Spring Rice to resign his office of puisné judge without assigning the grounds. The predicament in which this places him. Desirous to be favoured with the grounds of the decision of the Lords of the Admiralty and with copies of the documents referred to in dispatch. 227

Enclosed. Hay to Kerr. The Lords of the Admiralty have resolved not to call on him to resume his duties as judge of the Vice Admiralty Court at Quebec. Spring Rice recommends that he should resign his office as puisné judge. 229

October 11, Carlisle. Esther Hope to the Colonial Secretary. Desires to know when Sir Henry Hope was Governor of Canada and the exact time and place of his death, the settlement of a question of property depending on ascertaining correctly the facts. 190

October 16, Brighton. Muirson to Holland. Prays for his influence to obtain for him a grant of land. 286

October 24, Downing Street. Unsigned to Kerr. Sending list of documents on which his dismissal by the Lords of the Admiralty was grounded and repeats the recommendation to resign his office of puisné judge of King's Bench. 230

October 28, Edinburgh. Kerr to Stephen. Hopes that he will be allowed some delay before anything is done in his case. Had the Lords of the Admiralty given him a hearing he might have laid before them some documents that would have altered their decision. 233

October 29, Restigouche. Christie to Spring Rice. Additional reasons in support of his claim to compensation for loss of office. 138

October 30, Brighton. Muirson to Spring Rice. Has received answer that he cannot receive a gratuitous grant of land. Asks to be informed of the conditions on which he could purchase. 290

October 31, New York. Buchanan to Spring Rice. The falling off in British shipping; no improvement to be expected on the part of ship owners. The stream of

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emigration turned from the St. Lawrence. Sends affidavit by Sullivan, surgeon on board the "Astrea" respecting the loss of that ship, Page 39

Enclosed. Affidavit of Sullivan as to the proceedings on board the passenger ship "Astrea" and the circumstances attending the loss of the vessel. 41

Observations as to the loss of the "Astrea" arising from the affidavit of Surgeon Sullivan. 44

November 1, Rippley. Griffin to Spring Rice. Recapitulates the wrongs that have been inflicted on him as a missionary from the Society for the propagation of the Gospel. 167

Enclosed. Title of a work he is preparing called "A History of the Marvellous Doings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel." 170

November 1, Rippley. Griffin to Spring Rice. Refers him to speech published in the *Morning Chronicle* of 29th October, which was to have been delivered at a meeting of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel at Epsom had he not been assaulted by the Bishop of Winchester and others. Desires also to call attention to new falsehoods in the last report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Instances given. 171

November 8, Edinburgh. Kerr to Spring Rice. Acknowledges his fault in retaining public money but explains the nature of the transaction and did not think the dismissal would have taken place without affording him an opportunity for defence. Owing to the situation of his family and his age which prevents him from earning a living otherwise than by his office hopes that he may meet with generous and merciful consideration. 234

Enclosed. Short view of his case. 238

Brief memoir of the public situations in Lower Canada held by Mr. Kerr, with the date of his appointment and annotations. 242

Appendix containing copies of the letters referred to. 248

November 14, London. Viger to Papineau. Sends copy of another part of his observations on Stuart's memorial. 611

November 16, New York. Buchanan to Spring Rice (private and separate). His belief that no concessions will avail to settle the discontent in Upper and Lower Canada so long as men are retained in the Council who are obnoxious as keeping in view their own supremacy. Offers to attempt to bring about a reconciliation which he believes could be accomplished without His Majesty yielding a single right of the Crown. 46

November 24, D. (Dalhousie) Castle. D—(Dalhousie) to Kerr. Sympathises in his troubles and recommends him to separate the complicated question which would render it easier of solution. It is hard that a long service of 37 years should be treated coldly by delays and vexations. 256

December 18, London. Memorial of Thomas Cotter, late Greenwich pensioner. States that he commuted his pension on the promise of a grant of land in Canada; that promise not having been fulfilled asks that his pension be restored. 65

December 30, Edinburgh. Kerr to Aberdeen. Encloses copies of dispatches received from Spring Rice who informs him of his dismissal by the Lords of the Admiralty and recommends that he should resign his office of puisné judge of King's Bench. As the dispatches involve the honour and future of a public servant, is convinced that they will receive earnest attention to enable an impartial judgment to be formed. Spring Rice is satisfied with the decision of the Lords of the Admiralty but they had not his whole case before them and he cannot but think he has been treated with harshness and severity. Trusts that the result of a full investigation will be that he shall be permitted to return to Quebec to the full exercise of his judicial functions. 252

December 30, Edinburgh. Kerr to Hay (private). Has written to Lord Aberdeen and asks his kind offices. Had the Lords of the Admiralty given him a hearing before their decision was arrived at believes the explanation made to Sir James

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Graham would have proved the acknowledgment made to him respecting the retention of the money. Page 259

December—Quebec. Memorial of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec for a set of records of the United Kingdom printed under the directions of the commissioner of public records. 353

No date. Memorial of Muirson. States his father's services and losses. For these memorialist and his sisters each received a pension of £50 a year. His was struck off, but those to his two surviving sisters are continued. Prays for a grant of land in Canada. 285

Sundry memorialists to Colonial Secretary. They have plantations in Quebec and Jamaica and desire to be informed how they can obtain the effects. 352

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December 29, Quebec. Routh to Airey. Enclosed in Aylmer to Spring Rice, 2nd January, 1835.

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January 1, Quebec. Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 1). Transmits schedule of dispatches sent in 1834. Page 1

Enclosed. Schedule. 2

January 2, Quebec. Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 2). Sends copy of a letter from Routh with return of Indian presents required for 1835, which he requests may be shipped. 18

Enclosed. Routh to Airey. Sends requisition for Indian presents with explanations. 20

Estimate of presents. 22

Requisition. 23

January 6 Quebec. Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 3). Has received dispatches by the Halifax November mail, as by schedule. 24

Enclosed. Schedule. 26

January 19, Quebec. Aylmer to Colonial Secretary (No. 4). Has received dispatches by the Halifax December mail, according to schedule. 29

Enclosed. Schedule. 30

January 20, Quebec. Aylmer to Hay. The Legislature of Lower Canada which was to have assembled on the 26th, has been prorogued to the 21st of February. 32

January 22, Quebec. Aylmer to Colonial Secretary. Sends statement in detail of the receipts and expenditure of the land and timber fund for 1830, 1831 and 1832, which he hopes will enable him to comply with the address of the House of Commons. Has caused the statement to be continued for 1833 and 1834. 34

Enclosed. Statement of receipts for 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834, on account of land and timber funds. 35

The same of expenditure for the same years. 37

January 22, Quebec. Aylmer to Hay (private and confidential). In answer to the inquiry, marked private and confidential, in what estimation Primrose is held in the province, the intention being apparently, if favourable, to give him a seat on the bench, regrets that he cannot recommend him for that position. 46

January 22, Quebec. The same to the same (private). Has received duplicate dispatch by special messenger from New York. To discontinue sending dispatches by way of Boston, and not to send any by special messenger owing to the cost. 47

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January 23, Quebec. Aylmer to the Colonial Secretary. In dispatch from Spring Rice he objected to the appointment of Gale as puisné judge and desired that the names of six or more gentlemen should be sent, from whom a selection could be made to fill the important offices of judge of the Vice Admiralty Court and puisné judge of the district of Montreal. The same mail announced the change in His Majesty's Councils and the retirement of Spring Rice. He has therefore abstained from taking any steps in consequence of the instructions. If these are acted upon it will be a source of much embarrassment and the apparent want of confidence in the discretion of the governor in his selections for office, will cause the situation to be greatly lowered in the eyes of the public and if the selections are to be made as proposed the legal profession will be found peculiarly sensitive on the point owing to the uncertainty. Argues at length on the inexpediency of the mode of appointment. Page 49

January 23, Quebec. Aylmer to Hay (private). Discusses the question of the appointment of Judges in a similar tone as that in the letter to the Colonial Secretary. 56

January 23, Quebec. The same to the Colonial Secretary (No. 6). Sends return of Crown lands sold and granted from 31st December 1823 to the 31st December 1833, and of the clergy reserves sold under 7 and 8 George 4, to 31st December, 1833. 63

Enclosed. Return of Crown lands granted and sold as indicated in letter. 64

January 23, Quebec. Aylmer to Colonial Secretary (No. 7). Sends return of the Executive and Legislative Councils to 1st January, 1835. 67

Enclosed. Return. 68

January 24, Quebec. Aylmer to Colonial Secretary (No. 8). Sends certified copy of the proceedings of the Executive Council. 73

January 29, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 9). Sends half yearly return of the sales of clergy reserves to 31st December, 1834. 75

Enclosed. Return. 76

January 26, Quebec. Aylmer to Colonial Secretary (No. 10). Transmits copy of loyal address from Three Rivers. 86

Enclosed. Address. 88

January 27, Quebec. Aylmer to Colonial Secretary (No. 11). Transmits the address from Three Rivers on parchment. 91

January 27, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 12). Sends returns of receipts and expenditures on account of Crown lands and licenses to cut timber and on account of casual and territorial revenue. 93

Enclosed. Returns. 94, 97, 98

January 30, Quebec. Aylmer to Hay (private). Sent to Spring Rice copy of the "Declaration of the Quebec Constitutional Association;" now sends duplicates. Associations of a similar kind being formed at Montreal and Three Rivers, the object being to draw up and publish a statement of the grievances and disabilities under which the English speaking inhabitants of the province labour, to bring these before the King and Parliament and to employ agents to be sent to Britain to afford information of the state of the province. Recommends that if an agent be sent he should be received and his representations listened to, especially as it is reported that the agent of the other party were listened to with complacency. The character of the opposing parties. The more thoroughly the affairs of Lower Canada are known the more will be felt the necessity for adopting effectual measures for restoring the authority of the King's government. The province should be governed by uniting firmness with kind treatment. The Canadiane are a docile, well conditioned people, who trouble themselves little with abstract notions of politics, the reverse of their neighbours of the United States who are in a constant state of political fever. Has reason to believe that dissension has begun in the disaffected party and this would be increased by a show of

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determination on the part of government. Every sort of conciliation has been tried, but there is no better understanding with them than there was four years ago, in fact the breach is wider. A little more conciliation would throw the whole power into the hands of a few factious individuals, who have not the sense to wield that power were it given to them. Were the proper authority exercised Lower Canada would soon be tranquil. Page 99

January 31, Quebec. Aylmer to Colonial Secretary (No. 13). Corrects an error in his dispatch of 28th April, 1834, respecting the estimated amount of compensation to the Ursuline nuns of Quebec for lands in their Seignory of St. Croix, of which they were deprived in consequence of erroneous survey. The amount should have been £3091 10s. instead of £3023 5s. Further investigation shows that the nuns are only entitled to £2246 14s. 9d, for which a warrant has been issued. 104

February 2, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 14). Sends answer from Reid, Commandant at Grosse Isle quarantine, which he hopes will be found satisfactory. The difficulty of dealing with complaints of misconduct, but had there been any real grounds, the commercial bodies so deeply interested would have complained. No representations of this kind have reached him, on the contrary he believes that the present regulations give general satisfaction. 107

Enclosed. Reid to Craig. Answer to complaint of Astle respecting detention at Grosse Isle. 110

February 7, Quebec. Aylmer to Colonial Secretary (No. 15). Transmits copy of petition from inhabitants of Quebec. The original petition is receiving the signatures and will be transmitted with similar petitions. 114

Enclosed. Petition of the inhabitants of Lower Canada. 116

February 7, Quebec. Aylmer to Hay (private). Has sent a copy of a petition from the Constitutional Association and sends newspapers containing it and a curious petition from the disaffected party, which was to have been kept secret. In spite of all the efforts of the disaffected, the people cannot be made to believe that they are unhappy and oppressed, they are ready enough to vote for their leaders and to sign petitions but farther they are not prepared to go. 130

February 9, Quebec. Aylmer to Colonial Secretary (No. 16). Transmits Quebec Almanac for 1835. 132

February 20, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 17). Sends statement of the expenditures incurred for the Indian department in Lower Canada and Upper Canada from 1st January to 30th September, 1834. 134

Enclosed. Statements for Lower Canada. 136, 140

For Upper Canada. 138, 142

February 23, Quebec. Aylmer to Colonial Secretary (No. 18). Opening of the local legislature and election of Papineau to be Speaker. Sends copy of his speech. 144

Enclosed. Speech at opening. 145

February 23, Quebec. Aylmer to Colonial Secretary (No. 19). Had reported the opening of the local legislature and the allowance of the election of Papineau. His seditious language both within and without the House of Assembly has led the most respectable to ask if his election should not have been disallowed. Enters into details of his reasons for confirming so objectionable a person in the Speakership. The seditious character of his speeches outside of the Legislature; he has repeatedly violated the rules of the House established to preserve decorum in the debates, but as the House has taken no notice of these violations the head of the Executive Government cannot be supposed to know anything of the matter. Instead of his election to the Speakership being negatived, which would have appeared to have been directed against the House as well as against the individual, he should have been proceeded against according to law but for the excited state of public feeling and the existing jury law, which rendered hopeless the expectation of a verdict of

1835.

guilty against Papineau or one of his party. Additional reasons given at length for confirming Papineau's election. Page 150

February 27, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 20). Sends schedule of dispatches received. 163

Enclosed. Schedule. 164

February 27, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 21). Has received dispatch that he (Aberdeen) has been appointed Colonial Secretary. 167

March 6, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 22). Transmits addresses from the Legislative Council and Assembly, which latter does not confine itself to the topics in the speech from the Throne, to which the address is an answer, but introduced many extraneous subjects. How this irregularity was dealt with. 169

Enclosed. Address from the Legislative Council. 172

Address from the Legislative Assembly. 177

March 6, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen. Has received circular, with copy of report and minutes of evidence before a select committee to inquire into the military establishments and expenditure in the colonies. Has directed the heads of each military department to prepare a distinct report. Now sends the reports from (1) the Commissiary general; (2) the deputy Adjutant general; (3) the deputy Quarter Master General; (4) the Military Secretary; (5) the deputy Inspector General of Hospitals. These reports follow. 185

Enclosed. Recapitulation of the annual pay, &c., namely :—

1. Commissariat	£	13,884	7	8
2. Adjutant General		3,099	11	3
3. Quarter Master General		1,612	1	4½
4. Military Secretary		4,519	18	5½
5. Medical		2,240	17	3½
6. Chaplains		853	11	11
7. Ordnance		11,841	3	11½
8. Engineer		4,211	15	4
9. Indian		3,912	11	10
	£	46,175	19	1

194

Routh to Airey. Report on the reduction made on the expenditure for the Commissariat since he took charge. 195

Statement showing the annual savings. 202

Statement by the deputy adjutant general. 204

Summary of the ordinary business of the Adjutant general's office. 208

Statement of the deputy Quarter Master General. 211

Return showing the duties, &c., of the clerks in the Quarter Master General's department. 214

Explanation of the duties performed in the same department. 215

Report of the duties of the military secretary's department, with an account of the expenditure. 220

Report of the military medical department. 227

Estimate of the medical staff. 230

Various statements. 231 to 241

GOV. LORD AYLMER, 1835.

Q. 221—2.

1834.
July 12, Montreal. Viger (Mayor of Montreal) to Craig. Report of steps taken on the out break of cholera.

July 12, Montreal. Meeting of the City Council of Montreal.

July 16, Sorel. Paynter for Aylmer to the Mayor of Montreal. This and the two preceding enclosed in Aylmer to Aberdeen, 18th March, 1835.

1835.
March 7, Quebec. Aylmer to Hay (private). Imprisonment of the collector of customs at Quebec for an alleged violation of the privileges of the House of Assembly; the determination of that body to assume control of every individual in the province. Will in a short time submit the affair officially for Aberdeen's consideration. Jessop (the collector) has submitted the case to the commissioners of Customs for instructions. Has postponed decision as to granting the amount asked for by the House of Assembly which assumes the right to an unlimited expenditure of the public money for its own purposes without check from the other branches. Had sent a message to the Assembly to provide for the repayment of £31,000 recently issued from the military chest. No effort has been made to consider the subject of the contingent expenses of the judges and public officers whilst the members of the Assembly are clamorous for an advance on account of their own expenses. The new House of Assembly in fact exceeds the old House in violence, but the people are perfectly tranquil, although the emissaries of the disaffected endeavour to create alarm in Britain of the most fatal consequences unless their grivances are redressed. A bill of supply for the present year is out of the question. Page 245

March 12, Quebec. The same to the same. The Session of the Legislature may be said to have closed, most of the members having quitted their posts, on the pretext that he had refused to grant their demand for £18,000 on account of their contingent expenses. Hopes to send an official account of the affair but meanwhile sends newspapers. Papineau takes a conspicuous part in the debates with, if possible, increased violence. The state of the province requires the interference of the Imperial Parliament. Is sending his aide de camp Capt. McKinnon to give the Colonial Secretary full information on the subject. 249

March 14, Quebec. The same to the same (private). When the Assembly passed the 92 resolutions it was supposed the affairs of the province had reached a crisis. The event has not justified the expectations, for the report of the committee of the House of Commons renders it doubtful how the question at issue will be disposed of. Fortunately the present Legislature not only adopted the 92 resolutions but added some still more pungent, so that doubts of their intentions might be removed from the mind of members of the House of Commons. Sends newspapers containing accounts of meetings. The Constitutional Associations proposed to send agents to represent the state of affairs. The public papers show that the members having abandoned their posts he was under the necessity to prorogue the Legislature. The ostensible motive was his alleged refusal to give an advance of £18,000, but it was well known that the majority came to Quebec determined not to apply themselves to the business of the country, their only object being to obtain money for contingencies and to adopt the 92 resolutions. It is almost useless to call together the present House of Assembly: even if the members obeyed it would only be to heap fresh insults on His Majesty's Government

1835,
and on every public man or public body opposed to their views. Unless the Imperial Parliament interferes, he begins to fear that the English speaking portion of the population will take the law into their own hands. Page 301

March 14, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 24). Substantially the same as the private letter to Hay of 12th March. 251

Enclosed. Schedule of documents in relation to the contingent accounts of the House of Assembly. 255

The documents enclosed included the contingent accounts of the Assembly. 257

March 14, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 25). Transmits address from the Assembly on the state of the province. 287

Enclosed. Address from the Assembly signed by Papineau, complaining of grievances and asking for redress. 289

March 16, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 26). Transmits memorial from Willan for remuneration for loss of his office as Law Clerk to the Assembly. 305

Enclosed. Memorial. 306

Documents in support of the memorial. 310

March 17, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 27) Transmits memorial from Charles Secretan. 315

Enclosed. Memorial complaining of the conduct of the collector of customs. 316

March 18, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 28). Sends remarks on address from the House of Assembly to the King in so far as it concerns his own administration. 324

Enclosed. Petition from Assembly, copied at page 289.

Statements of appointments to offices of emolument made by Aylmer from the beginning of his administration to 1st March, 1835. 346

Report of the steps taken by the Mayor of Montreal on the outbreak of cholera. 357

Meeting of the City Council of Montreal. 360

H. Paynter, for Aylmer, to the Mayor of Montreal in answer to his letter of 12th July, 1834. 365

March 19, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 29). Had prorogued the House and sends copy of speech. His desire to continue the session was defeated by the action of the members. 369

Enclosed. Speech on prorogation. 371

March 20, Quebec. Aylmer to Hay. Introduces Capt. Mackinnon who has been sent to furnish information. Affairs in the Legislature have been brought to such a condition as to require the interference of the Imperial Parliament, the constitution of Lower Canada being in abeyance. Sends copies of Neilson's *Gazette*. Neilson has been appointed to go to London to support the petition of the Constitutional Association. Will send by the New York packet a dispatch on the financial affairs of the province. 374

The same to Aberdeen. Introduces Capt. Mackennon, who will supply information respecting the province. 376

March 23, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 30). Asks for authority to defray the expenses of Capt. Mackinnon (Mackennon elsewhere) out of the land and timber fund. 378

March 30, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 31). Transmits financial returns of the province and certain public institutions. 380

Enclosed. Statement of the net revenue and expenditure of Lower Canada for 1834. 385

The statement is divided into various accounts from page 380 to 400

Receipts by the Trinity House, Quebec, for the decayed pilots' fund, Quebec. 401

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For the same fund, Montreal. Page 402
Local revenues levied and appropriated for Quebec. 404
The same for Montreal. 406

Gov. Lord Aylmer, 1835.

Q. 222—1.

1834.
October 24, Quebec. Respective Officers to Craig.

November 13, Quebec. Airey to Commissioner of Crown lands.

1835.
January 22, Quebec. Felton to Military Secretary.

February 4, Quebec. Respective Officers to the same.

February 5, Quebec. Airey to Felton. This and the four preceding are enclosed in Aylmer to Aberdeen, 9th April, 1835.

February 14. Unsigned from the Colonial office to Aylmer giving an account of the anxious desire to ascertain the proper remedy for the state of political feeling in the lower province and notifying the fact of the probable arrival of the commissioner. Page 118

February 23, Quebec. Order of the Assembly to Jessopp.

February 25, Quebec. Jessopp to the clerk of the Assembly.

February 28, Quebec. The same to Aylmer.

February 28, Quebec. Craig to Jessopp.

March 2, Quebec. Jessopp to Aylmer. This and the four preceding are enclosed in Aylmer to Aberdeen, 11th April, 1835.

April 3, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 32). From the state of the finances it will be impracticable to carry on the ordinary operations of government unless there is some efficacious measure of relief. The question of settlement discussed at some length. 1

Enclosed. Statement of revenue and expenditure for the administration of justice. 16

Revenue and expenditure of Lower Canada from 1825 to 1834. 18

Net public revenue of Lower Canada after deducting the proportion for Upper Canada. 20

Expenditure by Great Britain on account of military services in the Canadas. 22

Speech of the Speaker of Assembly on presenting the money bills to the Lieut.-Governor. 24

April 4, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 33). Has investigated the cause of the Board of Trade of Quebec petitioning against the order regulating the practice and fees of the Vice-Admiralty court. The Board still desires the change; in preferring the petition they were not actuated by any political motive; recommends the prayer of the petition. 29

April 6, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 34). Transmits statements of receipts and expenditures of the casual and territorial revenue and of the Crown Lands and licences to cut timber. 31

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Enclosed. Statement of receipts on account of casual and territorial revenue for three months to 31st March. Page 32

Statement of receipts on account of Crown lands and licenses to cut timber. 33

April 6, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 35). Sends return of the average price of agricultural produce and wages during 1834. 34

Enclosed. Market prices in 1834. 35

Price of labour in 1834. 36

April 9, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 36). Transmits correspondence of the military secretary and the commissioner of Crown lands with the officers of Ordnance at Quebec with reference to a small portion of land near the fortress of Quebec, which the Board of Ordnance desires to have for military purposes. The sacrifice that this would involve owing to the value of the land. He questions the expediency of acquiring the land at the cost of £7,000. 37

Enclosed. Airey to the Commissioner of Crown lands. 40

Respective officers to Craig, civil secretary. 42

Plan of ground. 44

Felton to the Military Secretary. To obtain an account of the full value of the lands to be acquired. 45

Airey (Military Secretary) to Felton. The value of the lands, £6,850 sterling. 47

Respective officers to Military Secretary furnishing the alleged value of land near the fortress. 49

Plan of ground arbitrated on in 1831. 51

April 10, Quebec. Aylmer to Hay (private). Had suggested placing the judge of the St. Francis district on an equal footing as regards salary, with the other judges. The growing importance of the district; the services of the present judge. Asks him to use his influence to carry out his suggestion. 52

April 11, Quebec. The same to Aberdeen (No. 37). Gives a statement of the case of the Collector of Customs of Quebec, who declined to supply information to the Assembly except on the order of the Lieut. Governor; his imprisonment. Asks for instructions. 54

Enclosed. Order of the Assembly to the Collector of Customs to make a return of vessels entering the port of Quebec with passengers in 1834. 62

Jessopp, Collector of Customs, to Clerk of the Assembly. He is not authorised to furnish information except through the governor. 63

The same to Aylmer. Reports his having been served with a warrant to answer to the Assembly for declining to make the return asked for. 64

Craig to Jessopp. The Governor approves of his course. 66

Jessopp to Aylmer. Reports his imprisonment in the common gaol. 67

April 14, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 39). Transmits letter from the Chief Justice and puisné judges, complaining of the hardships suffered by them from the non-payment of their salaries. 77

Enclosed. Letter from the Chief Justice, &c. 78

April 15, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 38). Transmits memorial from the Attorney General complaining of the hardships to which he is exposed owing to non-payment of his account with Government. 68

Enclosed. Memorial of Ogden, Attorney General. 69

April 15, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 40). Transmits bill to authorise counsel to address jurors in behalf of prisoners in capital cases and report of the Attorney General by whose advice he had reserved the bill. 81

Attached. Remarks on the reservation of the bill, criticising unfavourably the course of the Attorney General. 82

Enclosed. Copy of the bill. 84

Report of the Attorney General. 86

April 15, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 41). Acknowledges receipt of dispatches of which he sends schedule. 93

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Enclosed. Schedule. Page 94

April 20, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 42). Sends schedule of dispatches received by the Halifax February mail. 95

Enclosed. Schedule. 96

April 27. Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 43). Sends schedule of dispatches received since the 20th. 98

Enclosed. Schedule. 99

April 27, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 44). Transmits memorial from Mdme. D'Eschambault for pension granted to her on 19th May, 1829. Applications already made have proved unfavourable owing to the fund on which it was charged being no longer available. Argues that this is an error. 102

Enclosed. Memorial. 106

Correspondence previously copied.

April 30, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (private). Delayed writing till he could report what effect was produced by the appointment of a commission but it seemed to take the disaffected party by surprise, so that they had not time to mature their plans, believes they will throw every obstacle in the way. Does not see how they can do otherwise, for if they consent to an investigation their falsehoods and exaggerations must come to light. The result of a previous examination under circumstances highly favourable to their cause, shows this and a close investigation on the spot will make manifest the absence of all real ground of complaint. It is probable they may seek to quarrel with the commissioner and their newspapers are already showing symptons of this. The Constitutional party and moderate men French and English are much pleased and gratified at the appointment. Thanks for the approval given to his public conduct which may have the effect of stopping the abuse of the disaffected when they see that it has failed to draw on him the displeasure of His Majesty's Government. There is a degree of frivolity in the very rancour of the disaffected which renders it harmless if met with calmness. 113

April 30, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (private). Received letter announcing the appointment of Gale to the Bench, and desiring that a French Canadian lawyer should succeed Kerr on the bench. Had made arrangements but could postpone them till further instructions without inconvenience to the public service. States the arrangement he had made which had given general satisfaction. The characters of the persons selected, the changes that could be made. 127

May 4, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 45). The cause of so many being settled at Gaspé without any legal title is that many could get no formal location and took unauthorized possession of land they are willing to pay for provided they were exempt from the payment of fees. Unauthorized occupation exists at Gaspé but not to the extent represented by Crawford and whatever its extent it grew to that during Crawford's own agency, not from his fault but as the result of legislative measures. The character of the occupants whose pursuits in the fisheries made the cultivation of the soil a subordinate occupation so that they did not attach so much importance to the permanent possession of the land. Criticism of Crawford's statements. 131

1835. Quebec. Aylmer to Hay. No land has been taken up for John Whitcher. A grant of 500 acres each was made to William Whitcher, senior, and Charles Whitcher by order of Bathurst in 1815. 137

May 6, Quebec. Aylmer to Hay. There is no record of a grant of land to Lieut. James McDonald from 1762 to 1796 when the Crown lands were granted in free and common soccage nor is there any order or application in his favour in any other department. 139

May 7, Quebec. The same to Aberdeen (No. 46). Has received dispatch approving of Gale's appointment to the Bench; in answer to Spring Rice's dispatch Gale

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was born in Florida when it was part of the British dominions, so that he is to all intents and purposes a British subject. His father rendered essential service and was civil secretary to Sir Robert Prescott. His anxiety to make recommendations of fitting subjects and to allow no circumstances to interfere with the fair pretensions of the French Canadian portion of the bar. Page 141

May 7, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 47). Dispatch received after long delay; laid it before the Executive Council, when it was decided to call the Legislature together as speedily as possible, in case the Royal Commissioner should arrive before the meeting. Shall arrange the meetings so that the Commissioner may have had time to acquire on the spot a knowledge of the concerns of the province before putting himself in communication with the House of Assembly. Thanks for the approbation of his official conduct. The foul attacks made on him in the House of Commons in support of the charges of the House of Assembly, whilst from his situation he is condemned to silence. Asks His Lordship's opinion as to the expediency of petitioning both Houses of Parliament for protection against the calumnies of the House of Assembly. 144

May 8, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 48). Sends remarks on Hay's letter to Reid respecting the British American Land Company. The proposed method of payment is not liable to serious objection. It appears just that the St. Francis block should be surveyed at the expense of government for reasons given so far as regards the exterior of boundaries, but it is different with the interior survey marking the land out in blocks to suit the company. The directors appear to take it for granted that government would assume the expense of the interior survey, but this is not shown in any official or other document which has reached the local government and this should be cleared up soon, as the expense must be considerable. In the meantime the commissioners have been recommended to proceed with the interior survey at their own convenience leaving the question as to who is to bear the expense to be settled hereafter. Transmits copies of communications which have taken place between the Commissioners of Crown Lands and Commissioners of the British American Land Company. Secretary Stanley does not appear to have considered the claim of the land company for five per cent additional to cover the deficiency in the superficies of the land. 148

Enclosed. Peter McGill Commissioner for the land company to Felton. Submits a plan for survey of the land in the district of St. Francis. 154

Davidson, Assistant Commissioner of Crown lands, to Peter McGill. Remarks of Aylmer on the plan for surveying the block of land in the district of St. Francis, acquired by the British American land Company. 158

May 13, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 49). In reference to two reserved bills, recommends that one respecting agricultural societies should be left to its own operation, the other for the trial of contested elections should be disallowed. 161

Enclosed. Report by Ogden, Attorney General, on the bill for the encouragement of agriculture. 163

Report by Ogden, Attorney General, on bill respecting contested elections. 165

May 16. Quebec. Aylmer to Hay. The inquiry of Michael Colletan for the papers necessary to obtain a sum of money in possession of his son who was drowned at Montreal has been attended to. 167

Enclosed. Report of Buchanan, emigration agent, on the application of Colleton (Colletan in letter; called also Collison). 168

Account of expenditure, &c. 170

May 19, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 50.) The amount of the stationer's bill has been paid to the Commissary general to be placed in the Military chest. Forwards requisition for stationery for the present year. 172

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Enclosed. Requisition for stationery. Page 174

Memorandum to accompany the requisition for stationery. 177

May 26, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 51). Sends schedule of dispatches received by the Halifax April mail. 179

Enclosed. Schedule. 180

May 27, Quebec. Aylmer to Aberdeen. No one of the officials is to blame in respect to the arrears due by Caldwell, as these had been regularly reported and Caldwell called upon for payment. The rent is payable yearly, not quarterly as fixed by Bathurst's dispatch. Caldwell is confident he can pay the arrears before the next meeting of the Provincial Legislature. 183

May 29, Sorel. Aylmer to Aberdeen (private). Has received dispatch that Amherst is appointed Governor-in-chief of Lower and Upper Canada. His belief that such an appointment would be made. The attacks on his character rendered him (Aylmer) unwilling to give up the governorship until their truth was disproved; that having been done he is now at the disposal of the King. 186

Enclosed. Aberdeen to Aylmer (private). It is decided that Amherst should go to Canada as Governor-in-chief; he is to sail probably in a fortnight. He will, it is hoped, be successful in settling differences, if there is any spirit of fairness in the discontented; if he fail, Government shall be acquitted before the whole world. The desire to make the appointment agreeable to his (Aylmer's) feelings. If he desire to make a change Spring Rice had intimated his disposition to transfer his services; if a change does not accord with his views he would be prepared to recommend his receiving a mark of His Majesty's favour. 190

Aberdeen to Aylmer. Had addressed a dispatch to Amherst announcing his appointment to be Governor General of Upper and Lower Canada. The object of the appointment will be intelligible when the communication to Lord Amherst has been read and will explain the motives which at first sight might appear to reflect unfavourably on his (Aylmer's) administration. 193

June 5, Quebec. Aylmer to Hay. Has sent copies of the journals of the Council and Assembly. 194

June 6, Quebec. Aylmer to Grant (No. 53). Has received notice that he (Grant) has been appointed to the colonial office. Shall do all in his power to forward the object of Amherst's appointment. 195

June 8, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 54). Transmits certificate of the burial of Pierre LeVallée and his wife. 197

Enclosed. Certificate of the burial of Peter LeVallée. 198

Certificate of the burial of the widow LeVallée. 199

Jnne 15, Quebec. Aylmer? (to Aberdeen?) Discusses the question of the refusal of collector of Customs to furnish information to the House of Assembly except through the Governor. 58

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1835.

January 21, Quebec. Secretan to Civil Secretary. Enclosed in Aylmer to Glenelg 25th July, 1835.

April 6, London. Amherst to Hay. Sends list of persons going with him in the "Pique" frigate. Page 367

April 6, London. Amherst to Aberdeen. Asks for such a sum as may be thought fit for the furtherance of the object of his mission. 368

1835.
April 18. Montreal. Moffatt to Felton.

May 6, Quebec. Ogden to Craig. Both enclosed in Aylmer to Glenelg, 22nd August, 1835.

May 7, Downing Street. Unsigned to Amherst giving a sketch of the advice submitted to the King. The nature of the commission; the gratification it would be to the writer and his colleagues if he (Amherst) would retain the office of Governor of Lower Canada, uniting it with that of Commissioner. Page 369

May 16, London. Amherst to Hay. Finding trouble about duties if he attempted to reland certain articles, he proposes to bring ashore only his own effects. 375

May 27, Quebec. Secretan to Military Secretary. Enclosed in Aylmer to Glenelg 25th July, 1835.

June 9, Quebec. Aylmer to Grant (No. 55). In reference to letter from Brydore relating to the establishment at Grosse Isle, sends report from Reid commandant of the quarantine station there. The public authorities are fully impressed with a sense of the inconvenience and delay to which persons are unavoidably subjected on arrival and no avoidable restrictions are imposed on them, in fact the public authorities have had to contend against representations from Quebec for further restraint. Individual cases of hardship may occasionally occur but any partial relaxation of the regulations must be attended with weighty responsibility. 200

Enclosed. Reid to Craig Report on the cases of the "British Tar" detained at Grosse Isle with measles on board, in answer to Brydone's complaint. 203

June 11, Quebec. Aylmer to Grant (No. 56). Sends statement of receipts and expenditure of the clergy reserve commissioners. 207

Enclosed. Statement. 208

June 12, Quebec. Aylmer to Grant (No. 57). Transmits "Blue Book" for 1834. 209

June 13, Quebec. The same to Secretary of State (No. 58). Had intimated to Simon Fraser the decision of Stanley as to his remuneration for land resumed at the Chute à Blondeau. 210

June 16, Quebec. The same to Grant (No. 59). After negotiations with J. Bell Forsyth on behalf of associations an agreement has been entered into, subject to approval, for the purchase of waste lands. Description of the land and its situation relative to the St. Francis block as shown by the map. 212

Enclosed. Memorandum of a proposed arrangement between Aylmer and Bell Forsyth, acting for himself and others. 219

Plan. 226

June 19, Quebec. Felton to Commissioners of British American Land Company. Enclosed in Aylmer to Glenelg, 22nd August, 1835.

June 23, Quebec. Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 60). Has received notice that his administration of the affairs of Lower Canada is to be considered as terminated but with no instructions as to how the public service is to be carried on in consequence; will conduct the current business till he shall receive further instructions. Differs as to the interpretation of Aberdeen's dispatches from that of Glenelg, as he considered they contemplated his resuming the governorship after Amherst's mission was accomplished. This belief has been strengthened by a letter from Amherst in which he says that during the short duration of his mission he would endeavour to adjust differences so as to remove impediments to the satisfactory exercise of his (Aylmer's) government. This is to explain his surprise at being informed of his removal. Believes in the regret expressed by Glenelg for the removal and his disavowal of any design to convey censure on his public conduct. A letter to Aberdeen may remove from his (Glenelg's) mind any sentiment of regret for notifying the recall. The promise that he (Aylmer) was to

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receive a mark of the King's favour ; will it be realized ? The propriety of fulfilling the promises for the vindication of his character. Page 227

June 24, Quebec. Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 61). Sends for information of the Secretary at War, letter from the Respective Officers with two statements of the emoluments received by Elliot as arbitrator on the Rideau canal with the date of his appointment. 236

Enclosed. Respective Officers to Airey. Respecting Elliot's services as arbitrator on the Rideau Canal. 237

Statements showing the payments made to Elliott. 239

Statement showing the sums due to Elliot. 240

June 25, Quebec. Aylmer to Hay. Has sent the journals of the Legislative Council and Assembly from 1831 to 1834. 241

June 28, Quebec. The same to Glenelg (No. 62). The question of the mode of paying for Crown lands having been referred to the Executive Council, it is recommended that no change be made in the existing system. 242

Enclosed Report of a committee of the Executive Council on the disposal of Crown lands. 244

June 30, Quebec. Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 63). Sends copy of letter from the Commissioner of the British American Land Company that the agreement for the purchase was in Halifax currency. Asks that the pleasure of His Majesty's government be made known, there being no stipulation to that effect in any communication hitherto received. 247

Enclosed. Moffat to Felton. The reason for holding that the Crown lands were to be paid for in currency. 251

July 1, Quebec. Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 64). Sends half-yearly return of the sales of the clergy reserves. 253

Enclosed. Account of clergy reserves sold from 1st January to 30th June. 254

LOWER CANADA.

ACCOUNT of Clergy Reserves sold between the first day of January and the 30th day of June, 1835, inclusive.

Township.	Part of Lot.	Lot.	Range	Acres.	To whom sold.	Date of sale.	Price per acre.	Amount.
						1835.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Barnston	S ½	19	1	109.2	James C. Peasley	Jan. 1	6 0	32 17 0
"	W ½	7	2	100	Hon. James Baxter	" 1	8 0	40 0 0
Bolton	W ½	4	4	100	George Geddings	" 1	7 6	37 10 0
Dunham	E ½	14	5	150	Robt. Small	" 1	12 6	93 15 0
"	S W	14	5	25	Alex. Riddler	" 1	12 6	15 12 6
Eaton	E ½	2	5	100	Jos. Sawyer, Jr.	" 1	6 0	30 0 0
Granby	S E ¼	9	3	50	James Barr	" 1	5 0	12 10 0
Grantham	N E ½	19	4	100	John Lockey	" 1	2 9	13 15 0
Kensey	S W end ¼	17	4	50	Thomas Johnson	" 1	5 0	12 10 0
Shipton	N E ½	15	2	100	John Smith	" 1	5 0	25 0 0
"	N E ½	19	3	100	Heman Bangs	" 1	5 0	25 0 0
Simpson		25	4	177	Nathan Barlow	" 1	4 0	35 8 0
Stanstead	E end ¼	14	5	50	James Williamson	" 1	7 0	17 10 0
"	E ¾	4	7	150	Horace Stewart	" 1	5 8	42 10 0
"	W ½	16	10	100	Ebenezer Hutchens	" 1	6 0	30 0 0
Wickham		7	2	40 7	Curtess Barlow	" 1	7 6 5 0	16 15 0
Hull	E side	15	1	101	James McConnell	Feb. 6	7 6	37 17 6
"	W side	15	1	89	Chs. Duvey or Davey Day	" 6	7 6	33 7 6
Onslow	S ½	16	7	100	Richard Davis	" 14	5 0½	25 4 2
"		18	4	240	Philemon Wright	Mar. 12	7 6½	90 10 0
Litchfield		3	6	163	Bap. Barnard	" 14	6 3	50 18 9
Grenville	N ½	1	9	100	Barney Notty	" 17	1 3	6 5 0
Clarendon		28	5	200	James Hastings Kerr	" 17	5 0	50 0 0
Hull	N ½	25	14	100	Robt. Dailey	April 15	5 0½	25 4 2
"	N ½	26	14	100	Owen Dailey	" 15	5 0½	25 4 2
Bolton	W end of E ½	18	12	50	John Powell	" 18	5 6	13 15 0
"	S end of W ½	18	12	50	John Taylor	" 18	5 6	13 15 0
Compton	W ½	2	7	100	Alfred Carleton Parker	" 18	8 0	40 0 0
"	E of S ½	23	5	85	Holles Smith	" 18	7 6	31 17 6
"	E ½	25	8	100	Jos. Baeley	" 18	7 6	37 10 0
Shefford	N end ¼	12	5	50	David E. Emery	" 18	5 0	12 10 0
Shipton		5	15	127½	Thomas Steel	" 18	5 3	33 9 4½
Stanstead	N E ¼	4	7	50	Francis House, Senr.	" 18	6 6	16 5 0

Wickham	N W ½	7	7	100	Patrick Smith	"	18	2 6	12 10 0	
"	S E ½	7	7	100	Matthew McAdams	"	18	2 6	12 10 0	
Granby		11, 25	4	400	Charles R. Ogden	May	5	5 0	100 0 0	
Stukeley		6, 13, 20, 27	7	1,600	Chs. R. Ogden	"	5	5 0	400 0 0	
"		4, 11, 18, 25	8							
Newport	E ½	18	1	4,400	Charles R. Ogden	"	5	4 0	880 0 0	
"		19, 20, 21, 22, 23	1							
"		24, 25, 26, 27, 28	1							
"	E ½	18	2							
"		17,19,20,21,22,23	2							
"		24, 25, 26, 27, 28	2							
Shefford		3, 10, 17, 24	1	3,200	Charles R Ogden	"	5	3 0	480 0 0	
"		1, 8, 15, 22	2							
"		6, 13, 20, 27	3							
"		4, 11, 18, 25	4							
Onslow		25	4	200	Philemon Wright	June	12	7 6½	75 8 4	
Grenville	S ½	5	8	100	Adam Simmeton	"	12	1 3	6 5 0	
"	N ½	5	8	100	Oliver Moor	"	12	1 3	6 5 0	
Westbury		5	2	100	Dr. Joseph Skey	"	12	4 0	40 0 0	
Bulstrode	See A	10	1	39	Jos. Pellerin	"	24	4 0	7 16 0	
"	B	10	1	27	Amable LeBlanc	"	24	4 0	5 8 0	
"	C	10	1	44	Alexis LeBlanc	"	24	4 0	8 16 0	
"	D	10	1	67	Charles Houle	"	24	4 0	13 8 0	
"	E	10	1	47	Jean Tourigny	"	24	4 0	9 8 0	
"	F	10	1	3	Lament Heon	"	24	4 0	0 12 0	
				13,841	Acres.				£2,783 11 9	

QUEBEC, July, 1835.

WILLIAM B. FELTON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

1835.

July 1, Quebec. Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 65). Transmits half yearly return of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Lower Canada. Page 257

Enclosed. Returns.

Executive Council. 258

Legislative Council. 260

July 2, Quebec. Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 66). Transmits detailed statement of receipts and expenditure on account of Crown lands and licenses to cut timber; statement of receipts for the same and receipts for the casual and territorial revenue, all from 1st January to 30th June. 264

Enclosed. Statement of receipts and expenditure. 265

Statement of receipts on account of Crown lands and licenses to cut timber. 268

Statement of receipts on account of casual and territorial revenue. 269

July 3, Quebec. Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 67). Sends schedule of dispatches received since 26th May. 270

Enclosed. Schedule. 271

July 4, Quebec. Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 68.) Reports the death of Dessaulles, a member of the Legislative Council 274

July 4, Quebec. Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 69). Sends copy of statement of the expenditure for the Indian Department. 275

Enclosed. Expenditure for the Indian Department. 276

July 6, Quebec. Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 70). Has appointed Hayne to conduct the business of the British American Land Company in the province. His qualifications and remuneration. 278

July 8, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 71). Refers to dispatch of the 18th of March, as an answer to the charge against him of culpable indifference towards the ontbreak of cholera. Shall bring the whole subject personally before His Majesty's government. 281

July 11, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 72). In answer to questions respecting reserved bills, sends schedule of fees received by the Attorney General and Secretary of the province, which are not in excess of the duties performed. The objectionable principle involved in the bill affecting notaries and the fees to public officials. Suggests a fixed salary to be given to the Attorney General and Secretary of the province instead of fees. 284

Enclosed. Return of the gross and net amount of fees for the last three years to the Attorney General. 293

The same for the Secretary of the province. 294

July 13, Quebec. Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 73). Sends certified copy of the proceedings of the Executive Council from the 1st January to 30th June. 295

July 14, Quebec. British American Land Company to Felton. Enclosed in Aylmer to Glenelg, 22nd August, 1835.

July 20, Quebec. Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 74). Sends schedule of dispatches received by the "Halifax," June mail. 296

Enclosed. Schedule. 297

July 21, Quebec. Civil Secretary to Secretan.

July 22, Quebec. Secretan to Governor-in-chief. Both enclosed in Aylmer to Glenelg, 25th July, 1835.

July 25, Quebec. Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 75). Cannot make a full report on Secretan's case as that individual refuses to furnish a copy of his letter to the Secretary of State. Sends copies of other documents from Secretan to show how little consideration need be given to his representations. 298

Enclosed. Documents relating to the case of Secretan. 300 to 304

July 27, Quebec. Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 76). Sends copy of the will of the late Mr. Douglas and other documents relating to the estate. 305

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1835.

Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 77). Reports that of the two sets of the works of the Record Commission presented to Lower Canada a part is deficient and asks that the deficiency be supplied. Page 306

Enclosed. Mountain to Craig. Transmits letter from Montreal repecting deficiency in the set of works issued by the Record Commission, which had been received by the Montreal Library. 307

Holmes to Mountain. Gives list of the volumes deficient in the set of the Record Commission's publications as received by the Montreal Library. 308

Skey to Craig. The same deficiency has been found in Quebec as in Montreal. 310

August 5. Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford that no new land company can be erected till a report on the state of the province is received. 217

August 15, Quebec. Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 78). Agrees with Aberdeen as to the steps to be taken to prevent injury to tenants on the land adjudged to His Majesty on condition that the censitaires entitled to receive free grants of their possessions in the hitherto disputed territory in free and common soccage shall renounce all claims on Chandler and Lozeau or any other person for defect of title. 312

August 17, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 79). Has received dispatches by Halifax July mail according to annexed schedule. 314

Enclosed. Schedule. 315

August 22, Quebec. Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 80). Transmits copy of correspondence between the Commissioner of the British American Land Company and the Commissioner of Crown lands with report of the Attorney General as involving one of the heads of the agreement with the land Company. The extent of the Company's claim. Aylmers's interpretation of the extent of their title; his objection to their claim which would invest them with power to eject all occupants of Crown lands. He holds the terms of the agreement to be clear as to the extent of the purchase. 317

Enclosed. Moffat to Felton. Asks that a supplementary list be prepared of lands in the counties of Sherbrooke, Shefford and Stanstead in possession of the British American Land Company, so that they might state to persons seeking lands the extent of their possessions. 320

Felton to Commissioners of British American Land Company. Has referred the question to the law officers of the Crown. The agreement contains no expression of an intention to transfer to the company any conditional right possessed by the Crown. 322

Ogden, Attorney General, to Craig. Report on the claim of the British American Land Company. 326

August 22, Quebec. Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 81) Transmits letter from the Commissioner of the British American Land Company with a claim for interest on which he does not consider himself competent to decide. 333

Enclosed. British American Land Company to Felton. Progress of public works; hopes that there will be no objection to the company taking up the land according to the payment made for these works. Proposes, as Government makes a charge of five per cent for interest, that the company should make a similar charge for its disbursements for public works. Asks him to bring this before the governor. 337

August 28, Quebec. Aylmer to Gosford. Enclosed in Aylmer to Glenelg, 13th November, 1835.

August 29, Knowsley. Stanley to Glenelg. Cannot speak positively but believes the Crown Lands were sold to the British American Land Company in sterling money. The price was founded on Aylmer's report and if his letter gave the value in curency the sale was in the same. 249

August 31, Quebec. Gosford to Aylmer. Enclosed in Aylmer to Glenelg, 13th November, 1835.

1835.

September 6, Argyll House. Aberdeen to Aylmer. Enclosed in Aylmer to Glenelg, 26th October, 1835.

October 8, Unsigned to Gosford. On the reasons given by Aylmer for reserving the bill relating to Notaries as it appeared to infringe the rights of the Attorney General and Secretary of the Province. Page 287

October 26, London. Aylmer to Glenelg. Sends copy of letter addressed to him (Aylmer) by Aberdeen. 340

Enclosed. Aberdeen to Aylmer. Had no desire to recall him or to make Amherst governor, his wish being to make Amherst only commissioner, but he was afraid the factions might persuade the Assembly to hold no communication with the commissioner so that Amherst might find himself in the country without any constitutional authority; it was therefore considered prudent to invest him with the character of governor. Had he felt warranted in recalling him (Aylmer) he would never have appointed a commissioner but have instructed his successor. He (Aylmer) could not bring things to a satisfactory conclusion yet he was blameless and had been exposed to the most unmerited obloquy. His (Aberdeen's) course of conduct with relation to public officers. Although Amherst would only be a short time in Canada, yet he (Aylmer) would probably feel his situation so irksome as to desire to return home; it was under this persuasion that he obtained leave from Peel to submit his name to the King for some mark of favour. 341

November 7. London. Aylmer to Glenelg. Submits observations on the conversation which took place at the interview. Takes up the report of the committee of the House of Commons and discusses it at some length. 345

November 13, London. The same to the same. Had written to Gosford about arrears of salary due him but was informed that his instructions did not contemplate any steps respecting arrears before communicating with the Assembly. Transmits copies of his letter and of Gosford's answer and also statements by the Inspector General of arrears due to him as governor-in-chief and to his civil secretary. Has been compelled to draw on his private fortune to defray official expenses; the loss of interest on this is a hardship of which he would not have complained had he been continued in office, the other officials being in the same condition but his administration having closed he looks to the equity of government for payment of the arrears. 357

No date Unsigned to Aylmer that the arrears cannot be promptly paid, the Treasury having no funds at their disposal for such payment. 360

Aylmer to Gosford. Requests that steps may be taken for payment of the arrears due to himself and his civil secretary. 362

Gosford to Aylmer. His inability to pay the arrears before he (Aylmer) leaves the province. 364

Statement signed by the Inspector General of salary due Aylmer. 365

Salary due Craig. 366

December 24. Unsigned to Aylmer in answer to that of 7th November. 352

Gov. Earl of Gosford, 1835.

1835. **Q. 223.—1.**

January 30, Indian Stream. Petition of the inhabitants of the township of Drayton or Indian Streams territory.

March 13, Indian Stream. Memorial of the Council of the Indian Streams territory.

April 18, Washington. Vaughan to Forsyth.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1835.

April—June 8. Report by Captain Hayne.

Copy of Governor Badger's message. This and the four preceding enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 15th September, 1835.

June 29, London. Gosford to Grey. Sends list of suite. Page 1

July 1, Hereford. Mittimus for committal of Luther Parker. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 15th September, 1835.

July 13, London. Gosford to Glenelg. Sends other names to be added to those of his suite already sent. 2

July 13. Badger to Forsyth.

July 22, Washington. Forsyth to Vaughan.

July 23, Indian Stream. Petition of inhabitants of Indian Stream territory.

July 26, Washington. Vaughan to Forsyth.

July 29, Washington. The same to Aylmer.

August 5, Indian Stream. Inhabitants of Indian Stream territory to Fletcher.

August 12, Sherbrooke. Fletcher to Craig. This and six preceding enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 15th September, 1835.

August 26, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 1). Had taken over the office of governor from Aylmer and been sworn in. An extraordinary *Gazette* contains the usual proclamation of the assumption of office and the commission to investigate grievances. 3

August 31, Quebec. The same to Aylmer. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 3rd September, 1835.

September 3, Quebec. The same to Glenelg (No. 2). Transmits correspondence with Aylmer respecting the payment of the arrears of his salary and of that of his civil secretary. Dispatch received. 5

Enclosed. Two enclosures previously copied.

Gosford to Aylmer. His instructions do not contemplate the paying of any arrears before communicating with the House of Assembly. 9

September 3, Quebec. The same to Glenelg (No. 3). Has summoned the Legislature to meet on the 27th October. Did not call the Legislature earlier on account of the harvest. 11

September 12, Quebec. Walcott to Moore. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 15th September, 1835.

September 15, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 4). Transmits documents showing the impatience of the ngeighbouring States to settle the boundary a in manner as embarrassing as inconclusive. The attempt of New Hampshire to establish jurisdiction over a tract of country forming part of the disputed territory, always claimed by Great Britain, which he supports by quoting an Act passed in 1829, by which the portion of territory now in dispute was included in the county of Sherbrooke. The claim set up by New Hampshire. Sends a plan to show more clearly the position of the township of Drayton claimed by New Hampshire. Origin of the raising of the claim by New Hampshire. 13

Enclosed. Plan of the territory in dispute. 22

Petition of the inhabitants of the township of Drayton or Indian Stream settlement for protection against the encroachments of New Hampshire. 31

Memorial of the Council of the Indian Stream Territory to John Moore, M.P.P. 34

Report by Captain Hayne of the cause as given by himself why Luther Barker (Parker elsewhere) complained to the state of New Hampshire

1835.

against Enos Rowell, and the steps taken by New Hampshire in consequence. Page 36

Vaughan to Forsyth, United States Secretary of State. Calls attention to the conduct of New Hampshire in exercising jurisdiction in the disputed territory. 39

Copy of Governor Badger's message to the Legislature of New Hampshire respecting the Indian Stream Territory. 42

Badger to Forsyth. Sends on the part of New Hampshire statement respecting Indian Streams territory. 53

Forsyth to Vaughan. Sends statements of the alleged rights of New Hampshire to the possession of Indian Streams territory. 56

Vaughan to Forsyth. The unsatisfactory nature of the letter from Governor Badger. The decision of the King of the Netherlands was in favour of Great Britain. No mention is made of redress to be given to Rowell. 59

The same to Aylmer. Reports the state of the question of the disputed territory of Indian Streams. Instead of redress to Rowell the United States Secretary of State has requested the release of Parker. The impatience of Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire to obtain the construction they put on the terms of the treaty threatens to be productive of frequent causes of complaint. 64

Petition of the inhabitants of Indian Streams Territory. 67

Inhabitants of the Indian Streams Territory to Judge Fletcher, Sherbooke, respecting the encroachments of New Hampshire. 71

Mittimus for the committal of Luther Parker. 73

Walcott to Moore. Sherbrooke letter received; the case of the inhabitants of Indian Streams Territory has received attention. 75

Fletcher to Craig. Reports the circumstances connected with the arrest and detention of Luther Parker. 78

September 23, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. Has not been able to see Caldwell who is absent. Nothing particular has occurred. Hopes the Legislature will meet in good humour. Admiral Cockburn sails for Halifax. Anxious for dispatches; is afraid the line pursued by the Lords will make a longer session than was calculated on. People appear to be satisfied with the period he has fixed for the meeting of the Legislature. 81

September 29, Quebec. The same to Grey. Introduces A. C. Buchanan to whom he has given six months leave of absence owing to his ill health. 82

October 3. Quebec. The same to Commissary General. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 17th October, 1835.

October 3, Quebec. The same to Glenelg (No. 5). Reports that leave of absence has been given to A. C. Buchanan on account of ill health. Under the peculiar circumstances a warrant for his salary was authorized to be issued, but the contingencies, payment for which was also asked, were not paid. Sends copy of his answer and asks instructions respecting the payment of only a moiety of the salary when absent, if that is to be enforced in Canada, as until now it had only been enforced in the case of the customs officers. 83

Enclosed. Walcott to Buchanan. The Governor-in-chief has granted him leave of absence on condition that he leaves on his return in March, unless he has obtained additional time from the Colonial Secretary. In several of the British dependencies by instructions from the Colonial Office, public officers on leave are only entitled to draw a moiety of their salary. 86

October 5, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 6). Sends schedule of dispatches received by the August Halifax mail. 91

Enclosed. Schedule. 92

October 6, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 7). Sends statements of receipts on account of the casual and territorial revenue and of sales of Crown lands and licences to cut timber. 94

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835.

Enclosed. Statement of receipts on account of casual and territorial revenue. Page 96

The same on account of Crown lands and license to cut timber. 97

October 12, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (confidential). Has sent, under another cover, memorial from W. L. Mackenzie. Sends copy of Mackenzie's letter to him and answer. Copy of letter to Colborne accompanies this. 98

Enclosed. Mackenzie to Gosford. Complains of delay of justice equivalent to a denial of it. Randall died, but could never obtain a fair trial. Had received a letter from Hume that he had handed to him (Gosford) a report of a Committee of Assembly ; a copy of the appendix was sent to His Lordship at Quebec. The principal complaint of the people of Canada is that the Legislative Council prevents them from remedying grievances, that even handed justice cannot be obtained, and that the government is inefficient All this the British Cabinet knew before appointing a commission which appears to be only to delay a remedy. His belief that no attention would be paid to the wrongs of Canada by any ministry, either Whig or Tory; will wait with patience for the remedy which no British ministry can prevent. Suggestions to the Assembly of Lower Canada. 100

Gosford to Mackenzie. Has received his letter and the papers respecting Randall, but must decline discussing the affairs of a province whose government he does not administer. Had a conversation with Hume, chiefly about Upper Canada. 105

The same to Colborne. Mackenzie has transmitted a memorial respecting the case of a Mr. Randall. He (Gosford) of course declined to enter into the affairs of a province he did not administer but to save delay he had forwarded it. 107

October 17, Quebec. The same to Glenelg (separate). Sends copy of communication to the Commissary General, respecting the supply of fuel, which owing to his late arrival is much more expensive than it would be at the summer rates. Has made an arrangement with the Commissary General which he wishes the Treasury to sanction. 109

Enclosed. Gosford to Commissary General. To supply wood, coal and sperm oil to Government House for which he would be responsible till the decision of the Treasury shall be received. 111

October 26, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 8). Has received dispatches by the September Halifax mail according to annexed schedule. 112

Enclosed. Schedule. 113

October 27, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. Sends printed copy of speech at the opening of the Legislature. So many written copies are required for the Colony that he has not been able to get one for the Colonial Office previous to the departure of the mail. Had thought it most politic to offer to both Houses the contingencies rather than to wait for the Assembly to ask for them. There are other reasons which he will send in detail. 115

October 28, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 9). He is trying to ascertain if incongruous offices are held by one person and for this purpose has obtained a return which contains fewer cases than he had anticipated ; shall give all of them full consideration. The steps he is taking to remedy the evil of members of the Executive Council holding offices incompatible with that position. Enters into details of the manner in which he dealt with members of the Council holding such offices. 117

Enclosed. Return of all persons holding more than one office under Government in Lower Canada. 123

November 12, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 10). Transmits copy of the speech with which he opened the Legislature, the addresses in reply and his answers. 128

Enclosed. Speech at opening. 131

Address of the Legislative Council. 156

Answer. 162

1835.
Address of the Legislative Assembly. Page 163
Answer. 183

November 13, Quebec. Gosford to Grey. Calls attention to a deficiency in the public documents and asks that a full set of instructions should be sent. 185

November 14, Quebec. The same to Glenelg (No. 11). Sends a return of the titles of the bills passed by the Assembly of Lower Canada. The address of the House of Commons applies only to bills originating in the House of Assembly and rejected or altered by the Council. Has prepared in a similar manner those originating in the Council, which were rejected in the Assembly. 187

November 14, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. Regrets that the arrears should have been paid to Buchanan, as it was the painful duty of Government to refuse all such payments pending negotiation with the House of Assembly. The rule that only a moiety of their salary is to be made to officers absent from duty on leave is universal, and Buchanan will, therefore, be entitled to only one half of his salary until he shall resume his duties. 188

December 12. Unsigned to Gosford. Has received information of the infringement by New Hampshire on the disputed territory between that state and Lower Canada. Summary of the state of affairs. The continuous occupation by the British of the territory in dispute; instructions given to protest against the proceedings of New Hampshire. His Majesty's Government are confident that this remonstrance will be effectual But if New Hampshire persist it will be impossible to avoid a recurrence to the more vigorous measures which alone can preserve the integrity of the British territory. Anxious as His Majesty's ministers have been to avoid any step which might hazard the good understanding which happily exists between Great Britain and the United States, they cannot permit British subjects to be molested by the authorities of neighbouring states. 24

December 26. Unsigned to the same. Has received returns of members of Council holding more than one office. It would be premature to express an opinion on the return, but approves of his course. 122

1836.
February 7, Downing Street. Unsigned to the same. Speech at opening of the Legislature received. Approval of his explanation to the Legislature and of the gratification at the spirit of the addresses. 129

GOV. EARL OF GOSFORD, 1835.

Q. 223.—2

1835.
November 14, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. Covering letter in Q 223-1.
Titles of bills passed by the House of Assembly of Lower Canada and rejected or altered by the Legislative Council. Page 188
Titles of bills passed by the Legislative Council and rejected or altered by the Assembly. 221

November 16, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. Introduces the Bishop of Juliopolis who has lived for some time near the Red River. 228

November 16, Quebec. The same to Grey. Introduces the Bishop of Juliopolis. 229

November 16, Quebec. The same to Glenelg (No. 12). Sends return of the persons appointed and retired from the civil service between 20th November 1834, and 17th April, 1835. 230
Enclosed. Return of pensions and retired allowances. 231
Return of persons appointed to a salaried office during the same period. 233

November 17, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 13). Had assured the Assembly that the bill to enable counsel to address the Jury on behalf of prisoners charged with

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1835.

capital crimes would be confirmed as soon as possible. Asks that the order of confirmation may be forwarded without loss of time. Page 236

November 17, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. (No. 14). Transmits copy of resolutions on the subject of appointing an agent should the bill passed not become law. 239

Enclosed. Resolutions on the subject of an agent. 241

The same in French. 246

November 21, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. (No. 15.) Transmits copy of resolution on which an address was founded expressing the desire to know if any answer had been received to the address relative to the inexpediency of annexing the district of Gaspé to New Brunswick. 251

Enclosed. Address to know if any answer has been returned to the adddress on the inexpediency of uniting Gaspé to New Brunswick. 253

Message of Gosford to the Assembly. The address and documents were duly forwarded. 255

November 27, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. (No. 16). Has been unable as yet to get any information of the person mentioned in the French document and has at last had a notice inserted in the official gazette. 256

November 28, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 17). In accordance with order the appellant in the appeal case of Meiklejohn and Sir John Caldwell has paid the Attorney-General the sum of £318 17s 6d, the costs of the appeal, and that this has been paid into the hands of the Commissary General. 258

November 30, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 18). Transmits copy of statement by Doucet, a notary, of the affairs of the late Charles Maisenholder. Death of John Maisenholder. A new power of attorney required. How a settlement of the estate could be made. 260

Enclosed. Account by Doucet. 262

December 5, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (separate). Transmits letter from Goulburn to Besserer, which the latter thought contained an acknowledgment of a doubt as to the title to Grande Isle in the St. John River, which might have been the source of much inconvenient discussion with the United States, and which, therefore, Besserer had sent to him (Gosford). 264

Enclosed. Goulburn to Besserer. Grande Isle is not within the limits of New Brunswick; even if it were, parts of it have been occupied by Acadian settlers and Bathurst would not feel at liberty to make a grant prejudical to their interests. 266

December 7. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 19). Sends return of the comparative number of emigrants arriving annually in the province since 1829. 268

(The return is in the printed correspondence, page 336 verso.)

December 7, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 20). In reference to the resignation of Heney as law clerk of the Assembly, the House by a resolution of the 13th has appointed Etienne Parent to be his successor. In this case the forms of procedure have been disregarded. The Assembly has had the right to appoint all its own officers except the Sergeant-at-arms, the Clerk of the House and the law clerk. The first two were nominated by the Executive without reference to the House, in the case of the third a blank commission was sent and filled up with name of the man most acceptable to the House, so that the appointment is virtually in the Assembly, but by the appointment of the law clerk without reference to the Executive, the Assembly asserts its exclusive right to appoint that officer with the others. Having no desire to raise an unprofitable discussion, he had not interfered with the House. Asks for instructions should the House insist on the exclusive right to appoint the Sergeant-at-arms and the Clerk of the House. 271

December 8, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 21). Reports the cause of arrears on Crown lands arising from various reasons. The loss is not so much as appears as from the improvements the price has increased sufficiently to cover the arrears. 278

1835.
December 12, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 22). A lot of land was entered on the land roll in name of Benjamin Harrison, a commuted pensioner who died before the settlement duties were performed, so that the land reverted to the Crown, although not actually resumed. There is no legal objection to His Lordship acceding to the application of Mrs. Harrison, and in the meantime nothing shall be done with the land in question. Page 281

Enclosed. Licence of occupations for services, to Private Benjamin Harrison. 283

December 14, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 23). Has taken under his superintendence and control the Indian department in Lower Canada. Transmits an estimate of the probable expenditure of both provinces for next year. Only a small portion of the Indian presents was received this year when the transit was easier and the expense less than at the present time. The first instalment was forwarded at once but from the non-arrival of the remainder the Indians in Lower Canada suffered severe disappointment and in several instances distress. Many had come to Quebec and whilst waiting consumed the provision they had made for their return. So long as there was a prospect of receiving supplies he refrained from taking steps to purchase, but when there was no longer hope he ordered the Commissary General to purchase such articles as could be obtained in the province. Hopes this will be approved of. So long as the system of giving presents continues they should be sent earlier than has been the case. 287

Enclosed. Estimate of the probable expenditure for the Indian department in the Canadas from 1st April, 1836, to 31st March, 1837. 291

List of pensions in Lower and Upper Canada. 292

December 15, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 24). Sends schedule of the dispatches received by the October Halifax mail. 293

Enclosed. Schedule. 294

December 24, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (separate). Sends report from the Solicitor General respecting the property left by two individuals of the name of Haas. 296

Enclosed. O'Sullivan to Walcott. Report respecting the property of the brothers Haas with documents. 298

December 28, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 25). Transmits memorials from Mr. and Miss Heath, two of the children of the late Willian Heath, a lieutenant in the York Chasseurs. Mr. and Miss Heath believe they are entitled to a pension. 300

Enclosed. Memorial on behalf of John Heath respecting his late father's pension. 302

Memorial on behalf of Miss Mary Heath to have the commissariat instructed to pay the pension to which she is entitled as being on the compassionate list. 304

December 28, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 26). Transmits resolutions passed by the Legislative Council relative to the expediency of constructing a railway between Quebec and St. Andrews in the Bay of Passamaquoddy in New Brunswick. The project originated in that province; four deputies are in Lower Canada to engage support in which they have been successful. The advantages it would be to the provinces and to the West Indian Colonies and it would augment the trade with the Mother Country. The preliminary work that is being done; a petition in course of signature in its favour. The facilities that will be given by the Legislature of Lower Canada. 305

Enclosed. Resolutions of the Legislative Council respecting a railway to St. Andrews on the Bay of Fundy. 310

The same of the Legislative Assembly. 312

December 28, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 27). To anticipate exaggerated statements respecting occurrences in Montreal, sends copy of advertisement calling a meeting to raise a body of 800 volunteers. Believes it would not be prudent to make the matter of importance; it originated with Adam Thom,

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the object being to cause intimidation in Montreal and to create an impression on the commissioners and in Upper Canada. The meeting called for the 12th did not proceed to business on that evening; but on the 16th about 300 people met and passed resolutions that it was expedient to form a volunteer corps of 800 effective men. The Solicitor General advised that it should not be interfered with, so long as it did not infringe the law and that although the press was nourishing excitement the agitators had failed of their object. Transmits copy of address and of the answer expressing disapprobation of the measure and his determination to maintain the public tranquillity. Does not know the result, the answer being only sent off this day. (Dated 1838 through error). Page 314

Enclosed. Memorial of Dr. Arnoldi and others, of Montreal, asking that the Governor would sanction the formation of the British Rifle Corps. 320

Answer by Gosford that he cannot sanction the formation of the British Rifle Corps for reasons given. 323

December 29, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 28). Sends the annual report on emigration. Calls attention to the decrease during the year. 325

Enclosed. Report of the chief agent for emigration 326

Buchanan to Aylmer on the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence. 340

December 29, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 29). Forwards letter from Voyer to the Secretary at War to be transmitted to that department. 347

December 30, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 30). Transmits memorial from the widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Mackay for a pension. Although a decision has already been given, yet renews the application on the ground of Lieut.-Colonel Mackay's important services. 348

Enclosed. Memorial from Mrs. Mackay for a pension. 353

Extract from general order of Prevost on the services of Mackay. 356

1856. February 10, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. Under the circumstances Gosford's conduct is approved in the case of the appointment of the law clerk until the King's pleasure should be known, but the matter of form may become serious, and the Assembly make further encroachments on the King's prerogative; although there may be no means of enforcing the right, it is not probable the Assembly would avail itself of the powers derived from the constitution to defeat His Majesty's privileges conferred by the same constitution, He is to call the attention of the Assembly to the subject and ask the reason for the deviation in the case of Parent. He may suspend the apparent title to appoint a law clerk, but without waiving any right that may appear to be vested in His Majesty. Should a vacancy occur in either of the two offices, he is to adhere to the usages formerly observed, and if the Assembly should object, he is to ask for their reasons. 275

February 20, Downing Street. Unsigned to the same.. Has received dispatch respecting the proposed railway to St. Andrews. It would be premature in the present state of information to express any opinion on the subject, but His Majesty's government will be anxious to assist any scheme which promises to benefit His Majesty's subjects on the North American continent. In respect to the passage of the railway over the disputed territory no steps should be taken without the previous concurrence of the States interested. 308

March 1, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. Correspondence has taken place between the Under Secretary for the colonies and the Treasury, the latter of which approves of his (Gosford's) purchases for the Indians in view of the peculiar circumstances. 290

March 2, Downing Street. Unsigned to the same. Transmits letters from the Secretary to the Paymaster General, by which it would seem that no arrears of pension were due to John Heath as son of the late Lieut. Heath, the pension having been transferred to other members of the Heath family. The necessary

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directions have been given that Miss Heath's pension be paid in the colony as it becomes due. Page 301

March 2, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. A pension cannot be paid to Mrs. Mackay from the Indian vote, and there is no other fund to which it can be charged. Is therefore obliged with regret to state that it is out of his power to depart from decision already adopted. 351

March 3, Downing Street. Unsigned to the same. Confirmation of the bill to enable counsel to address juries on behalf of prisoners in criminal cases. 238

PUBLIC OFFICES, 1835.

(Part 1 from page 1 to page 270; part 2 from page 271 to 543; part 3 from page 544 to 782.)

Q. 224.—1-2-3.

1834.

February 25, Foreign office. Palmerston to Vail. Enclosed in Backhouse to Hay, 21st January, 1835.

June 24, London. Application respecting colonization. Enclosed in Hamilton to Glenelg. 19th June, 1835.

September 17, London. Minutes of the Committee of the Ottawa Company. Enclosed in Ravenshaw to Hay, 29th January, 1835.

September 24, Washington. Mrs. St. Clair Clarke and Force to Rich.

September 24, Washington. The same to the same (a second letter). This and the preceding enclosed in Backhouse to Hay, 21st January, 1835.

October 18, Quebec. Routh to Coffin. Enclosed in Routh to Stewart, 9th January, 1835. A departmental order of the same date was also enclosed.

October 24, Dublin. Protest by the Board of the Association.

October 31, Dublin. Meeting of the Board. Both enclosed in Hamilton to Glenelg, 19th June, 1835.

November 26, Quebec. Extract from a letter dated as in the margin. Enclosed in Gould to Aberdeen, 16th January, 1835.

December 1, London. Rich to Vail.

December 2, London. Vail to Wellington. Both enclosed in Backhouse to Hay, 21st January, 1835.

December 8, Montreal. Extract from letter dated as in the margin.

December 9, Sherbrooke. Extract from report dated as in the margin. Both enclosed in Gould to Aberdeen, 16th January, 1835.

December 16, Toronto. Rowan to Coffin.

December 31, Quebec. Routh to Airey. Both enclosed in Routh to Stewart, 9th January, 1835. Account transmitted with this enclosure.

December 31, Montreal. Extract from a dispatch from the Commissioners of the British American Land Company. Enclosed in Reid to Hay, 9th February, 1835.

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January 7, Quebec. Petition from James McClelland. Enclosed in Fitzroy Somerset to Hay, 16th March, 1835.

January 9, Quebec. Routh to Stewart. Enclosed in unsigned letter to Stewart, 29th October, 1835.

January 9, Quebec. The same to the same. Sends documents relating to the Indian department. Page 229

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1835.

Enclosed. Routh to Coffin. Sends order embodying the views of the Governor. Trusts it will have the effect intended. Gives details of the change in the method of keeping the accounts that he intends to make. Page 232

Departmental order. A return to be filled up before the regular accounts can be completed to show Colborne the state of the stores. 235

Account of the Indian department. 239

Routh to Airey. Sends account of the expenditure of the Indian department to 31st March 1834. 242

Account. 245

Rowan to Coffin. Approves of the Commissary General's proposed system, and sends thanks to him for his suggestions. How the excess of issues of presents in response to requisitions is to be stopped. 247

Medals in store at Toronto. 251

January 10, Quebec. Account of the Indian department. Enclosed in Routh to Stewart, 9th January, 1835. (The date on the paper is that of the day following the letter).

January 12, London. Address from the House of Lords for a copy of the commission to Gosford to be Captain General and Governor-in-chief of Lower and Upper Canada. 4

January 16, London. Gould to Aberdeen. Sends extracts from letters received from Lower Canada, where affairs are approaching a crisis, Papineau playing there the part of O'Connell in Ireland. The mischief done by Hume and Roebuck and by the long correspondence held by the Colonial Office with Viger. Has a petition signed by 16,000 of the loyal inhabitants of Canada. Asks advice how most effectively to present it to the House of Commons. 333

Extract from a letter dated Quebec, 26th November, 1834. The return of an immense majority of men in favour of the notorious 92 resolutions. Reports the improper means resorted to and illegal practices in the west ward of Montreal for which the arch agitator Papineau was himself a candidate. Gives details of the elections for the city and county with descriptions. The attempt at the exclusive system has united all of British origin. English, Scotch and Irish, determined no longer to submit to the arrogant pretensions of egotistic demagogues. The use made by Mackenzie and Papineau of the assistance given by Hume and his satellite Roebuck. The effect on the writer of the attempts of the dominant party and the influence of Stuart's meetings and of the dinner given in his honour, with other dinners of the members of the constitutional party, of which a constitutional organization is about to be formed at Montreal and similar associations will be formed in every city and county in the province, so that equal rights may be secured. Strong measures demanded. 336

Extract from letter from Quebec dated 8th and 9th December, 1834, that an independent House of Assembly is being called. Attack by Papineau on the British American Land Company, but this may be the means of saving the country. 343

Extract from a letter dated 8th December, 1834, from Montreal. Reports the illegal proceedings at the polling in the West ward of Montreal. The views of the violent party are for revolution not reform. The provincial Executive is weak and unless the Imperial Government interpose with a strong and decided hand, it had better give up at once, so as to know the worst. They would then call on the neighbouring colonies for physical assistance. Papineau is as little of a man as of a gentleman as arrant a coward as he is a malignant libeller and traitor. The *Daily Advocate* has ceased to exist, all the mercantile community having withdrawn their support on its change of front; its staff has now joined the revolutionary journal the *Vindicator*. The destruction of the British American Land Company is one of their principal objects. 345

1835.
January 19, London. Gould to Aberdeen. Sends extract from a letter lately received from Montreal. Has left a newspaper at the Colonial Office with an address by Papineau to the electors of the West ward, Montreal. Page 348

Enclosed. Extract from a letter dated 8th December, 1834 at Montreal. On the unfortunate political position of Lower Canada and the influence of Papineau. 349

January 20, India House. Ravenshaw to Hay (private). Has learned that Colborne sent observations on the proposed Ottawa Company. Asks for an interview. 694

January 21, Whitehall. Lack to Hay. Sends remarks by the Lords of Trade on the complaints of the merchants of Gaspé. (1) Duties on goods for the fisheries, application must be made to the Legislature of Lower Canada. (2) The duty of 3d. a gallon on molasses imported has been already removed. (3) A Customs officer has been placed at Percé as an experiment, to find if that is more convenient than the situation complained of. 137

January 21, Foreign office. Backhouse to Hay. Sends copy of note with other papers from Vail, United States chargé d'affairs on behalf of Rich who asks for official interposition to obtain permission to transcribe papers relating to the American Revolution. The papers to be laid before Aberdeen for his opinion. 142

Enclosed. Application by Vail to the Duke of Wellington. 144

Rich to Vail. Sends list of papers of which copies are asked. 147

Mrs. St. Clair Clarke and Force to Rich. A documentary history of the American revolution is in course of preparation. Papers in London asked for to be embodied in the work. 148

The same to the same. Further respecting the papers of which copies are asked. 149

Palmerston to Vail. With every desire to meet the wishes of the United States Government the events of the revolution are too recent to allow of confidential communications being subjected to unrestricted inspection. If Vail is instructed to apply for any definite information connected with the history of the States whilst Colonies of Great Britain, Palmerston, will do his best to furnish it. 151

January 21, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury call attention to the delay by Caldwell in paying the £2,000 for which he was allowed to keep possession of Lauzon and ask that steps be taken to prevent delay in future. 207

January 26, London. Gillespie to Aberdeen. Anxiety about the political state of Lower Canada. Sends extract from a letter received that morning from a correspondent who may be trusted. 354

Enclosed Extract from a letter dated Montreal, 26th December, 1834. The excitement subsiding in the city, but the clique are trying to rouse alarm on the part of the Irish Roman Catholics as well as in the minds of the French Canadian peasanty. Details of the political state of affairs and the statements by the *Vindicator* intended to rouse prejudices in the minds of the French Canadians. 356

January 26, London. Gould to Aberdeen. The mail from New York leaving 1st January, has brought additional news from Canada. The change of ministry was just known. Aylmer had called the Legislature to meet on 27th January, whilst the French members had called a meeting for 6th December to concert measures, but these had not become known. It is believed that the Assembly would refuse to transact business with Government. 353

January 26, Admiralty. Dawson to Hay. There is no ship of war preparing for North America and it is not possible to say how soon there will be one. 8

January 27, London. Carter to Aberdeen. Transmits copies of report of the North American Colonial Association, presented at the general meeting on the 14th instant. 364

Enclosed. Fifth report. Account of its proceedings in relation to different colonial subjects. 365

1835.

January 29, India House. Ravenshaw to Hay. Sends paper to show what has passed between the proposed Ottawa Company and the Irish Association. Some agitation as is the fashion has been going on in Ireland on the subject. If he finds anything worth communicating he shall send it. Page 693

Enclosed. Minutes of the committee of the Ottawa Company. The proceedings as to amalgamation with the North American Colonial Association of Ireland with correspondence. 695

January 29, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The value of the stationery supplied to the Colonial Government was £111. 17. 2, which the Lords of the Treasury requested be repaid, they having caused it to be paid to the Comptroller of stationery. 208

January 30, London. Campbell to the same. There are two missionaries named Robertson employed by the Society, one at Bridgetown, N.S., the other at Stanbridge, Lower Canada, a letter was received from the former, dated 11th December and from the latter 5th November. Trusts it will prove that neither of these men was the person who behaved so infamously at Liverpool. 762

January 30, London. The same to the same. Has received letter enclosing one from Leeds, missionary at Coteau du Lac, asking to retire on a pension of £100 a year. A letter of the same kind has been received by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Society will communicate with the Bishop of Quebec who will be asked to advise it on the subject. 764

January 30, Treasury. Stewart to the same. The sum of £31,000 having been paid from the military chest by order of Aylmer, on the ground of a dispatch from the Colonial Office the Lords of the Treasury request that a copy of the dispatch be furnished. 209

February 2, Dublin. Code of rules.

February 2, Dublin. Form of application. Both enclosed in Henchy to Hay, 2nd March, 1835.

February 2, London. Gould to Hay. Had called but had found him absent. The clique is evidently waiting to give an unexpected blow. They have advertised, warning emigrants that the British American Land Company has no title to the land, meaning no doubt that the House of Assembly will annul the agreement. The Company will require every assistance to force itself into operation. Has strong reason to believe that a secret mission has gone to the United States on behalf of the clique, namely, Chapman, former editor of the Montreal *Advertiser* and now Papineau's right hand man; he was patronised by Poulet Thomson and wrote on free trade in corn, his companion was Dr. Nelson, a regular Canadian radical. 375

February 3, London. Reid to Hay. Asks on behalf of the British American Land Company an interview with Aberdeen. 666

February 9, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. Cannot find who is acting for Kerr. The Lords of the Admiralty will make no appointment without a communication from Aberdeen. 9

February 9, London. Reid to the same. Sends note of the points to be brought before Aberdeen by the deputation, from the British American Land Company. 667

Enclosed. Points to be brought under the consideration of Aberdeen. 668

Extract from a dispatch from the commissioners of the British American Land Company to Reid. Reports that the unsurveyed tract of land in the County of Sherbrooke, will fall very far short of estimated quantity stated in the agreement. The importance of the company having the full extent of the property to which it is entitled as the knowledge of this property and the relation of the different parts must regulate the proposed improvements. Statement of the number of acres to be sold to the Company by the agreement entered into. The defects in the maps attached to the agreement.

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Calculations of the actual amount of land. Errors in the limits shown by the map and further calculations. Page 673

February 10, London. Ravenshaw to Hay. Time presses; if the Ottawa scheme is to be sanctioned it should be settled soon. Will call to consult him. 704

February 12, Dublin. Account current.

February 13, Dublin. Resolutions passed by the directors of the North American Colonization Association. Both enclosed in circular by Frew of 31st March, 1835.

February 13, War Office. Sulivan to Hay. Asks for a statement of the annual salary and emoluments of Colonel Elliott, arbitrator on the Rideau Canal, who has applied to receive his half pay with civil income. 322

February 14, Dublin. Prospectus of the North American Colonial Association. Enclosed in Henchy to Hay, 2nd March, 1835.

February 19, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. In reference to the dispatch by Aberdeen to Aylmer to authorise the payment of £31,000 from the military chest, it does not appear that previous sanction was granted by the Lords of the Treasury. The Lords of the Treasury owing to the inconvenience which may arise request that no further advances may be authorised. 210

February 20, Admiralty. Barrow to Hay. The average spring passage to Quebec may be from 7 to 8 weeks and as the first traders leave the Thames in the beginning of March, they meet with no obstruction from ice in the St. Lawrence. 10

February 20, London. Ravenshaw to the same. Infers that Colborne is favourable to the proposal to colonise the country between the Ottawa and Lake Huron. It is gratifying to find that Aberdeen is alive to the importance of forming a company with that object. Regrets that His Lordship before opening negotiations is inclined to refer to Canada for additional information. The favourable opinion of the company entertained in Canada. Sends printed paper of remarks on a plan of the same nature injurious to the interests of Canada. The disappointment to the people of Ireland who have long been looking for relief to this source. 705

Enclosed. Comparative remarks on two projected communications with Lake Huron, one in the direction of the Ottawa to Montreal, the other is by Lake Simcoe the shallow lakes and the River Trent to Lake Ontario. The advantages of the route by Lake Huron. 708

February 21, London. Gould to Hay. Chapman and Nelson have brought from the meeting of the clique a memorial which has been given to Roebuck. The projected attack on the British American Land Company. The memorial is no doubt in the same position in the House as the numerously signed petition he holds. The history and career of Chapman who has left Canada again in debt and after acting as Secretary to the Convention comes as delegate to Roebuck and Hume. Thought it well to acquaint the Colonial office with the moral value of this specious quack. 378

February 23, Dublin. Coghill to Aberdeen. A deputation from the North American Colonial Association intends to be in London by the 2nd of March. When can they have an interview? 476

February 26, London. Gillespie to Hay. Sends to be laid before Aberdeen extracts from letter from his friend in Montreal. If considered intrusive he will not send more but if any value is set on these extracts he will continue to furnish them. 380

February 26, London. The same to Aberdeen. Sends extract from letter on the state of public affairs received from Montreal, especially on the petition lately signed by the members of Assembly against the Land Company. The proceedings of the factious party were confirmatory of its intentions to overthrow the Colonial government, to unite the province to the United States or to declare its independence if aided by France which could be prevented had parliament time to inform itself of the manoeuvres of the party. 381

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1835.

Enclosed. Extract from letter dated 25th January, 1835, from Montreal. Representation of the political state of Lower Canada. Page 382

February 27, London. Gould to Gladstone. His associates believe it would be better to postpone the presentation of the petitions, the House of Commons being in such a state of excitement. The existence of petitions signed by 12,000 people against the 92 resolutions might be mentioned when Roebuck presents his petition. 387

February 28, Quebec. Extract from letter dated as in margin. Enclosed in Gillespie to Aberdeen 6th April, 1835.

February 28, Quebec. Resolution of the House of Assembly that if the bill passed by the House does not become law, Roebuck be requested as agent to the Assembly to represent the interests and sentiments of the inhabitants of the province. 37

February— Dublin. Memorial of the directors of the North American Colonial Association. Enclosed in Henchy to Hay, 2nd March, 1835.

March 2, London. Henchy to Hay. Coghill and the rest of the deputation are expected in the course of the day, and will lay the letter from Hay before the board on their arrival. Sends memorial without waiting for the signatures of gentlemen who have not yet arrived. Regret at being obliged to send the petition in so soiled a state. 477

Enclosed. Memorial of the directors of the North American Colonial Association, stating its objects; in case of these being approved of, hopes that immediate measures will be taken to begin operations in the course of the present season. 479

Prospectus of the association. 491

Code of Rules. 502

Form of application for shares. 511

Another prospectus with plan of settlement and other information. 544

Another form of application. 568

March 10, London. Letter on the Canadian question addressed to the *Morning Advertiser*. Deals with the question of grievances and criticises Papineau's address at considerable length. 395

March 10. London. Resolutions of the gentlemen proposing to establish a land company to be conveyed to the deputation of the Irish Association. The resolutions were to the effect that the entire control was to centre in the London Board, that no charge should be taken by the company, but their agents would be instructed to attend to public works for the employment of labourers; three gentlemen connected with Ireland to be admitted as directors of the London Company, and that the expenses of the Irish Association were not to exceed £200. 723

March 11, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. Transmits circular which the Board of Ordnance wishes to be distributed to all governors of colonies. 190

Enclosed. Circular respecting defences. 192

March 12, London. Article in the *Morning Advertiser* on the Canadian question. Remarks on the letter on this question published by the *Advertiser* on the 10th March. 408

March 12, London. Coghill to Hay. As suggested the Irish deputation had an interview with a deputation from the London gentlemen and they jointly applied for a large tract of land between the River Ottawa and Lake Huron. Their plans are so different from those of the London gentlemen that they cannot coalesce and have resolved to go on alone. The prospectus shows that the plan is to relieve the distresses of the poor differing from the Glasgow plan of 1821 and 1822 in not asking the land gratis. The London gentlemen are like other land companies who receive those only who can buy land from them. Sends letter to be submitted to Aberdeen 512

Enclosed. Coghill to Aberdeen. Official letter similar in its contents to the letter to Hay and of the same date. 514

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March 13, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury approve of the communication made by Aberdeen to Aylmer respecting the rent payable by Caldwell for Lauzon. Page 211

March 13, India House. Ravenshaw to the same (private). Sends copy of his ultimatum to the deputation from Ireland. Has an idea that they will agree to it. 721

March 13, London. ———— to the same. Had handed to the Irish deputation on Wednesday last, the ultimatum of the London company. Has no reason to hope the ultimatum will be assented to. Trusts that Aberdeen will give him another interview. 722

March 16, Quebec. Extract from a letter dated as in the margin. Enclosed in Gillespie to Glenelg, 9th May, 1835.

March 16, Horse Guards. Fitz Roy Somerset to Hay. Transmits petition from James McClelland, out pensioner from the North Mayo Militia, lately emigrated to Canada and found grants discontinued. He prays that his case may be considered, he having served 23 years. 108

Enclosed. Petition. 109

March 16, London. Gillespie to Gladstone. Asks that before the bill to alter the regulations of vessels conveying emigrants to the British North American provinces is introduced into the House of Commons, the nature of the proposals be communicated to the committee of the North American Colonial Association. 421.

March 18, London. The same to Aberdeen. Applies on behalf of the North American Colonial Association for an interview to present a petition relating to the court of Vice Admiralty, Quebec. Shall be glad to receive information on any change that may be proposed in the law regulating that court. 388

March 18, London. The same to Gladstone. Repeats the request that he would postpone the introduction of the bill to regulate passenger ships until there was an opportunity to consider the suggestions of the ship owners society and the North American Colonial Association. 422

March 20, Treasury. Brande to Hay. Has received dispatch respecting light houses in North America. The papers are before the Trinity House and the Ordnance for a report. The allowance to Sable Island will be renewed for two years, making £1,200 in all. 212

March 20, Admiralty. Dawson to Gladstone. As directed the Lords of the Admiralty will have a ship of war prepared to go to Quebec with Lord Canterbury. They desire to know the number of his suite. 11

March 23, London. Gould to Hay. Reports that Ripon will present the petition from Beauharnois, that signed by the smallest number but will not give notice till G. F. Young has presented his. The large petition from Montreal, signed by 11,171 persons, among whom are nearly 1,000 French names, has been left in the audit office for Aberdeen. Reminds Hay of the serious illness of Chief Justice Sewell. The situation is an important one and it is to be hoped that a briefless and almost beardless boy shall not be placed in so responsible a situation as was the case of Carter sent to Halifax. The late Attorney General, James Stuart, well deserves the appointment. 424

March 23, London. Bentham to Hay. Reports the death of D. Douglas, who fell into a pit for capturing wild bullocks. 765

March 25, Horse Guards. Fitzroy Somerset to the same. Everything in the way of reduction in Nova Scotia has already been done. The two staff appointments in Canada should be maintained. 111

March 27. Minutes of the Treasury respecting the Indian department. 253

March 28, London. Coghill to Aberdeen. The reluctance of the deputation to report to the Association the unwillingness of Government at present to entertain the proposal to purchase land in Upper Canada on which to settle emigrants, and has instructed him again to draw His Lordship's attention to this important subject. As there are objections to grant land in Upper Canada,

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asks that a grant be made in New Brunswick. Repeats what the objects of the Association are. Page 516

Enclosed. Abstract of the objects and plans of the British North American Colonial Association. 520

March 30, London. Gould to Gladstone. Notes that Roebuck is to move on Thursday to annul the Act of the British American Land Company, and to change the tenure of the land in Lower Canada, the seigniorial tenure being considered a grievance. The benefits conferred by the British American Land Company which had been formed at the urgent demand of the British population. 429

March 31, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. In respect to presents for the Indians for 1833, Parliament had only voted enough to enable them to send half of the requisition. The accumulations from former years enabled presents to be made up, the additions costing only £1,669 7. 6. A requisition has been received for 1835 and directions given for the distribution of the presents asked for. 214

March 31, Dublin. Circular by Frew, Secretary of the North American Colonization Association, defending the directors against the charge of forcibly retaining the funds. The desire of the directors for the dissolution of the Association in justice to the shareholders. 569

Enclosed. Resolutions passed by the directors on 13th February, 1835. 572

Account current of the directors with the shareholders. 577

March— London. Petition of merchants and others interested in the trade of British North America for a change in the regulations of the Vice Admiralty Court. 426

March (?) Letter in the Montreal *Gazette* on the Eastern Townships, criticism of the men who are agitating for a change. 414

March (?) London. Gould to Aberdeen. Transmits copy of petition from the loyal inhabitants of Lower Canada which was in course of signature at Quebec with copy of letter which accompanied it. Constitutional associations have been formed throughout the whole province, the loyal inhabitants having been goaded into taking this means of making known their grievances. There is little doubt that many petitions will arrive within a fortnight and it is hoped that some means will be used to make them public. All the intelligent part of the population repudiate any desire for a change in the constitution and ask only to be free from a Legislature composed of bigotry, ignorance and intolerance. 390

Enclosed. Extract from letter dated Quebec, 7th February, 1835. Copy of petition sent, the original of which will be forwarded when signed. Hopes Gould will direct attention to this as well as to petition in *L'Ami du Peuple.* The misrepresentations of the latter on which judgment should be suspended till they can be exposed. It is hard to advise what is best to be done, now that the Imperial Government had given up the permanent revenues of the Crown. 392

April 2, Glascow. Stewart to Ravenshaw. Enclosed in Ravenshaw to Grant, 30th April, 1835.

April 2, London. Ravenshaw to Aberdeen. Sends copy of letter from Shirreff, who was one of those who induced him to form a company, for the settlement of lands on the Ottawa. The disappointment of all those who take an interest in the subject at Government's delay. 725

Enclosed. Shirreff to Ravenshaw. A long statement on the subject of the colonization of the Ottawa. 727

April 3, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Sends documents respecting the Indian Department in the Canadas. 216

April 6, Admiralty. Dawson to the same. The 'Pique' has been appropriated for the conveyance of Gosford and his suite to Quebec. 12

April 6, Ordnance. Byham to the same. Sends return of tolls taken on the Rideau canal for the year ending 31st December, 1834 amounting to £2,830 16. 199

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Enclosed. Account of tolls. Page 200

April 6, London. Gillespie to Aberdeen. Sends extract from letter received from Quebec and asks for protection for the British population. Persons obnoxious to members of the House of Assembly dare not trust themselves abroad after dark or even in the daytime alone in by places. 433

Enclosed. Extract respecting the meeting of the Legislature, the choice of Papineau as speaker of the Assembly having been confirmed. Anxiety as to the instructions to be sent by the new ministry ; the evils caused by the timidity and vacillation of the Colonial Office. Without firmness on the part of the Imperial government a collision cannot long be delayed. Order by the Assembly to produce papers made on the Adjutant General without the intervention of the Commander-in-Chief and now the speaker has issued his warrant to bring the Collector of Customs to the bar of the House because he declined to furnish statements without the authority of the Governor-in-chief. He will no doubt be arrested. 434

April 7, Horse Guards. Hill to Aberdeen. Had received letter and newspaper, the latter containing correspondence between Aylmer and Stuart, late Attorney general. The most positive injunctions sent to Aylmer to abstain from taking notice of any appeal from Stuart of a hostile nature. 112

April 7, London. Gould to Gladstone. Hale, a relative of Lord Amherst, is a most upright man, but although supposed to favour the clique, they have frequently sent to examine the public chest and always counted the cash on such occasions. Brougham in his speech, must have forgotten that Caldwell, late Receiver General, was nearly connected with him by marriage. In the city article of the *Herald* will be found the cause of Roebuck's zeal. 437

April 8, Treasury. Freemantle to Hay. The bills to be drawn by Amherst which Aberdeen asks to be honoured should be treated like those relating to other foreign missions and dealt with in the same way. 257

April 8, London. Ravenshaw to Aberdeen. The determation of government not to establish more land companies. The evil consequences of delay to the country, to the colony and to capitalists. 742

April 13, Admiralty. Barrow to Hay. Desires to know the rank of the person who goes as a clerk with Gosford, so that it may be determined in which mess he is to be placed. 13

April 13, Admiralty. Dawson to the same. The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Amherst, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Canadas, and the person executing the duties of that office to be Vice Admiral. 14

April 18, Montreal. Extract from a letter, dated as in margin. Enclosed in Gould to Glenelg, 16th June, 1835.

April 20, Horse Guards. Fitzroy Somerset to Hay. Transmits petition of John Lowrie, late troop sergeant in the 1st Dragoon Guards, for a grant of land in Canada, he having served 26 years in the Army. 113

Enclosed. Petition from John Lowrie. 114

April 20, London. Reid to Hay. The agreement with the Colonial Secretary that the British American Land Company was not to pay the improvement moiety on the 20th March had not been advised and the commissioners had drawn for the amount and paid it over. Asks that the Receiver General be instructed to repay it. 682

April 21, London. Church to the same. Sends account for stationery to the Commissioner for which he asks payment. 766

Enclosed. Abstract of account of small stores. 767

The same of paper. 768

April 29, London. Baillie to Hay. Reports the steps he has taken to secure passages for the Indian chief and his companions. Asks that arrangements be made for the payment of the passages. 30

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Enclosed. Carter and Bonus send scales of victualling, &c. in answer to inquiry for Indians. Suggests a different system from that usually followed and offer to arrange it. Page 33

Scale A, of victualling for steerage passengers to North America. 35

Scale B, of victualling for second cabin passengers to New York. 36

April 30, Boston. Moore to Gay. Enclosed in Gay to Freeling, 9th June, 1835.

April 30, London. Ravenshaw to Grant. Asks for an audience to present a memorial from merchants and others of Upper Canada, complaining of delay to sanction a scheme for improving the navigation and settling the lands of the province. The memorial will put him in possession of the objects of the scheme in which he has taken a leading part for the last two years. 747

Enclosed. Memorial on the proposed Ottawa Association. 748

Stewart to Ravenshaw. Sends memorial to be presented to Aberdeen. The signers are men of the first standing and all are anxious his company should be established; hopes they will be able to go on next season. 754

Memorials from merchants of Bytown and others connected with the trade of Ottawa; copies of the signatures are attached. 756

April— Downing Street. Unsigned to Ravenshaw. He is mistaken in believing the establishment of land companies has been only deferred. There is no intention to establish land companies. 746

May 4, Downing Street. Unsigned to Ordnance Respecting circular of March, relative to defences. 194

May 6, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Transmits by orders of the Lords of the Treasury memorial from the Commissioners of Customs with papers respecting the committal to prison of the Collector of Customs, Quebec. Has any report been received? To be informed whether specific directions should be given in the case. Papers to be returned. 260

May 7, War Office. Sulivan to the same. Return wanted of the fees received by Lt.-Colonel Craig as civil secretary in 1832, 1833 and 1834. 323

May 8, Admiralty. Wood to the same. Transmits memorial from Kerr, late Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court praying for a retiring allowance. 15

Enclosed. Extract from Kerr's memorial. 16

May 8, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. In accordance with receommendation, the Lords of the Treasury have requested the Ordnance to supply the presents for the Indian chief and his companions and have authorised the issue of £200 to pay for the passage of these Indians to New York. 261

May 9. Quebec. Extract from letter dated as in margin. Enclosed in Gould to Glenelg, 13th July, 1835.

May 9, London. Gellespie to Glenelg. Sends extract from a letter written by a correspondent in Canada on the subject of contingencies of the Assembly. The British population must be protected in person and property or they will be harder to deal with than the inhabitants of French descent, who have received concession after concession until they demand that government shall be in one branch of the Legislature, only the House of Assembly, in which the Anglo-Canadian is not represented. The Legislative Council is the only branch in which the British population has any confidence and should that be made elective they would not submit to it. The British part of the population has more to complain of than the French Canadian, although it has some grievances also to complain of. 439

Enclosed. Extract from letter dated Quebec, 16th March, 1835. The dispersion of the Assembly on receiving Aylmer's message respecting the £18,000. Doubts if the painful situation of the officials would have been relieved even if the Assembly had received the amount. Spring Rice will have to receive authority from Parliament to replace the advance. Had he gone to the House in the first place he would not have added strength to

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the wild pretensions of the Assembly. What Aylmer should have omitted and what he should have said in his message respecting the £18,000. Enters into details as to the origin of the discussion respecting the contingencies. The average decennial amount of these from 1793 to 1832. How the deficiencies arose; other details and criticism of the governor's message, extending to a considerable length. Page 441

May 9, London. Gould to Glenelg. Has advices from Montreal to the 9th of April. Does not know if Messrs Neilson and Walker have arrived. Neilson left Quebec on the 3rd. 453

May 11, Ordnance. Byham to Stewart. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay 14th May, 1835.

May 12, War Office. Sulivan to Grey. Sends copy of letter from Lt. Colonel McDougall, 79th Foot, respecting two commuted pensioners in Canada who from wounds and injuries received in the service are unfit for work. Nothing can be done for them in the War Office, but suggests that Glenelg write on their behalf to the Governor to do what he can for them. 324

Enclosed. Information respecting privates Richard Power and Robert Hudgson, commuted pensioners. 325

May 13, Admiralty. Wood to Grey. The Lords of the Admiralty consider that the question of a pension to Kerr rests altogether with the Colonial Secretary, but Kerr's services do not entitle him to a pension. 17

May 13, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Transmits letter from the solicitor to the Treasury and Order-in-Council dismissing the appeal of desRivières against the Royal Institution in respect to the sum of £10,000; instructions should be sent to the Governor of Lower Canada to collect the sums of £130 12. 7. and £11 1. 4. from the parties severally liable. 263

Enclosed. Bouchier (solicitor of the Treasury) to Stewart. Report of the decision in the appeal case of desRevières *vs.* the Royal Institution with the apportionment of the costs. 264

May 13, Treasury. Baring to Hay. Has been directed by the Lords of the Treasury to make a special communication on the subject of the advance from the military chest for civil purposes made by order of Aberdeen. The Treasury must exercise a direct and undeviating control over the expenditure whether domestic or colonial. To maintain this just authority, it must be assumed that correspondence passed on the subject, otherwise a very dangerous precedent might be created. Gives a history of the case to show that this had been done although it was stated that no official record of this existed in the colonial office. 266

May 14, Lochrin. Haig to Company of Merchants. Enclosed in Maule to Hay, 8th July, 1835.

May 14, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Sends letter from the Ordnance that orders had been given to issue the presents directed to be made to the Indians. 269

Enclosed. Byham to Stewart. The Board of Ordnance had received letter of 9th May and ordered the presents to be prepared for the Indians. 270

May 15, Montreal. Extract from letter dated as in margin. Enclosed in Gould to Glenelg, 16th June, 1835.

May 15, London. Address of the House of Commons for copy of a dispatch from Spring Rice to Aylmer authorising him to pay officers of Canada out of money not appropriated for that purpose by the Legislature of Canada. 3

May 15, London. Carter to Glenelg. In accordance with request of the signers of the petition put into His Lordship's hands by Walker and Neilson, Alexander Gillespie, junior, has been appointed to cooperate with them. 454

May 18 Sydney C.B. Collector and Comptroller of Customs to Manners.

May 18, Pictou. Voonan, Collector of Customs, to Manners. Both enclosed in Strangways to Hay, 5th December, 1835.

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May 20, London. Roebuck to Glenelg. Has been appointed agent for the House of Assembly of Lower Canada: asks for an interview. Page 32

May 23, Treasury. Baring to Grey. Jessop, Collector of Customs at Quebec, having been released from prison by the prorogation of the Legislature, has resumed his duties. The Lords of the Treasury desire to obtain Glenelg's opinion as to the directions they should give to the officers under their orders; they have no objections to the Legislature at Quebec receiving any information they want respecting the revenue collected in the port. 271

May 26, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. The Lords of the Admiralty have received letter respecting fees charged in the Vice Admiralty Court at Quebec. The evil complained of will be remedied should the bill pass that is now before Parliament. 18

Enclosed. Opinion of counsel on the effect of the bill now before Parliament. 19

May 27, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. Were the instructions to transfer to the Ordnance naval buildings and storehouses now held by the Admiralty not intended to be limited to stations where Ordnance establishments existed? 201

June 5. Roebuck to Glenelg. Sends statement, as nearly as his memory enabled him, of what he said at their meeting. 38

June 6, Dublin. Coghill to Glenelg. Has been informed that government is unwilling to grant a charter for the incorporation of the North American Colonial Association to the surprise and disappointment of the directors. The work they have been engaged in to perfect a plan of emigration which they confidently hoped would have the support of the government. How emigration has hitherto been conducted the evils arising from which the Association could remedy and asks His Lordship's serious attention to the subject. 522

June 9, Falmouth. Gay to Freeling. A box addressed to Hay has been forwarded to the customs warehouse, London, which it will reach in about nine days. 770

Enclosed. T. W. Moore to Gay. Forwards box addressed to Hay to be forwarded and receipt acknowledged. 771

June 11. London. Bentham, Secretary of the Horticultural Society of London, to Hay. Three cases containing objects left by D. Douglas have arrived, John Douglas, his brother, is to attend and open the cases. Thinks it proper to inform him, in case he might wish to send anyone to be present. 772

June 15, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. Gosford, as Governor, &c., over the Canadas and maritime provinces appointed to be Vice-Admiral of the same. 21

June 15, London. List of articles received from the Horticultural Society. 773

June 16, London. Gould to Glenelg. Sends extracts from a letter dated 15th May received from Montreal. 455

Enclosed. Extract from a letter dated Montreal 18th April, 1835. It would be premature to criticise the policy of appointing a commission but the people would be agreeably disappointed if it should be productive of the good anticipated. The contest is between those who desire to sever the connection between Canada and the Empire and those who are determined to maintain it, so that no practical benefit is to be looked for. 456

Extract from a letter dated Montreal, 15th May, 1835. Conjectures as to the course that may be followed by Stuart, late Attorney General, after Aylmer leaves and on the reception given to Amherst by the Clique. Nothing short of a French Republic or the mere semblance of authority would satisfy the few noisy egotists who call themselves "la nation Canadienne." These few noisy men must not be considered when doing justice to the province. The danger of admitting the clique into the Legislative Council; it would be like the fox getting his nose in. Viger and Morin gave Spring Rice a list of those to be placed in the Council who were the most violent and reckless men in the province. Neilson and Walker now in London can give every information required. As Viger and Morin had

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the ear of the House of Commons, does not see the good of a commission. A governor of sound sense, a statesman rather than a lawyer, a man of decision rather than of talk is what is required. Arrival of ships and bustle beginning; agitation respecting the timber duties. The demands of the leaders of the Clique. Page 458

June 19, London. Roebuck to Glenelg. Regrets that his (Glenelg's) objections did not suggest themselves whilst they were conversing, as they might have been answered at once. Represents the views of the Assembly, which he has been authorised to do. The bearing which the petition from the Assembly had on the commission on grievances. How the commission would be received. State of parties in Canada. Complains that private agents unaccredited are to be listened to, whilst he is to be put off on a point of form. Private agents may say or do what they please but the House of Assembly are forbidden to give their agent any discretion and use him as a mere channel of communication. This will not conciliate the already excited people. 39

Enclosed. Note of the statement made by Roebuck to Glenelg. 47

Petition from members of Assembly with explanatory remarks. 59

Explanatory remarks. 71

(The petition and remarks are of such length as to prevent a proper summary.)

June 19, Dublin. Hamilton to Glenelg. Gives account of the origin of the North American Colonial Association and encloses documents to show its objects. The writer enters into minute details. 525

Enlcosed. Application respecting the colonization of lands on the Ottawa, with proposals for the formation of plans for carrying out the object of the promoters. 533

June 21, Limerick. Edward Sabine to Hay. He shall be happy to receive Douglas's papers. Is informed that there is also at the Horticultural society a packet of papers which he asks to be sent also. 776

June 22, Admiralty. Wood to the same. The "Pique" has been ordered to be fitted up for the conveyance to Quebec of Gosford, Grey and Gipps, proceeding on a special mission to Lower Canada. 22

June 22, Admiralty. The same to the same. Desires to be furnished with a list of persons by whom the commissioners to Quebec are to be accompanied. 24

June 23, Treasury. Stewart to Grey. Transmits copy of Rothery's report on the table of fees of the Vice Admiralty Court, Quebec. Their Lordships desire Glenelg's opinion. 273

Enclosed. Report by Rothery on the table of fees in the Vice Admiralty Court, Quebec. 274

June 25, London. John Sabine to Hay. Is sending a parcel of papers addressed by Douglas to his brother's care. Expects that a will of Douglas may be found among them which it is of importance should see the light, as property is turning up. 777

June 26. Unsigned to Wood. It is considered advisable that the vessel to carry Gosford to Quebec should bring back Aylmer. 26

June 29, Admiralty. Wood to Grey. In accordance with his letter; written by desire of Glenelg, that the "Pique" should bring back Aylmer after conveying the commissioners to Quebec, orders have been given to that effect. 25

June 30, Limerick. Edward Sabine to Mayer. Box received containing books and papers of the late David Douglas, with remarks. The carriage not paid although so marked. Paid the amount charged according to receipt. 778

June— Mayer to Edward Sabine. Sends a box containing the books and papers of the late Mr. Douglas and a brown paper parcel addressed to him (Sabine). 774

Enclosed. List of the books, &c. 775

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1835.

June—Downing Street. Unsigned to the Lord President of the Council. Sends proposed commission and instructions for Gosford to be submitted to the King in Council. Page 135

July 4, Edinburgh. Memorial from the Company of Merchants.

July 4, Edinburgh. Lauder to Russell. Both enclosed in Maule to Hay, 8th July, 1835.

July 6, Leith. Memorial of the Company of Merchants of Leith. Enclosed in Maule to Hay, 9th July, 1835.

July 7, Treasury. Stewart to Grey. The Lords of the Treasury concur in the recommendation for the payment of the expenses of Gosford and the other members of the commission. The full rate of £2,000 to each of the two commissioners and £1,500 to the secretary should only take effect from their arrival at Quebec but as they receive no outfit, their Lordships will not object to grant a moiety on their embarkation and to the secretary from the time Glenelg considers it necessary for the transaction of business to withdraw him from duty in His Lordship's department. Bills for expenses of the chief commissioner should be drawn on the person appointed by Glenelg to receive advances. All other expenses should be drawn with the sanction of the three commissioners. Other arrangements. If Glenelg agrees he should furnish instructions to the parties interested. 283

July 8, Whitehall. Maule to Hay. Transmits copy of a letter from the Master of the Merchants' Company of Edinburgh with a memorial on the subject of fraudulent debtors to the United States and the British possessions. Can Lord Glenelg suggest a remedy? 173

Enclosed. Lauder to Russell. Transmits memorial from the company of Merchants. 174

Memorial on the subject of the emigration clandestinely beyond seas of fraudulent dealers, praying for a remedy. 175

Haig and Son to the Company of Merchants. Report the case of John Morrison, who absconded with debts to the amount of £4,000 to £5,000 and has been arrested and imprisoned at New York. 178

July 9, London. Address of the House of Commons for a return of the titles of the bills passed by the House of Assembly of Lower and Upper Canada, sent to the Legislative Council with the dates, &c. 5

July 9, Whitehall. Maule to Hay. Further on the subject of the emigration of fraudulent debtors. 180

Enclosed. Haig and Sons, already copied.

Memorial from the Company of Merchants of Leith. 183

July 10, London. Reid to Hay. The directors of the British American Land Company wish that a deputation may have an interview with Glenelg. 684

July 11, Treasury. Baring to Grey. Under the peculiar circumstances, the Lords of the Treasury will not withold their assent to the payment of Madame D'Eschambault's pension from the Indian fund. 286

July 11, Treasury. The same to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury desire to call the earnest attention of Glenelg to the subject of the repayment of the sum advanced in Lower Canada from the military chest. How the money was advanced. 287

July 13, London. Gould to Glenelg. Sends extracts from letters received from Quebec. 463

Enclosed. Extract from letter dated Quebec, 9th May, 1835. The agitation over the appointment of a committee of the House of Commons on the timber duties. The French party are waiting orders from Papineau though many show a disposition to secede from the clique. Firmness is wanted, but if there is any show of weakness or talk of conciliation the British people are lost; such men do not appreciate liberal or generous conduct but think it is weakness. 464

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Extract from a second letter dated Quebec, 9th May, 1835; Commercial news. The French Canadian party still determined, they are persecuting the Irish Catholic clergy for not joining them. House breaking and robberies still continue in Quebec; no trace of the Church plate stolen at Quebec, the Treasury at Chateau Richer was robbed of all it contained. Page 466

July 14. Grey to Manle. Enclosed in Maule to Grey 22nd July, 1835.

July 16, London. Address from the House of Commons for copy of dispatch from Aylmer in answer to dispatch from Spring Rice of 27th September, 1834. 6

July 17, Horse Guards. Fitrzoy Somerset to Hay. Transmits copy of reply from Aylmer to letter sent as advised in letter of 7th April. 116

Enclosed. Aylmer to Hill. The commands of the King and of His Lordship (Hill) would be obeyed implicitly. The correspondence with Stuart found its way into the press by means unknown to him (Aylmer). 117

July 17, Treasury. Baring to Hay. Sends extract from a report of the commissioners of audit relative to the arrears of rent &c. due on account of Crown Lands on the 31st December 1834 with statement. 289

Enclosed. Report of auditors respecting arrears of rent the accumulation of 21 years amounting to £2,918.15.0. Recommend that it should be ascertained if the whole or any part is irrecoverable and that the best means be taken to recover any part that is not desperate, that those considered desperate should be struck out so as to limit the head of arrears of rent. 290

Statement of arrears. 292

July 20, London. Gould to Grey. Points out that if the amendment clause B of the merchant's bill be carried, all control, either internal or external, of the colonies will cease. Is not aware that any party in Lower Canada ever ventured to suggest such a freedom. 468

July 22, Whitehall. Maule to the same. Has laid before Russell Glenelg's observations on the memorial and petitions from Edinburgh and Leith respecting the emigration of fraudulent debtors. Russell agrees with Glenelg, but is of opinion it will be advisable to await the course taken by Parliament in regard to the imprisonment for debt bill. 184

Enclosed. Grey to Maule. Sends observations of Glenelg on the memorial and petition which are returned. The crime being committed in the realm can only be tried there, and the remedy is to arrest the absconder before he could succeed in escaping, or to take means to have him returned for trial. 185

July 24, Ordnance. Byham to Grey. The Master General and Board of Ordnance concur in Glenelg's objections to the purchase of land for the defence of Quebec, owing to the quantity of waste land it would be necessary to give in exchange, or to dispose of. 202

July 25, Dublin. Alley to Glenelg. Desires to know if government will grant the North American Colonization Association land in Upper Canada at a reasonable rate; if a charter of incorporation would be granted, or would any obstacle be thrown in the way by the Colonial Government in regard to the formation of a land company in Upper Canada, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island, if land can be bought from private individuals, the purchase being for the purposes already detailed. A bill entitled the North American Association bill has been read a second time and committed. Is it likely to become law this session? Asks for immediate attention, as a considerable part of the money of the shareholders is locked up in the 3½ per cent stocks. 578

July 27, London. Robinson to the same. Sends a minute of the conversation which passed at the interview in the colonial office. 685

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

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July 29, Ramsgate. Stephen to O'Hanlon. Remarks on the Act to incorporate the North American Colonial Association, recommending leaving out all the clauses relating to the operations of the Association in the Colonies. Alternative proposal if that plan is not approved of. Page 585

Act for incorporating and granting powers to the General Colonial Association of Ireland. 589

July 30, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. In reference to appeal by Caldwell, late Receiver General, sends copy of letter from the solicitor to the Treasury. 293

Enclosed. Bourchier, Solicitor of the Treasury, to Stewart. The appeal of Caldwell having been dismissed recommends that the order for the costs should be sent to the Colonial department to be sent to the colony for their recovery. 294

July 30. Opinion by O'Hanlan respecting the "North American Colonial Association" and the application of the Act of incorporation. 583

July 31, London. Reid to Hay. Sends two points raised by the deputation at the interview which Glenelg asked to be submitted in writing. The existence of a party in Canada which has been trying and, to some extent, successfully to prevent emigrants from settling on the British American lands. In consequence there will be many difficulties to contend with and a considerable time must elapse before there can be a return for their large expenditure for improvements. His Lordship might relieve them by remitting the interest on the purchase money. There are certain surveyed Crown lands to which the Company believe they have a claim. The negotiations stated in detail to give a better understanding of the claim, including a description of the Crown reserves and surveyed lands in the counties of Sherbrooke, Shefford and Stanstead. The surveyed lands which have reverted to the Crown are intercalated among the other lands of the company, and the directors are afraid that if sold in detail they might present impediments to the company's plans of improvement. 686

August 7, London. Mahoney to Grey. Sends copy of the Colonial Association bill as he proposes to alter it in the Lord's committee. If approved he would pass the bill in that shape or he would make such changes as were directed. 581

August 24, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Applications received from Glenelg for the payment to his senior clerk of £79 10. 8. and £1,170 16. 8. to defray certain expenses. The Lords of the Treasury desire to have a specific statement of how these sums are to be appropriated. 296

August 27, Downing Street. Unsigned to Stewart? Directions have been given to Wilder, senior clerk in the department, to draw up a detailed statement of the expenditure of the amounts mentioned in letter of 24th instant, showing what, if any, balance shall revert to the public. 298

August 28, Quebec. Extract from letter dated as in margin. Enclosed in Gould to Glenelg, 21st September, 1835.

August 28, Quebec. Clemens to Airey.

August 29, Quebec. Airey to Clements. Both enclosed in Unsigned to Hill, 5th November, 1835.

August— Downing Street. Unsigned to Mahoney. Government cannot accede to the clause at page 37 proposed to be inserted in the bill for incorporating the "North American Colonial Association." The alterations now sent, if adopted, appear to obviate the objections to the bill. 582

September 7, Quebec. Aylmer to the Adjutant General. Enclosed in Unsigned to Hill, 5th November, 1835.

September 12, Treasury. Stewart to Grey. Sends copy of Treasury minute on letter of 27th August. 300

Enclosed. Minute of the Lords of the Treasury on the report of Wilder. How the fee fund account should be kept so as to show its exact condition. 301

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September 21, London. Wood to Grey. The directors of the British American Land Company recognise the error of the commissioners in Canada in considering that payment for the land is to be made in Halifax currency and have instructed the commissioners to that effect. Page 690

September 21, London. Gould to Glenelg. Has received letters from friends in Montreal and Quebec. Sends extract. Americans from the United States purchasing territory largely in the provinces. In a short time the French Canadians will be invoking the aid of the Mother Country against American aggrandisement. The clique will find more innovation by the introduction of Americans than of British. Twelve months fraternization with the States will destroy the integrity and existence of the "Nation Canadienne" more than twelve years domination of Great Britain. Thinks it proper to bring the subject before His Lordship, as no one can dispute the propriety of preserving lands in the British American Colonies for the British Government and British subjects. If purchases by the people of the United States continue as they have done, they will in a short time, without treaty or conquest become the owners of Canada. 470

Enclosed. Extract from a letter dated Quebec, 28th August, 1835. Arrival of the "Pique" with Gosford and suite. Report of her sailing, but it is likely to be delayed. British interests reported to be sacrificed to the egotists here and to Roebuck, Hume, O'Connell & Co on the other side. It would be a most unfortunate time to sacrifice British interests when they could be so easily upheld. Extensive purchase of lands by the people of the United States. Determination of the State of Maine to take possession of New Brunswick. 472

September 30. London. Cooper to Grey. The volumes of the Record publications not sent to the five public libraries in the North American provinces are out of print, but Eyre and Spotiswood have been directed to obtain them from the booksellers and place them at his (Grey's) disposal. At the same time the volumes, recently published shall be sent, none of which have yet been presented to any library in the United States. 779

October 14, Boston. Manners to Bidwell. Enclosed in Strangways to Hay. 5th December, 1835.

October 24, Foreign office. Strangways to Hay. Sends copy of a dispatch from the Consul at New York respecting the increasing demand in the United States for timber the produce of British North America. 154

Enclosed. Buchanan, Consul, to Palmerston. Respecting the demand for lumber from British North America in the United States. 155

October 28. London. Eyre and Spottiswoode to Grey. As instructed they send supply of record works. 780

October 29, Horse guards. Hill to Glenelg. Sends copy of dispatch from Aylmer conveying request from Gosford for servants from the ranks. Not being in the military service, the regulations do not provide for his being thus accommodated. Asks for instructions. 119

October 29. Unsigned to Stewart. In reference to the report of the Committee of Parliament that the Indian department must be greatly reduced if not abolished, states that the time has not come when it would be either expedient or just to abolish the department. Except in the case of payments for land, no solemn obligations can be cited for the issues, yet in every case of war in North America the co-operation of the Indians has been anxiously sought. Glenelg believes the practice of giving supplies was begun in 1777 and 1812 and has been in existence during a long series of years; a prescriptive right has thus been created, a title admitted by all who were officially cognizant of the matter, and its sudden abrogation would lead to great discontent and perhaps to consequences of a serious nature. But a reduction may be effected. The strong reasons given by Dalhousie against commuting the presents for money confirmed by Kempt. The objections

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that had forced them had lost their strength from changed circumstances and the Governors of Upper and Lower Canada might be allowed to commute at their discretion, but this should be restricted to the Indians who have settled on the land. Reports the points on which reductions might be made but as the information is incomplete, desires first to obtain a report from the colony. Page 217

October 31, St. Petersburgh. Blyth to Palmerston. Enclosed in Strangways to Hay, 12th November, 1835.

October—Downing Street. Glenelg to Stewart. (The letter is signed "Glenelg," but is apparently from its style written by the undersecretary in his own person). In relation to the fees in the Vice Admiralty Court, Quebec, the bill consolidating the laws relating to Merchant seamen was before the House of Commons, and it was Rothery's opinion that that bill would remedy the evils complained of. He therefore proposed that the fees established in 1832 should be revoked and a new table of fees established. Glenelg will adhere to Grey's letter of 16th May last that the order of 27th June, 1832, should be revoked entirely the faith of Government having been pledged that Parliament would not interfere to regulate internal affairs of Lower Canada, except in deference to some evident necessity. If complaint was made of interference it would be difficult to answer and Glenelg desires the entire repeal of the Order-in-Council of June, 1832. 279

November 2, London. Higham to Stephens. Death of Charles J. Peshall, one of the Government nominees to the Tontine of 29 George 3. The exact date of his death is requested. 781

November 5, Unsigned to Hill. His Majesty's ministers are very unwilling to adopt any course inconsistent with the service, but in this case, the assistance Gosford has asked cannot be refused without exposing His Lordship to extreme inconvenience. The requisite authority is to be continued to allow the same number of soldiers to Gosford as would be allowed to a Lieutenant General. 120

Enclosed. Aylmer to Adjutant General. Has authorised soldiers to be employed as servants by Gosford, although he can find no rule to that effect. 122

Clements to Airey. Applies on behalf of Gosford for soldiers to act as servants. 123

Airey to Clements. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining servants, Aylmer will give orders to furnish soldiers to Gosford but must report for the King's decision. 125

November 11, Treasury. Stewart to Stephen. The Lords of the Treasury have directed the Admiralty to take the necessary steps to obtain an order-in-council revoking that part of the order of 27th June, 1832, which established a table of fees for the Vice Admiralty Court at Quebec. 305

November 12, Foreign office. Strangways to Hay. Palmerston desires to have the opinion of Glenelg respecting the efforts of the United States to renew the treaty of 1824 with Russia. 158

Enclosed. Bligh to Palmerston. Reports the efforts made by the United States to renew the treaty of 1824 with Russia. 159

November 13, Admiralty. Barrow to Grey. Directions have been given for the next North American packet to receive on board five cases at Falmouth to be conveyed free to Halifax. 27

November 18, Treasury. Stewart to Stephen. Sends copy of letters respecting pay and allowances to two aides de camp to Gosford; not holding rank in the army the pay and allowances of aides de camp cannot be charged to the army ordinaries or extraordinaries. If Glenelg approved of these appointments they should be considered as colonial and the expense charged out of the special grant for Gosford's mission. 306

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Enclosed. Aylmer to Stewart. Sends copy of letter sent by desire of Gosford with an enclosure from the commander-in chief sanctioning the employment of two aides-de-camp. Has issued pay and allowances to the aides-de-camp. Page 308

Clements to Airey. Transmits letter from the commander-in-chief sanctioning his appointment as aide de camp. His Lordship verbally sanctioned that also of Moreton. 310

Hill to Gosford. Has no objection to the appointment of Clements as one of his aides de camp. 311

Routh to Stewart. Sends copy of order from Aylmer to issue staff pay and allowances to Captains Clements and Moreton as aides de camp to Gosford. 312

Airey to the Commissary General. Aylmer authorises the issue of staff pay and allowances to Captains Clements and Moreton. 313

November 19, New York. Buchanan to ———. Enclosed in Backhouse to Hay, 19th December, 1835.

November 25, Admiralty. Barrow to Grey. A modification has been made in the Order in Council relative to fees charged in the Vice Admiralty Court at Quebec. 28

November 26, Horse Guards. Fitz Roy Somerset to Stephen. Although the work at St. Johns is now dismantled yet as it would be advisable hereafter to reoccupy it, the ground should not on any account be disposed of, but as in event of reoccupation the barracks being of timber would be out of character with the rest there would be no objection to them being broken up. The post at Three Rivers being the only station between Quebec and Montreal, at which troops could be lodged conveniently, it is essential even during peace that the barracks should be maintained. 127

December 4, Horse Guards. Hill to Secretary at War. Enclosed in Howick to Glenelg, 10th December, 1835,

December 5, Foreign office. Strangways to Hay. Sends copy of dispatch from the consul at Boston, suggesting that consular certificates should be required to prevent smuggling from the United States into British North America. 161

Enclosed. Manners to Bidwell, respecting the issue of consular certificates to prevent smuggling. 162

Collector and Comptroller of Customs, Sydney, C.B., to Manners. By verifying manifests before a British consul much smuggling would be prevented. 166

Voonan, Collector of Customs, Pictou, to Manners. Approves of his proposal to have consular certificates to manifests as a means of preventing smuggling. 167

December 5, Treasury. Stewart to Grey. Transmits copy of letter with enclosures from the Admiralty on the subject of fees in the Vice Admiralty Court at Quebec. 314

Enclosed. Barrow to Stewart. Transmits Order-in-Council of 20th June last to annul the order establishing fees in the Vice Admiralty Court. 315

Order-in-Council. 316

December 9, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. The officers of Ordnance in Canada report that the large arch of the bridge over the Ottawa at the Chaudiere Falls is in a dangerous state. The expense of keeping the bridges in repair is likely now and for some years to exceed the tolls collected. It has been decided, therefore, to transfer them to the Governor General to be disposed of as he shall see fit. Asks that a communication to that effect be made to Gosford. 204

December 10, War Office. Howick to Glenelg. Lord Aylmer having communicated that he had authorised the issue of pay and allowances to two aides de camp to Gosford, had written to Hill for an explanation and sends copy of the answer. Are there special reasons for allowing Gosford aides de camp? 326

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1835.

Enclosed. Hill to the Secretary at War. When he allowed Captains Clements and Moreton to accompany Gosford to Canada, he had no idea that it would be expected they would be paid from the military chest or that his consent to their leaving should be construed as a sanction of Gosford having a military staff. Page 327

December 10, Horse Guards. Hill to Glenelg. Sir Francis Bond-Head having been appointed Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada to succeed Colborne, the necessary steps must be taken to provide for the command of the troops in the event of the immediate return of Colborne. How the staff in North America stood at the beginning of the year, but by the withdrawal of Lieut. General Lord Aylmer and Major General Colborne, the staff will be reduced to the Major Generals in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and when Colborne leaves the troops will be under the command of the senior regimental officer. Recommends that a Lieut. General should be named for the General commanding the troops in North America. 129

December 17, Whitehall. Lack to Grey. The Lords of Trade do not agree with the proposal by the consuls as to the verification of manifests of goods for British North America. 139

December 19, Foreign office. Backhouse to Hay. Sends copy of dispatch from the consul at New York respecting the proposed transport of British goods to the British North American Colonies through the United States in United States vessels. 169

Enclosed. Buchanan to——— Sends extract to show the steps taken to bring British goods from Canada through the United States. The injurious effects on British Ships. 170

Utica Convention. The Members of Congress of the State of New York to be requested to urge the passing of a law to authorise the importation and transit of British goods through the United States. The benefit this would be to the carrying trade. 171

December 23, Treasury. Stanley to Stephen. The Lords of the Treasury concur generally with Glenelg's views on the management of the Indian department. Their Lordships see no objection to commuting the usual presents for money, especially where people are engaged in agriculture or other settled pursuit and that no stock of articles provided for distribution remains. Their Lordships are fully prepared to sanction any commutation which might make the value of the presents available for the diffusion of moral and religious instruction and when that is the case they would not have the commutation deferred. Other inducements should be held out to the Indians to engage in agriculture or other settled pursuit. They approve of investigation into the claims of Indians visiting Canada periodically from the United States. A further reduction suggested. Resident ministers or schoolmasters should be substituted for persons employed in the custody or distribution of presents. 318

December 26. War Office. Marshall to Grey. The appointment of aides de camp to governors not holding military command cannot be allowed as a permanent measure, but may be allowed as a temporary arrangement. Will, therefore, recommend the Treasury to authorise the payment of aide-de-camp to Head and also to Gosford, as a temporary arrangement. 328

December 30, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. Sends correspondence respecting aides de camp, showing that under the exceptional circumstances Howick has for the present applied to the Treasury for leave to issue pay to the aides de camp but he must select only one to be retained, the other to be relieved as speedily as possible. 330

December 31. Unsigned to Hill. Hesitates to differ from him on military affairs, but does not agree with the proposal to appoint two general officers to succeed Aylmer and Colborne for reasons given. 131

1835.
No date. Unsigned to Aylmer. Gosford appointed to relieve him, sails in the "Pique" which has been ordered to take him (Aylmer) back who is to return with his suite. Page 23

MISCELLANEOUS, 1835.

(Part 1 page 1 to 210; part 2 page 211 to 434; part 3 page 435 to 616; part 4, page 617 to 782.)

Q—225—1-2-3-4.

1821.
July 27, Downing Street. Goulburn to Maitland. Enclosed in Martin to Grant, 26th September, 1835.

October 19, Quebec. George to Dalhousie. Enclosed in George to Colonial Secretary, 31st March, 1835.

1827.
June 2, London. Extract from the evidence of Stanley.

1829.
October— Extract from a paper read before the Society of Arts. Both enclosed in Haddington to Aberdeen, 17th February, 1835.

1832.
March 29, Quebec. George to Aylmer. Enclosed in George to Colonial Secretary 31st March 1835.

1833.
August 6, Downing Street. Stanley to the Lord Bishop of Quebec. Enclosed in the Bishop of Quebec to Colonial Secretary 28th February, 1835.

December 24, Quebec. Petition from the Scotch Church in Lower Canada. Enclosed in Glenelg to Gosford &c., 17th July, 1835.

1834.
September 12, Bytown. Extract from the proceedings of a meeting.

September 18, Bytown. Extract from unsigned letter.

September 18, Bytown. Memorial by settlers. This and the two preceding enclosed in Haddington to Aberdeen 17th February, 1835.

November 15, Lincoln's Inn. Collyer to Spring Rice. Enclosed in Collyer to Aberdeen, 2nd March, 1835.

December— Quebec. Declaration of the causes which led to the formation of the Constitutional Association. Page 764
(Title only, the declaration is in volume Q. 217).
The same in French. 765

December— Lower Canada. Petition of members of the Assembly and of the minority in the Council. Enclosed in Glenelg to Gosford, &c., 17th July, 1835.

December— Quebec. Declaration of the causes which led to the formation of the Constitutional Association of Quebec, and of the objects for which it was formed. 566
Rules and regulations for the government of the Constitutional Association of Quebec. 577
Blank form of petition. 585
Circular from the Constitutional Association. 590
Members of the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Association. 595

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1835.

January 10, London. Petition by K. C. Chandler and of Joseph Lozeau, presented by Trigge, states the cause of the dispute respecting the seigniory of Nicolet and the augmentation to the township of Aston. Pray for a free grant to them of the portion of land in the seigniory of Nicolet, in so far as that is not granted. Page 658

Enclosed. Proceedings in the case of the appeal to the Privy Council of K. C. Chandler and Joseph Lozeau, appellants, and the Attorney General and J. B. Gauvin, respondents, in the case of the seigniory of Nicolet. 662

Index to appendix. Page 678

January 10. Trigge to Aberdeen. Sends petition for a portion of Nicolet, on behalf of Lozeau and Chandler, the part asked for not interfering with those portions which belong to others. 653

Jannuary 12, Nenagh. Secretary of the Nenagh branch. Circular. Enclosed in Haddington to Aberdeen, 17th February, 1835, undated, and 15th January. Other circulars enclosed in same letter.

January 13, New York. Buchanan to Hay. Dispatch for Aylmer received and forwarded. Suggestions for lessening the delay in the forwarding of dispatches. 82

January 15, Dalhousie Castle. Dalhousie to Aberdeen. Represents the unmerited and cruel case of Judge Kerr. His character was honoured and esteemed during all the time His Lordship knew him and he does not hesitate to recommend him as a man who has ably and faithfully served his King and country. 212

January 16, Edinburgh. Kerr to Hay. Regrets that Aberdeen cannot arrive at a more favourable conclusion on his case than his predecessor. Has, therefore, resigned his office of puisné Judge of the Court of King's Bench at Quebec. Asks His Lordship's consideration to the memorial and Dalhousie's letter. 383

Enclosed. Petition of Kerr. Stating his losses and services and praying for a retiring allowance. 384

January 19, London. Stuart de Rothesay to Hay. Are there any documents in the Colonial or Council Office respecting grants of land to loyalists or British officers in Florida or the southern part of the United States? 618

January 19, Dublin. Coghill to Hardinge. Enclosed in Haddington to Aberdeen 17th February, 1835.

January 20, London. Memorandum by Trigge on the unsettled boundary between Nicolet and the Crown Lands. Asks that this be treated as in the similar case of the censitaires and seignior of La Salle by Bathurst. 656

January 22, Glasgow. Weir to Aberdeen. Addresses His Lordship on the ravages of cholera in Canada in 1832 and 1834. His anxiety to prevent its reintroduction. The importance of the subject to the colony. One point is agreed on, that the overcrowding of emigrant ships has led to the spread of the disease. The unfavourable circumstances of emigrant ships encourage the outbreak. The great number of deaths on board ships in 1832 and 1834, whereas no cholera was introduced into New York owing to better regulations. Recommends that children of any age should be counted as adults, as children from their helplessness are more apt to generate miasma than adults, a principal cause of disease on board emigrant ships. Vessels with nominally 200 passengers have in reality nearly 300 from this absurd law. A liberal supply of water should be set apart for every passenger. The necessity for an efficient quarantine establishment. The mockery of the present establishment, of which an account is given. Should cholera break out in Canada during the present or next year it will not only prevent emigration but all the merchants who are not obliged to remain will leave. 704

January 23, Chester. Berkeley to Colonial Secretary. Asks advice as to his course as a magistrate in regard to a man giving his name Robinson and passing himself off as a clergyman of the Established Church. He has taken in clergymen and others, has seduced three young ladies by promise of marriage and is in debt to a great amount—has completely disgraced his profession; doubts if

1835.

he is a clergyman at all. To whom shall he apply for information and what is the proper course to take? Page 8

January 26, Dublin. Coghill to Hardinge.

January 26, Waterford. Unsigned to various M.P.'s. Both enclosed in Haddington to Aberdeen, 17th February, 1835.

January 26, Temple. Bliss to Aberdeen. Asks for an interview on behalf of the puisné judges of Nova Scotia respecting their salaries, and on behalf of the Board of Trade at Quebec, on the subject of their petition. 34

January 29, London. Wood to Aberdeen. Has been charged by the Bishop of Quebec to represent the distressed state of the Church in his diocese in present provision and in the means of extending its ministrations to the poor emigrants. Sends copy of the Bishop's address. Complains that the Clergy reserves are sacrificed by premature sales, so that the royal bounty is being frittered away. 711

January 30, Quebec. Poole to Aberdeen. Congratulates him on appointment to the Colonial Secretaryship. Sends printed papers showing the real grievances under which the province labours and which it is probable will not be remedied by the local Legislature until a fair representation is secured by Act of the Imperial Parliament. He has for two seasons held the office of superintendent at Grosse Isle, but this is only an annual appointment. Asks His Lordship to write a few lines that may again obtain him the position. Sends return of the work done at the quarantine station of Grosse Isle. 563

Enclosed. Return. 565

January—Quebec Circular from the Constitutional Association. 596

February 2, Newtown Barry. Other lists, circular, &c. 599

Petition of Serah (*sic*) Roberts for a passage for herself and children. 610

February 5, Lower Canada. Petition of inhabitants of Lower Canada. Enclosed in Glenelg to Gosford, &c., 17th July, 1835.

Petition from inhabitants, resident in the district of Montreal, undated, follows.

February 6, Dungarvan. Farmer to Dare. Enclosed in Dare to Aberdeen, 3rd March, 1835.

February 7, Edinburgh. Kerr to Hay. Has received dispatch that Aberdeen had accepted his resignation but could not recommend him for a pension. His Lordship had misunderstood as the resignation was not absolute but conditional. His Lordship could only grant the condition or decline to accept the resignation. 391

February 9, London. Chandos to Aberdeen. Recommends Haskyns who is anxious to go to Canada in some minor official situation. His mother was an old friend of the Duchess of Buckingham so he has ventured to name him. 189

Enclosed. Mrs. Haskyns to Aberdeen for a government situation. Encloses testimonials. 190

February 9, Chelsea. Womersley to Under Secretary for the Colonies. Asks what quantity of land was taken up for John Whitcher in 1817. 713

February (?) Bryansford. Fairfield to North American Colonial Association. Enclosed in Haddington to Aberdeen, 17th February, 1835.

February 14, London. Trigge to Aberdeen. Thanks for the information that he would communicate with the Governor in regard to the Nicolet seigniory and be disposed to do everything reasonable on behalf of the occupants. Arrangements in favour of the occupants might be unfair to the seigniors at whose sole expense the land was made available for settlement and it was they who paid the duty of quint. This payment should be taken into account in the question of granting the lands as it is equivalent to purchase money and has been refunded to individuals to an amount exceeding the purchase money of the land in question, showing an equitable consideration

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1835.

on the part of the King's government. Chandler has passed the greater part of his life in military service from which he retired in consequence of ill-health. Lozeau has long held commissions in the militia of Lower Canada. Under these circumstances, hopes some of them may warrant an expression of his Lordship's favour. Page 683

Enclosed. List of grants of waste lands. 686

Plan of the Seigniory of Nicolet. 689*a*

Proceedings in the Court of King's Bench, Three Rivers, in the case of the Seigniory of Nicolet, with grant to Douglas. 690

February 17, Dublin. Haddington to Aberdeen. Transmits documents from the North American Colonial Association to which he calls attention and enlarges on the benefits that would attend an extensive emigration of the excessive population of Ireland. 339

Enclosed. Coghill to Hardinge. A deputation has been appointed to wait on him to explain the objects of the North American Colonial Association. The deplorable situation of the emigrants who sail under ordinary conditions; the facilities which the Association can afford, supported as it is, by gentlemen of rank, fortune and influence in various counties of Ireland. Other considerations in favour of the Association. 341

The same to the same. Transmits prospectus in accordance with the suggestion by Hardinge that the plans for facilitating emigration on a large scale might be submitted for the consideration of the Lord Lieutenant. The object of the Association is to purchase a large tract which has been fixed on between the Ottawa and Lake Huron part of the emigrants to be settled and part to open the navigation of the Ottawa and carry it to Lake Huron by Lake Nipissing and the French River and to bring the land into proper cultivation. The conditions on which alone the enterprise could be undertaken. 346

Extract from a paper read before the Society of Arts and Sciences in Canada, October, 1829. The advantage of facilitating the acquisition of land by the removal of unnecessary impediments. 350

Extract from the evidence of Stanley before a committee (on emigration) of the House of Commons, 2nd June, 1827. 352

Memorial by settlers on the Ottawa for improvements. 355

Extract from an unsigned letter stating that whilst Colborne was favourable to improvements on the Ottawa the Council would oppose the proposition. 359

Extracts from the proceedings of a meeting at Bytown to promote local improvements. 363

Fairfield to North American Colonial Association. Has the association yet begun its operations? 365

Secretary of the Nenagh Branch of the North American Colonial Association. Circular sending prospectus. 367

Similar circular from other branches not copied.

Unsigned, addressed to various M. Ps. Proposed address to the candidate for Waterford on the scheme for improving by emigration the condition of the people of Ireland. 371

February 18, London. Glossop to Aberdeen. The distressed state of the Indian chief and his companions. Now that Government has taken charge of them, urges that they may have their departure hastened as much as possible. 259

February 18. Whalley to Under Secretary for the Colonies. What is the regulation respecting attorneys or advocates at Quebec? 714

February 19, Carrickmacross. Colletan to Colonial Secretary. Death of his son James Colletan drowned at Montreal about 1st of last June, leaving a small sum of money which was put into the hands of government. He is the next relative and if documents are necessary to obtain the money he will sign them, if sent. 192

1835.

February 24, London. Draper to Aberdeen. Has only learned now of the allowance of an Act to impose a tax on passengers arriving in Lower Canada by sea from the United Kingdom. Refers to the sentiments of the Legislature of Upper Canada when a similar measure was proposed in 1831–32 that has remained unanswered. Summary of the objection to the principle of the measure as the amount is immaterial, for if the principle be admitted the tax might be made prohibitory to any British subject entering Lower Canada. Extends argument in opposition to the bill. Page 214

February 24, Edinburgh. Kerr to Hay. Proposes to leave for London by the earliest conveyance and hopes that delay in answering will not inconvenience Aberdeen. 393

February 24, Quebec. Secretan to Aberdeen. His situation in the Customs abolished on the secret report of the Collector. The machinations of the Collector to injure his private as well as public character and to prevent him obtaining reparation. Transmits papers which will explain the case. Had the Collector only attacked him in relation to his emoluments from the Customs he would not have taken any notice but when his private character was attacked he would use every legal means to defend it. 619

February 25, Temple. Bliss to Hay. Sends letter to Aberdeen on the question of the Court of Vice Admiralty of Quebec and the petition of the committee of trade of that port for the reduction of fees. His letter contains the whole case of the petitioners. Hopes its length will be no obstacle to the full consideration of the subject. Hands in petition from Glasgow on the same subject; other petitions to follow. Trusts that Aberdeen will recommend as a remedy the issue of a new order-in-Council to reform the practice and reduce the fees of the Vice Admiralty Court. 35

Enclosed. Bliss to Aberdeen. Statement of the case respecting the complaints against the Vice Admiralty Court of Quebec. 37

Two petitions previously copied. Titles only given. 53

Petition of Merchants forming the Committee of the North American Colonial Association in London. 54

Table of fees. 56

Order-in-Council restricting the fees authorised by the order of 27th June, 1832, to two-thirds of the amount therein authorised. 71

February 26, Edinburgh. Kerr to Hay. Writes privately to obtain Hay's good offices respecting depriving him of office. The prejudicial effect it would have on his character to resign office without compensation, such resignation would in his apprehension and in that of his friends be to make himself the instrument of his own ruin. Points out a course by which he might resign without disparagement. How his losses might be compensated. Argument at length on this point. 394

February 26, Enniscorthy. Neville to Aberdeen. In reference to the tax on emigrants landing at Quebec; are children exempt, and if so, under what age? 518

February 28, Toronto. Bishop of Quebec to Colonial Secretary. Sends letter from Stanley that the only obstacle to the appointment of a suffragan bishop arose from the want of an endowment. By the plan of endowment by which the Archdeacon and Rector of Quebec is to be appointed suffragan, receiving one-third of his (the Bishop's) salary, and retaining his other offices, this obstacle would be removed. Trusts to receive the Colonial Secretary's consent to this. 604

Enclosed. Stanley to Lord Bishop of Quebec. Has received application for the appointment of a suffragan Bishop and laments the considerations which compel him to withhold his assent to the arrangement. 606

March 2, Lincoln's Inn. Collyer to Aberdeen. Sends letter written to his predecessor but which his retirement prevented him receiving at the proper time. It refers to a proposed division by the Bishop of Quebec of his clerical duties. 193

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1835.

Enclosed. Collyer to Spring Rice. Extracts suggesting the appointment of a suffragan for Lower Canada, the two provinces being now too much for one man. Page 194

March 2, Dunchattan. Macintosh to Aberdeen. Sends papers relative to the proceedings of the coroner's inquest on the bodies of those who lost their lives in the election riots at Montreal in 1832. 453

(The papers were copied in Volumes 202 and 211 and are now omitted.)

March 2, London. Whitley to Aberdeen. States his unfortunate speculation with the Indians, whom he engaged to exhibit their customs, &c., he having been cheated by Gale and Glossop. 715

March 3, London. Dare to Aberdeen. Sends application from Sir George Farmer (who, with a wife and family is reduced to an income of £50 a year) for a situation in British North America or Australia. Services of Farmer. 219

Enclosed. Farmer to Dare. States the cause of his reduced income. His services; is anxious to obtain employment in Nova Scotia if possible. 220

March 4, London. Trigge to Hay. Besides his former observations, states that when the legal decision was given the system of free grants was in full force and in the court he heard Ogden, Attorney General, say that for what he knew the seigniors of Nicolet might obtain a grant of the land in question. The petition does not go to that extent, but is limited to the portion joining the non-established side line as far as its rear line. There exists the strongest reason for giving effect to Aberdeen's disposition. 701

March 5, Dublin. Bowen to Aberdeen. Had gone to Canada as an agriculturist and intends to return there but wishes for employment as he has always been accustomed to lead an active life. 10

March 5, London. Glossop to Boulton. It is difficult to decide whether Whitley or the Indian Chief's statement is correct, but the fact of the Chief being trusted with the treaty and other marks of confidence support his statements. The losses were sustained by Sutton having carried off all the proceeds of the exhibitions and in the great expense for the maintenance of the Indians. 261

March 6. London. Whitley to Aberdeen. Having been informed that his letter to Aberdeen had been sent to Glossop offers full proof of his rectitude. 717

March 8, London. Wortley to ———. Encloses a note he has received from Bell, member for Northumberland. 718

Enclosed. Bell to Wortley. Applies for information respecting the contents of letter. 719

March 9, New York. Buchanan to Hay. As no packet has sailed since the enclosed was received forwards it as he believes it may reach before the official document. Dispatches for him may reach 24 hours earlier if given to the master of the packet to be handed to the pilot. 83

Enclosed. Proceedings of the Legislature of Lower Canada at its opening 23rd February, 1835. 84

March 10, New York. Buchanan to Hay. States his services and the cost. Asks for his actual expenditure and sends notice to quit he has received on account of the number of emigrants visiting his office. 87

Enclosed. Notice that from the inconvenience caused by the numerous callers especially during the arrival of emigrants he could not be accommodated in the building. 89

Directions for passengers to Upper Canada. 90

March 13, New York. Barclay to Aberdeen. States his services and the promise made to him of employment. Asks to be appointed consul at New York. 13

March 13, London. Stevenson to Gladstone. Submits a plan for clearing wild lands for which he would take the whole risk, the work to be paid for with wild lands; shows the saving he expects to obtain for Government. 623

1835.

Enclosed. Dalhousie to Stevenson. Forwards him two letters. He will find in the Governors every disposition to encourage his plans.
Page 626

March 14, London. Kerr to Hay. Sends a letter of a public nature to be laid before Aberdeen. 400

March 14, Eyrecourt. Montgomery to Under Colonial Secretary. Can he have a man arrested for forgery committed at Eyre Court, who is now living in one of the British Colonies in North America. 451

March 14, London. Kerr to Hay. Aberdeen says the only alternative proposed is for him to resign or to be removed by an act of authority. He will not resign as that might be regarded as an admission of the justice of the decision of the Lords of the Admiralty. Had His Lordship held office when the documents of the Admiralty were laid before the Colonial Office is convinced that he would have been of opinion that it should be submitted to the Privy Council. 401

March 16, Liverpool. Baring Bros & Co to Hay. Have received and forwarded two enclosures addressed to Aylmer. 16

March 16, Ballymena. Dempsey to Colonial Secretary. Applies to have the British Consul in Virginia instructed to make inquiry respecting his uncle's property there. 225

March 18, London. Stevenson to Gladstone. Asks nothing from Government but a tract of land for a greater equivalent than they now procure or if this is not compatible with the rules, asks for a letter to the Governor saying that if his plans are found to be of essential service he may enter into his (Stevenson's) views. If this is given he would at once proceed to Canada. 627

March 19, Ardrahan. Rev. T. B. Ring to Aberdeen. In May next Dwyer the rector of Ardrahan will resume his duties. so that he (Ring) will lose his curacy and in the state of the Irish Church it is impossible to get another. Applies to obtain an appointment in Canada. 611

March 21, Dublin. Ryan to Hay. Offers to carry dispatches as he sails on the 5th of April. If the Governor of Canada would give contingencies to the House of Assembly before it passed a bill of supply, it might proceed to business, but that was doubtful. The publication of private letter between him and Aylmer by James Stewart was regarded unfavourably. Stewart had also suffered in public estimation by withdrawing from the constitutional Association, because it would not busy itself with his personal concerns. 613

March 24, London. Kerr to Hay. Intends to apply to the Admiralty to review his case and will transmit from Scotland a memorial to that effect. 403

March 27, Downing Street. Hay to Dempsey. Aberdeen regrets he cannot assist him (Dempsey) respecting his uncle's estates, as his uncle is residing in the United States. 226

March 27, Lambeth. Bowden to Hay. The brief in defence of Muk Coonse, the Indian chief, is completed and will be presented to Adolphus immediately. Will be obliged if Hay can inform him if government is to afford Muk Coonse pecuniary assistance. 17

March 28, Valentia. Browne to Neilson. Enclosed in Glenelg to Gosford, 17th July, 1835.

March 28, Washington. Vaughan to Hay. Has sent 19 volumes of Congressional papers, for which he has paid. 720

March 29, London. Stevenson to Gladstone. Thanks for interview with Hay. The effect of his plan will be as beneficial to Canada as the steam engine to the United Kingdom. 628

Another letter to Gladstone of the same date was substantially to the same effect. 629

Marsh 30, Clonmell. Alice Butler to the Colonial Secretary. Hopes letter enclosed will be sent as directed, and that an answer will be sent as soon as the case is examined. 18

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1835.

March 30. Memorandum by Dempsey that his uncle made purchases of property in Virginia and he wishes that the British Consul there be allowed to make inquiry respecting it. Page 226

March 31, Quebec. George to Colonial Secretary. Renews his application for support, having previously sent a memorial by Captain Alexander of the 42nd Highlanders. Besides other objects successfully brought forward for the benefit of his country, is one that makes the British Cavalry almost invincible against infantry or cavalry in the open field ; applies for an office to enable him to prosecute his experiments. 264

Enclosed. Schedule of documents enclosed. 266

George to Dalhousie. Sends particulars respecting the operations of the land office and the machinations which prevented its establishment. 267

The same to Aylmer. Complains of not being received in his turn. States the services he has rendered his country. 271

How difficulties with the House of Assembly could be obviated. 275

Projects proposed. 278

Remarks on internal improvements. 281

March 31, Eyrecourt. Montgomery to ——. Sends particulars of the forgery committed by Henry Lawler (see 14th March page 451 of this volume). Lawler is now in Canada, the post town being Barry. Apparently he was living at Orillia (Aurelia in letter). He (Montgomery) is waiting for instructions how to act. 455

March— London. St. André to Hay. Asks for certificates of the burials of Pierre Levalée and his wife who died in St. Roch, Quebec, 4 or 5 years ago and of Boland, who died in Dominica on the 19th October last. 3

April 2. London. Hanmer to ——. Recommends Stopford Jones to be appointed stipendiary magistrate in Canada. 323

Enclosed. Application from Stopford Jones to be appointed stipendiary magistrate. 324

April 4, Carlisle. Esther Hope to ——. Applies to know if she can ascertain the time and place where Henry Hope, Lieut. Governor of Canada at one time, died, as her family are next of kin and it is understood he left property. 325

(Hope resigned his office of Lieut. Governor in favour of Dorchester, (Guy Carleton) who became Governor General on the 3rd October, 1786.)

April 6, New York. Buchanan to Hay. Has received letter of 14th February advising that three dispatches were sent. Had found only one to Aylmer, but presume three have been sent under one cover. Had sent the dispatch by special messenger. Repeats his desire that letters for him might be sent so that they could be landed with the pilot. 92

April 6, London. Ivers to Hay. Has sent his address in accordance with desire of Lord Stuart de Rothesay. 378

April 6, Gullow. Whelan to ——. Applies for information respecting his brother William Whelan. 721

April 7. London. Amyot to Aberdeen. Calls attention to the arrears now due on his pension and states the nature of his claim. 4

April 8, London. Weir to Gladstone. Encloses memorial to Aberdeen, asking to be appointed King's printer in Montreal, with letter from Ewing and copy of the Glasgow *Courier* containing an article by him. 722

Enclosed. Memorial of Robert Weir junr. editor and proprietor of the Montreal *Herald.* 723

April 23, Liverpool. Baring Bros. & Co. to Grey. The dispatch for Buchanan will be forwarded by the New York packet *Napoleon.* 19

April 26, Devonport. Rapson to Grey. He is a labourer in compound machinery and at present out of employment. Is anxious to go to Canada and applies for a passage. 614

April 28, Rome. Letter from the Propaganda to Bramston. Enclosed in Bramston to Hay, 28th May, 1835.

1835.
April 28, Rome. Propaganda to Bramston. Enclosed in Memorandum by Bramston, not dated.

April 29, London. Kerr to Grant. Aberdeen having given him time to memorialise the Admiralty before he removes him (Kerr) from his office of puisnè judge, sends copy of memorial he has laid before the Admiralty. Has sent facts which would remove the charges of concealment or improper dealing. Page 404

Enclosed. Memorial to the Admiralty, stating the facts of his removal from the Vice Admiralty Court and praying that he would either be restored or that he receive an annual sum for life as a retiring allowance. 406

Brief view of Kerr's claim for compensation for the loss he has sustained by the abolition of the prize jurisdiction at Quebec in the year 1801. 415

April 29, London. Kerr to Hay. Not having had an answer from the Admiralty, has thought it his duty to send Secretary Grant a copy of the memorial he has submitted. 421

May 5, London. Mandelsloh to Grant. For information respecting the property of Jacob Frederick and John Conrad Haas, established at Montreal. 456

Enclosed. Case of the two brothers Haas who died in Montreal, one on the 26th July, 1828, and the other 13th June, 1832. 457

May 9, Devonport. Banks to Grey. Certificate of the abilities and industrious habits of Rapson. 615

May 9, London. MacKinnon to Glenelg. In reference to the statement that he (Glenelg) does not feel called upon to express an opinion on the charges brought against Aylmer unless he required it, so long as he (Aylmer) remained in office it was a tacit admission that the charges were without foundation. But now that it had been intimated that his services were no longer required circumstances had altered and Aylmer required an explicit opinion. 470

May 10, Wheatley. Ashurst to Glenelg. Applies on behalf of two men, surveyors and carpenters, for a free passage they understood they would receive for themselves and their families, by them providing their own stock of food and carrying enough money to provide for themselves on landing. Asks if there is such an offer. 6

May 15, London. Neilson to Grey. Thanks Glenelg for his trouble in having the petitions and documents released from the Custom House. To save further trouble has paid the duty on the others. When can he have an interview? Sends printed copies of documents 520

Enclosed. Circular respecting the Constitutional Association of Lower Canada. 521

List of counties, towns and boroughs sending members to the House of Assembly, under the Representation Act, sanctioned 17th August, 1829, with population of French origin and of British origin, deduced from the census of 1830. 528

Explanation of the table which states: "If all Roman Catholics returned "were of French origin the population in 1831 would stand

"Of French origin. 403,472
"Not of French origin. 108,445

"But it is certain that a great many of the Irish Catholics have been "included in the neturns of the Catholic population and ought to be de- "ducted and added to the population not of French origin." 529

List of the committee of the Constitutional Association of Quebec. 531

May 16, London. Kerr to Glenelg. Sends extract from a dispatch from the Admiralty. Requests that when he resigns his judgeship he may receive a retiring allowance. 422

Enclosed. Extract from the Lords of the Admiralty. They have sent the application for a retiring allowance to the Colonial Office. 423

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1835.

May 19, London. MacNeill to Glenelg. Applies to be appointed as clerk to any commission that might be appointed to arrange the questions pending between Canada and the mother country. His qualifications. Page 459

May 19, Temple. Bliss to Grey. The report of Aylmer respecting the Vice Admiralty fees at Quebec he is informed has been received and that Glenelg had felt bound to recommend that no time should be lost in procuring an Order-in-Council for a return to the old fees. To return to the old scale of fees would not be to remedy the grievance complained of, the old scale having been long a cause of dissatisfaction and it was to remedy this the order of the 27th June, 1832, was introduced, which only made bad worse. The simple repealing of this order would only be a return to the original cause of grievance. How the grievance could be removed as shown in his letter of 24th February. Hopes that Glenelg will consider the best remedy for the abuse complained of. 74

May 27, New York. Buchanan to Grey. Has received dispatch which has been forwarded to Aylmer as desired. 93

May 27, London. Kerr to Grey. Regrets that after all his services the Lords of the Admiralty do not feel disposed to submit his name for a retiring allowance. He therefore applies for leave to resume his duties at Quebec. 424

May 28, London. Bramston to Hay. Sends document respecting Montreal to be laid before the Colonial Secretary. 20

Enclosed. Letter from the Propaganda at Rome to Bramston. 21

May 28, London. Heger to Glenelg. Thomas Douglas, who died in Montreal left property disposed of by will and there being no nearer relatives than first cousins it is not unreasonable to suppose he may have considered them in the will. Can ascertain nothing about it at Doctor's Commons and asks if information could be obtained respecting it from the Governor of Lower Canada. 326

May 29, London. Kerr to Grey. He will submit observations on the injury he has sustained by the course of proceedings adopted towards him. 426

May 29, London. Neilson, Walker and Gillespie to Glenelg. The unfortunate position of Canada when Neilson and Walker left and the anxiety of people with large interests there is their apology for again troubling His Lordship. They are anxious to let the petitioners know the views of His Majesty's Government on subjects brought before him (Glenelg) and what is likely to be the course for ensuring the efficiency of the executive authority and extending to the petitioners the full protection of the laws and their just rights as British subjects. 534

May— Memorandum of how the principal chief of the Chippewas was entrapped into coming to Britain and what he suffered there. Application made on his behalf for relief. 227

Enclosed. Statement of assistance solicited from the Colonial Office on behalf of the Indian Chief. 229

June 1, London. Kerr to Grey. Asks him to lay observations before Glenelg. 427

Enclosed. Observations on the course of proceedings which has been followed in the case of Judge Kerr. 428

June 1. D'Este to Hay. The amount for the Indians may be forwarded to him. It is intended to distribute it as follows :

Passage to Detroit of party	£70
To be paid to party at Detroit	55
To be paid to Dr. Hodgkin for the law expenses	75
	£200

231

June 4, Ipswich. Dillon to Glenelg. Thanks for obliging communications, sends note on Canadian complaints on judicature and a small volume, not generally

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published, to a part of which he calls attention. The object of the work was to produce an impression in high quarters on the Church question. 232

Enclosed. Note on the complaints of the Canadians concerning judicature by Sir J. Dillon. Page 234

June 5, Ipswich. Additional remarks by Dillon respecting complaints by Canadians respecting judicature. 247

June 5, London. Neilson, Walker and Gillespie to Glenelg. As the Government's determination was to be communicated by him (Glenelg) they express their continued anxiety to transmit some certain information to their constituents. 536

Other correspondence noted is in the printed return. The letters are calendered at their respective dates.

June 5, Dublin. Petition of Catherine Shepherd for the 100 acres granted to her husband who died of cholera before taking possession. 630

June 12, New York. Buchanan to Grey. Dispatches received; how time might be saved in the delivery of dispatches. 94

June 15, Quebec. Secretan to Colonial Secretary. Asks to be furnished with the Attorney General's reasons for not prosecuting a person accused for an indictable offence, so that if the reasons are not sufficient, he may take measures to obtain justice. Had written to the Attorney General and Governor. The latter on *ex parte* evidence had expressed himself satisfied with the Attorney General's decision. Complains of the contempt with which he has been treated. 634

June 17, London, Walker to Glenelg. Calls attention to the leading points in the resolutions of the Montreal Association. The points are to the number of ten and each of them is discussed at some length. The whole forms a complaint against the proceedings of the House of Assembly and its assumption of unlimited authority. 540

June 20, London. Walker to Grey. Calls attention to the official announcement that Gosford and his colleagues have been appointed a commission to investigate grievances affecting British subjects in Lower Canada in what relates to the administration of Government. Many subjects brought by him (Walker) before the ministry and Parliament have little connection with abuses of the administration being fiscal and judicial questions; which he (Walker) was led to suppose would be investigated. 556

June 22, London. Mackinnon to Glenelg. Sends account of expenses incurred by him in the public service. Aylmer requests authority to repay this amount. 472

Unsigned and undated to MacKinnon. That authority cannot now be granted to pay MacKinnon; when the time comes for reimbursing the arrears due for civil services MacKinnon's claims shall be considered. 473

Enclosed. Account of expenses incurred in 1834 and 1835. 474

June 23, London. Kerr to Glenelg. Having been informed that before he (Glenelg) took office, instructions had been sent to Aylmer to select a successor to him as puisné judge, he intends to lay a petition before the King, his removal without trial affecting the independence of the Bench in Lower Canada. 434

June 24, Dublin. Catherine Shepherd to ——. Applies for an allowance instead of the 100 acres of land granted to her husband. 632

June 25, Quebec. Clapham to Glenelg. Appeals on behalf of the settlers at Megantic. 196

Enclosed. Clapham to Aylmer. Presents the case of the settlers at Megantic and asks for means of relief to their distress. 203

Craig to Clapham. Aylmer is unable from circumstances over which he has no control to assist the settlers at Megantic. 208

June 26. Unsigned to Walker. The terms in the Royal Gazette were transcribed from the corresponding notice of Amherst's appointment and were not intended to receive the narrow interpretation he (Walker) apprehends. 558

June 27, London. Mackinnon to ——. Learning that doubts existed as to whether Aylmer would remain till Gosford's arrival in Quebec, reports that he would do so

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and will expect that arragements shall have been made to convey himself and family in the vessel which takes Gosford to Canada. Page 475

July 1, New York. Buchanan to Glenelg. In consequence of the increased number of emigrants for Upper Canada passing by way of New York his labours have greatly increased. Prays for the appointment of his son as agent with a proper remuneration. 95

July 10, London. Neilson to ———. Enclosed in Glenelg to Gosford, &c., 17th July, 1835.

July 11, Treasury. Baring to Hay. Enclosed in Glenelg to Gosford 18th July, 1835.

Walker to Glenelg. Report of committee of instruction relative to petitions from Lower Canada. Both enclosed in Glenelg to Gosford, &c., 17th July, 1835.

July 17, Downing Street. Glenelg to Gosford, Grey and Gipps, Commissioners of inquiry in Lower Canada. Sends instructions. 727

Enclosed. Petition of inhabitants of Lower Canada. 734

Petition of inhabitants of Lower Canada, resident in the district of Montreal. 735

Petition of members of Assembly and of the minority in the Council. 736 verso

Neilson to Glenelg. Transmits petition of the Scotch church in Lower Canada and letter from one of the elders. 737

Petitions. 737 verso

Browne to Neilson. Sends petition and represents the state of the Scotch church in Lower Canada. 738 verso

Neilson to ———. Points out the amendments that are desirable to be made to provide for the welfare and security of the North American provinces. 739

Report of the Committee of instruction relative to petitions from Lower Canada. 739 verso

Walker to Glenelg. Relative to petitions from Lower Canada. 741verso

Minute by Aberdeen showing how the recommendations by the committee of 1828 on Canada were carried out. 743 verso

July 17, Downing Street. Glenelg to Commissioners. To lay down rules for the mode in which the duties should be performed. 747

July 17, Downing Street. The same to Gosford. Commissions have been sent to him for his respective offices and to the commissioners. How he is to endeavour to reconcile past differences. Nothing has been done by the British Government except for the good of the Canadian people. 748

July 18, Downing Street. The same to the same. Sends copy of letter from the Treasury respecting the repayment of £31,000 advanced by Aylmer to the province on the 27th November last. He concurs in the views of the Treasury. 752

Enclosed. Baring to Hay. The confidence the Lords af the Treasury have that the advance made to prevent any interruption to the civil business will be repaid by the Assembly. 752 verso

July 20, Nicolet. Chandler to Fox Maule. Represents that on account of the ambiguity of the titles the boundary between the Crown lands and seigniory of Nicolet was left unsettled. In the action at law to settle this, the decision of the Privy Council operated unfavourably on his interests. A petition was presented on behalf of himself and co-seigniors, to make a grant of part of the tract taken from them by the judgment. Is afraid of delay and therefore appeals for his and Dalhousie's influence. 209

July 20, Quebec. Secretan to Glenelg. Has received no acknowledgment of his complaint of 12th February last. Asks to be informed if the complaint was received. Has no knowledge of the substance of the representations made to Glenelg or his predecessors by Aylmer, he having refused access to correspondence respecting his complaints; still hopes to meet with justice from him (Glenelg). 637

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July 24, Rathmore. Brophy to Colonial Secretary. Is William Brophy alive? He served in Canada during the war of 1812 and was afterwards a sergeant school master. He wrote that he was to get 200 acres of land. Did he get the land? Is he still in the Army? Page 22

July 30, London. Hicks & Morris to Colonial Secretary. Asks that the signatures of Lord Aylmer, governor, and Daly, secretary, may be proved on the documents in the case of Christopher Yarrow, living near Odelltown, who has presented a petition to obtain a sum of £379 4. 1. out of court. 328

August 4, Salterton. Mrs. Foley to Glenelg. Sends papers respecting a grant of land to her husband who died on the 18th July, 1834. Prays that the grant may be extended to her and her children. 252

August 6, Quebec. Secretan to the same. Sends certified copies of communication between Aylmer and himself. Aylmer has thought proper to say that it is his pleasure to put an end to all further proceedings respecting the complaint, the pretext being the refusal to send a copy to His Lordship of a private letter to Aberdeen. The reason apparently for Aylmer's course is to seek such provocation as would enable him to throw additional obstacles in the way of the complaint. Complains of the treatment to which his complaints were subjected Sends copies of correspondence. 639

Enclosed Secretan to Aylmer. Fourteen days have passed since he (Aylmer) received a dispatch from the Colonial Secretary respecting his (Secretan's) representation. Does His Lordship intend to communicate any information on the subject? 644

Civil Secretary to Secretan. His refusal to furnish a copy of the documents called for in the Civil Secretary's letter of the 21st ulto necessarily puts an end to all further proceedings in relation to Secretan's complaint. 645

August 10, Three Rivers. Memorial of Moses Hart. To have the decision of the Court of Appeal set aside in the case in which Chandler and others were plaintiffs and petitioner and another defendants. 331

August 14, Toronto. Bishop of Quebec to Glenelg. The proposal respecting the payment for a suffragan Bishop is not to take effect till his death. 608

August 21, London. Mandelsloh to Glenelg. Not having received an answer to application to Spring Rice respecting the property of Charles Maisenhoelder, deceased, at Montreal, asks that the Governor of Canada be directed to obtain and remit half of the amount asked for by Maisenhoelder's two daughters. 461

August 24, New York. Buchanan to Grey. Has received and forwarded dispatch to Aylmer. 97

August 26, Salterton. Mrs. Foley to Glenelg. Her disappointment at finding it is not in His Lordship's power to grant her request. The distress which this has caused herself and family. Can the grant be extended to her eldest son when he is old enough. 254

September 4, London. Memorial of Le Lievre for his salary as assistant civil secretary, he having been ordered to Sierra Leone. 436

Enclosed. Certificate by Inspector General of Accounts that the sum of £54.4.10 is due Le Lievre for salary. 438

Certificate by Aylmer of the appointment of Le Lievre and his resignation on his appointment to a situation in the commissariat. 439

Craig to Lelievre. Aylmer regrets he is unable to issue a warrant for his salary. 440

September 8, Broughshane. Catherine Sayers to Colonial Secretary. How is she to inquire respecting a brother? 646

September 12, Salterton. Mrs. Foley to Glenelg. Has no hopes of benefit from the grant in Canada. Will apply to the King, her husband having been His Majesty's aide de camp, when he was at sea as the Duke of Clarence. Asks that the papers sent may be returned. 255

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September 19, Broughshane. Catherine Sayers to the United States Ambassactor. Inquiries respecting her brother James Sayers. Page 647

September 25, London. McDougall to Glenelg. Calls attention to the discontinuance of the grants of land to discharged soldiers which bears hardly on many highly respectable non-commissioned officers and men of the 79th lately under his command, and asks that the soldiers (of whom he sends a list) may receive the grants they believed they were entitled to. The list contains the names of the oldest and most meritorious non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment. The great disappointment of the men if they do not receive the grants. 504

Names of the men. 507

September 26, London. Major Martin to Grant. His services with the 99th regiment. The loss of health in consequence prevents him from fulfilling the conditions of the grant of land. Asks that it be transferred to his son. 462

Enclosed. Goulburn to Maitland. To make a grant to Maitland equal to what he would have received had he remained in Canada with his regiment. 464

October 1, Chelsea. Memorandum of Somerville. Gives an account of the causes which led to his purchasing land in Barnston; the danger of his losing it by fraudulent practices and asks for protection. 648

October 2, Coteau du Lac. Leeds to Glenelg. Reminds him of application made for retiring allowance and reports the favourable letter from the society for the propagation of the Gospel. Calls attention to the reduced stipend, and asks if he should visit a distant parish at his own expense. 441

Enclosed. Leeds to Campbell. On the subject of the retiring allowance and complains of the expense he incurs in visiting a distant congregation. 443

October 5, London. Major Martin to Glenelg. Recalls his letter of 26th September and renews his request that his grant of land in Canada may be transferred to his son. 465

October 6, Downing Street. Stephen to McDougall. Glenelg regrets that he cannot violate the rule preventing grants of land in Canada in favour of the men of the 79th regiment. 512

October 9. Unsigned to McDougall. In considering his representation in respect to the men of the 79th regiment orders have been given by Glenelg that they are to receive land in Canada. 511

October 9, London. McDougall to Stephen. Returns letter which he had forgotten to enclose. Corrects the number of non-commissioned officers and men of the 79th regiment given in Stephens letter in error. Suggests that they be allowed to apply to the Governor of Lower Canada or the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada for their land. 515

October 10. Unsigned to Somerville. Glenelg regrets he cannot give the protection for the lands asked for, the only constitutional method of obtaining this is through the legal tribunals. 650

October 15, Irvine. Ferguson to Glenelg. Sends a letter from his brother, merchant at Durham, on the St. Francis, Lower Canada, on the political discontent that exists. The letter was written as a private communication, but he sends it as it may be of use. 256

October 21, London. Archdeacon Mountain to the same. Statement of the position of the church of England in Canada and proposals for the appointment of a suffragan bishop to lighten the burden of episcopal superintendence. 477

October 23, London. Handley & Durrant to the same. Apply for leave to examine the records in the Colonial Office relative to the original settlement of New England in a case in which the Dowager Marchioness of Devonshire is interested. 336

October 29, Addington. Archdeacon Mountain to Stephen. Is afraid that he made some erroneous statements in his letter to Glenelg, not being able to consult the necessary documents 486

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October 31, Liverpool. Baring Bro. & Co. to Stephen. Will forward packet to Buchanan, consul at New York, and instruct the master of the vessel to deliver it as early as possible. Page 23

October 31, Dublin. Hughes to Colonial Secretary. Desires that a letter he sends may be forwarded to Aylmer. 337

November 2. Unsigned to Gosford and Colborne. Has received an application on behalf of men of the 79th regiment from Colonel McDougall praying that they be exempted from the rule for the discontinuance of free grants to discharged soldiers. The men had their names registered for discharge prior to the promulgation of the order. Believing that the public faith was committed to those men he felt bound to recur to the system under which the obligation was contracted. 509

November 2, New York. Buchanan to Grey. Has forwarded a report which he thinks has not yet reached the Colonial Office. 98

Enclosed. Speech of Gosford on opening the Legislature omitted, having been copied in Vol. 223. 99

November 6, London. Archdeacon Mountain to Glenelg. Calls attention to the case of R. R. Burrage, master of the Royal Grammar School, Quebec, which is one of peculiar hardship. 488

November 6, London. The same to the same. Sends memorial from Rev J. Bethune. His disappointed expectations have been productive of inconvenience. 489

Enclosed. Memorial from Rev. J. Bethune for arrears of salary. 490

November 9, Temple. Bliss to Grey. Has an order to return to the old scale of fees been procured, or have circumstances arisen to change the intentions of His Majesty's government? 78

November 10, Downing Street. Unsigned to Archdeacon Mountain. The subject of the Church of England has occupied much of Glenelg's attention, but as it is involved in the inquiries to be made by the commission he cannot give any definite answer. 485

November 11, Brighton. Reid to Hay. Beturns papers which were sent to him by mistake. 616

November 15, New York. Buchanan to Grey. Sends copy of answer by the Assembly to the Governor's speech. 100

Enclosed. Omitted, being already copied in volume 223.

Answer of the Assembly. 101

Editorial remarks by the *Irish Advocate* (published in Montreal) on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. 102

November 16, Liverpool. Baring Bros. to Grey. Forwards packet to Buchanan by the *Europe*. 24

November 17, Southampton. Archdeacon Mountain to Glenelg. As the answer to his memorial depends on the report of the commissioners respecting the Church of England in Canada hopes that the instructions will direct their attention to this important subject. The commissioners being in communication with the bishop he may rest satisfied. Renews his application for the appointment of a suffragan bishop. 493

November 25, Liverpool. Baring Bros. & Co. to Grey. Are dispatching the *Columbus* on the 1st of next month, and the *South American* on the 16th, both for New York, and both first-class American packets. Another sails on the 8th of December, not under their management, but which is likewise a desirable conveyance. 25

December 2, Brownham. Strachey to Grey. Asks him to forward a letter to Gosford. 651

December 2, Temple. Bliss to Grey. Has received copy of Order-in-Council for revoking so much of the order of 27th June, 1832, as relates to fees in the Vice-Admiralty Court. Shall send copies to the committees of trade at Quebec and Montreal. Calls attention to the effect of the clause in the Merchant

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Seamen's Bill which prevents its application in a colony having a Legislative Assembly. Has cut out a paragraph from the Montreal *Gazette* respecting the schooner *Bear* to which he calls attention. Page 79

Enclosed. Extract from the Montreal *Gazette* respecting the case of the *Bear*, the master of which, thanks to Roebuck, Chapman & Co., had to pay £13.15s. in costs, instead of 40s, in consequence of the vessel belonging to a colony having a House of Assembly, being excluded from the benefit of the Merchant Seamen's Act. 80

December 4, London. James to Murdoch. Applies for the name of an official who can authenticate the service of a legal paper on Donald Borgie. 379

December 5, Downing Street. Glenelg to Sir F. B. Head. Sends his commission as Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada with instructions and pointing out the chief sources of the information he should seek to obtain on the conditions of Upper Canada. The letter of instruction takes up so many topics that it is impossible to give a satisfactory summary in the space available. 752 verso

December 9, New York. Buchanan to Grey. Sends copy of President's speech, brought over 244 miles in 12 hours from Washington. 108

Enclosed. Message from the President of the United States. 109

December 11, Carrick. O'Cavanagh to Colonial Office. Is O'Meara who was employed in the Sydney mines in North America, still alive and there, as his friends have been alarmed by rumours of his death. 561

December 16, Liverpool. Baring Bros. & Co. to Grey. Are forwarding dispatch to Buchanan by the *South America*. 26

December 21, Montrose. Kidd to Colonial Secretary. Asks for information respecting David Spark reported to have died at Quebec or Montreal. 381

December 23, Chantilly. Laurat to the same. Is a teacher, as is also his wife, but owing to the little reward in France for such a profession, he wishes to go to Canada or the British West Indies, and applies for a free passage or one at a reduced rate for himself, his wife and a child, three years old. 448

December 23, St. Saviours. Brooks to the same. Applies to be informed respecting part of the property of his brother who received 800 acres in Canada for his services. He took Holy Orders in 1824 and died in Sierra Leone in 1825. 27

December 24, Liverpool. Barring Bros. & Co. to Grey. Forwards by the *Napoleon* dispatch to Buchanan, consul at New York. 28

December 24, London. Archdeacon Mountain to Stephen. Asks him to have the letter offering him the office of suffragan prepared as soon as possible. 499

December 26, Downing Street. Glenelg to Archdeacon Mountain. After the pledge given to Parliament to discontinue the annual vote towards the maintenance of the clergy in North America, the only way that aid can be given to the appointment of a suffragan to the Bishop of Quebec is to sanction the appointment of a clergyman to the office without any additional salary, for he could not hold out any secular inducement to any one to assume the labour and responsibility of the office. Under the circumstances offers him (Mountain) the office, knowing his disinterested anxiety to promote the interests of the church. 495

December 28, Fulham. Archdeacon Mountain to Glenelg. Accepts the offer to be suffragan Bishop and desires to call the attention of the commissioners to the statement respecting the Clergy Reserves in his letter of 21st October. 500

December 31, New York. Buchanan to the same. Had received dispatch for Colborne. As the passage was long and that the letter from Stephen had stated that any delay would cause inconvenience he had sent it by special messenger to Queenston, the first post office on the Canadian side. 175

No date. Bramston, memorandum that he left copies of letters; the Propaganda will expect some information respecting them. 29

Enclosed. Letters from the Propaganda to Bramston. 30, 31

No date. Statement of the case of the Michigan Chief Muk Coonee giving an account of his being induced to go to London by false statements that the

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King wished to see him. How the Indians supported themselves. The immediate object of the Indian chief was to see the King for the purpose of seeking a modification of a treaty made with Government. Page 177

Remarks on the treaty with Muk Coonee and copy of the treaty. 181

No date. Murray to Hay. Had called regarding the grant to Wyld in Canada. Asks that he may mention an hour when he (Hay) may be seen. 452

Mosley to ———. Proposals sent for the establishment of a land company. Asks if Government will give encouragement to the scheme; will it grant a charter or by grant, or low purchase money, offer a tract of land of an extent of from 500,000 to a million acres either in Canada, Guiana or the Cape of Good Hope affording favourable prospects to emigrants. If Government will not grant lands in its new colonies will it give a charter to the company to hold lands in some of the States of America. 466

Memorial of Sarah Harrison that her late husband died of cholera in Inverness, Lower Canada, possessed of property which cannot be transferred except by order from the Colonial Office. He left one son by the memorialist and the land is wanted for him. 329

Petition of merchants of Glasgsw interested in the trade and prosperity of the provinces of North America pointing out the bad effects of the table of fees established for the Vice Admiralty Courts contrary to the King's intentions. The fees are so large and the delay by the rules so considerable that a suit has become a terror and a mere instrument of extortion as the expenses of defending are more injurious than submitting to unjust demands. Instances given. Asks that the rules and fees be reconsidered. 760

Petition of inhabitants of Montreal of Irish origin praying that means be taken for the speedy settlement of the waste lands of Lower Canada. Pray that letters patent be granted to stock holders under the name of "The North America Land Company." 777

STATE PAPERS, UPPER CANADA.

Correspondence, Minutes, Charter, &c., of the Upper Canada Company from 1824 to 1831 contained in Volumes Q. 359 to Q. 373.

LIEUT. GOV. SIR J. COLBORNE, 1832.

Q. 374—1.

1832.

January 31, York. Colborne to Goderich. (No 1). The address to the King from the Assembly expressing their attachement has been probably called forth by the conduct of Mackenzie, editor o the Colonial Advocate. Mackenzie's character; twice expelled from the Assembly; his constant agitation and attempt to raise a clamour against the Executive government. Documents enclosed. Page 1

Enclosed. Address from the Assemby to the King. 5

Petition of inhabitants and freeholders of Upper Canada for a dissolution of the Legislature owing to the useless and unprofitable manner in which the House of Assembly have spent the greater part of last and so far of the present session. 7

Chairman and secretary of the meeting send copy of petition to McMahon, governor's secretary. Those favourable to the object will proceed in a body to government house to present the petition. 9

Meeting of the Home and adjoining districts. Address of W. Lyon Mackenzie urging those present to go in a body to York to show their numbers and to vindicate their rights. 10

Appeal to the people by W. L. McKenzie. 24

Notice to the people of the Home and neighbouring districts to come in a body to York on the 19th of January, 1832, to wait on the Lieut. Governor and request him to dissolve the Assembly. 31

Articles of impeachment against the Lieut. Governor of the province and address by Mackenzie which extends to 40 pages. 33

Substance of defence made by Mackenzie. 73

Opinions of the press. 75

Extract from the Colonial Advocate. 80

Proceedings on the re-expulsion of Mackenzie. 82

Other papers, press opinions &c. 82 to 176

February 3, York. Colborne to Goderich. (No 2). Bill introduced to authorise His Majesty to resume possession of the clergy reserves, but there was no inclination on the part of the House to take up the subject till next session. Had received dispatches on the subject which he promised to transmit to the Assembly. Closed the session on the 28th, a majority being opposed to taking the subject of clergy reserves into immediate consideration. The corporation for managing the clergy reserves will be glad to be released from granting leases; their duties. There are now several hundred applications for leases which have been acted upon and parties promised leases as soon as they can be completed, the applicants having taken possession in faith of the Government's promise. The clergy reserve leases having given great facilities to emigrants for establishing themselves and families at the easy rate of $7 a year, a number of families has settled. Persons who have already applied are to have communications forwarded but

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notice is to be given that no more leases will be granted. The discontent that would be caused by the rejection of an application for the purchase or lease of about 150,000 acres. Page 177

Enclosed. Motion of the Attorney General for leave to bring in a bill to revest the clergy reserves in His Majesty. The bill read a first time but the second reading postponed. 182

February 8, York. Colborne to Goderich. (No. 3). The bona fide settler is subject to no delay in obtaining his land. How the business of settling is managed. Sends forms and regulations. In the early settlements large grants were made to individuals but since 1827 no free grants have been made except to United Empire loyalists and to men of the army, navy and incorporated militia who served during the late war, all others obtain by purchase. The settlement duties mentioned as a grievance are only required from persons entitled to free grants. The Crown and clergy reserves did increase the difficulties of the early settlers, but the former being sold to the Canada Company are rapidly settling and the latter offer no obstacle to improvement. Leasing is the most profitable system in remote districts. Considerations of the systems of settling. Sends report on grievances containing some useful remarks on Crown lands. 184

Enclosed. Copies of documents on settling. 190

Report of the Committee on grievances. 194

February 9, York. Colborne to Goderich. (No. 4). Closed the session on the 28th of January. Sends copy of his speech. 197

Enclosed. Speech at closing. 198

Report of the select committee on grievances. 200

Statement of the public debt created for certain purposes which are given in the table. 214

This statement forms part of the report which is continued to page 229

Second report on grievances. 230

February 10, York. Colborne to Goderich. (No. 5). Forwards address from the Assembly praying that the charter of King's College may be cancelled and another granted with no exclusive provisions. Sends his answer to the request that the address might be forwarded. 236

Enclosed. Address from the Assembly. 237

Answer by Colborne that he will forward the address. 239

February 11, York. Colborne to Goderich. (No. 6). Transmits address from the Assembly praying that the King would recommend that the clergy reserves be sold and the proceeds be transferred to the legislature to be applied for the purposes of education. 240

Enclosed. Address. 242

February 13, York. Colborne to Goderich. (No. 7). Sends address from the Assembly that the lands set apart for schools may be applied to that purpose and the proceeds of the sales placed at the disposal of the Legislature. By dispatch of 25th October last, it will be seen that the greater part of the lands applied for in the address have already been appropriated in accordance with instructions. 245

Enclosed. Address. 247

February 14, York. Colborne to Goderich. (No. 8.) Transmits address from the Assembly respecting the valuation and disposal of Crown Lands. 250

Enclosed. Address. 252

February 15, York. Colborne to Goderich. (No. 9). Sends address praying that Upper Canada may participate in the revenues from the Jesuit estates. 256

LIEUT. GOV. SIR. J. COLBORNE, 1832.

Q. 374—2.

1818.
July 18, Quebec. Memorandum. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich 24th February, 1832.

1832.
February 16, York. Colborne to Hay. (private). Account of Mackenzie; all the provincial papers against him except those influenced by the Ryersons. He is a dangerous demagogue. Suggests that the salary of the Bishop of Quebec be not paid from the territorial revenue but from rents of the leased clergy reserves. Page 260

Enclosed. Extracts from the *Canadian Freeman*, condemnatory of Mackenzie's course, in which the Scarborough resolutions are quoted. 265

Continuation. 276

Remarks on Medical Board. Another grievance, defending the appointments made by Colborne. 283

February—York. Colborne to Goderich. (No. 10). Sends address from the Assembly, praying for the dismissal of the chaplain and that no other be appointed. Believing that the salary of the chaplain was fixed by a permanent Act and that the appointment is vested in the Crown does not consider himself authorised to discontinue the office. 286

Enclosed. Address. 288

February 17, York. Colborne to Goderich. (No. 11). Sends a sketch and remarks of Shirreff on the increase of the timber trade and Crown revenue that would follow the construction of timber slides at the rapids of the Chats and the Chaudiere. Recommends that this be done by taking a portion of the proceeds of the timber licences. 289

Enclosed. Remarks on the delays to timber at the Chats and Chaudiere causing an increase to the cost. How communication could be established from above the Chaudiere falls to the Rideau Canal. 291

February 18, York. Colborne to Goderich. (No. 12). Sends petition from Presbyterian ministers in Upper Canada not in connection with the Kirk of Scotland. 295

Enclosed. Petition from the United Presbyterian Synod of Upper Canada for a pecuniary allowance. 296

February 20, York. Colborne to Goderich. (No. 13). Transmits memorial from Lieut Edward O'Brien who cannot receive his half pay because he was employed to settle emigrants in the townships on Lake Simcoe. As he was only employed for a few months trusts that the memorial may have favourable consideration. 301

Enclosed. Memorial, 303

February 22, York. Colborne to Goderich. (No. 14). Sends memorial from the Welland Canal Company that they can make an advantageous arrangement by disposing of the water privileges, but as some doubt exists as to the power of Government over the hydraulic power; they ask that the mortgage be relinquished and it be declared that the only claim is over the tolls. 304

Enclosed. Memorial. 306

February 24, York. Colborne to Goderich. (No. 15). Forwards petition from emigrants and discharged soldiers settled at Perth in which it is stated they were led to believe their children would be recommended for a grant of lands when they were able to cultivate their allotments. A copy of the document of July 1818 is sent. The case has been several times before the Executive Council but as the indulgence is not mentioned in any correspondence the applications have been refused—The emigrants settled in Perth are loyal

and industrious but to grant the indulgence would form an inconvenient precedent. Most of them are able to purchase land for their children. Page 308

Enclosed. Memorial. 310

Memorandum. That the sons of emigrants are to receive the usual indulgence of land as they come of age. 313

March 23, York. Colborne to Goderich. (No. 16). The amount of revenue arising from rents, tolls and dues on the Rideau canal should be collected and ascertained by the officers of the Ordnance before any final arrangement is made as to the mode of defraying the contingent expenses. The Assembly will not provide for repairs to bridges, &c., but judging from the produce which passed from Lake Erie to Ontario as shown in report of the Welland canal, a proposal to that effect will be unnecessary. Sends copy of reply to the Respective officers at Quebec. 314

Enclosed. McMahon to Respective officers. Delay in answering owing to the illness of the Attorney General. The Governor has not yet received statement of the rates and dues established by the Welland canal, but sends copy of opinion by Attorney General, so that measures may be taken to report on the validity of titles of land purchased by By. The Governor thinks that even if tolls be established at a low rate, the proceeds should be sufficient for repairs. The collection of tolls, &c., should be entrusted to the Ordnance department until the extent of the commercial intercourse by the Ottawa and Rideau can be ascertained. 316

Boulton to McMahon. Has not heard from By for some time on the subject of the impediments placed by Merrick on the navigation of the Rideau, so presumes they have been discontinued. If resumed he shall take such prompt measures as may be required, but does not apprehend any difficulty on the subject. The lands and works of the Rideau canal cannot be vested in the Ordnance, the officers may have charge of the works, but the property must be vested in the Crown. The necessity to have the titles examined of all land bought by By or his predecessors. 318

McMahon to Repective Officers. Sends report from the Welland canal which may be useful. 321

Welland Canal Company to ———. Sends rates of toll and method of collecting. 322

Remarks accompanying rates of toll on the Welland canal and proposed rates on the Rideau. 325

Rates of toll on the Welland canal for 1831. 331

March 24, York. Colborne to Goderich. (No. 17). Send addresses from various districts to counteract those circulated for signature by Mackenzie to foster agitation. The addresses and resolutions show the good spirit and loyalty prevailing in the province. 332

Enclosed. Addresses.

Kingston. 334

Hallowell. 349

Carleton Place. 355

Kingston. 358, 385

Hastings. 390

Perth. 392

Grimsby. 393

Adjalo, Albion, &c. 395

Other meetings, editorial remarks, &c. 334 to 454

March 25, York. Colborne to Goderich. (No 18). In reference to the suspension of Hurd he reported that he was prepared to sail from St John, New Brunswick. on 18th November last but was detained by sickness. He arrived in the United States on the 3rd of January but has been prevented from reaching Upper Canada by severe illness in his family. Is at Utica and has forwarded certificate. 455

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1832.

Enclosed. Hurd to———. His arrival at St John after detention at Fredericton. The "Julia" in which he had taken his passage had sailed before he arrived at St John and he must wait her return. Page 456

Medical certificate at Utica. 457

March 29, York. Colborne to Hay. Meetings to check the progress of the demagogue. Mackenzie; the advantages to be derived from them. The Ryersons have unwisely taken an active political part with Mackenzie who knows he must fail if he does not keep up an excitement. Has not yet received the decision of the college council on the surrender of the charter. There is still a sum of about £20,000 of territorial revenue remaining. The emigrants settled on Crown lands last year are doing well, societies are forming in the Eastern districts to facilitate the conveyance of emigrants. 458

April 2, York. Colborne to Goderich. (No 19). Has communicated to the authorities of King's college the wishes of His Majesty's government respecting the charter. The difficulties of dealing with the legislature. 461

Enclosed. The charter of King's college. 464

Report of the College council. 480

April 5, York. Colborne to Goderich. (No. 20). Reports that the proposed distribution of the casual and territorial revenue must be modified as the legislature had not provided for the salary of the Receiver General or for the clerks of the Surveyor General's office. Suggests that the salary of the Bishop of Quebec should be charged to the rents of the clergy reserves instead of being charged to the territorial revenue. 501

Enclosed. Statement of fund arising from the clergy reserves. 503

April 7, York. Colborne to Goderich. (No. 21). The indigent emigrants before receiving their lands, signed an agreement to pay five shillings an acre by instalments. Most of them have cleared enough to maintain their families and can support themselves partly by wages from proprietors of lands who entered the back townships lately. The system of maintaining emigrants for a few months is the best to settle the country if the expense could be met by the territorial revenue or by the parishes desirous of removing their redundant population. The expenditure last year did not exceed £5,000. The details are in the accounts of the agents. The amount has been distributed with the greatest benefit to emigrants and to the province. The advantages to the local government to be able rapidly to settle any particular tract of country. Men with capital are applying to purchase land in townships settled last year by indigent emigrants; the advantages of this settlement. The prosperity of Oro. Of the territorial revenue, he considers £5,000 to be in his hands to assist emigrants sent out next year. Agents appointed. Buchanan afraid that the one at Quebec will interfere with his office and duties. 504

Enclosed. Report of a meeting at Brockville respecting emigration. 509

The same at Prescott. 510

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Q—374-3.

1832.

April 9, York. Colborne to Goderich. (No. 22). Sends memorial from the society for the relief of the sick and destitute of York. Page 512

Enclosed. Memorial on the capitation tax imposed by Lower Canada on emigrants and passengers landing at ports in Lower Canada with extracts from the Act complained of. 513

Correspondence on the subject in newspapers. 530, 534, 546, 552

1832.

April 9, York. Colborne to Hay (private). Buchanan's objection to have an emigration agent at Quebec. One may be useful at Montreal. Page 556

Enclosed. Buchanan to Colborne (private). Objections to an emigration agent in Quebec approved of; he is pleased with the explanation of sending an agent to Montreal. The efforts he makes to give the emigrants correct information about the upper province. 557

April 10, York. Colborne to Goderich. (No. 23). Sends addresses from York signed by the most respectable persons in consequence of the unwarrantable conduct of Mackenzie, the editor of a newspaper, who has been endeavouring to disturb the province. 560

April 19, York. Colborne to Goderich. With reference to the petition of Appleton sends remarks from the Board of Education respecting his case. 562

Enclosed. Extract from report on the petition of Thomas Appleton. The necessity of reducing the salaries of schoolmasters. 563

April 30, Port Talbot. Talbot to Colborne. Enclosed in Colborne to Hay, 7th May, 1832.

May 4, York. Colborne to Goderich. (No. 24). Has received approval of the measures for the reception of emigrants. All those arriving this year will find employment. An active agent is stationed at Prescott, who will correspond with societies to obtain information for emigrants as to the townships where they may find work. Another agent is stationed at Montreal who will correspond with Buchanan at Quebec. Other arrangements and correspondence with societies respecting emigration. 566

Enclosed. Extract from the instructions to the agent at Prescott. 570

Account of sums paid by Peter Robinson for emigrant service in Upper Canada. 573

May 4, York. Colborne to Hay. Sends documents that will show the proceedings as regards emigration. The character of Buchanan, agent at Quebec; the limitation of his opportunities to direct operations in Upper Canada. The duty to spread settlements over both provinces but the difficulties that may be met with in Lower Canada. 577

Enclosed. Colborne to Aylmer. Respecting emigration Buchanan has mistaken the instructions; any interference with agents will cause confusion. He (Colborne) has been instructed to station an agent at Quebec to afford information to emigrants. Owing to Buchanan's complaints the agents for Upper Canada in the lower province are to receive orders through him. Is aware of Buchanan's zeal, but no one is able to direct the operations of agents 600 miles distant. The advantages of employing experienced settlers to meet the emigrants at Quebec. 580

Memorandum on emigration. Buchanan will be furnished with maps on which are the waste lands for sale, and the townships which Government intends to settle this season. Directions as to his duties; the different points on which agents are placed in Upper Canada and their duties. 584

Memorandum for Mr. Pattin, emigration agent at Prescott. 588

Instructions for the Johnstown district emigrant society. 592

A. C. Buchanan to Colborne. Has been appointed chief superintendent of emigration for Upper and Lower Canada. 596

McMahon to Buchanan. Colborne directs Buchanan not to come to the Upper Province where he can be of no use. He will suggest to the Governor General the necessary instructions. 600

May 7, York. Colborne to Hay. The preparations for the reception of emigrants will facilitate their dispersion over the province. Dissatisfaction caused by the tax on emigrants in Lower Canada. Shall send the loyal addresses to the King adopted in every district. The strength put forward by the loyal portion of the province will have its effect for many years. There will be little trouble for some years about grievances if the factious party be discouraged and the respectable members be encouraged and supported.

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Mackenzie is aware that his views require agitation to have them supported and began it a few months before the session. His principal supporters are settlers from the United States. Mackenzie's *Colonial Advocate* is taken by them and has made them restless and discontented. The Ryersons are making use of that paper to promote their own views and give them an influence in the province. They have received a check which will keep them in their proper places. Preparations to receive emigrants. Denounces Mackenzie as a seditious knave. Sends letter from Talbot, who says that if Mackenzie be treated as he deserves peace and good order will continue in his district. The caution to be observed in discussing the alien question. The fluctuating nature of the American population. The number of emigrants from the mother country will check emigration from the States. The benefit a bishop would be to Upper Canada. Page 601

Enclosed. Talbot to Colborne. The satisfaction to find the disaffected so few considering the noise they made. Had a splendid turnout on St. George's day, when the rebels were silent. 608

May 14, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 25). Arrival of Hurd, surveyor general. In reference to the suspension ordered, has allowed him to discharge his duties till further instructions. 609

Enclosed. Hurd to Colborne. Explains the cause of his not arriving at York at the time specified. 610

May 15, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 26). Transmits address to the King from various districts expressing disapprobation of the conduct of certain factious persons. 615

Enclosed. Schedule of loyal addresses to the King. 617

Schedule of addresses to Colborne. 618

May 17, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 27). The petition of Neil MacKinnon for land was not recommended by the Council. The claim is grounded on a letter from Wilmot Horton but not presented till six years after it was written. Applications of this kind have always been rejected by the Council of which Mackenzie is well aware. 619

Enclosed. Mackenzie to Colborne. Sends copy of petition from Neil Mackinnon for land. 620

Petition from Mackinnon 11th March, 1832. 621

Petition undated. 622

Wilmot Horton to McLean. Persons emigrating to Canada shall on arrival receive a grant of land proportinate to their capital. 624

Minute of Executive Council. MacKinnon's petition for land cannot now be complied with. 625

May 18, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 28). Send list of bills to all which he has assented except to one entitled, "An Act to protect the interests of Captain Alexander Shaw," which he has reserved. Sends report of the Attorney General, showing the reasons for the reserve. 626

Enclosed. Reasons by the Attorney General for not recommending assent to the Act for protecting the interests of Captain Alexander Shaw. 628

Petition of Mrs. Shaw and J. S. Baldwin. 631

May 19, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 29). Sends petition from Amherstburg for a repeal of the Act to reduce the duties on foreign tobacco, and to repeal the duties on molasses and coffee. 641

Enclosed. The petition from merchants and farmers of the western district. Signatures follow. 643

May 25, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 30). With reference to the minute of Council on the case of Mrs. Farley, recommending that the land claimed by her be ceded to her unless it be required by the Ordnance department in which case compensation should be made. 650

Enclosed. Minute of Council respecting the claim of Mrs. Farley. 652

1832.

Wright to Mudge. The land applied for by Kerr comes within the limits of that set apart for defensive works at Kingston township. Page 657

May 29, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 31). Transmits complaint by Le Breton against By with answers and documents by the latter. Recommends that the case be referred to the Respective Officers. 659

Enclosed. By to Colborne. Denies the charges brought against him by Le Breton. 661

Documents relating to Le Breton's complaint. 671 to 777

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Q 374-4

1831.

November 21, Colonial office. Goderich to Colborne. Enclosed in Colborne to Hay, 10th September, 1832.

1832.

May 21, York. Memorial of Captain Allan MacLean, late 41st Regiment.

June 6, York. Memorial from James Fitzgibbon. Both enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 4th December, 1832.

June 6, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 32). Forwards memorial from Rintoul, minister of the congregation at York in communion with the Church of Scotland. He has performed all ministerial duties for the 97th Regiment, but as Hudson is chaplain to the Garrison, the commander of the forces could not pay both. Page 778

June 18, York. The same to the same (No. 33). He regrets the conduct of the Assembly in expelling Mackenzie as by drawing attention to his calumnies it will place him in the situation he desires. The members who insisted on his expulsion are unconnected with the Executive Government and not influenced by its views. Mackenzie's attempt to show that he is persecuted by government. His persistent attacks on the House of Assembly. The conduct of Ryerson brought before the Conference. The cunning and effrontery of Mackenzie, his perservance in trying to create discontent, having made use of every kind of calumny, falsehood and deception to promote his views. 780

Enclosed. Mackenzie to Colborne. The opinion is held that government secretly approves of the grossest personal abuse of persons who differ from his (Colborne's) views as to the government of the province. How this course lowers the reputation of the province. Sends extract from the Niagara *Herald* to show the abuse he has to endure from officials, the paper being the property of Crooks, a justice of peace and post master. 787

Mudge to Mackenzie. The government has no influence over any newspaper. The propagation of calumny would be more checked by honest journalism than by the law. 791

The same to Smart. In every district there may be persons in the commission of the peace not altogether qualified for the duties but injustice might be done to indivduals were government to interfere in all local disputes. In cases where the conduct of a magistrate may be exceptional, government must be guided by the opinion of the quarter sessions and not by an ex parte representation. 792

June 19, York. W. to Jones.

June 20, York. Circular to chairmen of quarter sessions.

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June 25, York. Circular to proprietors of Steamboats on Lake Ontario.

June 27, York. Rowan to Moe.

June 30, York. The same to Patton. This and the preceding four enclosed in Colborne to Hay 5th July, 1832.

June 30, York. Colborne to Goderich (No 34). Sends loyal addresses from various counties and places (noted). Page 793

July 2, York. The same to the same (No. 35). Sends petition from the united Presbyterian Synod of Upper Canada. The Ministers in communion with the Church of Scotland do not consider themselves authorised to form a union with the Synod of Upper Canada. If a satisfactory arrangement cannot be made His Majesty's government will probably see the necessity of affording assistance to the petitioners. 794

Enclosed. Petition. 795

July 5, York. Colborne to Hay. Private and confidential. The complaints of Mackenzie of his being excluded from the Governor's table. With a person of Mackenzie's character there could be nothing beyond official intercourse. His efforts to promote sedition are as well known in the United States as in Canada. His objects are served if he could get his articles reproduced in the United States and in the old country. He can only be made more mischievous by giving him the least reason to suppose that government are alarmed by his measures. His (Colborne's) reply to the Episcopal Methodists has not had the effect it was calculated to produce, had the leaders been acting for the interests of religion only, but the truths contained in the reply have occasioned a favourable change. The Wesleyan Missionaries are prepared to take up the ground. Mackenzie said he followed the advice of Hume and Viger. The disease raging in Quebec and Montreal has reached Upper Canada. On its first appearance between Coteau du Lac and Prescott the men on the boats left them and abandoned the emigrants. Measures taken to meet the disease and to have the emigrants forwarded. Sends reports of the cases. 801

Enclosed. Return of cases of cholera at York, Kingston and Prescott. 806

Circular to the chairman of the quarter sessions of the districts. 807

W. to Jones, president Prescott Emigrant Society. Arrangements will be made with the bank to place £500 at his disposal to be employed for the benefit of the community. Asks him to call on magistrates and others to form boards of health. 809

Rowan to Patton. The arrangements made to afford medical aid to the emigrants will encourage the steamboat owners and bateau men to continue their exertions in forwarding emigrants. 810

The same to Moe. Asks him to visit all parts of the St. Lawrence where visitors are likely to be detained for want of conveyance and to use every exertion to induce the batteau men to continue their occupation. The Governor trusts that sheds have been erected for emigrants where they are usually disembarked. 811

Circular to steamboat owners on Lake Ontario. Dissuades them from their purpose to discontinue running their boats for this season. The benefit the continuance would be to the province. 812

July 11, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 36). Reports the precautions he has taken in view of the outbreak of cholera. 813

July 18, Queenstown. Memorial of James Secord senior. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich 4th December 1832.

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July 19, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 36 repeated). Sends letter from David Thompson respecting maps of the survey of the line between Upper Canada and the United States. Page 816

Enclosed. David Thompson to McMahon. Reports that after Dalhousie had refused to have copies of the original maps of the boundary he was obliged to have copies made at great expense of those in possession of Barclay, then in New York, which would not be recognised as official. 817

July 20, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 37). Has sent copies of the Acts passed last session. 821

July 23, York. Colborne to Goderich. (No. 38). In consequence of the responsibility and extent of the duties of Dunn and the recent diminution of his income he may with propriety receive an addition of £150 a year to his official salary. 822

July 24, York. The same to the same. (No. 39). It appears from Judge Macaulay's letter that Dunn would not be overpaid for his services on the Board of Claims for war losses were he to receive the percentage on the sum distributed by him at the rate fixed by the provincial statute. 823

July 25, York. The same to the same. (No. 40). Sends memorial from one of the chiefs of the Six Nations (Oneida Joseph) for a pension. Recommends that he be made an allowance. 825

July 26, York. The same to the same. (No. 41). According to the report from Coffin the granting the applications of James Crooks would form a very inconvenient precedent. 826

Enclosed. Documents relating to the claim of Crooks. 828

July 27, York. Green. Memorial for land. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 13th December 1832.

August 3, York. Colborne to Goderich. (No. 42). Transmits memorial from Rev. W. P. MacDonald formerly chaplain of the Regiment de Rolle now minister of the Roman Catholic congregation at Kingston. 846

Enclosed. Memorial of Rev. W. P. Macdonald states his services and prays for a grant of land. 847

August 20. Sawers. Memorial for land. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 13th December, 1832.

September 5, York. Colborne to Goderich. (No. 43). Sends report of the provincial resources for the support of the ministers of the Church of England, according to statements furnished to him. Sends copy of letter to the Bishop of Quebec to show the arrangements suggested for the glebe lots and the prospects held out of paying the missionaries £100 a year each, of whom there are 30 and 15 more could be employed. If they discharge their duties properly the church of England in Canada will prosper. Alder, the agent for the Wesleyan Methodists, has been authorised by the British Conference to ascertain the state of the Methodist society. The Conference will exert itself in the cause of religion and the Episcopal Methodists will unite with the Wesleyans. Recommends that the sum of £900 be placed at the disposal of the Presbyterians in communion with the Church of Scotland; £900 to be at the disposal of the Roman Catholic Bishop and £900 at the disposal of the British Wesleyan Conference. The account of sales of the clergy reserves is annexed. 848

Enclosed. Annual amount of clergy reserves due from each district. 853

Aggregate of the amount due. 854

Sales of clergy reserves for 1829 and 1830. 856

Memorandum of sums paid to Assistant Commissary general on account of clergy reserves. 857

Colborne to the Lord Bishop of Quebec respecting glebe lots in the townships. 858

Alder to Colborne. The success of his mission to the Episcopal Methodists. Its concessions to the other body. A representation appointed to

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proceed to the British Conference for a final settlement. Rev. E. Ryerson appointed to the office. If the matter is settled he (Alder) may be appointed first president. Page 860

Sales of clergy reserves. 863

Memorandum on the leasing of clergy reserves. 864

Leases under various regulations :—

Eastern district. 865

Midland " 867

Newcastle " 868

Home " 869

Gore " 870

London " 871

Ottawa " 872

September 7, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 44.) In accordance with directions reports that Lieut. Edward O'Brien ceased to hold the temporary office of superintendent of emigrants in Upper Canada on the 7th September, 1831. 882

September 10, York. Colborne to Hay. Recommends that the salaries of the clergy should be drawn from the rents of leases and the interest on sales rather than from the territorial revenue for advances to the church. The sum of £250 granted to Dr. Strachan has been discontinued, the town lots yielding an income equal to the amount formerly charged against territorial revenue. Has recommended that the Missionaries employed by the S. P. G. should receive £100, the rest of the salary to be paid by the society or the congregation. Had mentioned that 15 additional missionaries could be employed; is persuaded that double that number might be so if of a description fit to work in a new country. In townships recently occupied the missionary should take up his residence before the erection of a church, as it is difficult to gain ground occupied by sectarians. The Wesleyan and the Episcopal Methodists intend to unite. The Canadian Wesleyans, who broke off from the Episcopalian Methodists cannot well be refused pecuniary help. Suggests that £500 be given them. 873

Goderich to Colborne (private and confidential.) His ideas how the Church of England in Upper Canada, should in future be provided for as the present system cannot continue. Sketch for a plan which he suggests. 876

September 21, York. Colborne to Goderich (private and confidential.) How dispatches may be sent without being detained. Should affairs in Canada cause doubt, he would forward dispatches by every opportunity, but it would be found that any excite ment would arise from local jealousies rather than from real grievances. Asks that weekly dispatches might be dispensed with unless required by the occurrence of important questions. There are none before the legislature that can cause the excitement often encouraged by a few persons representing the bad feeling of the province. The affection and loyalty of the province may be relied on. 883

September 21, York. The same to Hay (private). Regrets the transfer in the department. Circumspection required in dealing with the three parties in the province. Two are firmly attached to Great Britain and her institutions. All attempts to change the third party by concessions or undue attention to their proposals would fail and may prove ruinous in a colony where dependence must be placed on those opposed to their views. The emigration to the upper province is of the best description. "Fill up the vacant space in this province and occupy the waste lands of the Crown with as much speed as possible, and you will have no more cause of anxiety on account of the clamour in the Canadas." 887

November 6, York. Colborne to Hay (private). Has sent memorial from Strachan respecting his salary as president of the Board of Education, which was granted more from political considerations than from the services to be rendered as

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president. Differs in opinion on some questions from Strachan, who therefore considers him unfriendly. It would be best in that case for the Colonial Secretary to intimate to Strachan the expediency of his retiring from the Legislative Council. Is persuaded that he will not resign. Opened the session on the 31st ulto. It will be seen by the address that emigrants will not want encouragement in the province. Mackenzie will lose ground in the province if he be not encouraged in Great Britain. Shall forward in a few days statement respecting emigrants. Many commuted pensioners are in great distress whilst all who retained their pensions are going on prosperously. A soldier of 40 or 50 who squanders his commutation becomes a discontented, troublesome subject and thinks himself cruelly treated if he can obtain no assistance. Has called for a return of the pensioners who were without means. Suggests that pensions might be renewed for two years, so long as the pensioners remain on their land and clear a sufficient number of acres for the support of themselves and families. Some modification of the plan must take place for the sending discontented old soldiers may embarrass the local government. If still allowed to commute a certain advance might be made to them and a reduced pension granted for a few years whilst clearing their land. Has not permitted Phillpott to communicate to Strachan the suggestion of Goderich, knowing how sensitive Strachan is on any question which may refer to his secular and political occupations. Mackenzie has been again declared unfit to sit in the House of Assembly. The members and their constituents are too violent and determined to attend to suggestions recommending a more moderate course. Page 889

November 9, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 46). The provincial Assembly opened on the 31st ulto. Sends his speech and addresses. 893

Enclosed. Speech. 894

Address of the House of Assembly. 899

Address of the Legislative Council. 908

November 24, York. Minute of the Executive Council. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich 13th December, 1832.

November 27, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 50). Sends journals of the Legislative Council and Assembly for the two previous sessions. 909

November 29, York. The same to the same (No. 51). Recommends that the Bishop of Quebec's application for the appointment of a suffragan Bishop for Lower Canada be complied with. 910

November 30, York. The same to the same (No. 52). With respect to the Indians, the British government cannot get rid of an inconvenient debt contracted when an alliance with them was highly appreciated. The policy towards them was notorious as well as the cringing when their active co-operation was necessary. The distribution of presents cannot be discontinued without a loss of character. The tribes in the settled districts have strong claims on the British Government, and as the presents cannot be withdrawn, it remains to be considered whether their value cannot be reduced. The document from Givins explains the regulations for distribution. Note of the distribution to the different tribes. If the value of the presents were reduced, the Indians would not take their laborious journey to obtain them. Estimated expense of the Indian department. The services of the various Indian officers. How the distribution is conducted and the issues checked. Asks to have the annual balance of the £20,000 allowed for the Indian department applied for civilising those in the surveyed districts of Upper Canada, others would follow their example. 911

Enclosed. Givins to Rowan. Report respecting the Indians and criticising Wilson's report and suggestions for a reduction in the Indian expenditure. 920

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1832.

Memorandum by Winniett on the issuing of presents at St. Joseph's Island, when it could be ascertained at what point they would wish a settlement made for them. The disadvantages of St. Joseph's. Suggests the Great Manitoulin Island as the most suitable. Page 930

December 1, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 53). Has appointed Major Winniett to succeed the late Captain Brant, who died in September last. The division into parties of the Grand River Indians has much retarded their civilization. William Kerr has applied to succeed Brant, his brother-in-law, but he cannot recommend one who is so nearly connected with them as he is. Recommends Benjamin Fairchild, the interpreter, for superannuation. 933

December 4, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 54). Sends memorial from Fitzgibbon applying for an additional grant of land on account of his services. The value of his services. Recommends the memorial for favourable consideration. Sends also two memorials from Secord and McLean for grants of land. 936

Enclosed. Memorial from Fitzgibbon. 938

Documents including certificates in his favour. 945

Memorial from Secord, senior, stating his services and applying for a grant of land. 946

Minute of Council, recommending the application. 948

Memorial of McLean, stating his services and applying for an additional grant of land. 949

Minutes of Council. Under the regulations they cannot recommend the application. 951

Documents in favour of McLean. 952

December 10, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 55). Transmits copy of a communication from the president of the Bank of Upper Canada respecting copper coinage How it can be best put into circulation. 955

Enclosed. W. Allan to Rowan. Respecting the issue of copper coinage. 956

December 12, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 56). Sends statement and estimate of the cost of the timber slides at the Chats and Chaudiére on the Ottawa. The prospective increase in the revenues from the construction of the slides. If the Treasury grant an amount from the timber duties the slides might be completed in one season from July, 1833. Sends documents as to cost &c. Persons residing on the Ottawa, convinced that a great revenue would arise from the slides, are desirous of constructing the works, if they had authority to collect the tolls. 959

Enclosed. Memorandum of plans. 962

Statement of money paid to the Receiver general the proceeds of timber cut on the Crown Lands. 963

December 13, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 57). The Executive Council desire further instructions relative to grants of land to officers and submit a series of questions on the subject. 964

Enclosed. Minute of the Executive Council on the question of grants of land. 967

Memorials for land. 969

December 31, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 59). Sends Blue Book with remarks on its contents and summaries of revenue and expenditure with notes on the civil, military, judicial and ecclesiastical establishments, education, commerce, public works and population. 972

December 31, York. The same to the same (No. 60). Sends return of fees on certain instruments asked for in an address from the House of Commons transmitted in circular of 30th March last. 979

Enclosed. Returns of fees mentioned in immediately preceding letter. 980

PUBLIC OFFICES AND MISCELLANEOUS, 1832.

(Part I paged from 1 to 208; part 2 from 209 to 389.)

Q—375-1-2.

1823.

February— London. Bathurst to Maitland.

May 26, York. Hillier to Strachan.

July 18, York. Strachan to Trustees of Home District School.

July 23, York. Trustees to Strachan.

1824.

No date. Extract from the provincial statutes, 4 George 4, cap. 8.

1825.

July 18, York. Hillier to Strachan.

October 24, York. Hillier to chairman of the Board of Education. This and the preceeding six enclosed in Strachan to Goderich, 22nd October, 1832.

November 1, York. Petition of Donald Cameron.

November 21, York. Minute of Council in Cameron's case.

1826.

March 8, York. A second Minute of Council in Cameron's case.

March 11, York. Surveyor General's report. This and three preceding enclosed in Cameron to Goderich—January, 1832.

1827.

April 4, London. Bathurst to Maitland. Enclosed in Strachan to Goderich, 22nd October, 1832.

1828.

August 28, Quebec. Memorial (extract) of Charles Shirreff. Enclosed in Robert Shirreff to Hay, 23rd August, 1832.

1830.

Mareh 18, Thorah. Petition from inhabitants of Thorah and Eldon.

September 9, Thorah. Another petition from inhabitants of Thorah and Eldon. Both enclosed in Cameron to Goderich, — January, 1832.

November 18, Kingston. Ordnance, Kingston, to Mudge. Enclosed in Byham to Hay, 26th November, 1832.

November 19, Lancaster. Petition from Thorah and Eldon. Enclosed in Cameron to Goderich, — January, 1832.

December 20, Cornwall. Certificate of Colonel McLean in favour of Burton. Enclosed in Phillips to Hay, 23rd January, 1832.

1831.

January 7, York. Peter Robinson to Hay. Sends return of clergy reserves between 1st July and 31st December. Page 289

Enclosed Return. 290

(The letter is dated 1832, which is evidently an error.)

July 22, York. Colborne to Goderich. Transmits copy of letter from the Bishop of Quebec, recommending certain payments from money arising from the rents of leases of clergy reserves. The law officers believe that these payments cannot be legally sanctioned by the lieut. governor. Asks for instructions. If

1831.

the Attorney General be correct many of the charges should not have been sanctioned. Page 27

Enclosed. Lord Bishop of Quebec to Colborne. Transmits copy of resolutions of the clergy corporation, which he recommends to favourable consideration. 28

Resolutions by the clergy corporation recommending certain payments for church purposes advanced in accordance with the orders of the bishop. 29

Attorney General to Mudge. Gives his legal opinion that the clergy corporation has no authority to order payments ; the whole authority of the corporation being to collect and hand over the revenues. 32

Solicitor general to —— Opinion that the lieut. governor has no authority to apply the clergy reserves to any other purpose than the support of clergymen of the established Church of England but all necessary expenses in collecting the rents of the leased reserves may be paid from the clergy reserve fund. Opinion in detail on these points. 40

Abstract of payments made from rents of leases. 44

Abstract of receipts. 51

October 26, Glengary. Memorial of Captain Arthur Burton. Enclosed in Phillips to Hay, 23rd January, 1832.

October 29, Bytown. N. H. Baird. Application for land. Enclosed in Byham to Hay 6th June, 1832.

November— Kingston. Memorial of the magistrates of Kingston. Enclosed in Butler to Hay 6th July, 1832.

December 20, York. Certificates by Foote. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 3rd April, 1832.

1832.

January 1, Kingston. Return of arms &c., issued to Militia of Upper Canada in 1831. Enclosed in Byham to Hay, 26th November, 1832.

January 2, London. Draper to Colonial Secretary. Forwards petition from Spafford of Upper Canada and is ready to give any further information that may be required. 209

Enclosed. Memorial of Spafford to the King which encloses a memorial to Colborne opposing an Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada affecting his interests, to which, however, Colborne gave the royal assent. Refers to the documents submitted to the Lieut. Governor. 210

Spafford. Memorial to Colborne respecting the wrong numbering of the township of Young on which account Henry Weeks took possession of lot 18 instead of lot 19 ; lot 18 being afterwards granted to Murphy, an old soldier, to whom he (Spafford) advanced money and goods. An Act has now passed to confirm Weeks in possession of No. 18, which he (Spafford) petitions may not receive the Royal assent. 212

Minute of Council recommending Spafford to apply to the Legislature for relief. 216

January 2, London. Draper to Howick. Explains the method of surveying townships, the nature of Spafford's claims the security for which, he holds, no honest man under the circumstances would have accepted. 218

(The title is "Mr. Draper's letter" but it is initalled at the end—J.S.)

January 3, York. Peter Robinson to Hay. Sends duplicate of a return forwarded on the 7th of January last which was lost. 291

January 5, London. Thomas Wilson to Hay. Reports that nearly all the presents distributed at Drummond Island were given to Indians living in the United States. The presents went to the American traders for liquor and were returned to the Indians for furs so that the Indians got no good of the presents. Further about the application of presents. 381

1832.

January 6, London. Thomas Wilson to Hay. Received letter of introduction from Lord Lowther. Had called at the Colonial Office but found him (Hay) absent from indisposition. Would call at his house if an appointment were made. Page 386

January 9, Quebec Routh to Stewart. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 3rd April, 1832.

January 12, York. Answers to charges against Cameron. Enclosed in Cameron to Goderich, January, 1832.

January 17, Bolton. Armstrong to Howick. Asks with whom he may communicate in York, Upper Canada, respecting land granted to his brother who is dead and about which he can get no information. 147

January 18, Treasury. Stewart to Howick. The Treasury acquiesce in the proposal to appropriate the sum of £6,700 for the construction of new public offices in York, and £300 in preparing and clearing ground near them. 89

January 23, Whitehall. Phillipps to Hay. Transmits memorial by Burton for a pension. Desires that it may be submitted to Goderich and that his decision may be communicated to Burton. 13

Enclosed. Memorial by Burton. 14

Certificate by Colonel McLean in favor of Burton. 20

January 24, Kingston. Ordnance, Kingston, to Byham. Enclosed in Byham to Hay 26th November, 1832.

January 26, Foreign office. Backhouse to Hay. A dispatch has been received that the demand of clearance fees for British vessels clearing for Upper Canada is to be omitted. 7

Enclosed. Intimation from Bankhead, Washington, of the discontinuance of the fees on vessels clearing for Upper Canada. 8

Notice to Bankhead of the discontinuance of the fees. 10

McLane to Livingstone. Orders have been sent to discontinue charging clearance fees on vessels clearing from ports in Upper Canada. 11

January— York. Cameron to Goderich. Represents the injustice to which he has been exposed in being prevented from settling his lands at Thorah and Eldon by misrepresentation. 160

Enclosed. Memorial from inhabitants of Thorah and Eldon in favour of Cameron. 164

Another petition from the inhabitants. 166

Petition of Donald Cameron. 169

Minutes of Council on Cameron's memorial in 1825 and 1826. 173

Answers to charges contained in the report of Council of 26th November, 1830, against Cameron. 176

February 1, Lancaster. Petition from Thorah and Eldon. Enclosed in Cameron to Goderich ——— January, 1832.

February 1, London. Draper to Colonial Secretary. Presses for a decision in respect to the Act affecting Spafford's claim he having been employed to press it. 225

February 3. York. Peter Robinson to Hay. To facilitate the settling of the province sends forms used for the purpose to enable Goderich to see how far these meet his wishes. 292

Enclosed. Form of acknowledgement by an indigent settler. 294

Form of location ticket. 296

Summary of the rules for the disposal of the lands. 297

Form of location ticket to persons entitled to free grants. 300

New regulations respecting settlement duties. 301

Form of certificates which enable the grantee to obtain a patent without delay and free of expense. 304

Form of receipt given to purchasers of clergy reserves. 305

February 6, Woolwich. Elmsley to Hay. Has been authorised by Beikie to receive his mandamus as clerk of the Executive Council and is ready to pay the fees. 228

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1832.

February 21, Downing Street. Wickham to ———— Asks that His Lordship do what he can for the writer of the enclosed letter. Page 91

Enclosed. Farley to Althorp. Respecting the application of Mrs. Farley, daughter of Sir William Johnson, for a small lot of land near Kingston, formerly given to Mrs. Farley's family, but which had reverted to the Crown. 92

February 21, Newry. Memorial of Robert Minnitt. Desires to take orders in the established church in Upper Canada and asks for such encouragement as will enable him to accomplish his desire. 265

February 28, York. McMahon to the magistrates of Kingston. Enclosed in Butler to Hay, 6th July, 1832.

March 15, Penzance. Ladner to Goderich. Applies for information respecting property in Upper Canada belonging to Kendall, connected with the Kendalls of Cornwall; writes on behalf of the widow of John Kendall. 262

March 27, Gray's Inn. Wiglesworth & Ridsdale to Under Secretary for the Colonies. How can a gentleman regularly articled be enabled to practise as an attorney and solicitor in Upper Canada? 376

March 29, York. Powell to Goderich. Requests that an inquiry may be made into the report transmitted by Maitland respecting him so as to have it removed from the Council books that it might not be a stigma on his children. 274

Enclosed. Memorandum on the absence of Maitland, lieut. governor, without leaving a substitute. 276

Second memorandum respecting the conduct of Maitland and of Robinson, Attorney General. 278

Third memorandum respecting the Archdeacon of York (Strachan). 282

Report of the Council on application for reimbursement of expenses by Attorney General Robinson with remarks by Powell. 284

March 29. London. Wilson to Howick. To make the information more complete sends memorandum on the Indian Service. 387

Enclosed. Memorandum suggesting how the claims of the Indians should be dealt with. 388

April 3. Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Sends acknowledgement by Routh of receiving $12,000 from the commissioner for the sale of Clergy Reserves. Sargent has been directed to invest £2,412 10 in the three per cent consols that being the equivalent sterling amount of that sum. 94

Enclosed. Routh to Stewart. Reports the payment by Robinson of $12,000 from the sale of Clergy Reserves. 95

Certificate that Robinson has paid the amount into the military chest. 96

April 3, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Sends for opinion of Goderich application from Henry Crosley for a grant of land. 97

April 3, New York. Browne to Goderich. Sends memorial from the Royal Adelaide Association. Refers to Vaughan for his own respectability. 151

Memorial from the Royal Adelaide Association. 154

April 6, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. The land applied for by Mrs. Farley and by W. G. Kerr at Kingston as having been granted to Joseph Brant and his sister, from whom they are descended, is not required by the Ordnance, but any erections there would interfere with the defence of Kingston; if they have an equitable claim they might be granted land elsewhere. 54

April 7, Edinburgh. Scheniman to Goderich. Has intended to purchase land in Upper Canada, but observes that a person calling himself Lord Stirling lays claim to the lands to be sold by government to the Canada Company. Desires information on the matter and in regard to the terms, conditions and price at which lands not claimed by Lord Stirling are sold. 311

April 9, York. Cameron to Goderich. Asks for the appointment of three men on the part of government and three on his part to inquire into all his transactions. 186

1832.

Enclosed. Petition from inhabitants of Thorah and Eldon for an extension of time to perform their settlement duties. Page 188

Another petition to the same effect. 190

Cameron to Colborne. Sends note of part of the encouragement he received to spend so much money and time in trying to settle Thorah and Eldon. Sends copy of letter from Bathurst to Maitland, asking that Cameron be granted lands. 193

Other papers concerning Cameron's case. 194

April 11, Treasury. Stewart to Howick. The Treasury sanctions the payment of £500 additional to lieut. governors Colborne and Campbell in consideration of their staff pay having been withdrawn, but the amounts are not to be paid to their successors. 98

April 17, London. Woolmer to Colonial Secretary. Desires to obtain information on behalf of Thomas Bunbury respecting a grant of land made to his father. 377

April 23, Macclesfield. Bradbury to Goderich. Applies for advice how to obtain the property in Upper Canada of the late Robert Hall, of whom the memorialist is next of kin. 159

April 25, London. Alexander to Hay. Sends extract from letter from Colborne that he cannot get a grant of land unless he settle there. Colborne says nothing about the people he intended to send out to settle. Submits his case and asks his (Hay's) opinion. 148

April 26, London. Perry, Secretary to the Canada Company, to Goderich. Transmits bill received from their commissioner in Upper Canada for regulating legal proceedings in that province, which is sent with alterations marked in red ink. 125

Enclosed. Bill with alterations marked. 117

Other papers respecting the bill. 129

April 28, Ridgeway. Osmond to foreign secretary. Asks for the address of Felton, Crown land surveyor for Upper Canada. 272

May 1, Cambridge. Johnstone to Colonial Secretary. Wishes to proceed to Canada as a minister of the established church, but asks for information respecting the provision made for a clergyman. 241

May 3, Hull. Clarkson to Goderich. Applies for a list of duties on manufactured British goods imported into Upper Canada. 198

May 14, York. Hurd to Hay. A dispatch goes today from Colborne to Goderich, relative to his (Hurd's) detention in New Brunswick. Asks for his kindest consideration for this peculiar case. 238

May 14, York. The same to Goderich. His grateful sense of His Lordship's indulgence. Throws himself on His Lordship's kindness entreating that he may not be so severely visited as not to be allowed to retain his office. 239

May 16, Treasury. Spring Rice to Crosley. Enclosed in Crosley to Goderich, 23rd May, 1832.

May 23, Camberwell. Crosley to Goderich. Prays for a grant of land for the purpose of cultivating white beet root for the production of sugar. The rejection of his application by the Treasury. 199

Enclosed. Spring Rice to Crosley. His proposals should properly be addressed to the Colonial Secretary. 205

May 24, London. André to Howick. Asks His Lordship to forward a letter for delivery to a Frenchman in Canada, named Benoit Darron; to ascertain if he is living, or if dead, to obtain the necessary certificate and some particulars respecting the property he has left. 150

May 29, Treasury. Stewart to Howick. In reference to the sale of the Hydraulic works on the line of the Welland Canal, and to the application of the directors to relinquish the mortgage on the property sold, the Treasury desires that before doing so Colborne ascertain whether the Canal offers sufficient security for the mortgage, and if part of the money from the sale could not be obtained to lessen the amount due to government. 99

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1832.

June 4, Jedburgh. Rutherford to Minto. Solicits His Lordship's patronage on behalf of Turnbull, late tenant of the Marquis of Lothian, and to give him a letter of recommendation to the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, with a view to the purchase of land in the neighbourhood of York. Page 287

June 4, Hawkesbury. Scott to Goderich. Sends petition of which copies have been sent to the Treasury. Has sent him the petition direct, not through the governor of Upper Canada, as he does not know the exact form. 314

Enclosed. Memorial from Scott. States his services and asks to be employed at By Town. 316

Scott to Goderich. Is still spared from the devastation caused by the cholera. Owing to the reduction in business he is obliged to work for his bed and board. 318

June 6, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. By superintending the works on the Rideau Canal has submitted a representation on behalf of Baird, clerk of works, for a grant of land, which the Ordnance recommends should be given, on account of Baird's probable value as a settler and of his past services. 56

Enclosed. Application by Baird with statement of his services. 58

June 8, Purleigh. Johnston to Goderich. Asks his consideration for the case referred to His Lordship's department. Offers to furnish an improved analysis of Canada, particularly of the Upper province, with respect to the capabilities, &c., available to every class of emigrants, with a plan for complete colonisation calculated to remove the effects of artful misrepresentation. 243

Enclosed. Various certificates in favour of Captain Johnston, dated from 1803. 245

June 25, Liverpool. Collector and Comptroller of Customs to Goderich. Have handed to Captain Phillpot a box containing dispatches. 133

Enclosed. Receipt from Phillpot. 135

July 2, Treasury. Ellice to Howick. Forwards for opinion of Goderich memorial by Le Breton for an investigation into grievances he complains of. 101

July 2, Treasury. Stewart to Howick. Respecting the proposal to construct timber slides at the Chats and Chaudière. The Treasury is disposed to entertain it but the statement respecting the expense is too indefinite to be acted on. Asks that instructions be sent to have specifications and estimates made. 103

July 6, Ordnance. Butler to Hay. The Board of Ordnance remonstrates against any licences being granted to occupy land at Kingston or neighbourhood without its concurrence. Land will have to be bought in and about Kingston in accordance with plans for defence. 65

Enclosed. Petition from the magistrates of Kingston for licence to occupy certain lots. 68

McMahon to magistrates of Kingston. The Lieut. Governor has granted licence of occupation as asked for. 74

July 6, Downing Street. Howick to Ellice. Goderich is of opinion that the grievances complained of by LeBreton relate to property and should be brought before the proper courts in the province. 102

June 20, London. Hamilton to Howick. Sends list of clergy in Upper Canada among whom the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel wish the sum of £3,552 to be distributed. Presumes that Colborne will issue the first half-yearly payment without delay. 136

Enclosed. List of clergy. 138

July 25, Dalhousie Castle. Dalhousie to Hay. Introduces Shirreff and recommends that he should receive favourable notice. 227

July 26, Dalhousie Castle. The same to Shirreff. Enclosed in Robert Shirreff to Hay, 26th July, 1832.

July 28, London. Gibson, Treasurer for the New England Company, to —— Reports the grant of licence of occupation to the Indians of 1,120 acres of the town plot

1832.

of Rice Lake and 1,600 acres at Mud Lake for which full grants were to be given but which have not yet been received. Requests that these grants be now made. The company has built and is building villages and having land cleared for the Indians. Page 235

July 31, London. Resolutions from the House of Commons that addresses be presented to the King for returns respecting the clergy reserves. 1

On the same date a resolution was adopted for an address asking for copy of an address from the House of Assembly of Upper Canada respecting the administration of justice. 4

August 7, London. Resolutions of the House of Commons that an address be presented to the King for copies of reports respecting the administration of justice in Upper Canada. 5

August 8, The Lees. Marjoribanks to ———. Writes in favour of Herriot, a young Berwickshire farmer for whom he wishes a letter to the Governor of Upper Canada, where he is going. 267

August 9, London. Mandelsloh to Goderich. Asks that the signature of J. Allan Napier MacNab, notary public at Hamilton be attested. 269

August 13, London. Jones to Goderich. Forwards statement respecting a claim for £73 7s. for mathematical and surveying instruments on his proceeding to New Brunswick as surveyor general and asks for His Lordship's influence on his behalf. 258

August 16, Gore district. Kerr to Hay. Sends letters and certificates with his application; asks that they be returned. 261

August 17, Whitehall. Lamb to Howick. Transmits copy of letter from Gosset with warrant against Cody, now in Canada, for murder and asks that the necessary directions be sent to have Cody apprehended. 21

Enclosed. Papers respecting Cody. 22 to 26

August 23, London. Hamilton to Howick. Calls attention to the differences that have been made in the vote for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel as compared with previous votes. 140

Enclosed. Account of money paid to missionaries in Upper Canada in 1831. 142

The same in Lower Canada. 144

August 23, London. Mandelsloh to Goderich. Requests His Lordship to have J. Allan Napier MacNab's signature certified by Colborne before His Lordship's signature is attached to the document. 270

August 23, London. Robert Shirreff to Hay. Applies to have his father continued to manage the collection of the Ottawa Crown Land timber revenue. The junction of the Rideau Canal with the Ottawa is the best place for the business connected with the timber. Submits the question for favourable consideration. 347

Enclosed. Memorial of Charles Shirreff giving sketch of the origin of the lumber trade in Canada. The bad effect of the steps taken to check those who cut wood without a license. His advice asked for and given on the subject, which was brought before the Executive Council who reported on it. Report sent to Bathurst. The steps taken by Shirreff in Lower Canada. 350

Dalhousie to Robert Shirreff. The good services rendered by his (Shirreff's) father in regard to the timber trade in the Canadas. 359

August 28, London. Mandelsloh to Goderich. Asks that Colborne's signature be authenticated. 271

August 29, London. St. Vincent to Goderich. Will avail himself of letter of recommendation to the Governor of Upper Canada in favour of Slade Robinson. 313

August 30, York. Peter Robinson to Hay. Sends return of sales of clergy reserves in Upper Canada from 1st January to 30th June, 1832. 306

Enclosed. Return of sales. 307

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1832.

September 4. War Office. Sulivan to Howick. The Secretary at War cannot authorise any payment to Rev. Mr. Rintoul for performing Divine service to the 79th Foot in Upper Canada. Page 124

September 7, Treasury. Stewart to the same. The Treasury approves of the advance of £500 to the magistrates of each district to enable them to provide hospitals, &c. for the cholera. 106

September 28, London. Johnston to Howick. Sails for York, Upper Canada, and offers to carry dispatches. 260

September 29, York. J. B. Robinson to Strachan. Enclosed in Strachan to Goderich, 22nd October, 1832.

September 29, London. Robert Shirreff to Howick. His father and brother had explored the Ottawa with a view to the construction of a canal for a direct communication between Montreal and Lake Huron. Snbmits plan, with an introduction of the advantages of opening the country by means of communication. 361

October 5, York. Memorial of Strachan. Enclosed in Strachan to Goderich, 22nd October, 1832.

October 16, London. Order to ———. Asks for a letter of recommendation to Aylmer as he proposes to go to Upper Canada. 273

October 20, London. Freeling to Melbourne. Sends address to the King taken from a refused packet addressed to MacKenzie. 146

October 22, York. Strachan to Goderich. Forwards memorial which he is encouraged by Colborne to hope will be successful. 320

Enclosed. Memorial of Strachan states the income be held before accepting the office of president of the Board of Education and prays that the salary be not reduced. 321

Strachan to the Trustees of the Home District school. His appointment to the office of president with less emolument than that of the office he now holds; he has accepted it and tenders his resignation as head master of the district Grammar School. 327

The Trustees to Strachan. Express their sense of his merit. 329

Hillier to Strachan. Notifies him of his appointment to be president of the Board of Education. 331

Other documents on the same subject. 332 to 344

October 30, Treasury. Stewart to Howick. The Treasury under the circumstances, sanctions the grant of a pension to Oneida Joseph, a chief of the Six Nations, but the Indian chiefs are to be notified that they must not expect pensions in old age except under extraordinary circumstances. 107

October 31, Treasury. Stewart to Howick. The Treasury agrees to the proposals to pay £100 a year out of the clergy reserves to each missionary of the Church of England in Upper Canada. The Treasury desires to know the extent of the glebe lots to be given to these missionaries. The sum of £900 is to be granted to Presbyterians of the Church of Scotland, £700 to those not connected with the Church of Scotland, £900 to the British Wesleyan Conference, £600 to the Canadian Methodist Conference and £900 to the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada the grants to be applied to the building of churches and chapels. Other Protestant denominations than those mentioned may receive grants for building places of worship when the revenues of the clergy reserves become sufficient. 109

October — Proposal to establish at Niagara a town to be called the City of the Falls. 229

November 5, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. The board of Ordnance protests against the alienation of the reserves held for the defence of the frontier and that so little attention has been paid to the memorandum on the subject of 6th December, 1830. 76

November 5, Treasury. Stewart to Howick. The Treasury agrees that a duly verified copy of the maps of the survey of the line of demarcation between Upper Canada

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and the United States be provided and deposited where the Secretary of State thinks most desirable. Page 112

November 18, Downing Street. —— to Aylmer. To report on the suggestions of Shirreff for opening and settling the country. 372

November 21, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. The Board of Ordnance desires to have a reply from Goderich on the subject of the licence of occupation granted to the magistrates of Kingston. 79

November 26, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. The Board of Ordnance send report from the officers at Kingston with return of arms issued to the militia and desire to know to whom they are to apply for payment. 80

Enclosed. Ordnance, Kingston, to Byham. Sends return of arms and accoutrements issued to the Militia of Upper Canada in 1831. 82

Return. 83

Ordnance, Kingston, to Mudge. Reports the arrival of arms and accoutrements as ordered. According to General Orders of 25th July, 1825, no stores were to be issued for colonial service unless certified by the Governor to be "on emergency" and a written promise given that payment would be made. If the Governor orders the arms without the promise the order will be complied with and the circumstance reported to the Board. 84

General Order of 25th July, 1825. 86

November 28, Slingsby. Walker to ————. Applies for information on behalf of Christopher Ward, one of his parishioners, respecting land in Upper Canada possessed at his death by Ward's son. How can it be sold and payment obtained for it? 379

December 1, York. Certified copy of commission to Small to be clerk of the Executive Council, and of Dorchester to be Governor in chief. 345

December 5, Slingsby. Walker to ————. Letter received. Ward knows no one in Upper Canada to whom he could delegate the requisite authority. Asks for information. Ward is very poor and it is an object for him to avoid expense. 380

December 8, Whitehall. Robert Shirreff to Howick. Further respecting his father. 373

December 11, Treasury. Stewart to Howick. With respect to transactions of Assistant Commissary General Rendall, in which Givins is implicated, sends extract from a report of the Comptroller of Army Accounts, alleging that the last named is so incompetent for his duties that an essential part devolved on the commissariat. Inquiry to be made. 113

Enclosed. Remarks on an affidavit by Givins respecting vouchers he signed for Rendall on his application and embodying the explanation by Rendall, who charges Givins with being incompetent for the duty of keeping the accounts of the Indian department which therefore devolved on him (Rendall). 115

No date. Mary Tilley to Colonial Secretary. Asks that a letter be forwarded to her son, one that she wrote him not having reached. 375

Memorial of the Ministers and Elders of the Church at Amherstburg in connection with the church at Scotland. 206

MR. MACKENZIE'S LETTERS, PETITIONS, &C., 1832.

Q. 376—1-2-3-4.

(Part 1 is paged from 1 to page 253 ; part 2 from 254 to 506 ; part 3 from 507 to page 722, and part 4 from 723 to page 985.)

No date. Extracts from the constitutions of 16 of the United States.

1831. Address to Colborne from Georgina and answer, with remarks. Both enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 3rd August, 1832.

Bill for the more general diffusion of education. Page 254

List of petitions and addresses from Upper Canada complaining of grievances with number of signatures. 917

Second list. 919

Other lists. 921, 923

Addresses follow. 924 to 985

May 2, Downing Street. Circular from the Colonial Office. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 24th July, 1832.

September 8, York. Address of the Canadian Conference of the Methodist church with answer by Colborne.

September 22, York. Magistrates, spies and informers.

September 25, York. Fitzgibbon's defence.

September 25, York. Animadversions on Fitzgibbon's statement.

September 30, York. Cosway to Fitzgibbon.

September 30, York. Further explanations by Fitzgibbon.

December 15, York. Defence of Methodists.

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No date. Address to the King from the Gore district.

Observations on Sir John Colborne's answer to address of the Methodist Conference.

Address to the King from Johnstown district.

Public opinion tested.

Charges against Colborne. This and the eleven preceding enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 3rd August, 1832.

List of loyal addresses and petitions from various places in Upper Canada. 897

Address from Penetanguishene in opposition to the actions of factious demagogues and in support of Colborne's administration. 900

Address from Georgina to the same effect. 902

Address from Innisfil to the same effect. 904

Other addresses to the same effect. 915

Bill for regulating the appointment of grand and petit jurors by Perry. 239

List of petitions to the Assembly from Mackenzie. 497

February 27, Toronto. Address from Toronto. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich 3rd August 1832.

March 11, Markham. Memorial of Neil MacKinnon. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich 7th August, 1832.

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March 19, Port Talbot. Meeting called in Talbot settlement. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich 3rd August, 1832.

March 25, Niagara. Proceedings of a meeting at Niagara.

March 26, York. McMahon to Filer. Both enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich 24th July, 1832.

April 15, Bath. Address from the Counties of Lennox and Addington approving of the general measurss of Colborne's administration. Page 899

April 23, Port Talbot. Report of proceedings of meeting in Talbot settlement with Talbot's speech enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich 3rd August, 1832.

May 17, St. David's. Woodruff to McMahon.

May 22, York. McMahon to Woodruff. Both enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 24th July 1832.

June 13, London. Mackenzie to Goderich. Had only once had an acknowledgement of the documents he sent having been received. Has been deputed by many thousands of the people of Upper Canada to bring over addresses to the King and to the House of Commons, to support the same by evidence and to bring the consideration of the state of Upper Canada, before the British nation and government. The other powers with which he is vested. Neglect of representations made to the Lords and Commons of the state of Upper Canada. Reports the proceedings of many county and other meetings. Want of confidence in the Lieut. Governor. His success as a candidate for the legislature. The conduct of the administration condemned by the whole body of the land owners of the Home district. Hume and Viger are ready to wait upon his Lordship with Ryerson and himself (Mackenzie). Has been entrusted with the duty of obtaining the Royal authority to annul the Act to increase the capital of the bank at York. Extraordinary efforts made to obtain testimonials in favour of Sir John Colborne and his political advisers. Would be surprised if these were not to some extent successful. The difficulty of the attempt to bring the state of the colony before His Majesty's government, but it seems impossible that any member could peruse the plain statement of facts and deny or procrastinate inquiry. Will wait on His Lordship or any committee or board at any moment. 3

June 26, London. Mackenzie to Howick. Has shown letter to Hume and Viger, who will wait on Goderich at the time appointed. Has also informed Ryerson of the hour. His letters referred to in that of the 13th were written with reference to public meetings and enclosing petitions. He has been informed that according to the rule of the Colonial office he cannot be recognized as acting for others and therefore has no right to expect answers. This will shut out the vast mass of facts he has has collected and the decision has been as unexpected by him as by those he represents. Thinks it his duty to represent by memorial that an unrepresented body ought to have a hearing in the only way that can be obtained from His Majesty's government. Gives an instance of how a similar case was heard. Testimonial to Randal for his exertions on that occasion voted by the Assembly. The good effect of the modified Naturalisation Act, which would not have been the case had the Colonial Office been closed to the people of Canada as is now proposed. 12

Enclosed. "First Report of the inhabitants of Upper Canada whose "rights were liable to be affected by the provisions of the Naturalization "Bill, reserved last session of parliament for the royal assent. Jesse "Ketchum, Chairman." 17

June 28, London. Mackenzie to Balfour. Hume could not be present at the time appointed having had a previous engagement. He, Viger and Ryerson could attend next week. 69

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July 24, London. Mackenzie to Goderich. Transmits two letters addressed to His Lordship on the state of the representation in Upper Canada. The letters are coarsely written and very long but his Lordship will no doubt read them and the appendix as there is enough to show that there is no official channel by which the feelings, wishes and opinions of the people can be communicated to His Majesty's Government. Will show that the finances and commerce of England have been injured by long continued neglect of Upper Canada. The gratification it will be to him to look back on his making Upper Canada prosperous, free, happy and contented. Has not had time to copy the documents sent, will ask leave to do so for publication in Upper Canada. Page 70

Enclosed. Memorial by Mackenzie to Goderich. Giving a sketch of the early history of Upper Canada, with notices of the gradually increasing abuses and reference to authorities. 73

Appendix No 1.—Extracts from a petition adopted at the York meeting of 16th July, 1831. 120

No. 2.—Borough representation of Lower Canada. 125

No. 3.—A town representation. 130

No. 4.—The Bank influence. 133

No. 5.—Difficulties in Lower Canada relative to government patronage influencing the action of the House of Assembly. 136

No. 6.—Some few evidences of colonial misrule. 138

No. 7.—The expenses of elections. 152

No. 8.—Removing troublesome members from the Assembly. 153

No. 9.—Postmasters and officers of customs and excise sit in the Assembly contrary to law. 157

No. 10.—Sheriffs sent to the Assembly. 172

No. 11.—Acceptance of office which disqualifies for voting in the House of Assembly by members of that body. 174

No. 12.—Duties of the clerks of the peace for districts. 176

No. 13.—Legislation in the Assembly by sheriffs, &c. 177

No. 14.—Acceptance of an office by a member of Assembly which simply vacates his seat. 179

No. 15.—Some effects of inequality in the representation. 181

No. 16.—The basis of a popular representation. 183

No. 17.—On paying wages to town members. 185

No. 18.—Population of Upper Canada (March, 1831). 187

Report of the committee on privileges appointed to inquire into the state of the representation of York. 189 to 210

July 24, London. Memorial of Mackenzie to Goderich on the state of the representation of the people of Upper Canada in the House of Assembly. 211

July 24, London. Mackenzie to Howick. The merits of the petition of Appleton, the schoolmaster, were investigated and reported on favourably by the Assembly. Unfortunately his claim is opposed by Dr. Strachan so that he has to apply for redress to the Colonial Office. He would not have criticised the conduct of Phillpotts as a military officer in Canada had he not known he was here to give his own version and as superintendent of militia he, together with the superintendent of Indian Affairs, went to gaol rather than give evidence in accordance with the orders of government; the country being in a feverish condition hopes he may obtain a full investigation. 264

Enclosed Acknowledgement of the receipt of a copy of Appleton's petition. 267

Acknowledgement of the receipt of documents purporting to be copies of an address to the King and a petition to the House of Commons stated to have been agreed upon at a public meeting in the district of Gore. Similar papers have been received from McIntosh and Morrison, purporting to have been adopted at a public meeting at York. 268

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July 24, London. Mackenzie to Goderich. Sends copy of resolutions agreed to at a meeting of the freeholders of the district of Niagara. The address was signed by 1,618 petitioners and contains the names of more respectable, wealthy and influential inhabitants than any document ever agreed upon in that district. The meeting affords proof of the prevailing excitement. After it had been organized the minority left and adopted an address of their own. Asks for another audience. Petition from Thomas Filer among the papers sent. Page 269

Enclosed. Proceedings of a meeting at Niagara. 272

McMahon to Woodruff. Acknowledges on the part of the Lieut. Governor the receipt of proceedings stated to have passed at a public meeting at Niagara. 278

Circular from the Colonial office that all representations to that office must be sent through the governors. 279

McMahon to Filer. Has submitted to the Lieut. Governor his application to be admitted on the U. E. list. 282

Woodruff to McMahon. Transmits report of proceedings at the meeting held at Niagara. 283

July 25, London. Mackenzie to Goderich. Regrets the vote of £27,000 to the Bishops and clergy of British North America as impolitic. The Assembly of Upper Canada has expressed unqualified opposition to the principle of a church establishment. Continued argument against a church establishment. Hume (called Home in letter) is to present two petitions against the measure, the rest are to lie over. 284

A. P. S. describes Dr. Strachan as a pluralist, giving a list of the offices he holds. 289

August 3, London. Mackenzie to Goderich. Statement respecting Sir John Colborne's administration of Upper Canada, in order to obtain an inquiry and the reform of existing abuses. 297

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Charges against Colborne submitted to the land owners of York and by them sustained. 334

Public opinion tested in York with respect to Colborne and Strachan. 353

Address of the Canadian conference of the Methodist Church to Sir John Colborne, with his answer. 356

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Defence of the Methodists against the aspersions of the Lieut. Governor. 365

Address to Colborne from Georgina. 392

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Report of proceedings, with speech of Talbot. 396

Observations on Colborne's answer to the address of the Methodist Conference. 403

Remarks by Rev. E. Ryerson in the Conference paper respecting the attack made by the Lieut. Governor on the Wesleyan Methodists. 417

Extracts from the constitutions of 16 of the United States showing the provision they have made for education. 418 to 430

Other papers. 431 to 481

August 7, London. Mackenzie to Goderich. Has sent memorial of Thomas Filer and Neil Mackinnon. All the signatures were not on the address from Lennox and Addington, one of the sheets having been defaced. Sends copy of the whole. It contains the names of the great majority of the substantial yeomanry of these counties. Asks for copies of papers he sent respecting state of the representation, with the manuscript appendix, and the representation concerning the public conduct of the Lieut. Governor in support of

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petitions for his removal, but not the printed documents. Transmits letter from Cameron, now or lately a magistrate in the Home district. Knows nothing of the matters referred to in Cameron's letter. Page 494

August 7, London. Mackenzie to Goderich. Sends memorial from Neil Mackinnon for land in Canada. States his case. 489

Enclosed. Memorial. 491

August 7, London. Mackenzie to Goderich. Represents the case of Thomas Filer, who has petitioned for land as a U. E. loyalist; the objection to the grant in Upper Canada being that he lived in Lower Canada previous to 20th July, 1798, he can get no relief. Forwards his petition. 482

Enclosed. Petition of Thomas Filer, stating his services and asking for land. 484

August 8, London. Mackenzie to Goderich. Sends memorial from Lieutenant McDermid for the royal bounty. He had made applications to Upper and Lower Canada and to the Colonial Office but without effect. His condition of penury. 502

August 8, London. Hume, Viger and Mackenzie to Goderich. Have been requested to transmit address from the inhabitants of the district of Niagara, dated 31st March, 1832, to be presented to the King. 505

A note says that the committee at Fort George stated that the number of signatures was 1,618. 506

August 13, Downing Street. Howick to Mackenzie. Goderich has found on perusal of Filer's papers that the Executive Council has decided correctly in his case and he sees no reason to change the decision. Filer's petition should have been sent through the Lieut. Governor and in future Goderich will insist on this being done. 487

August 13, Downing Street. The same to the same. Has received memorial of Neil Mackinnon for land. A similar memorial was sent by Mackinnon through the Lieut. Governor and the application was refused having been made long after the sale system was established. 493

August 13, Downing Street. The same to the same. He will, as requested, be allowed to make copies of papers on the public affairs of Upper Canada, but they cannot be furnished to him. 501

August 15, Downing Street. The same to the same. In reference to the application on behalf of McDermid, Goderich cannot interfere with the decision of the legislature respecting his name being struck off the pension list. His claim for a year's pay for wound should be made to the Secretary at War. 504

August 15, Downing Street. Goderich to Hume, Viger and Mackenzie. Has received their letter enclosing memorial of the inhabitants of the district of Niagara which he has laid before the King. 507

August 15, London. Mackenzie to Goderich. Has received letter that Neil McKinnon's petition was presented in vain. Asks for the return of the papers. Thanks for allowing a clerk to copy the papers. Has learned that Filer's petition has been refused. Asks for the papers. Had received circular that the petition should have been sent through the Lieut. Governor a rule to be strictly enforced. Had always tried to obey the regulations. Filer's petition was submitted to the Lieut. Governor and receipt was acknowledged by McMahon, his private secretary. That was sent with or before the petition. Believes he has conformed to the regulations contained in the circular of 2nd May, 1831, but the contents of the circular now sent were never published in the Colony. Makes further statement on the regulations. Hume promised to bring all grievances before the House of Commons, but His Lordship's willingness to redress all grievances had rendered this unnecessary. His complaints against Colborne and Strachan; his desire to make extracts from the duplicate journals of Assembly the originals having been burned. No extracts can be made in Canada owing to this cause for the ten years preceding 1824

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except for the year 1821. Complains that he cannot obtain details of the public expenditure in Upper Canada, contrary to the practice in Lower Canada and secrecy always gives rise to suspicion. Respecting fees collected by the Deputy Postmaster General, the memorial of Appleton, a schoolmaster, and other subjects. Page 508

August 20, Downing Street. Howick to Mackenzie. The letter of Colborne's secretary acknowledging the receipt of Filer's petition was attached to the resolution of the inhabitants of Niagara and thus escaped the notice of Goderich, so that he was not aware that Filer had complied with the regulations. How official correspondence should be sent. Papers sent to the department become official, so that those of Filer and McKinnon cannot be returned, but those or any others he has forwarded may be copied. Appleton's petition has been sent to the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada. Goderich can not allow him to examine various accounts and documents in His Lordship's office. Duplicate copies of the Legislative papers and documents burned during the war have been sent to Upper Canada. 520

August 27, London. Mackenzie to Goderich. Had received letter that the address of the Niagara district had been laid before the King, but there were forty or fifty other addresses or petitions delivered to His Lordship by Hume, Viger and himself to be presented to the King, some addressed to His Majesty in Council. They were delivered long before the Niagara address but no answer has been received respecting them. The petitioners did not wish to subject themselves to the species of remarks that Colborne indulged in towards the Methodists, by asking him as a favour to transmit the address. They complied with terms of the circular by sending certified copies the acknowledgments for which were transferred to the Colonial Office. If convenient it would be acceptable to give an answer to each address. The people of the colony have as yet been unable to find one Act for the general good by the reform ministry during its two years of existence. The copies of the journals of Assembly to be sent only extend to 1812 when the House was first burned. It was burned again in 1824 and except for one volume in manuscript and one printed the set is missing. He had found no difficulty in obtaining access to the jonrnals of the Commons and cannot understand why his request should be thrice refused. Sends statement of and plan for the adjustment of the war losses. The injustice with which people were treated who lost all. What may be expected from this treatment should occasion again arise. Is not prepared to copy McKinnon and Filer's papers which he received as their property. If Bathurst's letter to McKinnon were returned a subscription would be opened for him, as he was promised the 200 acres. He had sent the circular to Canada that all addresses must be sent through the Lieut.-Governor; is now told that this is a mistake. Shall call on Howick to ascertain what is really the rule. Address from the County of Hastings sent to him for presentation by mail, the sum of £4, 6, 8 being charged as postage which Freeling offered to reduce to $8. Asks that it be delivered free of postage, as it is on public business. 523

Enclosed. Remarks by Dr. Howison on the war losses of 1812. 531

Other documents, reports, addresses &c. relating to the losses with names of claimants and amounts awarded. 533 to 722

Continuation of papers relating to the claims for losses by the war of 1812. part 4 pages 723 to 773

September 5, London. Mackenzie to Goderich. Complains of the inconvenience he suffers from not having received answers to communications on various subjects. 774

September 8, Downing Street. Howick to Mackenzie. All the addresses were laid before the King. He may communicate this fact to the persons who signed them, without receiving a separate answer to each. With regard to the War losses and representation, Goderich cannot discuss these with any private individual but will receive any suggestions he has to make and will give him a personal

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interview. Appelton's petition was received without acknowledgement from the Lieut. Governor so was sent to him in July. As to the return of papers, those sent in letters are retained for reference and to depart from this rule would lead to the greatest inconvenience. As he (Mackenzie) was not aware of the rule he may have the papers but is warned that the same privilege would not be again granted. He can obtain more explicit information as to transmitting petitions. Goderich cannot interfere with the postmaster General as to postage of petition. The inhabitants of Upper Canada have a secure and easy method of transmitting complaints to the Throne by the official channel. Page 776

October 18, London. Mackenzie to Goderich. Asks for an interview on the subject of War claims and on the existing regulations affecting the trade and industry of Upper Canada. 779

October 31, London. Mackenzie to Goderich. Sends first statement sent concerning the petitions to the King which were signed by a majority of the male population of Upper Canada. His conduct approved of in not urging the discussion of the whole of the grievances by the House of Commons, His Lordship having rendered that unnecessary. Has met with unexpected difficulties in obtaining an audience and gives details of these. Asks now for an answer at as early a date as His Lordship's leisure would allow. 780

Enclosed. Resolutions of the committee of the House and adjoining districts approving of Mackenzie's proceedings. 782

Two letters to Mackintosh, chairman of the committee of the Home and adjoining districts respecting his proceedings in London. 783, 800

November 8, Downing Street. Goderich to Colborne. Dispatch laid before the Assembly of Upper Canada. Although he declined to discuss the policy respecting Upper Canada, he has afforded Mackenzie every opportunity of doing justice to his case. Has selected three documents from the mass presented by Mackenzie who has adopted a style ill adapted to bring questions of so much intricacy and importance to a practical issue. He devoted his leisure to the consideration of Mackenzie's case as representing the comparatively small body as opposed to the much more numerous bodies on the other side. It is not necessary to have a very long experience of public controversies to be aware of the levity with which pretensions are advanced on the slightest grounds. The petitions on Mackenzie's side are signed by 12,075 persons, those on the other side by by 26,854 expressing satisfaction with the laws and institutions, the others have impugned. Criticises the statements in Mackenzie's papers. 806

December 18, London Mackenzie to Goderich. Appeals for reform in Upper Canada in view of the disturbed state of various countries and the probabilities of a general war. A post script alleges that he was expelled from the Assembly for his advocacy of a Banking bill opposed to the interests of Government and that the casual expression in a newspaper was used as a pretext. 842

Enclosed. Bill for the regulation of Banking in Upper Canada. 851

December 24, London. Mackenzie to Goderich. Sends petition from John Lumsden for land on account of his services. 890

Enclosed. Petition from Lumsden. 893

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June 23, York. Peter Robinson to Rowan.

August 10, Nelson. Chisholm to Peter Robinson.

August 27, Nelson. The same to the same.

November 13. Statement of money paid for emigration.

November 18. Return of destitute commuted pensioners.

November 18. Return of commuted pensioners who left the settlement. This and the five preceding enclosed in Colborne to Goderich 10th January, 1833.

November 21, York. First report of the committee on education.

December 13, York. Second report of the same committee. Both enclosed in Colborne to Hay, 14th January, 1833.

Appendix follows, containing the evidence.

Papers referred to in evidence.

December— York. Report of select committee on the establishment of a Court of Chancery. Enclosed in Colborne to Hay, 14th January, 1833.

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Proposed bill follows.

January 10, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 1). The advantage derived by the expenditure for emigration last season, account of which is sent, with a description of the settlers and a summary of the expenditure. Takes exception to the system of employing emigrants in making new roads, as men with experience could do the work at one-third of the cost. How the emigrants might be employed on a system that he thought would succeed. Shall direct the agents in the new townships to employ emigrants at low wages in clearing lands. Page 1

Enclosed. Statement of money paid the commissioner of Crown lands on account of emigration. 9

Chisholm to Peter Robinson. Reports the progress of the road and the necessity of a larger money grant to complete it. Unless this be done the emigrants must be discharged. 14

The same to the same. Reports the number of people employed on the Lake road. 16

Return of destitute commuted pensioners remaining on their land at Medonte. 17

Return of commuted pensioners that left the settlement for want of means to bring their land into cultivation. 19

Objections to the rule that half pay officers must purchase at public auction, receiving the deduction according to their rank and services. Recommends an amendment by which these officers could be allowed to purchase at the upset price. 20

January 11, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 2). Has received dispatch with copies of resolutions of the House of Commons respecting petitions of the House of Assembly. The case of Forsyth could not be understood without the report from Robinson, who was attorney general at the time of the trial, which he has received and now sends. 22

Enclosed. Report of Judge Robinson in Forsyth's case. 24

Statement by Philpotts respecting the removal of the fence on the military reserve near the Falls of Niagara by Forsyth. 45

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1833.
January 14, York. Colborne to Goderich. Transmits statement of the casual and territorial revenue, including instalments from the Canada Company. Page 50

January 14, York. The same to Hay (private). Had proposed a scheme for rendering the labour of emigrants productive. The importance of emigration and its good effects. Sends estimates of the outlay and returns for one year based on the supposition that 100 acres might be cleared and planted before the 10th June and the crops and improvements sold to emigrants before September. How the scheme would furnish labour. The cost of distributing the emigrants but the benefit they have been to the province. The expenditure, about £10,000, can be borne by the territorial revenue without inconvenience. The expulsion and re-election of Mackenzie took place quietly; few interested. His dispatches are very amusing. The question of the clergy reserves difficult to solve. How is it to be disposed of? Transmits three reports of select committees and calls attention to those on the University and on education. Thinks the Secretary of State will approve of the terms of the new charter and of incorporating the Upper Canada College with King's College. Reverts to the question of emigration and points out what a magnificent colony can be raised up in ten years and by proper regulations firmly attached to the mother country. The estimate for the employment of emigrants will bear a rigid inspection. Hopes that the Secretary of State will approve of the scheme and that he may receive his instructions in April. If the charter should be confirmed recommends that the medical school should be opened as soon as possible. Dr. Rolph is a candidate for a professorship and should be encouraged. 51

Enclosed. Estimate of the probable expense of employing 100 emigrants in clearing land showing its increased value and the value of the crops. 58

Statement of the cost incurred in furnishing 100 men with teams, implements, &c. 59

First report of the committee on education. 60

Second report. 68

Appendix to second report containing the evidence. 83

Papers referred to in evidence. 134

Report of select committee on capitation tax imposed by Lower Canada on emigrants. 153

Report of the select committee on the establishment of a Court of Chancery. 167

Proposed bill for the establishment of a Court of Chancery. 176

January 16, York. Colborne to Hay. Has received the voluminous correspondence resulting from Mackenzie's visit. He is regarded by a majority of the respectable classes and known to be a seditious, unprincipled demagogue. Many of his statements and insinuations are against the Assembly and Legislative Council; believes therefore that the production of the dispatch before prorogation would cause much irritation. Several of the subjects spoken of by Mackenzie had been laid before the Colonial Secretary by the Assembly and Lieut. Governor and two of the most respectable and opulent gentlemen had been sent to London to urge payment of the war losses without effect but as soon as a persevering impostor gives his version the claims are taken into consideration. Mentions these facts to show what caution should be used in dealing with a demagogue formidable from perseverance and cunning. If it is understood that a demagogue makes an impression whilst those who in times of emergency are looked to for support continue to be overlooked, the reputation of the demagogue must rise in the estimation of his fellows and enable him to increase his factious party. He could be rendered harmless if managed properly, but has no doubt he will on his return try to establish political unions. The province is tranquil and many of Mackenzie's supporters are not sorry he is absent. Hopes the nomination of Rolph for the professorship will not be forgotten. 183

(This letter is dated 1832, no doubt in error.)

1833.
January 16, York. Colborne to Goderich. Sends statement of funds from rent of lands and interest on sales of clergy lands, of the sums from Crown lands paid to the Assistants Commissary and of clergy lands sold in 1832. Remarks on payments and revenues of the latter. Considers himself authorised to issue warrants to pay the salaries of the church of England missionaries, to build rectories, &c. Page 187

Enclosed. Statement of clergy reserves sold in 1832. 189

Memorandum of amounts paid to the assistant commissary general on account of clergy reserves. 190

Statement of the fund E, arising from clergy reserves. 191

January 17, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 5). A bill has passed the legislature for payment of that part of the war losses which is to be settled in the province. Recommends that the sum of £57,000 granted conditionally be authorised to be paid to the claimants. 192

January 23, York. The same to the same (No. 6). To show the advantages that might be derived from the sale of part of the reserves and in encouraging the extension of the town to the westward sends plan of the town and harbour of York and of the land called the military reserve. Had been instructed to lease a portion of the reserve but nothing was done owing to difficulties in the way and to the doubt that the class of settlers who might promote the prosperity of the town would not improve a lease hold. The value of the lands has increased and if a portion of the reserves was sold the average price of £200 an acre might be obtained. The reason for recommending the sale of this land is because the eastern part of the town is affected by the effluvia from the Don. Further improvements referred to in accompanying report. 194

Enclosed. Report from Captain Richardson respecting the harbour at York. 198

Sketch of a ground plan for a projected place d'armes at York. 202

Plan of York, U.C. 203

January 23. York. Colborne to Hay. Considering the effect Goderich's able refutation of Mackenzie's statements would have, he had decided to transmit it to the Assembly. Mackenzie has stated in his paper that Hume recommends the establishment of political unions in the province. His conduct is disgraceful in encouraging this mischievous demagogue. 204

P. S. Should an application be made by the directors of the Canada Company to purchase more land it should be rejected as the exertions of a land company cannot now promote the welfare of the country. 205

January 24, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 7). Has transmitted to the Assembly His Lordship's dispatch with statements from Mackenzie with his voluminous documents. Sends copy of his message. Mackenzie expelled but reelected without opposition. Has reason to believe that the supplies he has recommended will be granted. 206

Enclosed. Message transmitting dispatch from Goderich respecting grievances said to exist in Upper Canada. 208

February 2, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 8). Sends address from the Assembly to the King to secure to Upper Canada its proportion of duties collected at Quebec. 209

Enclosed. Address. 211

February 15, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 9). Sends copy of his speech on closing the legislature. 213

Enclosed. *Gazette* with speech. 214

February 16, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 10). Had sent dispatch of 8th November to Legislative Council and Assembly which was the occasion of a very angry discussion. Sends addresses from both Houses respecting His Lordship's allusions which it was thought a duty to notice. Under the circumstances

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and with reference to the petitions carried by Mackenzie has no doubt that his (Colborne's) conduct will be approved of. Page 218

Enclosed. Address of Assembly to Colborne returning thanks for transmitting dispatch respecting letters and documents addressed to Goderich to prove that the people of the happy and prosperous colony were oppressed and burdened with grievances. Considering that the bearer, Mackenzie, was twice expelled from the Assembly and who from having fabricated libels was unworthy of a seat in the Assembly, His Lordship, it might be supposed, had he thought of this, would not have felt at liberty to recognise him as the agent or speaking the sentiments of any portion of the inhabitants of Upper Canada. The remedy for any ill complained of is in the hands of the Legisiature of the colony. The proper opinion of the nature of the people held by the Colonial Secretary. 220

Address from the Legislative Council respecting Goderich's dispatch with Mackenzie's papers. 224

February 28, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 11). Browne, a magistrate, complained of by Levi Soper, may not have been qualified for all the duties but the executive government could not displace him by dismissal unless a case of misconduct was clearly made out. Sends report on Browne's case. 246

Enclosed. Complaint of Soper that Browne had not been dismissed. 248

Memorandum without date or signature on Soper's complaint (here called Leonard, elsewhere Levi). The magistrates of the Newcastle district charge Towke with writing Soper's complaint against Browne and forging his signature. Towke is the correspondent of Hume. He is anxious that Hume should believe the memorial to be genuine. 251

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May 14. Remarks on the address for a protective duty. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 23rd March, 1833.

August 16, York. Bonnycastle to Rowan.

September 4, Quebec. Nicolls to the same.

November 5, Niagara. Melville to Bonnycastle.

November 8, York. Bonnycastle to Rowan. This and the three preceding enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 4th March, 1833.

December 21. Report on pensions. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 20th March, 1833.

1833.

February 5, York. Bonnycastle to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 4th March, 1833.

February 7, York. Address from Assembly. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 23rd March, 1833.

February 12, York. Address from the Assembly respecting the post office. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 24th March, 1833.

February 12, York. Address of the Legislative Council. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 20th March, 1833.

A seccnd address of the same date was also enclosed.

February 16, York. Report of the Attorney General. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 20th March, 1833.

March 4, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 12). Had not been notified of the excess of the grant of marshy land at Niagara till after the Act passed. The dock

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company was informed that the Act would be disallowed unless the ground in question could be resumed by government, but the company do not seem desirous to retain the ground marked on the plan. Page 252

Enclosed. Sketch showing the ground given to the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company. 254

Bonnycastle to Rowan. The Niagara Harbour and Dock Company does not wish to retain ground the property of the ordnance, and are willing to lease the store and wharf at Navy Hall and the only guard house and to keep them in repair. Proposes an additional clause to the Act. 255

Nicolls to the same. Objections to Bonnycastle's proposal and other papers relating to the land at Niagara for the Harbour and Dock Company. 257

March 12, York. Colborne to the Lord Bishop.

Mareh 15, York. Rowan to Bishop Macdonell, also to Synod in Upper Canada in Communion with the Church of Scotland and to the Methodist Conference. These and the preceding enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 27th March, 1833.

March 16, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 13). Sends communications respecting the Solicitor General acting as agent for the clergy of the Church of England, showing that the Executive Government only sanctioned the Solicitor General's acting as a private advocate in the case. 266

Enclosed. Hagerman to Rowan. He goes to England with the object of presenting a petition on behalf of the Church of England setting forth the right of that Church to the clergy reserves and asks leave of absence. 267

Rowan to Hagerman. The Lieut. Governor has no objection to his being absent for 15 months, but he can only grant six months' leave ; recommends him to apply to the Colonial Secretary for the rest. He (Hagerman) in his advocacy of the Church of England can only be acknowledged as a private advocate. 269

Memorial of the Church of England clergy. 271

March 19, York. Colborne to the Lord Bishop. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 27th March, 1833.

March 20, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 14). Sends two addresses from the Legislative Council, objecting to the Assembly not having made the usual provision for the judges and Crown officers and for the salaries of other judicial officials. The salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Council should be secured permanently and if the Assembly would not admit the charge he trusted to be authorised to pay the salary from the provincial funds under the control of the Crown. Calls attention to reductions of salaries. If the expenditures for civil government not voted by the Assembly are authorized to be paid by the Crown revenues the greater part of the expenditure might be gradually transferred by the House to the territorial revenues. Various documents annexed. 275

Enclosed. Address of the Legislative Council to Colborne. 278

Second address. 284

Copy of the second clause of the Act passed in 1833 granting money for the civil administration. 287

General estimate of the expenditure and resources of Upper Canada for 1833. 288

Report of the Attorney General that whilst he cannot recommend refusing the Royal assent to the Supply bill, he does not approve of the manner of granting the supply. Petition of Cameron for his salary as provincial secretary and registrar. 294

Memorial of C. C. Small for payment of his salary. 297

Memorial of Jarvis, sheriff of the Home district for his salary. 299

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1833.

March 21, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 15). Sends joint Address from the Legislative Council and Assembly respecting the tax imposed by the legislature of Lower Canada on emigrants arriving at Quebec. Page 301

Notes, initialled E. T. H., on the address from Upper Canada respecting the emigrant tax. 302

Enclosed. The joint address mentioned in the letter. 306

March 23, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 16). Sends address from the Assembly for a protective duty on cotton and tobacco, the growth of the United States so as to draw the commerce in these articles through the canals and lakes of Canada. 318

Remarks on the address for the protective duty. 319

Enclosed. Address from the Assembly for a protective duty. 320

March 24, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 17). Sends address from the Assembly for an alteration in conducting the post office department. 322

Enclosed. Address from the Assembly praying that the post office department be placed under the control of the Colonial legislature. 323

March 26, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 18). Sends report of the Quebec committee on the subject of commuted pensioners as settlers. The system has proved a failure although 400 or 500 have established themselves on their lots with success. Sends petition from pensioners in the Newcastle district for assistance. 326

Report on pensioners. 327

March 27, York. Colborne to Goderich (private and confidential). Had after some hesitation decided to send dispatch of 8th November to the Legislative Council and Assembly knowing the temper in which it would be received; but it was thought desirable to have it circulated owing to its refutations of Mackenzie's statements, particularly as his adherents had assumed a very subdued tone. He (Goderich) may form a good idea of the manner in which it was received by the two newspapers sent. The difference in the estimate of the number of signatures to petitions. Has not had time to procure a list of the petitions but believes the statement he made to Hay is correct. The failure of Mackenzie's friends to hold meetings. Had they been successful they would have endeavoured to form political unions as advised by Hume. 329

Enclosed. Stanton to Rowan. Gumitt told Carfrae that there were between 32,000 and 33,000 signatures to the petitions but he (Gumitt) is out of town so that he cannot see the copy of the names. 332

Remarks of the Kingston *Chronicle* on Goderich's dispatch. 333

Remarks of the *Star* on Goderich's dispatch. 338

Remarks of the London *Sun* on Goderich's dispatch. 350

Remarks of the Upper Canada *Herald.* 360

Meeting of the freeholders of Lennox and Addington. 363

Second article of the Kingston *Chronicle* on Goderich's dispatch. 367

Remarks in opposition to the prevailing system of post office management in Upper Canada. 372

March 27, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 19). Has notified the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Presbyterian Synod and the Methodist Conference of the grants to enable them to build churches and chapels. Sends copies of his communications showing the respective amounts of the grants. The further grant will not be required before 1834. 376

Enclosed. Rowan to Bishop Macdonell. The sum of £900 has been granted to be expended for building churches or chapels for Roman Catholics. 378

The same to the Synod in Upper Canada in communion with the Church of Scotland. A grant of £900 has been made to assist in building churches or chapels. 379

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Rowan to the Methodist Conference. A grant of £900 has been made to erect churches or chapels as may be required. Page 380

Colborne to the Lord Bishop. Respecting the allowances to be made to the clergy of the Church of England in Upper Canada. 381

The same to the same. Further on the same subject. 384

March 27, York. Colborne to Goderich (private and confidential). Recommends that the Imperial Parliament deal with the clergy reserves as the Assembly would never adopt any measure satisfactory to the province or approved of by His Majesty's government. Whatever arrangements are made will be received with dissatisfaction by all parties interested. Government therefore can pursue no other course than one which may protect the interests of the Episcopal Church and dissenting churches so far as political affairs will allow. Considers that if certain changes were made the Episcopal Church would not oppose them although at present they contend for their extreme rights. Statement of the acreage sold with the probabilities of future sales. The Presbyterians in communion with the Church of Scotland have no reason to complain, if certain advantages were given. 385

March 28, York. The same to the same (No. 20). Sends returns asked for by the House of Commons. They could not be sooner sent owing to the delay in procuring statements from the members of the legislature. 389

Enclosed. Titles of public bills originating in the Assembly which were rejected by the Legislative Council. 391

Bills originating in the Assembly but afterwards rejected by it on account of amendments in the Legislative Council. 394

These returns were for the last ten sessions. 391 to 412

Return of the names of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and Assembly, specifying any public employment they may hold, with return of lands granted to each. 413

March 29, York. Colborne to Goderich. Reports the death of Baby, a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils. 417

March 30, York. The same to the same (No. 21). Sends memorial from Cattermole for a grant of land on the ground of his services for the promotion of emigration. 418

Enclosed. Memorial. 419

April 5, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 22). Sends copy of application of the Bishop of Quebec for £50 to be paid to Rev. Alexander Bethune for services to the clergy corporation with copy of the answer. 422

Enclosed. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Colborne. That he had informed Bethune of his having an equitable claim for £50, for services rendered to the clergy corporation. 423

Rowan to the Lord Bishop of Quebec. Colborne will forward letter to His Majesty's government. 424

April 6, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 23). Sends letter found on Fitzgerald charged with murder in Ireland which leaves no doubt of his guilt. 426

April 8, York. The same to the same (No. 24). Sends communication from the commissioner of Crown lands respecting the amount paid to the commissary general on account of clergy reserves sold during the quarter ending 31st March, 1833. 427

Enclosed. Peter Robinson to Rowan. Has paid to the commissary general £4,000 currency on account of clergy reserves. 428

Statement of clergy reserves sold by the commissioner of Crown land in the quarter ending 31st March, 1833. 429

April 10, York. Colborne to Goderich. The sum required to complete the indemnification to the sufferers by the late war, amounts to £57,910, the Legislature having passed an Act to raise the necessary sum by debentures which with duties on salt and whiskey will amount to £57,412. 10s. The propriety of having all claims liquidated for reasons given. 430

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Enclosed. Dunn, Receiver General to Rowan. Had no doubt of being able to raise the amount authorised by the Act shall, therefore, begin to carry into effect the provisions of the law. Page 434

Statement in elucidation of the preceding. 435

April 15, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 25). Sends address from inhabitants of the village of Port Hope. 440

Enclosed. Address. 441

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October 12, Quebec. Couper to——

October 13, Quebec. Kempt to Colborne.

October 14, Quebec. Couper to (Respective Officers?)

November 18, Downing Street. Murray to Aylmer. This and the three preceding documents are enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 24th April, 1833.

1832.

February 27, Brockville. Petition from Mrs. Gray. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich 29th May, 1833.

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January 24, York. Petition of William Berczy. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich 28th May, 1833.

January 24, York. Petition of George Evans. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 20th May 1833.

Certificates follow.

March 8, York. Rowan to Jarvis. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 23rd March, 1833.

March 19, York. Petition of Arthur Burnet undated, the certificate of service signed by Rowan is dated as in the margin. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich 20th May, 1833.

March 27, York. Jarvis to the Chief Justice.

March 30, York. Memorial by the Chief Justice and puisné judges of King's Bench, Upper Canada. Both enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 23rd May, 1833,

April 16, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 26). Remarks on the revenue arising from the sale of Crown lands and on the system of distributing emigrants. How the land to the north of the St. Lawrence is distributed into clergy and Crown reserves and other classes. Page 443

April 19, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 27). Sends report from the magistrates of the Newcastle district that the memorial alleged to have been sent by L. Soper was a forgery and not written or signed by him. 451

Enclosed. Report by the magistrates of the Newcastle district that the report alleged to be Soper's was fictitious and a forgery, Soper himself denying he had either written or signed it. 453

Report of two magistrates that they visited Soper who denied that he signed any communication to Goderich and gave an acknowledgement to that effect. 455

Statement by Soper. 456

Affidavit by Wallis that Soper denied ever signing a petition to Goderich. 457

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Affidavit of Sowden that he did not make use of the expression attributed to him. Page 458

Notification by the magistrates to Colborne of their having passed resolutions on the equivocating conduct of Soper in the letter forwarded. 459

Resolutions. 460

Soper's letter. 461

April 20, York. Colborne to Hay (private). Has lately written to Goderich on various subjects. Trusts the subject of the war losses will never be brought before the provincial legislature again. The clergy reserves must be settled by the Imperial Parliament and if possible this session. How the reserves might be disposed of, but none of the parties interested will be satisfied with an arrangement that can be prudently made. Does not believe that the advantageous terms offered to emigrants by Upper Canada will affect Lower Canada as the advantages of the Upper Province are so great and if the emigrants cannot get land there they will move to the westward. The progress made by townships owing to the encouragements afforded to emigrants. The evil effect of the neglect of this policy. Does not believe that the Land company in Lower Canada will find a profit in their land speculations. The profits of the company in Upper Canada arise from the sale of Crown reserves in the old townships. Sends paper to show how signatures are obtained to petitions and the little importance to be attached to them, the character of the meetings and the class of settlers to be the test. The circumspection required in dealing with Mackenzie; his perseverance, cunning and disregard of truth give him some advantage. The permission to him to examine the provincial journals gives him a lift as a provincial agent; but hopes that his folly and want of judgment have rendered him less formidable than he had been. Thanks for Goderich's dispatch of 8th February. 462

April 24, York. The same to Goderich (No. 28.) Sends document to explain the grounds on which he applied to the commander of the forces for the issue of arms to companies of militia that would clothe themselves. Believed himself authorized to direct the officers of volunteers to receive the arms. The issue, it was stated by the commander of the forces was made on the understanding that should government insist on payment he (Colborne) should guarantee it, but subsequently the commander of the forces in a private communication said he would comply with any requisition of his (Colborne). Return sent of the arms issued. 471

Enclosed. Kempt to Colborne. Will comply with the demand for arms on the understanding that if government insists on payment, he (Colborne) shall guarantee the same. 474

Couper to ————. The commander of the forces requests that the quantity of arms and accoutrements at Kingston be increased to the number to complete 600 infantry and 300 cavalry. 476

The same to (Respective officers?) Order to issue from the Ordnance stores in Upper Canada such serviceable arms as Colborne may demand for the service of the militia. 477

Murray to Aylmer. Approves of his directions for the issue of arms for the volunteer militia of Upper Canada. 479

Return of arms, &c., issued to a portion of the militia of Upper Canada. 480

General statement of arms furnished to the militia of Upper Canada. 482

Note in reference to the demand for payment for arms issued to the militia of Upper Canada. 484

April 30, York. Colborne to Goderich (confidential). Long and elaborate account of the political state of Upper Canada. 485

Enclosed. Rowan to H. J. Boulton. That his services and those of the Solicitor General are no longer required. 502

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1833.

Rowan to H. J. Boulton. The part of the political proceedings of himself and the Solicitor General to which the Colonial Secretary particularly adverts is their promoting the repeated expulsion of a member of the Assembly, although the constitutional objections to this were communicated. Page 503

H. J. Boulton to Rowan. Desires to know for what breach of public duty he and the Solicitor General have been removed from office. 504

May 2. York. Colborne to Goderich. Hopes to remove the unfavourable impression that exists in His Lordship's mind. In his letter of 10th January he intended to represent strongly the impolicy of allowing Mackenzie to obtain credit for settling a question which neither Clarke nor Crooks had succeeded in doing. His frank letters to Hay were always written with the best intentions. 505

May 8, York. The same to Hay (private). Boulton has suggested being furnished with a letter of introduction. His prospects destroyed in consequence of his dismissal. It would be satisfactory if the affair could be concluded by the replacing of Boulton and Hagerman. 508

May 8, York. The same to the same (private). His essay on his political proceedings will explain his difficulties. The Executive Government cannot interfere with the views of members of the Assemby; but it has been its aim to encourage persons of influence, and whose attachment to the Mother Country was known to endeavour to obtain seats in the Assembly. If the House should be well composed during next session no great inconvenience could be experienced from the factious spirit encouraged by Mackenzie. The hostility of many to the local government may be traced to jealousy or disappointment. It may be expedient to appease them. But the views of others are directed to republican institutions, having no regard for the Mother Country. The least concession to this party can only increase their power for mischief. The difficulty on deciding as to patronage. He is of no party. Believes that by a steady course the influence of Mackenzie may be destroyed, and alleged grievances discussed without apprehension of the result. The unfortunate result of submitting the dispatch of the 8th of November to the Assembly. Had written to Goderich explaining his remarks on the claims for losses. Is aware how difficult it is to get rid of the pertinacious demagogue. The character of the newspapers he is asked to forward. 510

May 9. York. The same to Goderich. Appleton's petition with report by the president of the Board of Education on his case was forwarded in dispatch of 19th April, 1832. Sends copy of dispatch with enclosures. 515

Enclosed. Colborne to Goderich. In reference to Appleton's petition sends remarks by the Board of Education on the case. 516

Appleton to Colborne. Sends copy of petition addressed to Goderich for which he asks an acknowledgment. 517

Report by Dr. Strachan, president of Board of Education, on the case of Appleton. The necessity for reducing the salaries of teachers, of which no one complained but the petitioner, as they saw the necessity for changes. 518

Petition of Appleton. States his services as a schoolmaster and prays for an investigation of his complaint of being deprived of the statutory allowance. 521

May 13, York. Colborne to Goderich (private and confidential). Sends considerations that may influence His Lordship's decision in approving of the person recommended for the office of Solicitor General and may show the difficulty in nominating a provincial barrister for the office. Boulton is unpopular and Hagerman not sufficiently popular to occasion any great sensation in the province on his own account but the dismissal of these gentlemen cannot fail to irritate a number of settlers who believe they were endeavouring

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to put an end to the system of agitation begun by Mackenzie. Considers it would be imprudent to recommend any one whose appointment would be considered a triumph for Mackenzie. Has been left little discretion as regards the nomination of a successor, as a positive expression of opinion is required respecting the qualifications of members of the bar whose political course has been at variance with that of the late law officers of the Crown. In this class Bidwell, John Rolph and Robert Baldwin must be placed and declared qualified to fill the office of Solicitor General. None of these should be appointed and if his choice were left free he would recommend Mr. Archibald Maclean, of Cornwall, as the fittest person for Solicitor General. Will not communicate with him till he hears how far the nomination may be considered objectionable. His political opinions and influence. Whoever is appointed must be informed that it is only a temporary engagement. Sends list of barristers. Page 525

Enclosed. List of barristers. 530

May 14, York. Colborne to Hay (private and confidential). The appointment of John Rolph to the office of Solicitor General adds to the mortification of those who regret the result of Mackenzie's mission. Has been always on good terms with Rolph and his refusal to attend Mackenzie's meetings gives him a claim on the Executive Government. He resides in York and has a large practice as a surgeon. If appointed to a lectureship in the university, the province would derive more benefit from his talents as professor of anatomy than from the course his political friends are desirous he should adopt. This deserves consideration. 532

May 14, York. The same to Goderich (No. 31). Sends copies of the journals of Assembly for 1830, 1831 and 1832. 534

May 15, York. The same to the same (No. 32). Has received dispatch with memorial from Whitlaw respecting a grant of land in 1815. Cannot find that he made any personal application for land. Sends Surveyor General's report. 535

Enclosed. Hurd to Rowan. Can discover no trace of a grant of land to Whitlaw among the records of the surveyor's office. 537

May 16, York. Colborne to Goderich. Returns the paper forwarded from the Philological Society with the equivalents filled in by Givins and the officers of the Indian department. 538

May 17, York. The same to the same (No. 33). In reference to the statement by Mackenzie that of the majority of 27 members of Assembly who voted against an address for the dissolution of the Assembly, 19 held offices at the pleasure of the Crown, there were only 7 holding such offices exclusive of two postmasters appointed by the deputy postmaster general, unless magistrates and officers of militia be included, and almost every intelligent land holder, living on his estate and of good character, is either one or the other. In reference to the delay in sending the blue book, the assessment and population returns are not collected till June, so that it can seldom be completed before the end of July. Notes on various subjects. The attempts to hold meetings in various districts to form political unions have proved abortive. 539

Note on the method of making up the blue book. 543

Enclosed. Cameron to Rowan. He is ready as provincial secretary to prepare the blue book but must have additional assistance. 544

May 18, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 34). In reference to the observations of Mackenzie on the laws of Upper Canada regulating the appointment of grand and petty jurors, sends remarks by Chief Justice Robinson. If a well digested scheme for the regulation of these laws were proposed, he should use his best endeavours to promote an Act to amend the present system. 546

Enclosed. Remarks of Chief Justice Robinson on the jury laws. 548

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1833.

May 22, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 35). Sends report of a select committee of the Assembly, on the Post Office department in Upper Canada, but not approved. If an annual statement of the income and expenditure were laid before the Legislative Council and Assembly few would desire that the legislature should have further control. An improvement might be made by having a deputy postmaster general to reside at York. Page 555

Enclosed. Report of the select committee. 557

Bill for the establishment of a post office department in Upper Canada. 572

May 23, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 36). Sends memorial from the Chief Justice and puisné judges that no provision was made by the Assembly for travelling expenses. Unless charges of this description be borne by the revenue under the control of the Crown, their payment by the provincial legislature will be very uncertain. 584

Enclosed. Memorial. 585

Jarvis to the Chief Justice. Sends letter in answer to his application to the Lieut. Governor, showing that he no longer had under control a fund on which he could order a warrant for his (Jarvis's) allowance for attendance on King's Bench, as he attended by order of the judges, trusts that his influence will secure the payment. 593

Rowan to Jarvis. The fund to meet expenses attending the administration of justice being no longer under the control of the Lieut. Governor he cannot issue a warrant for the sum claimed for attending the court of King's Bench in 1832. 594

May 23, Kingston. Resolutions in favour of Hagerman. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 8th July, 1833.

May 24, Kingston. Address of inhabitants of Kingston. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 10th July, 1833.

May 28, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 37). Transmits petition from William Berczy of Amherstburg respecting a claim he has frequently brought forward. The copies of the orders in Council show that a grant of 2000 acres was made to the petitioner as a sufficient remuneration for his claim. Berczy bears a high character in the province and is entitled to any indulgence that can properly be given 596

Enclosed. Petition of Berczy for the confirmation of the grant of land made to his father, the late William Berczy. 598

Copy of the deed of sale referred to in the petition. 614

Report of the Executive Council on the petition of William Berczy. 618

Other documents on the subject. 620 to 622

May 29. York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 38). Sends petition from Mrs. Sarah Gray for a grant of land on account of the services of her late husband, killed at Sackett's harbour. 623

Enclosed. Petition of Mrs. Sarah Gray. The Council appended the following note to the petition: "The Council regret that they cannot recommend the prayer of the within petition." 625

May 30, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 39). Sends two petitions for land, but owing to the short military services of the petitioners cannot recommend them. 626

Enclosd. Petition from Arthur Burnet for land. 627

Petition from George Evans for land. 628

Certificate in favour of George Evans. 629

May 31, York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 40.) Sends copy of explanations respecting Givins applying for the help of assistant commissary general Randall. From his advanced age, Givins is not able for active superintendence, but he can conduct the correspondence and his experience is valuable. Recommends the appointment of an assistant superintendent. 630

Enclosed. Givins to Colborne. Explains his reasons for applying for assistance for the performance of his duties. 633

1833.

July 4, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 41). Transmits award of the arbitrators authorised to settle proportion of duties on imports at Quebec to be paid to Upper Canada. Page 637

Enclosed. Arbitrators to Colborne. Send the award regarding the proportion of duties to be paid to Upper Canada. 639

The award. 640

July 5, York. Colborne to Stanley. Sends copies of the Acts passed last session. 643

July 8, York. The same to the same (No. 43). Sends, at the request of John S. Cartwright, resolutions passed at a public meeting in Kingston respecting the removal of Hagerman from the office of Solicitor General. 644

Enclosed. Resolutions in favour of Hagerman. 645

July 10, York. Colborne to Stanley. Sends address from inhabitants of Kingston in Upper Canada. 649

Enclosed. Address approving of the dismisal of Hagerman. 650

July 12, York. Colborne to Hay (private). On his route to Long Point and return he saw the increasing prosperty of the western parts of the province, the whole population contented and happy, the emigrants improving their lands with much energy. The discharged soldiers at Adelaide suffered much in the spring from their own imprudence and idleness ; most of them are now employed, but several have left to seek employment. Ten thousand emigrants have arrived at Quebec, of whom 4,000 have reached York. The Lord Egremont's emigrants have been forwarded to the western townships to join their countrymen established there last autumn. The demand for labour is extensive. The number of emigrants arriving is larger than that of last year. Several persons with capital, not intending to settle, have bought blocks of land, being alarmed at the state of affairs in Great Britain. Is afraid that these speculators will shut up some of the best townships. Jameson has entered on his duties as Attorney General, and will take the Western Circuit. Draper has been nominated King's Counsel for the Eastern Circuit. The journals supporting Mackenzie are trying to prepare their respective districts for an election, but they do not appear to have much influence. Has no doubt Mackenzie received information which should not have been communicated to him. Will forward the half yearly return of the receipts and expenditure of the territorial revenue as soon as possible. The expense for emigrants last year was very great, but in view of the disease raging and of the panic, it was necessary. 653

July 23, York. The same to Stanley (No. 45). Sends memorial by Mrs. Claus to the Treasury for a pension. 657

Enclosed. Memorial. 658

Previous correspondence on the subject of a grant of land by the Indians to Claus and of a pension to his widow. 660, 661

July 24, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 46). Sends application from Rees for a grant of land on account of his services. 663

Enclosed. Petition of William Rees stating the medical services he rendered to invalid and other troops on board the transport ship "Fanny" and asking that his memorial may be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary. 664

Memorial to Stanley for a grant of land in consideration of his services. 665

Letters and instructions relative to the employment of Rees. 668, 669

July 25, York. Colborne to Stanley. Sends communications from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, respecting the amount he has paid over on account of Clergy Reserves sold. 670

Enclosed. Peter Robinson to Rowan. Has paid to the Assistant Commissary General £2,000 currency on account of Clergy Reserves sold. 671

Lt. Gov. Sir J. Colborne, 1833.

Q. 378—1.

1823.
December 15. Certificate by Robert Nelles of the good character of Levi and Benjamin W. Lewis. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 10th August, 1833.

1831.
January 1, Kingston. Petition of Thomas Kirkpatrick.

January 29, York. Petition by George Savage. Both enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 2nd September, 1833.

November 21, York. Petition of the Bank of Upper Canada to the Assembly. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 2nd August, 1833.

1832.
May 23. Parkinson to Nixon.
Certificate in favour of Nixon, undated follows this.

August 4, London U.C. Petition of John Nixon.

August 5, London U.C. Petition of William Jackson.

August 11, York. Rowan to Jackson.

October 17. Petition of John Ardell.

October 19, London U.C. Jackson to Rowan.

October 19, London U.C. Nixon to ————

October 24, York. Memorandum by Rowan.

October 31, Port Talbot. Talbot to Rowan.

No date. Petition of Levi Lewis.

1833.
January 28, London U.C. Nixon to Rowan.

January 28, London U.C. Ardill to the same.

April 17. London U.C. Jackson to the same.

April 17. London U.C. Nixon to the same.

April 17, London U.C. Ardill to the same.

April 17, London U.S. Lewis to the same.

April 19, London U.C. Deposition of Talbot.

May 6. Nixon to Colborne.

May 7, York. Rowan to presiding Councillor. This and the nineteen preceding are enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 10th August, 1833.

July 31, York. Memorial from the president and directors of the Bank of Upper Canada. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 2nd August 1833.

1833.

August 2, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 48). Has received dispatch with enclosures respecting the Banks of Upper Canada. Run caused by the information forwarded by Mackenzie that the Act passed to amend the charter of the Bank of Upper Canada and to establish the Commercial Bank was to be disallowed. Had, therefore, considered it expedient to communicate contents of the dispatch to the president and directors of the Bank of Upper Canada. Sends copy of the official notice which he hopes will prevent any injurious result. Suggests that the Lieutenant Governor may be instructed to withhold the order disallowing the Act should the provisions proposed by His Majesty's government be adopted at an early period of the session. Page 1

Enclosed. Rowan to Allan, president of the Bank of Upper Canada. In reference to the proposed amendment to the charter of the Bank of Upper Canada and of the Commercial Bank, Colborne will forward any observations the directors may wish to send. 4

Allan to Colborne. Long and elaborate detail of the proceedings of the Bank of Upper Canada, established on the same principles as those of banks in Lower Canada whose charters had been sanctioned. 6

Petition to the Assembly for an amendment to the charter of the Bank of Upper Canada to enable the capital to be increased. 40

Memorial from the president and directors of the Bank of Upper Canada praying that the proclamation of the disallowance of the Act to increase the capital of the bank may be delayed until His Majesty's government may be made acquainted with the ruinous consequences of such a measure. 42

August 2. York. Colborne to Hay. Introduces Dunn, Receiver General, who is a director of the Bank of Upper Canada and a shareholder in the Commercial Bank, and can give him information of the proceedings of the banks and the probable effects of the disallowance. 44

August 2, York. The same to the same (private). Had reported that he thought it expedient to communicate to the president of the Bank of Upper Canada the intentions of His Majesty's government to disallow the Act for increasing the capital. The information circulated by Mackenzie and his friends would probably have occasioned a run on the Kingston Bank had he (Colberne) not addressed the official note to the president. The orders in Council disallowing the Act need not be notified before January next, suggests that the interests of the public would be best consulted by authorising the Lieutenant Governor to withhold the order if the amended Act can be carried into effect at an early period of the session. 46

August 3, York. The same to Stanley (No. 49). Has granted leave of absence to Dunn, Receiver General, for six months. Sends copy of letter from him assigning his reasons for applying for leave. 48

Enclosed. Dunn to Rowan. Has been unsuccessful in his attempt to borrow money on the credit of Upper Canada. The failure does not so much arise from the interest being limited as from the great scarcity of money. Must give up the system of trying to borrow money on this side of the Atlantic. Believes he can obtain the money in London. Sends copy of letter from there which in some degree induced him to proceed to London. 49

August 8, York. Report of Council. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 10th August, 1833.

August 8, York. Report of the Executive Council. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 16th September, 1833.

August 10, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 50). Sends petitions from Jackson, Nixon, Ardill and Lewis, complaining of being ejected by Talbot from lands they had held for some years. Talbot explained that he found it necessary to dispose of the lots of petitioners to others to enforce the laws, they besides

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not being desirable settlers. The petitioners are not satisfied and ask that their cases be laid before His Majesty's government. Page 53

Enclosed. Rowan to the presiding Councillor. Sends four petitions with report by Talbot. The Lieutenant Governor desires the Executive Council to report on the cases for transmission to His Majesty's Government. 55

The Executive Council can afford no further information on the petitions transmitted to that contained in them and in the report by Talbot. Before transmitting them to the Colonial Secretary, the Council think this should be communicated so that Talbot could furnish a more detailed statement if desired. 56

Petition of William Jackson. 57

Rowan to Jackson. The statement in his petition will be referred to Talbot. 61

Jackson to Rowan. Contradicts the statement of Talbot that he had been entered for 100 acres 12 years ago and had never occupied or improved the land. He had only been entered for nine years and had occupied and improved a considerable portion of it as proof of which the locatee had the improvements surveyed and offered to pay for them. He is not an emigrant as Talbot says, but has lived with his father in London for 13 years, being only 19 years old. 62

Memorandum that the papers were sent to Talbot for his observations. 64

Jackson to Rowan. Understands that the Lieut. Governor does not think it a case in which he can interfere; shall be pleased to have the case laid before His Majesty's government and asks that his papers be sent. 65

Petition of John Nixon. 67

Parkinson to Nixon. That his name has been taken off the map for the lot on which it was entered. 70

Certificate by neighbors in favour of John Nixon. 71

Nixon to ————. Contradicts Talbot and alleges he had his consent to acquire the lot from Welsh and Caldwell, when he paid for improvements. 72

Memorandum by Rowan that the preceding was referred to Talbot for his observations. 74

Nixon to Rowan. Introduces Jackson. Had received an answer to his petition with Talbot's explanation which he proved to be untrue. Had since received no answer. If he is considered unworthy of further notice asks that his petition and papers be returned that he may apply to His Majesty's government. 75

Nixon to Rowan. The Lieut. Governor does not think the case one which will warrant his interference. Is desirous that His Majesty's government should be put in possession of all the facts. 77

Nixon to Colborne. Reiterates his denial of Talbot's statements as to his right to the lot he claims. 79

Petition of John Ardill, with papers attached. 82 to 92

Petition of Levi Lewis, with papers attached. 93 to 102

August 22, Caradoe. Mount to Hawke. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 3rd September, 1833.

August 24, York. Colborne to Stanley. Sends observations of the president of the Bank of Upper Canada, relative to the disallowance of the Act for amending the charter of the Bank of Upper Canada and for incorporating the Commercial Bank, also a petition from the Merchants and others of Kingston for the confirmation of the charters of the Banks. 103

Enclosed. Petition of the merchants and traders of the town of York. 105

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(The covering letter gives Kingston as the place from which the petition emanated. The petition may have been misplaced as that from York was sent on the 31st of August.)

August 27, York. Colborne to Hay. The pier authorized to be built near the garrison ravine is intended to increase the current and prevent the sand from filling up the entrance to the harbour ; it will not interfere with the defences. Page 110

August 31, York. The same to Stanley (No. 52). Sends petition from the merchants and traders of York respecting the inconvenience and embarrasments that might be produced should the Act for the increase of capital of the Bank of Upper Canada and to establish the Commercial Bank be disallowed. 111

August 31, Caradoc. Mount to———. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 14th September, 1833.

September 2, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 53). Sends explanation of the discrepancy between the returns sent to the Assembly and the statements in the blue book. 113

Enclosed. Alleged inaccuracies and explanatory remarks. 114

Return by George Savage, collector of Customs at York of the emoluments of his office for the year ending 31st December, 1830. 128

Return of Thomas Kirkpatrick, Kingston. 129

September 3, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 54). Transmits statements of casual and territorial revenue from January 1831 to June, 1832, and for the half year ending 30th June 1833, with remarks on the financial position. 130

Enclosed. Statement of the receipts and expenditure arising from the sale of land to the Canada Company Fund D. 134

Recapitulation. 142

Statement of the receipts and expenditure of the territorial revenue of the Crown Fund K. 143

Actual and probable receipts and expenditure for the year ending 30th June 1833. 155

Estimate for 1834. 156

Expenses on account of emigration. 158

Roswell Mount to Peter Robinson. Sends his accounts for money expended on emigrants and reports of their settlements. 159

Statement in his (Mount's) possession of loghouses built, provisions advanced, and government property. 172

Mount to Hawke. To obtain the fullest information on the settlements of Adelaide and Warwick he had made a tour of inspection through them, which accounts for delay in answering Peter Robinson's letter. 174

September 3, Brockville. Jessup to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Hay 9th September, 1833.

September 4, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 55). Sends duplicates of reports and estimates for improving the Ottawa. 176

September 5, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 56). Sends petition from the merchants and traders of Belleville for confirmation of the bills to amend the charter of the Bank of Upper Canada and to establish the Commercial Bank. 177

Enclosed. Petition. 179

September 9, York. Colborne to Hay. Sends communication from Jessup, clerk of the peace for Johnstown, showing that the person in question is now living at Gananoque. 183

Enclosed. Jessup to Rowan. A person named Henry Tully now lives at Gananoque a butcher in very indigent circumstances. 184

September 14, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 57). Sends report from the Agent who superintended the settlement of emigrants last year in Adelaide and Warwick. The large outlay arose from the unfavourable circumstances under which they arrived. Had directed an inspection to be made as to their present state. 185

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Mount to ————. Reports the prosperous condition of the settlers in Adelaide and Warwick. The embarrassing state of affairs on their arrival on account of the cholera and the destitute condition of the people when they arrived at Port Stanley, so that much had to be left to his own judgment. Page 187

September 16, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 58). Sends report of the Executive Council on the subject of salaries given to the officers of the land granting department instead of fees. The system should be continued so long as the fees are credited to the territorial revenue. The fees should be collected by the Receiver General and not by a special receiver. The deputy surveyor of woods has no duties connected with the land granting department and the office being a sinecure might be abolished. 193

Enclosed. Report of the Executive Council in regard to salaries instead of fees in the land granting department. 195

Report presented to Maitland on the subject of the land granting department dated 14th March, 1826, giving the average price of land in each district and the effect of the new system on the incomes of the officers. 203

September 17, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 59). Sends correspondence with Peter Robinson on the delay in sending explanations respecting his accounts. 211

Enclosed. Rowan to Peter Robinson. Sends dispatch from the Colonial Secretary with enclosures respecting his accounts as superintendent of emigration from the south of Ireland. 212

Peter Robinson to Rowan. Owing to his arduous duties he was compelled to delay making up the accounts. Since the appointment of a gentleman to take charge of the emigration department he has been enabled to do so. 213

Rowan to Peter Robinson. If his accounts for 1823 and 1825 are ready they should be transmitted to the Lieut. Governor. 215

September 18. Colborne to Stanley (No. 60). Sends letter from Thomson, acting deputy Postmaster General, that in consequence of the absence of Stayner he cannot furnish the returns asked for by the House of Commons. Sends report of the Select Committee. 216

Enclosed. Thomson to Rowan. In consequence of Stayner having taken the documents necessary to compile the statement he cannot send the returns asked for. 218

Report by select committee on the post office. 220

LT. GOV. SIR J. COLBORNE, 1833.

Q. 378—2.

1833.

September 18, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 60). Covering letter of the report on the post office department in Q. 378—1, which also contains the report. Appendix to the report containing the evidence. Page 248

September 19, York. The same to the same (No. 61). Has received dispatch for returns relating to the several religious establishments. Sends returns. 309

Enclosed. Statements of the sums paid to Bishops and other religious teachers in Upper Canada. 310

September 20, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 62). Sends returns of all the amounts received from the Canada Company to 31st May last. 311

Enclosed. Returns. 312, 313

September 21, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 63). Sends petition from respectable inhabitants of Gore. 314

Enclosed. Petition in favour of government not interfering with the banks in Upper Canada. 315

1833.
September 22, York. Colborne to Stanley (No 64). Sends memorial from the shareholders of the Welland canal, asking government to relinquish the debt due by the Canal or to grant a sum equal to one-ninth of the expenditure. Page 320

Enclosed. Memorial. The great increase of cost over the estimates and other expenditure has deprived them of the use of their capital and the shareholders remind government that the assistance of one-ninth of the expense which had been promised had been relinquished on an advance of £50,000 being made. 322

September 24, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 65). Sends petition from the inhabitants of the county of Prince Edward. 326

Enclosed. W. Rorke to Rowan. Sends petition from merchants and others praying for a confirmation of the Bank charter. 327

Petition from the merchants and others of Prince Edward county 328

September 25, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 66). Sends communication from Stanton respecting debt due by him, according to letter from Treasury. He has already paid £200 and recommends that he be allowed to pay by half yearly instalments as he proposes. 334

Enclosed. Stanton to Rowan. Has paid £200 currency of the debt he owes government. The balance due is £400 currency. Proposes to pay that at the rate of £100 a year in half yearly payments. 335

Turquand to Rowan. Returns Receiver General's letter to the commissioners of Audit on the subject of Stanton's debt. He has now paid £200 currency on account. 336

Dunn to Mallet. Transmits memorial from Stanton, the Lieut. Governor not wishing to interfere. 337

September 26, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 67). Transmits memorial from Dalton which he had retained for several weeks till he could get a report from the Council claiming an indemnification for the loss he had sustained as a director of the Bank of Kingston in respect to which the legislature had interposed in 1829. 338

Enclosed. Memorial and a mass of documents concerning Dalton's claim and the alleged unchartered Bank of Kingston with copies of letters on the subject of the bank published in the newspapers of Upper Canada. 340

Minute of Executive Council on Dalton's claim. 344

LT. GOV. SIR J. COLBORNE, 1833.

Q. 378-3-4.

1827.
December 28, Toronto. Memorial of Magrath to Maitland.

1828.
January 2, York. Order in Council to survey and sell lots of land on the Credit River.

June 3, York. Petition of John Goessman.

June 24, York. Certificate of Radenhurst that he had surveyed and sold lots on the Credit River. Schedule of lots follows. This and preceding three enclosed in Colborne to Stanley 1st October, 1833.

1832.
November 20, York. Colborne to Goderich. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 14th October, 1833.

1833.
June 15, Toronto. Memorial by Adamson.

July 11, Toronto. Petition to the King of Rev. James Magrath. This and preceding enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 1st October, 1833.

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Continuation of Dalton's papers respecting the Bank of Kingston to page. 588

September 30, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 68). From the character and long residence of Rev. Remegious Goulin in Nova Scotia, has no doubt he may be considered eligible to hold the appointment of coadjutor Bishop of Upper Canada. 589

October 1. York. The same to the same (No. 69). Transmits documents respecting the conflicting claims of Colonel Adamson and the Reverend James Magrath to lands in the township of Toronto. The land seems to have been acquired jointly, but Adamson is not satisfied with the decision of the Council and has appealed. 590

Enclosed. Memorial from Peter Adamson complaining that he was deceived by the diagram into the purchase of land on the Credit River and that he desires to obtain the lands he really purchased, not wishing to give them up as recommended by the Council. 592

Petition to the King of Rev. James Magrath in reference to the land spoken of by Adamson which he (Magrath) asks to be equitably divided. 597

The memorial of Rev. James Magrath in 1827 to Maitland for land. 601

Order by the Executive Council to survey and offer by auction, land lately purchased from the Missisaugas; report that the survey and sale had been effected. 603

Schedule of sales. 605

Goessman's petition for leave to resign his purchase of land on the Credit river as he had surveyed the lots. 606

Other documents, including reports of Council, of surveyors, plans of the ground, petitions, &c., from 607 to 679

October 2, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 70). Sends blue book with remarks on its different divisions, namely civil establishments, revenue; expenditure; judicial establishment; ecclesiastical establishment; education; commerce, agriculture; public works and population. 680

Enclosed. Names of the members of the Legislative Council with the appointments held by them respectively under government. 686

Names of the members of Assembly, of the names of the counties and towns they represent and of the appointments they respectively hold under government. 688

October 13, York. Jones to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 14th October, 1833

October 14, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 71). Sends letter from Jones asking to be informed of the decision as to his proposal to purchase a tract of land contiguous to Lake Huron. 691

Enclosed. Jones to Rowan. Asks that Colborne press for an answer to his memorial for the purchase of a tract of land, as the delay is of serious detriment to the interests of himself and family. 692

Copy of dispatch, Colborne to Goderich, respecting the proposal of Henry Jones. 693

October 15, York Colborne to Stanley (No. 72). Sends petition from Johnstown asking that the Acts relating to the Commercial Bank of Upper Canada be confirmed. 694

Enclosed. Petition. 695

November 19, York. Colborne to Hay. Session opened; sends speech. A favourable change in politics. Mackenzie's popularity declining, or his influence was confined to persons more formidable from their clamour than from their number. Causes of his unpopularity. The satisfactory conduct of Ryerson since his return. The province is in a better state than it has been for some years. Has referred in his speech to an extensive plan of emigration to ascertain the feeling of the Assembly on the subject. Hopes he, (Hay), has received

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his suggestions as to the preparations that might be made for the reception of 100,000 emigrants annually into Upper Canada. It is believed that the sentence of expulsion on Mackenzie will be rescinded as it is considered he will fail if not supposed to be persecuted. Page 697

Enclosed. Speech. 699

November 22, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 73). A bill similar to the one disallowed for dividing the County of Carleton having been assented to, he will not promulgate the order of disallowance till receiving further instructions. Thinks there may be some misapprehension as to the necessity of a suspending clause, to Acts passed either in this province or in Lower Canada. Instructions as to reserving bills. 703

Enclosed. Report of the Executive Council on the disallowance of the Act to divide the County of Carleton 706

November 25, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 74). Had opened the provincial Parliament on the 19th. Sends copy of speech. 709

Enclosed. Speech. (Not copied, being duplicate. The speech was enclosed to Hay, see page 699). Address of the Legislative Council. 711

Address of the Assembly. 714

November 30, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 75). It is not probable that the salary of the speaker of the Legislative Council will be provided by the Assembly. If the Assembly reject the charge, recommends it be paid from the casual and territorial revenue. The claims of the present Chief Justice are fully stated in the memorial sent. The Assemby considers that the salary of the Provincial Secretary and Registrar should be charged to the Crown revenue. 717

Enclosed. Memorial from J. B. Robinson containing statement of his claims, &c. 719

December 6, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 76). Motion that Mackenzie take his seat in the Assembly negatived by 18 votes to 7. On this and on the Act for dividing the County of York being disallowed, Mackenzie has sent a memorial of which a copy is annexed. In this he complains that York is disfranchised and requests his (Colborne's) interposition to do him justice. Had communicated with the Assembly on the subject. That communication will show the difficulties the Executive government had to contend with. 732

Enclosed. Memorial from Mackenzie in explanation of his position. 736

Rowan to Mackenzie. Points out the view taken by His Majesty's government of the expulsion of Christie in Lower Canada, cited by Mackenzie in his memorial. 753

December 14, York. Colborne to Hay. The expulsion of Mackenzie will in some measure increase his influence but will not affect the elections next year. He will, no doubt, be reelected in York. Does not believe he should interfere between the Assembly and the County of York. The subscription to send Mackenzie to England showed that his influence did not extend beyond that county. The addition by bill of two members for York is fully warranted; finds that the bill should have been reserved, but he thinks as York contains 40,000 persons the Act should be confirmed, or if disallowed the decision should be sent early in spring. Remarks on the memorial of the Chief Justice. The delay that would be caused to public improvements, if he is not to assent to bills authorising the issue of government paper. Sends supplement to the *Colonial Advocate.* 757

Enclosed. Supplement entitled "A New Almanack for the Canadian True Blues, with which is incorporated the Constitutional Reformer's Text Book." 761

Copy of the *Colonial Advocate.* 806

December 14, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 77). Sends copy of Order in Council to regulate grants of land to non-commissioned officers and privates by which it was

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proposed that certain classes were to be authorised to receive a remission of purchase. Officers who have sold out came to Canada with the expectation of receiving this remission. Further remarks on grants of land. Page 890

Enclosed. Report of the Executive Council, respecting the regulations authorising free grants of land. 896

Fitz Roy Somerset to Colborne. Robert Hamilton, formerly of the 78th Regiment, desires to settle in Canada. Sends a statement of his services. 899

Hamilton to Colborne. Believing that with the favourable reply of the Horse Guards as to his settlement in Canada he could not anticipate any difficulty, had disposed of all his property in Ireland. If he is compelled to return there it means ruin. 900

Address from the Assembly of Upper Canada for a copy of the regulations for settling the land. 901

Colborne to the Assembly. Sends documents. 903

December 23, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 78). Election of Mackenzie for York. Discussion in the Assembly as to whether he should be allowed to take his seat; disturbance in the House. His expulsion. Order that he should be allowed to take the oath. Has no doubt that Mackenzie will not be allowed to sit during the session. He (Colborne) has determined not to dissolve the House. Sends copies of correspondence. 905

Enclosed. Mackenzie to Colborne. Complains that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery refuses to adminster the oath to him on his election for York and asks for relief. 909

Rowan to Mackenzie. The Clerk of the Executive Council has been authorised to adminster the oath. Sends report from the Attorney General on his memorial. 910

Mackenzie to Rowan. Received the report of the Attorney General which was favourable but arrived too late, as he (Mackenzie) was expelled before its arrival. 911

Copy of the proceedings of the Assembly respecting Mackenzie's expulsion. 912 to 915

December 24, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 79). Sends accounts from Peter Robinson for emigration in 1823 and 1825. 916

Enclosed. Peter Robinson to Rowan. Sends accounts and answers to queries for the audit commissioners. 917

Peter Robinson to Louis Mallet. Sends his accounts. 918

The same to the same. Sends answers to queries. 919

Accounts current for emigration. 920 to 924

December 26, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 80). Transmits copy of statement from Bishop Macdonell respecting petition from Roman Catholic inhabitants of York. The congregation has lately been much divided in consequence of a dispute between the Bishop and O'Grady. The allowance for clergy is paid to the Bishop who renders an account. 925

Enclosed. Statement of Bishop Macdonell on the petition. 927

Copy of letter Cardinal Weld to Bishop Macdonell respecting Mr. O'Grady. 940

December 27, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 81). Sends copies of the journals of the Legislative Council and Assembly 946

PUBLIC OFFICES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

(Part 1 is paged from 1 to 233; part 2 from page 234 to 485; part 3 from page 486 to 654.)

Q. 379—1—2—3.

1826.
May 4, Lanark. Certificate by Marshall of medical services by Read.

July 29, Lanark. Hillier to Read. Both enclosed in Read to Stanley 23rd November, 1833.

1829.
March 14, York. Mudge to Rev. Messrs Macdonell and Fraser.

April 2, Glengarry. Bishop Macdonell to Colborne. Both enclosed in Rowan to Church wardens, 12th July, 1833.

1832.
February 1, York. Rowan to Church wardens of the Roman Catholic Church of York. Bishop Macdonell had authority from the Colonial Secretary to grant to Roman Catholic schoolmasters one fourth of the sum allotted to priests. An account of the distribution of the sums shall be transmitted them. (Apparently an error and that the year should be 1833.) Page 152

Enclosed. Extract giving the authority referred to. 153

April 2, Port Hope. Davidson to McMahon.

April 11, York. McMahon to Davidson.

April 16, Hope. Memorial of the inhabitants of Hope township.

May 9, Port Hope. Davidson to McMahon.

July 11, Port Hope. The same to Falkner.

July 12, Amherst. Falkner to Davidson. This and the five preceding enclosed in Soper to Goderich 28th January, 1833.

July 28. Gibson to Hay. Enclosed in Gibson to Goderich 15th February, 1833.

September 29, Hope. Report of township meeting. Enclosed in Soper to Goderich, 28th January, 1833.

October 26, York. Rowan to Strachan. Enclosed in Strachan to Goderich, 8th May, 1833.

1833.
January 5, Ship 'Samson'. Powell to Goderich. Transmits dispatch. That and a box containing journals were intrusted to his care. The latter he has retained for safety until the arrival of the ship. 374

January 7, Lincoln's Inn. Opinion of the law officers of the Crown that the appropriation of the rents arising from the clergy reserves was legal and there is no legal objection to the Governor, with the consent of the Executive Council, sanctioning the payments recommended by the Bishop and clergy. They have not seen the instrument incorporating the clergy corporation but they take for granted that there is in it no clause to affect their judgment. 28

January 12, York. Rowan to Attorney and Solicitor General. His Excellency's regret at the differences between the Roman Catholic Bishop of Regiopolis (Macdonell) and O'Grady officiating priest at York. Sends documents for the consideration of the Attorney and Solicitor General. His Excellency's unwillingness to interfere, as requested by O'Grady, but shall do so if it is

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shown to be his duty and that he can restore peace. Asks the opinion of the law officers :

" 1st. Whether His Excellency has the power to interfere as Mr. " O'Grady asserts he has ?

" 2nd. Whether if he has not the power he can be called upon of right " to interfere ?

" 3rd. If he has the power and can be called on to exercise it, in what " manner can His Excellency interfere ?

" 4th. If His Excellency in the opinion of the Crown Officers can exercise " a discretionary power on this subject ? " Page 141

January 14, York. Peter Robinson to Goderich. Sends returns of the sales of clergy reserves between 1st July and 31st December, 1832, the average price per acre being 13s. 4¼d. 532

Enclosed. Account of sales. 533

January 18, Huddersfield. Coad to Howick. Asks His Lordship's assistance to obtain support for his sister whose husband has deserted her and is settled in Upper Canada. 205

January 28, Port Hope. Soper to Goderich. Accusing Brown, the member, of various criminal acts and of inciting a riot. 547

Enclosed. Davidson to McMahon. Charges Brown with instigating a man in his employment to assassinate his (Davidson's) brother. 558

McMahon to Davidson. The Lieut. Governor has forwarded a copy of letter to Brown and will request the magistrates to examine into the circumstances brought under his notice. 560

Memorial of the inhabitants of Hope township, complaining of the conduct of Brown, a magistrate. 561

Davidson to Falkner. When will the investigation into the conduct of Brown take place ? 564

Falkner to Davidson. With the approval of the Governor proposes to have the investigation at the next quarter session. 565

Davidson to McMahon. Brown is trying every scheme to deceive the Governor as to his character. He would be a disgrace to any country. 567

Report of meeting of Hope township respecting the riots at Port Hope. 568

January 29, York. Hagerman to Rowan. The Lieut. Governor cannot legally interfere in the matter referred to by O'Grady. 150

February 6, London. Addresses of the House of Commons for report of the select committee of the Assembly of Upper Canada on complaints respecting the conduct of Phillpotts and others and for copy of return in detail of the expenditure of the money voted to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and for statement also in detail of returns of money expended in Upper Canada for the clergy of churches of any denomination. 3

February 15, London. Gibson to Goderich. (The letter is addressed " Goodrich.") Sends copy of letter addressed to Hay on 28th July, 1832, which will give him the fullest information with the least occupation of His Lordship's time. Cannot understand Hay's silence except that he has been changed to another department. 106

Enclosed. Gibson to Hay. Calls attention to the subject of the confirmation of grants of land in Upper Canada to the New England Company for the benefit of the Indians. 108

February 16, York. Bishop Macdonell to Rowan. Gives a history of his efforts for the advancement of the Roman Catholic Church in Upper Canada. 154

Enclosed. Return of Roman Catholic priests and teachers receiving salaries from government. 159

February 18, York. Boulton to Rowan. Reports that the Lieut. Governor has no power to interfere between Mr. O'Grady and Bishop Macdonell and that he cannot

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be called on legally to express any opinion on the subject. Elaborate reasons given for the opinion. Page 143

February 21, London. Hume to Howick. Sends copy of petition he has been asked to present to the House of Commons. 234

Enclosed. Petition from Mackenzie stating that numerous petitions had been signed throughout Upper Canada for redress of grievances, but no remedy had yet been applied; enumerates the grievances and prays that an inquiry be made. 235

February 22, York. Rowan to O'Grady. In answer to his petition of 4th ultimo sends copy of letter addressed to the Law Officers. 160

February 23, London. Sinclair to (Howick?). Sends memorial addressed to Goderich about which he desires to have some conversation. 572

February 27, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Asks for the opinion of Goderich on J. H. Dunn of York having drawn for £400. 55

Enclosed. Dunn to Sargent. He has drawn on the Treasury for £400 being the amount supposed to be due on stock vested in the Funds for the support of the clergy of the Church of England in Upper Canada. 56

February 28, Sunderland. Stonehouse to Howick. Intends to emigrate to Goderich, in Upper Canada, and asks for a letter of introduction which might be useful in obtaining some employment for his sons. 573

February 28, Devonport. Purdon to Goderich. Is ready to settle for the land purchased in the township of Seymour, Upper Canada. Expects a bill to be drawn on him through Barclay, Tretton and Co. Is that the regular mode of payment? 375

March 6, Glascow. McAdam to Maxwell. Sends memorial and explains that he is in danger of losing his property by Buchanan, of Arden, demanding payment of a mortgage. Asks that the grants to his father and others stated in the memorial may be renewed. 350

March 8, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Asks that an answer be sent to the letter respecting Dunn having drawn for £400. 57

March 16, London. Jameson to Goderich. Cannot hesitate to accept the offer of the Attorney Generalship of Upper Canada. 330

March 18, London. Whitelaw to Hay. Asks for an interview respecting a grant of land in Canada. 636

March 21, York. Memorial of Robert Stanton. Enclosed in Spring Rice to Hay, 30th July, 1833.

March 22, Treasury. Stewart to Howick. The Lords of the Treasury see no objection to confirm the bill passed in Upper Canada to remove the doubts respecting the jurisdiction of the commissioners of customs in Upper Canada. 58

March 22, York. Bishop Macdonell to Goderich. Recommends Rev. R. Goulin to be his coadjutor. He was vicar during the war with the United States and there was every reason to be pleased with his activity and zeal. The difficulty of discharging the office of Roman Catholic Bishop in Upper Canada. Desires to have some one appointed to do the duties owing to own age and enfeebled health. The suitableness of Mr. Goulin. Bishop Macdonell's willingness to give up part of his salary to his coadjutor, but that would not be dealing properly towards his creditors for debts incurred for building churches and educating his clergy. Summarises some of the labours of the Bishop. 353

March 24, Epsom. Gibson to Howick. Thanks for his and Viscount Goderich's polite attention. Shall examine the correspondence respecting the land at Mud Lake and if he finds anything of consequence he shall communicate it. If not he shall wait till a report from the Lieut. Governor is received. 111

March 25, Treasury. Stewart to the same. In reference to Dunn's application for additional salary for extra services in paying compensation to the sufferers by the war, the Lords of the Treasury desire to know the emoluments of Dunn whilst employed on that service. 59

April 6, Port Hope. Fowkes to Hume. Why he makes no apology for writing. Sends copy of petition sent through the Lieut. Governor but there is too little confi-

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dence in him to believe he would forward it speedily and therefore forwards a copy to a friend to the cause to be brought before His Majesty through the Colonial Secretary whose elaborate dispatch raised a feeling of admiration. The example of Port Hope in meeting was followed by other places but not with equal success, many of the meetings being attacked by desperadoes, so that many were deterred from signing the petitions. The opposition shown in various ways to the petitioners. Page 259

April 8, London. Dunlop to Stanley. Had left at the Colonial office, dispatches relating to emigration. Had been desired by Colborne to give information on the subject which he would be happy to do till the 13th when he leaves for Canada. If dispatches are to be sent shall be happy to take charge of them. 209

April 10, Liverpool. Graham to Colonial Secretary. Intends to go to Upper Canada and asks for a letter of introduction to the Governor and asks also for the publications of the Colonial Office. Transmits certificate of character. 227

April 10, York. Memorial of Mrs. White for relief, her husband having been dismissed from the 66th regiment for cruelty towards her, leaving her destitute. 651

Enclosed. Certificate of the correctness of Mrs. White's statement. 653

April 11, Sligo. Powell to Stanley. Had obtained six months' leave of absence to attend to his late father's affairs. Owing to illness applies for extension of leave. 376

Enclosed. Medical certificate of the illness of Powell. 378

April 15, Downing Street. Stephen to Hay. Is of opinion that an Act is necessary to explain the meaning of the Act 3, George IV, Cap. 119, to secure to Upper Canada a proportion of the duties collected in Lower Canada. 30

April 18, Liverpool. Graham to Colonial Secretary. Again applies for introduction to the Governor of Upper Canada and asks for a return of certificate of character. Is surprised that more of the labouring classes do not emigrate to Canada. 228

April 19, Glasgow. Macfarlan to Stanley. Sends copy of a letter addressed to Goderich. Requests that favourable consideration may be given to memorials transmitted by Rintoul and McGill. 359

Enclosed. Macfarlan to Goderich. Recommends to favourable consideration the claims of Rintoul of York and McGill of Niagara. 360

March 20, Abingdon Street. Macleod to ————. Applies for a letter of introduction in favour of the Rev. Donald Mackenzie, as he understands that a clergyman cannot obtain certain privileges without it. 361

April 24, Port Hope. Orton to Goderich. Reminds His Lordship of their interview, which kindled feelings that will never be forgotten. In consequence of the insulting manner in which His Lordship's dispatch was received, he had got up a meeting at which resolutions were adopted expressive of attachment to the sovereign. Other addresses of a similar nature are in progress in other parts of the province. Mobs attack meeting. Prays that his solicitations for employment may be remembered. 365

April 24, London. Ross to the Emigration Commission. Asks how a poor woman could be sent to her husband who is to be discharged from his regiment and to receive a grant of land in Canada. 394

April 27, St. James's Palace. Taylor to Hay. Sends recommendation in favour of Mr. Boys. 595

Enclosed. Recommendation of Mr. Boys to be Inspector General of accounts for Upper Canada. 596

April 29, Ordnance. Byham to Lefevre. The Ordnance sends report from the Inspector General of fortifications in which they concur. They see no objection to the sale of the military reserve at York, Upper Canada, on condition that ground enough be left for building a new barrack and that the cost of the barrack be defrayed from the sale of the reserve. The officer commanding the Royal Engineers is to submit report, plans and estimates to the

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Ordnance. Asks that Stanley may give instructions on the subject mentioned in the conclusions of the Inspector General's report. Page 38

Enclosed. Report by the Inspector General of fortifications on the defences of York. 41

April 29, Port Hope. Orton to Goderich. Complains that Brown, member of the provincial legislature and others, were threatening those who took part in the meeting. Is afraid of being ruined by their hostility and prays for assistance. 369

April 30, Cornwall. Arthur Burton to Goderich. Sends memorial for presentation to the King. Asks that the answer be sent to Cornwall, Upper Canada. 172

Enclosed. Memorial of Arthur Burton. States his services in the Embodied Militia during the late war and prays for a pension. 173

May 2, London. Mrs. Jameson to Lefevre. Jameson being appointed Attorney General of Upper Canada, and apprized that his immediate presence was most expedient, had sailed on the 23rd April. Mrs. Jameson does not know anything of the business alluded to. 331

May 6, Ordnance. Byham to Lefevre. Returns plan of the military reserves at York, Upper Canada. 44

May 8, York. Strachan to Goderich. In consequence of the arrangement to abolish the Board of Education, of which he had been president for nine years, he had set forth his claims for consideration. Had hoped that in abolishing the office he would not lose the income. The recommendation by Colborne in his favour. The disappointment caused by Howick's answer to his memorial, but is unwilling to believe it is final. Considerations on the subject. Refers to his income from the Grammar school, which he resigned to become president of the Board of Education. 575

Enclosed. Rowan to Strachan. The Lieut. Governor has had great pleasure in recommending his memorial to the Colonial Secretary. 588

May 9. Whitehall. Lack to Hay. The Lords of Trade point out the want of sufficient security to the public in the Act to enlarge the capital of the Bank of Upper Canada and to establish the Commercial Bank. The necessity of taking proper precautions before the Acts granting the extension of capital and the charter can be confirmed. The conditions set out in minute of 1830 have not been observed in these Acts. Sends copy of the minute. 9

Enclosed. Copy of the minute of 16th July, 1830, respecting the conditions on which a chartered Bank should be established at the Mauritius. The precautions to be observed in settling the terms of the Act. 14

May 10, York. Strachan to Stanley. Congratulates him on his assuming the seals of the Colonial department, he being the first Colonial Secretary who ever travelled in North America. 589

May 11, London. Hagerman to the same. Since coming to London has received copy of the dispatch sent by Goderich to Colborne, directing the dismissal of the Attorney and Solicitor General. No particular charge was then made but he has now learned from the Earl of Ripon the grounds of his dismissal. Explains his course in relation to the dispatch and maintains that so far from seeking to counteract the wishes of government he had followed another line of conduct. Long detail of his action and of the proceedings in the House relative to the dispatch. 271

May 13, London. The same to Hay. Was unable to finish his letter to the Colonial Secretary on Saturday or to make a fair copy. Has not mentioned Boulton's course, as he did not exactly remember the part he took but has no reason to believe he acted a part inconsistent with his duties as a public officer. 288

May 20, Ordnance. Byham to Lefevre. The commanding Royal Engineer in Canada reports that a pier is about to be erected adjoining the fort at York which he observes will require a public road through the reserve to the town. The Ordnance call attention to the premature authority given to the Act without reference to the Ordnance. If this course is pursued in similar cases it

may prove very prejudicial, in the present instance the formation of a battery on the pier head for the protection of the harbour has not been provided for. The commanding engineer will be called on to transmit a copy of the Act, a description of the pier and such information as he may consider connected with the ordnance interests. Page 45

May 20, London. Hume to Postmaster General. The packet addressed to him from Upper Canada charged £1. 14. 10 contains an address to the King which he asks to be sent to Secretary Stanley. 258

May 22, London. Address from the House of Commons for a return of all money received from the Canada Company and its application. 5

May 23, Kingston. Kennedy to Stanley (private and confidential.) Sends copy of the York *Courier*, the official organ of the Executive, containing dispatch and other documents respecting the removal of the law officers of the Crown. Calls attention to the correspondence between the Lieut. Governor and Attorney General, which shows that the least check makes those in office throw off the mask of loyalty, and openly set His Majesty's government at defiance and give utterance to rebellious sentiments and threats, one of which he quotes. He regrets that, no doubt by the advice of the present Executive, public meetings have been held to oppose the policy of His Majesty. Encloses report of one of these meeting attended by about seventy persons out of a population of 4,000, a proof of how the executive officers stand when opposed to the Imperial Government. Report of the proceedings at the meeting at Kingston, with remarks. 332

May 24, York. Thompson to ————. Is sending numerous addresses to His Majesty on subjects of interest to the province. The first contains 18,000 or 20,000 signatures respecting the appropriation of the clergy reserves. Notwithstanding repeated declarations of the King's disapproval of exclusive privileges being given to any one body of Christians, yet numerous glebes of the choicest reserves have been lately given to the Church of England. Other addresses more numerously signed will also be sent. Attempts have been made to put down these meetings by force, and all appeals to the local Executive have been made in vain. Calls attention to the method of forming the family compact and sustaining abuses; it cannot be difficult to estimate the treatment to the inhabitants when the Chief Justice can pen such an address as is attached to this. There is a well grounded belief that all who take a decided stand against abuses will feel the judicial consequences and the case of Francis Collins is cited as an instance, all appeals for clemency being rejected by the Lieut. Governor. It is the wish of the central political union, of which he is president, that these sentiments should be communicated. 597

Enclosed. Reply of the Legislative Council to Goderich's dispatch which shows the falsity of Mackenzie's statements, these having been made with a very unusual disregard of truth. The outrageous charges against the authorities and people of the province who can only regard Mackenzie's statements to the Colonial secretary with unqualified contempt. Comment at some length on the contents of the dispatch. 601

Address, signed by Charles Thompson to the King, expressing gratitude for the inquiry made into grievances. 621

May 24, York. Copy of leave of absence to Washburn. Enclosed in Washburn to Colonial Secretary, 29th September, 1833.

May 27, Treasury. Stewart to Lefevre. The Lords of the Treasury concur with the Colonial Secretary in thinking the proposed increase in Dunn's salary unnecessary. 60

Enclosed. Audit commissioners to Treasury. Dunn's emoluments from 1824 to 1828 averaged £1,171 12*s.* 11*d.* per annum, but they cannot say what benefit he derived from the balances. 62

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Statement of the emoluments of Dunn as Receiver General referred to in the report of the audit commissioners. Page 65

May 30, Essex. Wilson to Stanley. Proposes to send out boys to Canada to be placed among the settlers. 640

May 30, Essex. The same to Hay. Transmits letter of same date for Stanley and sends additional information on the subject of boys to be forwarded to Canada. 643

May 30, Port Hope. Orton to Goderich. Further respecting the meeting at Port Hope, and repeats his request for the royal favour. 371

June 3, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Transmits letter from Colborne with requisition for stationery, but before complying with it, the Treasury desire to have the Colonial Secretary's opinion on the requisition. 66

June 8. Bromley. Carder to Goderich. Desires to supply his son with the means of making a deposit on the purchase of land near Brantford, as he was told the Indians had given up a quantity of land which was to be sold in lots. 207

June 10. Whitehall. Lack to Hay. The Lords of Trade give reasons for objecting to impose any protective duty in favour of cotton, wool and tobacco from the United States through Montreal and Quebec. 17

June 10, Ordnance. Byham to the same. With reference to the grant of Ordnance land made by the legislature of Upper Canada to the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, the Ordnance consider that under all the circumstances the arrangement may be approved according to the lines proposed. The Ordnance would not consider it objectionable were the company to be granted lots 15 and 16. Papers and plans returned; the Board will make the necessary communication to the officers in Canada. 47

June 11, Burton. Edward to Under Secretary of the Colonies. Intends to apply for the office of Attorney General in Upper Canada, but desires first to know if the vacancy has been filled up. 214

June 14, London. Hagerman to Stanley. Sends petition to the King from the clergy and 6,500 others praying that the provision for the established church may be kept inviolate. Also petition from the corporation for managing the clergy reserves praying for the same thing. 290

June 15, Inverness. Fraser to the same. Transmits memorial hoping that His Majesty would be moved to comply with its desire. 219

Memorial of Simon Fraser stating his losses and asking for a grant of land in Upper Canada. 220

June 19, Essex. Wilson to Hay. Is anxious to forward some of the boys by the "Ocean Queen" to Quebec to proceed to Bytown where the necessary steps have been taken to form a committee for their reception. 645

June 21, London. Parker to Lefevre. Asks for letters of recommendation for young men named Shore, who are going to settle in Upper Canada to prepare for the family. 379

June 24, London. Ellis to the same. Applies for a letter of introduction for Mr. James Gibson to Sir John Colborne, that may induce Sir John to feel favourably towards him. 215

June 25, London. Finch to Hay. The poor family for whom Hay interests himself have now sailed. 224

June 29, Treasury. Stewart to the same. Sends report of the audit commissioners on the debt due by Robert Stanton and the Treasury recommend that the report of the auditors be adopted and arrangements made for the liquidation of the debt out of sums periodically due to Stanton, instead of using legal constraint for the payment. 67

Enclosed. Report of the audit commissioners. 68

Detail of Stanton's debt. 70

June 29, London. Hagerman to Stanley. Has been informed of his being restored to the office of Solicitor General for which he expresses great satisfaction. 292

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July 1, London. Hagerman to Hay. Would it be convenient for Stanley to present him to the King at the first levée? Page 293

July 2, Treasury. Stewart to the same. The Lords of the Treasury consider it to be an indispensable preliminary to any further contributions towards the liquidation of losses incurred in the war of 1812 that an amount equal to that already contributed by the Treasury should be voted and expended in Upper Canada. 71

July 2, London. Yates to the same. Has received lists of words and forms of speech with equivalents from Upper Canada. Sends thanks on behalf of the Philological Society. 112

July 2, London. E. Ryerson to Stanley. Thanks for the interview with which he was honoured on the subject of the clergy reserves in Upper Canada. A petition signed by 20,000 people is to be presented against them, and against the establishment of any dominant church. It has arrived and he has been instructed to support it. Asks to be allowed to make further communications. 436

July 2, York. Peter Robinson to Goderich. Sends return of the sales of clergy reserves between 1st January and 30th June, 1833, the average price per acre being 14s. 539

Enclosed. Account sales. 540

(Endorsed on page 546 is a summary of the sales from 1st January to 30th June, 1833, being the date, mentioned in the letter.)

July 4, Baltimore. Burgess to ———. Complains of the treatment he received in the Rideau Canal service in consequence of his having made known the transactions in connection with the work and of the manner in which vouchers were ordered to be made out. Complains also of Buchanan, consul at New York who not only refused him information but insulted him. Denies that he owes the money alleged to be due by him to the Ordnance, asks that his accounts may be settled and his letters and papers returned. 178

Enclosed. Papers concerning the case of Burgess. 184

July 6, Reading. Bigg to Stanley. Sends observations on the political state of Upper Canada. The exasperation of the ultra Tory party at the removal of the law officers of the Crown for which a large majority of the Canadian people are grateful. The proximity of the United States makes it dangerous to have invidious distinctions in favour of one or more denominations of Christians. Nine tenths of the Upper Canadians are averse to anything like an established religion. People are more ready to pay for schools than for demands by government officers. Thinks that at least a portion of the lands set apart for schools should be sold and the proceeds expended in forming new roads and in improvements. The difficulty in arriving at a correct conclusion as to the real state of public feeling. The influence of the settlers from the United States. The Canadian people are the happiest on earth, although grievance mongers try to persuade them that they are not so. The disposal of the clergy reserves in some way to conduce to the prosperity of the country would excite the admiration and love of the people. 188

July 8, Downing Street. Stephen to Hay. Is of opinion that the law to tax emigrants coming to Lower Canada is not beyond the powers of that legislature. The argument in dealing with the case is elaborate. 32

July 9, Windsor. Taylor to the same. Sends petition from Rev. Henry Morgan, Galway, to be answered. 626

Enclosed. Petition from Morgan that he may be ordered a commutation for his vicarage, so that he may emigrate with his family to Upper Canada. 627

July 11, Treasury. Rice to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury agree with the Lords of Trade that the Acts relating to the chartered banks should be assented to condi-

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tionally on further amendments and additional regulations being made as specified in Lack's letter. Page 74

July 12, London. Commissioners of audit. Report on Stanton's debt. Enclosed in Spring Rice to Hay, 30th July, 1833.

July 12, York. Rowan to Church wardens of the Roman Catholic Church in York. In answer to memorial sends documents connected with the petition of Rev. Angus McDonell and Rev. William Fraser, received in February or March, 1829, and sent to Bishop Macdonell but not returned. 161

Enclosed. Mudge to Revs. Messrs. Macdonell and Fraser. Has had no instructions except those contained in the accompanying. No sums have been granted by the Imperial Parliament for the Roman Catholic clergy but the sum of £300 per annum was granted to schoolmasters, not drawn through the Government of Upper Canada. Sends extract from a letter respecting money paid from the Canada Company to the Roman Catholic Clergy. 162

Bishop Macdonell to Colborne. Sends his authority for paying Roman Catholic schoolmasters one fourth of the amount originally granted for the use of the priests. As Fraser draws £500 a year from his preseut situation recommends that he should not be paid the £40 a year allotted to him but that it should go to O'Grady who has not yet received any grant. 163

July 15, York. Certificate by King, Notary Public, that he had handed copy of petition to Bishop Macdonell. 165

July 18, London. Address of the House of Commons for a copy of dispatch from the Colonial Secretary to the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada respecting petitions for his removal, the dissolution of the legislature and the remedy of certain alleged grievances and for copies of addresses from Upper Canada from meetings of the inhabitants in consequence of the dispatch. 6

July 18, London. E. Ryerson to Stanley. Long and elaborate argument against the claims of the Church of England in Upper Canada. 438 to 500

Other documents. 501 to 513

July 19. London. E. Ryerson to Hay. Sends documents on the question of the clergy reserves and ecclesiastical establishment in Upper Canada. 514

Reports of committees of the Assembly on the House appointing its own officers and on the subject of a chaplain. 523 to 531

July 22, Ordnance. Cooper to Hay. Has any answer been received from the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada to the letter from Goderich of August 1832, relating to the sale of government lands, the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of land for the Ordnance near Kingston? 49

July 22, Kensington. Wild to Under Secretary for the Colonies. What encouragement is offered for clergymen in Upper Canada? Offers his services. 647

July 30, Dundas. William Dickson to Stanley. Reminds him of his offer of civilities. Introduces his two sons whom he has instructed to call and to supply information. 213

July 30, Treasury. Spring Rice to Hay. Sends copies of a report by the audit commissioners on the proposed liquidation of Stanton's debt who recommend that the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada be authorised to arrange with Stanton for the liquidation. 75

Enclosed. Commissioners of Audit. Report to Treasury of Stanton's case. 76

Memorial of Robert Stanton respecting the debt which he owed the government. 79

August 1, London. Verney to Hay. Applies for information about John Clifton; he sailed for Quebec in July 1832. 630

August 9, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. The Master General and Board of Ordnance considering the promise to the legislatures and to all the circumstances are not disposed to recommend that the arms issued from Kingston should be taken out of tha hands of the volunteers. 50

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August 12, Ordnance. Butler to Hay. In reference to the sale of lots of land near Kingston, not required by the Ordnance and the purchase of others for the construction of works of defence the commanding Royal Engineers have been instructed to obtain certain lands. The Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada to be written to by Stanley to carry the arrangement into effect. Page 52

August 14, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The copper coin sent out is issued at a rate which leaves twenty to twentyfive per cent profit to return it. The president of the Bank of Upper Canada reports that it could not be circulated at a higher rate than it was issued at. The real weight and value of the copper coinage. 84

August 19. Galt to Stanley. Desires to know the intentions of Government with respect to the war claims of Upper Canada, the province having raised £58,291. 13. 4. as its proportion. 229

August 26, London. Coutts & Co. to Stanley. Had been directed to honour the bills of Dunn, Markland and Baby for the dividends on stock held for the Six Nation Indians. Have now been informed by Dunn that Baby is dead and that the bill for the last dividend has been signed by himself (Dunn) and Markland. Desire to know if it is to be honoured. 208

September 1, River Credit. Adamson to the same. Sends documents, the originals of which have been laid before the Governor and Council, and complains of his treatment in respect to his claim for a deed for lot No. 4, whilst they proceed to make him a joint tenant of lot No. 5. Had refused arbitration but denies the inference drawn from this by the Council. 166

September 2, London. Galt to Lefevre. Suggests an arrangement of the war claims of Upper Canada, contingent on the confirmation of his intelligence. 230

September 5, Whitehall. Greville to Hay. The Act to protect the interests of Captain Alex. Shaw has been confirmed. On receipt of the fees, the order confirming the Act will be forwarded. 7

September 7, War Office. Sulivan to the same. Jarvis on half pay of a loyal provincial Corps, has applied to receive his half pay with his income as usher of the Black Rod of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. Asks for the amount of his salary and emoluments and the date of his appointment. 100

September 11, Treasury. Stewart to the same. Transmits letter from Dunn that he had drawn for £400 on account of dividends on stock vested for the support of the clergy of the Church of England. The amount of the dividend at present in hand is only £271 16s. 87

September 23, London. Dunn to the same. Leaves on the 1st and offers to take charge of dispatches for Upper or Lower Canada. 216

September 23, Killybeg. Powell to Stanley. Asks for a further extension of leave of absence. 381

September 25, London. Hagerman to Stanley. Long and detailed account of the origin of the clergy reserves and the division of the province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada. 294

September 28, Whitehall. Greville to Hay. Sends order confirming Shaw's private Act, the fees having been sent. 8

September 29, Dublin. Washburn to Colonial Secretary. Applies for extension of leave of absence. 649

Enclosed. Copy of leave of absence granted by Colborne. 650

September 30, London. Hagerman to Hay. Has written the letter on the clergy reserves which he will transmit to Stanley today. Would have sent it long since but was aware that Stanley was much engaged. 321

October 2, War Office. Sulivan to the same. Desires to have an answer to the inquiry of the 7th September, respecting Jarvis. 101

October 4, Treasury. Stewart to the same. The Lords of the Treasury have invested a further amount on account of the clergy reserves in Upper Canada. 88

October 5, Whitehall. Lamb to Hay. Sends petition and letter from David Browne on the purchase of land in Upper Canada for the decision of Stanley. 20

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October 5, London. Gould to Stanley. Alarm caused to the mercantile community in Canada by the suspension of the sanction to the Banking Acts. Asks that information be given respecting the instructions sent to Canada on this head. Page 103

October 5, Greenock. Liddell to Stanley. Gentlemen in Greenock desirous to emigrate to Upper Canada desire to know on what terms government would sell a block of uncleared land of from 20,000 to 30,000 acres in a favourable situation. They intend to take out expert tradesmen and farmers and to improve the land, what they did not keep they would sell. They hope to keep up a continued stream of emigration. 347

October 8, York. Robinson to Maitland. Congratulates Maitland on his good health. Enters into a long and minute detail of his appointment to the offices of Chief Justice and Speaker of the Legislative Council and complains of the reduction of his salary as Speaker in consequence of the control of the duties collected under 14 George 3, being transferred to the Assembly. 395

October 10, Sligo. Powell to Hay. Sends the original certificate of lease granted by the Lieut. Governor. 382

Enclosed. Leave of absence granted by the Lieut. Governor, the notice signed by Rowan. 383

October 15, Cobourg. Edwards to Goderich. Points out the check put on desirable emigration by recent regulations as to the granting of land. Calls attention to the hard case of Major Shairp. 216

October 15, London. Tarr to ————. Had been made an out pensioner of Kilmainham in December, 1818, but was struck off the following year having been absent in Russia at the calling of the roll and can neither be reinstated nor find employment and was imprisoned for trying to procure a scanty livelihood by trying to sell a few matches and tracts. Asks for relief, being destitute. 225

October 16, Whitehall. Lamb to Hay. Sends letters with enclosures from Joseph Parr (or Farr) applying for a free passage to Upper Canada. The papers to be submitted to Stanley. 21

October 24, Moville. Allan to Stanley. Is a clergyman of the Church of England and asks if on emigrating to Upper Canada and purchasing 500 or 600 acres in a new township, he might entertain the hope of being appointed to the cure or rectory of that township, in the prospect of a number of friends with good capitals settling in the same. 170

October 25. London. Gould to the same. Sends copy of letter of the 5th instant. Every arrival increases the anxiety of merchants connected with the trade of Canada to be made acquainted with the government's determination respecting the banks in Canada. 105

October 30, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury regret that unauthorised reports of their intentions with respect to the Bank of Upper Canada and the Commercial Bank should have occasioned temporary excitement. Approve of the judicious withholding of the proclamation. The changes that are necessary to provide for the due protection of the public; what conditions and regulations should be added to the charter, these being general in their nature and not specially applicable to the bank of Upper Canada. How it is proposed to deal with that particular bank. The nature of the proposed conditions explained. 89

November 4, London. Richardson, Shield and Hall to Colonial Secretary. Desire to be informed if a young gentleman who has been admitted an attorney and solicitor at Westminster can obtain licence to practise in Upper Canada on producing his certificates of admission at Westminster. 425

November 7. Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The merchants and traders of York, Upper Canada, who have sent a memoral to augment the capital of the Bank of Upper Canada and to establish the Commercial bank for the midland district are to be told that the memorial does not contain any new information or any

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ground for altering the opinion in regard to the amendment of the acts of incorporation. Page 98

November 15, London. Hagerman to Stanley. Asks that his leave of absence may be confirmed. 322

November 16, London. The same to Hay. Has applied to Stanley for confirmation of his leave of absence; he encloses the letter. 323

November 19, Boulogne. Sawers to Stanley. States his expenses in clearing and settling Verulam in the Newcastle district, and asks for a favourable consideration of his case. 592

November 22, London. Price to Hay. Applies on behalf of Mrs. Eleanor Gore Caldwell for a grant of land to her sons on account of their father's services. 384

Enclosed. Memorial of Mrs. Eleanor Gore Caldwell stating her late husband's services and praying for a grant of land for her sons. 385

Memorial of Caldwell in 1802. 387

Certificate that the statements in the memorial are true. 388

Other documents. 389 to 393

November 23, Perth U.C. Read to Stanley. Applies for a grant of land as remuneration for professional services in regard to the Lanark settlement. 426

Enclosed. Hiller to Read. Remarks on the arrangements of the settling department where the services were rendered. 428

Certificate by Marshall of medical services rendered by Read at the Lanark settlement. 430

November 24, York. Gordon to Stanley. Reports that a balance remains in his hands of the amount he received, as paymaster to the 1st regiment Essex Militia, of prize money for the capture of Fort Detroit. He is anxious to have the matter closed. 232

November 27, War Office. Sulivan to Hay. Rowan having applied for his half pay to 22nd June, 1832, desires to know what is the amount of his salary and emoluments in his civil office and the date of his appointment. 102

December 6. Whitehall. Lack to the same. The Lords of Trade desire to know what, if any, measures were adopted by Stanley respecting banks in consequence of their suggestions of 9th May. 19

December 9, London. Robert Dickson to Stanley. Sends packet containing, he is informed, petition of the widow of Claus, late of the Indian department. Asks for a personal interview on the subject of the petition or if that was prevented by other occupations asks that he receive an answer to the petition. 211

December 9, Alnwick. Hagerman to Hay. The person who represented himself as speaking for a large portion of the inhabitants of Upper Canada has returned and is entirely abandoned even by his former supporters. The people there are too prosperous to submit for any length of time to unprincipled and worthless demagogues. The Assembly met on the 19th November, but he does not anticipate much from their labours this session. He has not forgotten his letter on the St. Lawrence. 324

Enclosed. Notice by the *Advocate* that the number then publishing was its last regular number. 326

Attack on the Ryersons. 327

December 16, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury agree in the view taken by Stanley of the claims of the officers of Upper Canada for a continuation of the commutation in lieu of fees or grants of land. 99

December 17, Rosscrea. Atkinson to Stanley. Is a member of the established Church (the Church of England) and has for many years been a catechist. If he emigrated to Upper Canada and exercised the same calling, would he be likely to receive government support? 171

December 24. York. J. B. Robinson to Hay. The apprehensions of his brother that he may be removed from office owing to the delay in making up his accounts as superintendent of Irish emigrants. The injury this removal would do to his character; his zeal, diligence and integrity. Sir John Colborne will

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feel anxiety to do him justice in these particulars and Maitland will do the same if in England. The office of superintendent of emigration was unsolicited by his brother and he wished the paying and accounting to be in the hands of a distinct officer. The trouble of accounting for every small sum has exceeded every other difficulty. Various causes of delay in making up the accounts, but he is informed they are now all closed and he trusts they will be found satisfactory. Page 431

December 26. Whitby. Boys to Stanley. Sends minute of the Executive Council, sent by the clerk on his petition for the remission of such portion of the purchase money of his land as he was entitled to by the regulations. The minute desired him to get an order from the Colonial Secretary. Sends copy of petition to show the grounds of his application. 193

Enclosed. Beikie to Boys. States that minute of Executive Council recommended he should obtain an order from the Colonial Secretary. 195

Petition and accompanying documents. 196 to 204

December 27, Whitehall. Phillips to Hay. His letter of the 20th received, respecting British subjects taken prisoners of war in Upper Canada. The records of the Home Office furnish no further information respecting them. Some British subjects were executed in Upper Canada for high treason in 1814. Melbourne suggests that prisoners of war sent to Britain may have been sent to Upper Canada for trial, a fact which might be ascertained by reference to the documents in the Colonial office. 22

Enclosed. Case of the prisoners with correspondence. 24

December 28, Erin Dale. Memorial by Rev. James Magrath for 1,200 acres in free grant. The expense of patents, fees of office settlement duties and quit rents would not allow of his availing himself of the grant already made. 362

No date. Memorial of the Corporation for managing the clergy reserves in Upper Canada, remonstrating against the proposal to confiscate the clergy reserves to the Crown. 113

Memorial of the clergy and other members of the Church of Englaud for a continuance of the clergy reserves to the Church of England in Canada as ensured by 31 George 3. 123

Memorial of inhabitants of Upper Canada to apply the proceeds of the clergy reserves to purposes of general education. 127

Petition of the Roman Catholics that the clergy reserves might be done away with and complaining of the misrepresentations of Bishop Macdonell in respect to a former petition. 131

Memorial of the church wardens of the Roman Catholic Church at York to have a commission appointed to investigate the manner of distributing church funds. 138

Certificate by King, Notary Public, that the preceding memorial was laid before the Lieut. Governor and the answer, with documents accompanying it, was transmitted to the memorialists through the government office. 140

John Lecky to————Applies for a passage to Upper Canada to join his father. 349

Elizabeth Veal to Palmerston. Not having heard from her sister in Upper Canada in answer to letters, desires to know if government has any means to ascertain what has become of friends. 631

Memorial of Charles Whitlaw. His services in the tours he made in Upper Canada to ascertain the qualities and capabilities of the soils of the province. His losses. Prays that the grant of land formerly made to him may be renewed. 632

Memorial of George Whitlaw for a grant of 500 acres of land in Upper Canada. 637

Q. 379—4 contains report of the select committee on petitions respecting the clergy reserves.

Mr. Mackenzie's Letters, 1833.

(Part 1 is paged from 1 to page 264; part 2 from page 265 to 514; part 3 from page 515 to 790; part 4 from page 791 to 1002.)

Q. 380—1-2-3-4.

1825.
March— York. Report of the select committee of the Assembly of Upper Canada. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Howick, 28th March, 1833.

1829.
October 1, Quebec. Routh to Couper.

October 6, Quebec. The same to Colborne.

1830.
February 13, York. Proceedings of the committee on currency.
Report on the currency.

March 8, York. Resolutions, with table of the value of coins. This and the four preceding enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 14th March, 1833.

November 18, Montreal. Armour to Freeling. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Howick, 28th March, 1833.

No date. Extract from the report of the committee on currency.

1831.
February 11, York. Report on the state of the currency.

March 26, Quebec. Report of the Assembly of Lower Canada on the Post Office department. This and the two preceding enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 14th March, 1833. (Included in the report are returns of the establishment and of collections in Upper and Lower Canada.)

April 7, London. Freeling to Armour. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Howick, 28th March, 1833.

No date. Resolution twice proposed by Mackenzie. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 14th March, 1833.

1832.
January 2, York. Speech by Mackenzie on the hustings. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 5th January, 1833.

January 11, Quebec. Report of the select committee of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada on the management of the Post office, with proceedings.
Return of the number of post offices in Lower Canada.
Return of the offices discontinued. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Howick, 28th March, 1833.

March 19, Hamilton. Article from the Hamilton *Free Press*. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 4th February, 1833.

November 8, Downing Street. Goderich to Colborne. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 8th March, 1833.

November 17, York. Resolutions passed at a public meeting in York. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 12th January, 1833.

November 27, York. Correspondence from the Cobourg *Reformer*. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 9th January, 1833.

December 7, York. Report of debate on bill to regulate the Post Office Department. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Howick, 28th March, 1833.

December 22, York. Report of the debate on the proposed annexation of Montreal to Upper Canada.

1833.

January 3, York. Address for the removal of the tax on emigrants. Both enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 8th March, 1833.

January 5, London. Mackenzie to Goderich. The rules laid down in his and Howick's letters cannot be reconciled. Government has been misled and he proposes to put it right. Had refused to apologize to the Assembly for what he said of the members in his newspaper, not having given up his right as an editor to criticise. His county could act as a jury and he would retire from the press and the legislature if the county showed confidence in the Governor, Council or Assembly. Had challenged Government to bring forward a candidate, and circulated thousands of his speech as the address he meant to deliver on the hustings. He was elected by a large majority and was re-expelled. His majority in the heart of the province, shows that the rest of the counties did not sympathize with the executive. Has sent the speech he delivered on the 2nd of January to show the grounds on which he was returned, and also as being the alleged libel which formed the pretext on which he was expelled. The circumstances attending the expulsion of Christie in Lower Canada; His Majesty's Government had refused a constitutional dissolution in Upper Canada which gave the local administration an opportunity again to secure his expulsion. His election of 20th November last, shows not only the cnnfidence of the electors in him but their want of confidence in the local authorities and the general Government. The disappointment in Upper Canada at the support given by a reforn government. His anticipations fulfilled to the letter. Doubts the existence of alleged sympathizers with the governor whose addresses are acknowledged in the *Courrier*, whilst the slighest acknowledgment is withheld from a body of petitioners who appeared in a less equivocal character. Page 1

Enclosed. Copies of addresses with answers and remarks. 9

Copy of speech delivered by Mackenzie on the hustings 2nd January, 1832. Impeachment of the Lieut.-Governor and his advisers which, it is stated, was decided by the result of the election. 515

January 9, London. Mackenzie to Goderich. His reasons for believing that His Majesty's Government has been misled as to the real character and numbers of the memorialists who express opinions directly opposite to those which he (Mackenzie) maintains. The signatures to petitions to the King entrusted to him, had 20,000 signatures from one to two hundred districts, so that petitions sent by the Lieutenant-Governor of an opposite character could not be signed by a larger number. Either he carried spurious petitions or the addresses sent by Colborne deserved that designation. If he had doubted he was expressing the opinions of the people of Upper Canada, he would not have crossed the Atlantic on the errand that has detained him. Had been urging the dissolution of the legislature and the calling of a new provincial parliament so as to ascertain public opinion; it is through the Assembly that the petitioners propose to carry plans of reform. It would have been Quixotic to have sent him to London to ask for a dissolution, if the petitioners had not felt secure they could send a different class of members to the new legislature. In 1828, the Wesleyan Methodists and Protestant dissenters petitioned against Strachan's misrepresentation and in favour of equal religious privileges, the petitions were signed by 8,000, presented by Hume and referred to a committee of the House of Commons, which reported favourably thereon, but the report was not acted on. The rest of the letter from its length cannot be summarised in a reasonable space. 14

Enclosed. Correspondence from the Cobourg *Reformer*. 45

January 12, London. Mackenzie to Goderich. Sends proceedings of two public meetings in the Home district. Has not yet received copy of the resolutions. 47

Enclosed. Proceedings of a public meeting at Whitby. 48

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1833.

Resolutions passed at a public meeting in York. Page 555

January 18, London. Mackenzie to Goderich. Long and elaborate argument to prove that the question of the union of Montreal with Upper Canada was agitated by authority. 50

January 24, York. Report of debate on Goderich's dispatch. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 8th March, 1833.

January 28, London. Mackenzie to Goderich. Observations relative to the proposed amendments of the law relating to the appointment of grand and petty jurors.

The title. 63

The observations. 64

Additional facts and observations on the administration of justice in Upper Canada. 90

Bill for the regulation of the manner of appointing grand and petit jurors.

Title only. 562

The bill is in Q. 376.

February 4, London. Mackenzie to Goderich. Had marked letter *private*, knowing that words spoken in Parliament could not be the subject of an official petition. Has sent a memoir on the administration of justice, a record of crime and public and private wrong. Quotes remarks in Parliament of Goderich on the contents of petitions. Other extracts from speeches by Howick &c. Complains that vice, crime and anarchy prevail in Upper Canada and that the magistrates can neither be punished nor removed ; other grievances. 329

February 4, London. The same to the same. Long narrative of attacks made on him (Mackenzie) at Hamilton, complains of the amount of lawyers' fees and other grievances. 96 to 262

Enclosed. Article from the Hamilton *Free Press* giving an account of the meeting held at Hamilton on the 19th March, 1832. 563

Account of the destruction of tea in Boston harbour in 1774. 582

Debate in the House of Assembly of Lower Canada on the question of excluding the judges from the Executive and Legislative Councils. 588

February 6, York. Observations in the *Christian Guardian* on Goderich's dispatch. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 8th March, 1833.

February 8, London. Mackenzie to Goderich. States that he has only the public good in view and seeks to repay the kindness of the people of Upper Canada. Is not surprised that his motives should have been misunderstood, but is now satisfied that he did His Lordship injustice, and that he is ready to accept suggestions for the public good so far as they appeared to deserve. The good effect that would result from kindness shown to the people of Upper Canada. Compares the cases of York and Gaspé, and contends that the people of Upper Canada had the best case. Repeats his charges of injustice against the local government and the majority of the Assembly, and demands an inquiry. Criticises the conduct of the Assembly and condemns the retention of officials who have become obnoxious to the people. The letter ends in these words : " Are means to be taken for a redress of our wrongs ? " Or is the form and manner of our application to be considered a fatal bar " to our receiving from His Majesty's government a measure of long deferred " justice." 265

Other documents relating to the election at York. 296

February 9, York. Address to the King.

February 19, Port Hope. Resolutions at Port Hope. Both enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 2nd April, 1833.

February 11, London. Mackenzie to Goderich. Sends affidavits, extracts from newspapers, &c., to show the manner in which signatures were obtained to counter petitions. 303

1833.

February 13, York. Report of the Lieut. Governor's speech at prorogation.

February 15, St. Catherines. Report of a meeting at St. Catherines.

February 20, York. Remarks by the *Christian Guardian* on the clergy reserves. This and the two preceding enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 2nd April, 1833.

February 27, London. Mackenzie to Howick. Sends copy of petition to be presented to Parliament by Hume. Did not intend to communicate with Stephen officially, when he sent him copy of the petition. Letter to Goderich not acknowledged, although the petition to which it refers has been under consideration for nearly eight months. Again compares the cases of Gaspé and York. The delay is a cause of discontent. If increasing dissatisfaction should rend the empire asunder, he hoped that in justice it would be admitted that he had done all he could to continue the connection. A. P. S. calls attention to a letter in the *True Sun* against the Colonial Secretary with a copy of the petition and denies that he sent the petition to the *True Sun* nor has he any idea who wrote the letter. Page 325

Enclosed. Petition of Mackenzie. Title only. The petition is copied in Q. 379.

March 7, London. Mackenzie to Goderich. Will wait on His Lordship on Monday. 336

March 8, London. Mackenzie to Goderich. Sends copy of the *Christian Guardian*. His gratitude to His Lordship for having favourably considered the petition of the people of Upper Canada. Complains of the law officers of the Crown, and other officials. 337

List of enclosures. 344

Another list. 596

Observations in the *Christian Guardian* on Goderich's dispatch. 597

Goderich to Colborne, 8th November, 1832. Title only. Dispatch copied in Q. 376.

Report of debate on the dispatch. 602

Address to the Assembly of Upper Canada on the removal of the tax on emigrants imposed by the Assembly of Lower Canada. 622

Report of the debate on the proposed annexation of Montreal to Upper Canada. 635

March 14, London. Mackensie to Goderich. Objections to the Act for increasing the capital stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, and also to the Act for establishing a bank at Kingston in the Midland district. Title. 370

Letter. 371

Enclosed. Original Bill. 662

Bill reported from the Committe on Currency. Title. 666

The reported Bill is in Q. 376.

Report on the state of the currency. 667

Resolutions twice proposed by Mackenzie for information from the Bank of Upper Canada. 677

Extract from the report of the Committee on currency. 681

Routh to Colborne. On the currency. 692

The same to Couper. On the same. 694

Proceedings of the Committee on currency. 702

Pamphlet showing the interest on deposits in specie in the State of New York. 710

Report on the state of the currency in Upper Canada. 712

Resolutions, with the table of the value of coins. 717

Report of the special committee of the Assembly of Lower Canada on the Post Office Department. 726

Return of the establishment. 751

Return of collections in Upper and Lower Canada. 752

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1833.

March 20. London. Mackenzie to Howick. Sends list of members of the Legislative Council, with the places they fill; also list of members of the House of Assembly who hold offices. Has not seen the civil establishment of Upper Canada for 1830 as referred to by Howick. As the Legislature did not meet till 1831, the public situations could not be ascertained from the Blue Book of 1830. No harmony can take place between the Legislative Council and Assembly until a change is made in the Council. It was determined by the Crown that the puisné judges should, during the continuance of their official authority, lay down their seats as legislators, to be resumed when they ceased to be judges. If it were further decided that all holding office should vacate their seats whilst doing so, sufficient independence might be found in the Council. Does not include all the Councillors when he speaks of those holding office. Page 345

Enclosed. List of members of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, with the other offices they fill, &c. 349

List of the members of the Assembly who hold places under Government. 357

March 26, London. Mackenzie to Howick. Applies to have sanction given to an interview with Freeling. 415

Enclosed. Freeling to Mackenzie. Is authorised to communicate only with the Colonial Secretary on the subject of his letter. 416

March 28, London. Mackenzie to Howick. Sends the only copy he has of the proposed alterations to the post office regulations in British North America. 417

Enclosed. Proposed regulations including correspondence and other documents. 429 to 480

Letters respecting the rate of postage. 482

Report of the special committee of the Assembly of Lower Canada on the post office. 791

Proceedings of the Committee. 797

Commissions to various officials in the post office. 867 to 874

Return of the present number of post offices in Lower Canada. 875

Return of offices discontinued. 879

Rates of postage on a single letter from Quebec to post offices in Lower Canada. 881

Correspondence between Freeling and Armour respecting postages on letters. 886

Report of Select Committee on Bergin's petition respecting the post office. 893

Title only. Report in Q. 377.

Report of the Select Committee on the state of the post office in Upper Canada. 894

Title only. The report is in Q. 378.

Report of the Select Committee of Assembly of Upper Canada on abuses said to exist in the Post Office department. 895

Extracts from newspapers, &c., in opposition to the tax on their journals. 900

April 2, London. Debate on a bill to regulate the Post Office department. 929

McKenzie to Stephen. Sends latest intelligence from Upper Canada. The necessity of caution on the part of the new law officer of the Crown for Upper Canada. Sends copy of Colborne's speech at prorogation; the difficulty he would experience in selecting a Solicitor General. The vote of thanks to His Majesty defeated. The vigorous speech of Strachan; his large income makes him independent. The frequent passing of the intestate estate bill in the Assembly, has been counteracted in the Council. Cannot think that it is anyone's interest to raise individuals to extraordinary wealth by the law of primogeniture. Apologises for his mistaken views of Goderich.

1833.

The discontent caused by confining criminal cases to the Attorney and Solicitor General. Page 485

April 2, London. *Enclosed.* Proposed bill respecting the right of primogeniture. 947

Mackenzie to Goderich. Instead of complaints, he will be able to send copies of proceedings in Upper Canada, expressive of gratitude. It is true that an address of thanks failed in the Assembly and Council, but the people will make up for it. 492

Enclosed. Remarks by the *Christian Guardian* on the Clergy Reserves in the report of meeting at St. Catherines. 960

Petition to the King agreed to at the meeting. 970

Report of the Lieut. Governor's speech at prorogation. 978

Address to the King passed by the House of Assembly, Upper Canada. 985

Resolutions passed at Port Hope expressing gratitude for the dispatch from the Colonial Secretary. 997

May 7, London. Mackenzie to Earle. The illness in his family requires that he should sail for Upper Canada, where he will probably be obliged to take an active part in public affairs. His regret at not obtaining an interview, and reasons why it should be granted. 496

June 13, London. The same to Stanley. Sends observations on the "Blue Book." His surprise that the information has been withheld, as the returns might have been made nearly half a year ago. The incorrectness of the returns. Remarks on post office charges, &c. There are numerous notes intended to support the statement in the text. 500

Enclosed. Notes on the salaries of members of the legislature who are also office holders. 510

ENCLOSURES IN MACKENZIE'S LETTERS, 1833.

Q. 380.—5.

Contains list of fees and emoluments paid to the various officers in Upper Canada, for different dates.

LIEUT. GOV. SIR J. COLBORNE, 1834.

Part 1 is paged from 1 to 250; part 2 from 251 to 510; part 3 from 511 to 741; part 4 contains a report of the select committee on granting lands, 1 to 160.

Q. 381—1-2-3-4.

1825.

June 27, Downing Street. Horton to Murray. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 30th April, 1834.

1833.

July 4, Downing Street. Extract from confidential dispatch. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 10th January, 1834.

August 14, St. James's. Order in Council. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 29th March, 1834.

September 21, Bytown. Baker to Rowan.

September 25, Bytown. The same to the same.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1833.

September 25, Bytown. Report of a meeting. This and the two preceding enclosed in Colborne to Hay, 30th April, 1834.

November 8, York. Order in Council to prevent the abuse of speculators acquiring the lands of privileged persons.

November 16, York. Elmsley to Colborne.

November 20, York. The same to the same. This and the two preceding enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 10th January, 1834.

December 18, York. Memorial of Mackenzie. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 8th January, 1834.

December 18, York. Report of the commissioners for improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 8th March, 1834.

December 20, York. Address by Mackenzie. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 8th January, 1834.

December 21, York. Rowan to Elmsley.

December 21, York. Elmsley to Rowan.

December 23, York. Elmsley to the editor of the *Patriot*. This and the two preceding enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 10th January, 1834.

December 26, York. Jarvis to Rowan.

December 26, York. Fitzgibbon to the same.

December 27, York. Rowan to Ketchum and Mackenzie. This and the two preceding enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 8th January, 1834.

1834.

January 7. Colborne to Stanley (No. 1). Recommends the appointment of a competent person to preside at the Executive Council, to devote his whole time to public affairs and prepare reports of legal cases. Has consulted Mr. Justice Macaulay who has no objection to take the office. If such an arrangement is carried into effect recommends the Solicitor General to be made puisné judge in room of Macaulay and Archibald McLean, Speaker of the Assembly, to be made Solicitor General. Macaulay's salary should not be less than £1,000 per annum. Page 1

January 8, York. The same to the same (No. 2). Had given an interview to Mackenzie and the other member for York on the subject of Mackenzie's expulsion and the unconstitutional proceedings of the Assembly; they ask that the Assembly be dissolved. They are desired to send a statement to which a reply would be made. The correspondence shows that he informed the two members he could not dissolve the House in the middle of the Session and interrupt the whole business of the province. Motion introduced to rescind the vote expelling Mackenzie, but after the discussion, the House adjourned for want of a quorum and was afterwards adjourned from day to day, many of the members having left York. On resuming the motion to address the Lieut. Governor to dissolve the House was rejected. Had presented to the House the reason why he would not dissolve nor take part in a question of privilege. 3

Enclosed. Memorial of W. L. Mackenzie on the subject of his expulsion. 7

Address to Mackenzie giving an account of the events accompanying his expulsion from the Assembly. 10

Rowan to Ketchum and Mackenzie. Answer on behalf of the Lieut. Governor to Mackenzie's statement respecting his expulsion. 38

Jarvis to Rowan. Explains his reason for refusing as clerk of the Assembly to administer the oath to Mackenzie. 42

1834.

Fitzgibbon to Rowan. Explains why as commissioner to administer the oath of allegiance he refused to administer it to Mackenzie, he not being a member of the Assembly, in consequence of his expulsion. Page 45

List of members of the Assembly, showing the places they represent, the public employments they hold and how they voted on the motion to expel Mackenzie. 47

January 10, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 3). Reports the resignation of Elmsley from the Executive Council. Reports also his speculations in United Empire loyalist lands which being checked led to his resignation he having strongly opposed the measure to impose settlement duties on United Empire loyalists receiving free grants, and used language in the Council for which he apologised and then resigned on the plea that he could not fearlessly express his opinion. Documents relative to the resignation enclosed. 48

Sketch of answer by the Colonial Office dated in December, 1834. Regret that any gentleman should so misapprehend his position in the Executive Council as to suppose that he was prohibited from the utterance of his opinions there. Dunn appointed to succeed Elmsley. 52

Enclosed. Elmsley to Rowan. Sends intimation that he resigns his seat in the Executive Council. 54

Order in Council to prevent speculators acquiring the lands granted for their services to United Empire loyalists and militia. 56

Elmsley to Colborne. Explains that he had no intention of using language to offend him at the Council as he understands was supposed. 59

Elmsley to Colborne. Apologises in more distinct terms than in the previous letter for language used at the Council. 61

Colborne to Elmsley. Sends extract from confidential dispatch. He will be able from this to judge how far he can satisfactorily retain his place in the Executive Council. 62

Extract from confidential dispatch from the Colonial Secretary, that in matters of political importance, government expects support from the members in office. 63

Elmsley to the editor of the *Patriot*. His reason for resigning his seat in the Executive Council was that he could not fearlessly express there his real sentiments and opinions. 64

January 14, York. Colborne to Hay (private). Reports how the emigrants are received and sent to the settlement prepared for them; the amount of clearing each is able to do. The rate of wages for clearing land. The hindrances to colonisation. The loan to be raised on Crown lands for the benefit of emigrants would probably be sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament. The plans, perhaps, could not be safely tried in every colony but in a province where land was increasing in value and provisions easily procurable, there was no risk. 66

January 15, York. The same to Stanley (No. 4). Sends plan of the military reserves adjoining the town of York, which the Commissioner of Crown lands has been authorised to sell. Had directed 18 lots of one acre each to be sold to ascertain the average price that might be expected for the remainder. Has reserved a few acres on which he recommends a chapel to be built, principally with reference to the new barracks, which are far from a church. Asks that the commissariat be authorised to pay the Ordnance £10,000 provided the new barracks are begun this year. Has reserved 10 acres on which he recommends a new Government house to be built, a considerable annual expense being incurred in keeping the present house in repair. The sources from which the expenditure could be met. 70

Enclosed. Statement of receipts and expenditure of funds arising from 14 George III. 73

Plan for proposed new town of York. 74

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1834.

January 16, York. Colborne to ———— (private). Has sent plan of military reserves and description of lots sold in November. Only a few acres sold, which brought £7,000. To improve the town and increase the value of the lots he has marked out situations for a chapel and Government house. The present wooden Government house is very expensive from the annual repairs required. The Assembly will not vote the necessary amount, whilst the Crown funds are prosperous. Sees no objection to the Colonial Secretary authorising the payment. Macaulay recommended for the Executive Council; is a brother-in law of Hagerman, but as Hagerman is dead there can be no objection to Macaulay's promotion on account of that connection.
Page 75

January 16, York. The same to Hay (private). He has forwarded letter from Mackenzie and the other member for York, relative to Mackenzie's expulsion. The proceedings of the Assembly serve Mackenzie's purpose by keeping his name before the public. The interest of the public will be best consulted by continuing the session; does not intend to dissolve till May. With the exception of the neighbouring townships the province is free from excitement and it is believed that notwithstanding the efforts of newspaper editors to influence the elections the next House will be well composed. The party opposed to the expulsion of Mackenzie will not move for a new writ, so that the case would remain in its present state. Tho absurd conduct of Elmsley; he is deeply engaged in speculating in United Empire loyalist rights and probably found it convenient to withdraw from a situation in which he could not be permitted to carry on his speculations. Has recommended Dunn to succeed Elmsley and thinks the appointment will be advantageous. Referred to the Act passed last session for dividing the county of York into four ridings. It should have been reserved but cannot now be disallowed as the elections will probably have taken place before the decision is communicated.
77

January 17, York. The same to the same (private). The appointment of a properly qualified person to preside at the Executive Council required. The creation of a new office may be considered objectionable, but would be of advantage and Macaulay is best fitted for the position. The charges for pensions to retired judges will, there is reason to expect, soon be reduced. The salary of the President of the Council, if the office is authorized, might be borne by the territorial revenue. Prudence required in adding members to the Legislative Council.
80

January 23, York. The same to the same. Has enclosed memorial from New York to the United States House of Representatives for the construction of a ship canal round the falls of Niagara.
82

February 5, York. The same to Stanley. The settlement of Bear Creek, where the Sussex settlers are, has been named Egremont. The townships in the sketch sent by him (Stanley) are occupied by persons who have purchased lands and taken out their deeds, so that their names could not be conveniently changed.
83

February 15, York. The same to the same (No. 6). In reference to the letter from the Secretary of the New England Company respecting lands for the Indians near Rice Lake an Order in Council was passed in 1831 to appoint trustees to hold the 1,200 acres alluded to for the benefit of the Indians. With respect to 1,600 acres in the township of Smith which he authorized to be set aside for the Indians he cannot recommend that tract to be alienated from the Crown, as there are not 20 families residing near Mud Lake and no great expense could have been incurred by the agent of the New England Company in building a few log houses, and the improvements there for the benefit of the Indians are very limited.
85

February 17, York. The same to the same (No. 7). Mackenzie who was expelled from the Assembly, took his seat in the House, as he had notified in the newspapers.

1834.

He was removed and admonished by the Speaker. The crowd attracted to the House by the notification was very orderly. Oath of allegiance administered to Mackenzie by the Clerk of the Executive Council when the Clerk of the Assembly refused to do so. Transmits the opinion of the Attorney General on the course he (Colborne) has followed in this case. Page 87

Enclosed. Opinion of Jameson, Attorney General, that Beikie was wrong in not administering the oath of allegiance to Mackenzie. He is not the judge whether the person applying is a member or not. In reference to the Speaker's letter, he does not seem to have reflected, that the assumption of a discretionary power to administer the oath or not might lead to very serious consequences. 89

February 17, York. Colborne to Hay. (Private.) Remarks on dispatch of this date. (No. 7.) 91

February 19, York. Colborne to Hay. In answer to inquiry by Elizabeth Veal, Hillier and his wife are in good health and living about five miles from York on the Don. Their house was lately burned down but they were doing tolerably well. 92

February 26, York. The same to Stanley (No. 8). Sends report of select committee of the Assembly on the subject of Bank charters. Letter from the President of the Commercial Bank and copy of petition from the directors to the Assembly. Believes that the report will be adopted and the address to the King approved of. Recommends that the two Bank Acts passed in January 1832 should continue to be operative. 93

Cartwright, president of the Commercial Bank, to Rowan. On the subject of the proposed Bank regulations, calls attention to petition. Has reason to believe the legislature will not pass an *ex post facto* law subjecting the shareholders to the operation of the regulations suggested. The directors are sensible of the objections urged against the proprietors of a Bank being subjected to responsibilities never contemplated but are desirous to meet the views of His Majesty's government, and have presented petition to the provincial legislature to pass an Act embodying the conditions recommended so as to ensure the confirmation of the charter. The injury the disallowance would do to the public and the shareholders; the directors ask that the petition be forwarded with the remarks proper to ensure the allowance of the charter. Should the legislature not pass the Act, the directors propose that George Mackenzie should be sent to London to explain to the Colonial Secretary their willingness to comply with all the conditions so far as was in their power. 94

Petition of the President and directors of the Commercial Bank. 97

Report of the select committee on Banking. 100

Proceedings of the committee. 139

Petition of the legislature in opposition to the disallowance of the Bank Charters. 219

March 7, York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 9). Has prorogued the House and sends copy of speech. 228

Enclosed. Speech at prorogation. 230

March 7, York. Colborne to Hay (private). Has prorogued the House. Has sent copy of address on Bank Acts. This very objectionable address was carried by 30 in a House of 31. Many of the members regretted that such an address was introduced, but as many suffer from the refusal of the banks to extend their discounts, the terms of address introduced cannot be calculated on. Notwithstanding the character of the address the next Assembly will be well composed and the respectable colonists planted in the province during the last three years will soon have great influence; believes that the result of the approaching elections will give an intelligent class of persons to the next Assembly. From time to time, however, bad subjects will take up their residence in the province, capable of going all lengths with the dema-

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gogues already there. Has explained to Stanley his reason for assenting to bill for improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence. Nature of bill; disappointment if he had reserved it. Page 233

Enclosed. Address from the Assembly respecting the reported disallowance of bank charters. 236

March 8, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 10). Transmits copy of Act for improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence. His reason for assenting to the bill sanctioning the issue of debentures to a large amount, he having received instructions to reserve all such bills. Shall only authorize the issue of £70,000, in debentures, as specified in the Act of 1833. The sum of £50,000 has been granted to the Welland Canal Company. Sends copy of the report of commissioners for the improvement of the St. Lawrence. 241

Enclosed. Copy of Act for the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence. 244

Report of the commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence. 251

Appendix. 268

Other documents, reports, &c. 274 to 356

March 14, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 11). Sends estimate of the proposed expenditure for Indian presents and for civilising the Indians of Upper Canada. Details are embodied in the dispatch. Report on the condition of the Indians on land near the mouth of the Grand River. 357

Enclosed. Estimate of the annual expenditure of the Indian department in Upper Canada. 362

Estimates of the amount proposed to be charged to the territorial revenue. 364

March 20, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 12). Sends copy of Act to extend the limits of York and incorporate it as Toronto. Had not thought it necessary to reserve the bill. 365

Enclosed. Copy of the Act. 366

March 21, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 13). Sends statement of the casual and territorial revenue for 1833 and the sum expended last year in forwarding and employing emigrants. It appears that 21,000 entered the province last season. The township of Sunnidale on the Nottawasaga has been selected to employ emigrants that remain without work in York. About 60 families have been conveyed there since autumn to clear land and are now employed. The rapid progress of the province is to be chiefly attributed to the emigration of the last three years; the benefits the colony can confer on the mother country by receiving her redundant population, but no destitute persons should be permitted to leave their parishes with a view of receiving aid from government unless they are fit to undergo the difficulties of a new country. The excellent quality of the newly surveyed lands. Recommends that privileges be extended to every officer of the Army or Navy resolving to settle and who can obtain recommendations from the Admiralty or commander in chief. 433

Enclosed. Report from the emigration agent at York. 436

Statement of expenditure on account of emigration for 1831, 1832 and 1833 and the amount authorised for the same period by the Colonial Secretary. 438

Memorandum relative to the emigration accounts for 1833. 439

General return of receipts and expenditure of casual and territorial revenue. 440

Payments from fund D during 1833. 441

Payments from fund K during 1833. 442

Statements showing the disbursements on account of emigration in 1833. 444

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March 26, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 14). Transmits memorial from Hopkins and explains the nature of his complaint of not being allowed to settle on the reserve after having incurred expense in building although he had been warned that he must purchase at the public sales of Crown lands. On his petition the Executive Council recommended he should be allowed to purchase 25 acres including the lot on which his house was built, but not being satisfied he removed his family to York and now claims compensation. Page 447

Enclosed. Memorial of W. R. Hopkins, half-pay lieutenant 5th foot, with correspondence. 449

Diagram of township situated towards Lake Huron. 469

Report of Radenhurst, surveyor general, on the demand for compensation made by Hopkins. 470

Report by Peter Robinson, commissioner of Crown Lands, on the demand made by Hophins. 473

March 29, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 15). In reference to dispatch approving of his not promulgating Order in Council respecting Act for dividing the County of Carleton, returns the Order in Council to be revoked and replaced by such further order as His Majesty may direct. 478

Enclosed. The Order in Council. 480

Extract from report of a committee of Council on the bill to divide Carleton County and to give additional representation to Lanark and Carleton. 482

March 31, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 16). Transmits address from the Assembly praying for a grant of Crown lands as an endowment for the hospitals of York and Toronto. Recommends the address. 483

Enclosed. Address. 484

April 1, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 17). Sends address from the Assembly praying that the $50,000 due by the Welland Canal may be relinquished by the Imperial Parliament. 487

Enclosed. The Address. 488

April 2, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 18). Sends address praying that Upper Canada may receive a proportion of the duties collected at Quebec, under the British Statute 3 Geo. 4, cap. 44, 45 and 119, as well as of those collected by authority of Act passed since. 491

Enclosed. Address. 492

April 3, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 19). Transmits address from the Assembly on the subject of the tax imposed in Lower Canada on emigrants or passengers arriving at Quebec. 493

Enclosed. Address from the Council and Assembly. 494

Address from the Assembly. 507

April 4, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 20). Transmits address from the Assembly to have the duty on grain and flour the produce of the province remitted. 510

Proposed answer declining to make any change, dated July, 1834. 511

Enclosed. Address pointing out the growing importance of Canada and praying for the remission of duty on grain and flour. 512

April 5, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 21). Transmits address from the Assembly relative to duties on foreign timber imported into Great Britain and to the tolls charged on timber through the Rideau Canal. 515

P. S. Encloses letter from Shirreff, collector of duties on timber, recommending that the tolls on timber through the Rideau Canal be lowered. 516

Enclosed. From the Assembly as summarised in the covering letter. 517

Shirreff to Rowan. In consequence of changes in the manner of collecting the tolls recommends that those on lumber be reduced. 520

April 7, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (private and confidential). Explains the cause of the style in which the address relative to Banks was written. 522

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April 7, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 22.) Transmits address praying that the Bank Acts be not disallowed. Page 524
Enclosed. Address. 526
April 8, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 23). Sends address from the Assembly on the subject of grants of land to the U. E. loyalists and militia. The steps he has taken to prevent speculation in these grants. Documents sent show that ample information was afforded to the Assembly as to the system of granting lands. It is difficult to prevent loyalist land from falling into the hands of speculators and it may probably be expedient to sanction the issue of deeds. He has directed 10,000 acres in each of certain townships to be reserved for loyalist and militia claimants. 531
Enclosed. Address from the Assembly on behalf of the U. E. loyalists. 547
Report of the Executive Council. 556
Other documents on the subject. 567 to 578
Report of the Select Committee on granting lands to U. E. loyalists and others. Q. 381—4, pages 1 to 160 being the whole of part 4.
April 9, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 24). Sends address from the Assembly, that explorations may be made on the northern shores of Lake Huron to ascertain the quality of the soil, &c. 579
Enclosed. Address. 581
April 10, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 25). Sends address from Legislative Council to be informed of the conditions His Majesty's government requires on which foreigners may be naturalized in the province. 583
Enclosed. Address. 585
April 11, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 26). Transmits address from the Legislative Council praying that steps may be taken to secure a just division of the duties collected at Quebec. 589
Enclosed. Address. 591
April 12, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 27). Sends copy of address from Assembly for copy of Hudson's Bay Charter. 597
Enclosed. Address. 598
April 14, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 28). Forwards memorial from Gray, stating his services and applying for a grant of land. 599
Enclosed. Memorial. 600
April 15, Toronto, Colborne to Stanley (No. 29). Represents the embarrassing circumstances in which the Legislative Council has been placed on account of the supply bill. Sends a sketch of the salaries and duties of the various officials and the reductions made by the Legislative Assembly. Sends copy of address from the Legislative Council. 603
Enclosed. Address from the Legislative Council respecting their embarrassing situation in relation to the supply bill. 607
Estimate of the civil expenditure of Upper Canada for 1834, and arrears for 1832 and 1833. 612
Address of Legislative Council, expressing their mortification at no answer being received to their address respecting the salary of their speaker. 616
April 16, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 30). Recommends an increase to the salaries of various officials in consequence of the action of the House of Assembly in discontinuing their commutation to be paid in lieu of fees. 619
Enclosed. List of officers of the land granting department whose salaries are proposed to be augmented. 623
Memorial of Markland respecting his salary. 624
Abstract of the work done in the office of the Secretary and Registrar of the province for 1833. 626
April 17, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 31). Had forwarded petition from Roman Catholics, with observations of Bishop Macdonell on the charges preferred

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against him. Had not thought it necessary, after the Bishop's explanations, to order a further investigation, but if that should appear necessary, the Bishop may be called on to send voucher for his expenditure. Page 628

April 18, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 32). Sends memorial from the ministers of the Church of Scotland in Upper Canada that the grant authorised is not sufficient for their support and soliciting that an adequate provision may be made. Recommends an additional grant. Sends also address expressing their anxiety to see King's College opened with a modified charter. 634

Enclosed. Address from the commission of Synod. 636

Address of the Synod to Colborne. 641

April 19, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 33). Has received dispatch relative to the disposal of the territorial revenue and the application of the available balance of £20,000 for the liquidation of war claims. Is confident that the Assembly will provide for the raising of £20,000 and that the territorial revenue will be sufficient for all the charges on it. With respect to the Indian department, reports the difficulty of introducing a system to encourage the tribes in agricultural pursuits. His misunderstanding of the arrangement for Upper Canada when the department was divided in 1829 or he would earlier have represented the necessity for reconsideration. Numbers of the Indians, cost of presents; a return to be sent each October of the equipment required for the ensuing year. The cost of management. Suggests that the sum of £13,380 be allowed for the expenses of the department and for inland transport. Estimate of the annual amount from the leased lands of the clergy reserves, with other information respecting these reserves and the payment of the clergy. Recommends that the construction of the timber slides on the Ottawa should be authorised. Sends copy of a letter from the Bishop of Quebec. 645

Enclosed. Statements on clergy reserves due on 31st December, 1833. 652

Return of clergy reserves sold by the Commissioner of Crown Lands. 633

Account of money paid into the military chest at York, on account of clergy reserves. 634

Colborne to the Lord Bishop of Quebec. Respecting the amount that may be available for the payment of missionaries. 655

Lockhart (Secretary to the Lord Bishop) to Rowan. Sends statement of the amount of salary paid to each missionary in Upper Canada by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel before the reduction of the grant in 1832. Several changes have taken place and also an addition to the number. Returns will be ordered by the Lord Bishop. The satisfaction of the Lord Bishop at the state of the revenues of the clergy reserves. 658

April 21, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (private and confidential). As some doubt exists whether the interest from purchases of the clergy reserves can be appropriated or if it should be invested with the principal, suggests that the question be referred to the Attorney General. How the payment of the interest was fixed. 661

April 26, Toronto. The same to the same (No. 34). Sends address from the Assembly praying that the quantity of land originally set apart for education be placed under the control of the Legislature. History of the grants from their origin in 1797. 664

Enclosed. Address from the Legislative Assembly respecting the school lands. 679

Address of Dr. Strachan, president of the University of King's College. Points out a material error in the quantity of school lands in the address from the Legislative Assembly and gives the quantity less the reserves

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which were, he held, improperly estimated as part of the school lands. Calls attention and corrects what he holds to be other errors. Page 685

Report of the Executive Council on the message from the Lieut.-Governor respecting school lands. 691

Bill for amending the charter of King's College. 701

April 28, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 35). Forwards memorial from Samuel Ridout, his services. The other memorials are from Thomas Merritt and Samuel P. Jarvis. 708

Enclosed. Memorial of Samuel Ridout. States his services and asks that they be brought before His Majesty's government to avert the loss of his office. 710

Memorial of Thomas Merritt, deputy surveyor of woods, for an increase to his salary. 717

Memorial of S. P. Jarvis. Points out the insufficient provision made by the legislature for the performance of the work of the Secretary of the province and registrar and applies for favourable consideration of his case. 718

April 29, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 36). Sends letter from Colonel Wright, Royal Engineers that the government property to be disposed of at Kingston is a strip of land on which government house formerly stood. Recommends it still to be reserved as if a public building were to be erected at Kingston, it would be difficult to get suitable land. 724

Enclosed. Colonel Wright, R.E., to Colborne. Respecting public lands in Kingston. 726

April 30. Colborne to Stanley (No. 37). Sends memorial from late Chief Justice Powell for an enquiry on the subject of a report from the Executive Council derogatory to his character. His Majesty's government had declined, he understands, to interfere in a case which had been disposed of during Maitland's administration. 729

Enclosed. Memorial. 731

Horton to Murray. Chief Justice Powell allowed to retire on a pension. 733

April 30, Toronto. Colborne to Hay. In reference to a committee supposed to have been formed at Bytown to receive boys expected from England, through the agency of H. Wilson, none of the inhabitants have any knowledge of such a committee. Cannot recommend any scheme for bringing boys to Canada, unless an establishment could be formed for their reception till they could be disposed of among the farmers, perhaps 200 or 300 could be taken every year by farmers. The enclosures are from an officer who has been settled some time at Bytown. 734

Enclosed. Baker to Rowan. After investigation, can find no evidence of the existence of a committee to receive boys sent by the Secretary of State to Canada. A majority of the farmers are too poor to undertake the charge of providing for boys. It might be possible to dispose of some among the superior class as apprentices. 736

The same to the same. Has consulted with the magistrates, who deemed it expedient to call a meeting. Sends report of the proceedings, but in the meantime it is desired to know the plan proposed for the reception of the boys that might be sent. 738

Report of the proceedings at a meeting held at Bytown on the 25th September, 1833, respecting the reception of boys. 739

August —, Downing Street. Unsigned to Colborne. In reference to petition of Roman Catholic inhabitants of Toronto complaining of Bishop Macdonell, he cannot enter into questions relating to the discipline of that church. The charge of peculation should, however, be dealt with and he finds that the funds were expended by Bishop Macdonell comformably to the directions he received. 631

1835. Unsigned to Colborne. Consideration of the questions raised by the addresses respecting the land granted for purposes of education. Page 671.

January 7, Downing Street. Colonial Secretary to the same. (Two letters.)

January —. Answer to dispatches respecting the claims for land of the U. E. loyalists. 535, 545

SIR J. COLBORNE, 1834.

(Part 1 is paged from 1 to 260, part 2 from page 261 to 515).

Q. 382-1—2.

1815. July 18, Downing Street. Bathurst to Gore. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 14th July, 1834.

1826. October 6, Downing Street. The same to Maitland. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 12th June, 1834.

1827. February 17, York. Act regulating the practice of physic, &c. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 7th May, 1834.

1829. February 25, Kingston. Memorial of Rev. W. Fraser and A. Macdonell. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 12th June, 1834. For date in the margin see letter of 14th March, 1829.

March 14. York. Mudge to Rev. W. Fraser and A. Macdonell. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 12th June, 1834.

April 20, York. Colborne to Bishop Macdonell.

1831. January 26, Glengarry. Bishop Macdonell to O'Grady. Both enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 12th June, 1834.

1832. June 23, York. P. Robinson to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 6th May, 1834

1833. January 19, Rome. Prefect of the Sacred College to Bishop Macdonell. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 12th June, 1834.

February 19, Kingston. Certificate in favour of Jordan. Enclosed in memorial dated 19th July, 1834.

March 1, York. Certificate by the commissioners appointed to investigate the state of the Roman Catholic Church in Upper Canada.

The report of the commissioners.

May 31, York. Affidavit of J. P. de la Haye.

May 31, York. Affidavit of Frank Collins.

June 1, York. Affidavit of W. Bergin.

July 12, Kingston. Report of the meeting of the Roman Catholic clergymen of the diocese of Kingston.

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1833.
July 15, York. Affidavit by James King, Notary Public.

July 20, Kingston. Rev W. Fraser and A. Macdonell to Bishop Macdonell. This and the preceding seven are enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 12th June, 1834.

October 10, Lanark. Address to the Lieut. Governor.

October 10, Lanark. Petition from the Lanark settlers.

October 12, Perth. Morris to Rowan.

October 12, Perth. McMillan to the same. This and the three preceding enclosed in Colborne to Stanley 2nd May, 1834.

1834.
No date. Remarks on the petition of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Toronto. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 12th June, 1834.

Address of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of York. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 16th June, 1834.

March 18, Peterborough. Shairp to Rowan.

March 24, Toronto. Rowan to Shairp. Both enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 25th July, 1834.

May 2, Toronto. P. Robinson to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 6th May, 1834.

May 2, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 38). Has directed Colonel McMillan, to send a report on the state of the Lanark settlers to enable the Treasury to judge how far it would be expedient to grant their request for a remission of their debts. No report yet received, in consequence, he believes, of a difference of opinion as to the extent of the claim of the settlers to remission. Has no doubt that many of the settlers cannot repay the advances that have been made to them. Page 3

Enclosed. McMillan to Rowan. Sends from the Lanark Society settlers, petition to the Colonial Secretary and address to the Lieut. Governor. The three surveyors who signed the certificate are well acquainted with the situation of the petitioners and the quality of the land. 5

Petition from the Lanark settlers, stating the bad quality of the land from which they are unable to obtain a subsistence and pray that their debt to the Crown may be cancelled. 10

Certificate that the petition states facts. Address from the settlers to the Lieut. Governor for his intervention on their behalf. 11

Morris to Rowan. The Lanark petitioners have shown the bad quality of the land. 13

May 5, Toronto. O'Grady to the same. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 12th June, 1834. O'Grady's letter is dated through error 5th April instead of May.

May 6, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 39). Represents the inconvenience to which officers of the Navy and Army are exposed in purchasing lands at auction and suggests they may be allowed to acquire land at the upset price. 14

Enclosed. P. Robinson to Rowan. Calls attention to the inconveniences to which officers are exposed in purchasing land at auction. 16

The same to the same. Further on the subject of the preceding letter. 18

May 6, Toronto. Colborne to Hay (private). Sends abstract of lands sold under the management of the Commissioner of Crown lands and of the agents of the Canada Company. Has forwarded a dispatch to Stanley recommending how officers of the Navy and Army might purchase their lands. Recommends that the salaries of ministers of the Church of Scotland should be increased so that each should have about £60 a year. 21

Enclosed. Abstract of sales by the Commissioner of Crown lands for 1833. 23

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Sales made by the Canada Company for 1833. Page 24

May 6, Toronto. Colborne to Hay. The certificate which Mandelsloh desired to be verified must have been lost in the *Calypso* packet in January, 1833 If a certificate is sent the signature of McNab will be attached and returned with the usual certificate. 25

May 7, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 40). Sends statute constituting the medical board, with observations from the president. 26

Enclosed. Observations by the president of the medical board on the complaint of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin. 27

Act regulating the practice of physic, &c., in Upper Canada. 35

May 7. Toronto. Rowan to O'Grady. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 12th June, 1834. 4

May 8 Toronto. Colborne to Hay. The directors of the Upper Canada Bank do not think it necessary to have a deposit in specie exceeding one-fifth of their notes in circulation. They rely on their New York and Montreal agents to forward specie when required. 42

Enclosed. Remarks by the president of the Bank of Upper Canada on the specie held against circulation. 43

May 10, Toronto. O'Grady to Rowan.

May 13, Toronto. Rowan to O'Grady.

May 19, Toronto. O'Grady to Rowan.

May 21, Toronto. Rowan to O'Grady. These and the three preceding are enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 12th June, 1834.

May 24, Toronto, Colborne to Stanley (No. 41). Sends returns and correspondence respecting sales of land. 46

Enclosed. Hurd, Surveyor General. Observations on returns of sales of land. 47

P. Robinson. Titles of returns sent with remarks. 49

May 25, Peterborough. Shairp to Rowan.

May 28, Toronto. Rowan to Shairp. Both enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 25th July, 1834.

May 28, Toronto. Affidavit of Handy.

May 28, Toronto. Affidavit of O'Grady.

May 28, Toronto. Affidavit of W. J. O'Grady.

May 28, Toronto. Affidavit of O'Grady, McDougall and King.

May 28, Toronto. Affidavit of McKeller.

May 28, Toronto. Affidavit of Prentice.

May 29, Toronto. O'Grady to Rowan.

May 30, Toronto. Rowan to Bishop Macdonell. This and the seven preceding enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 12th June, 1834.

June 5, Toronto. Colborne to Hay. Believing that the sales of clergy reserves will be continued has given orders accordingly. The general election will not take place before the 2nd or 3rd week of September. Death of Darcy Boulton on 23rd May. Sends report on the U. E. loyalists. Asks him to read the abominable letter from Hume, occasioned by temperate remarks by Ryerson on the character of Hume and the party with which he acts. Good effects of Stanley's speech. Returns forwarded. 53

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Enclosed. Report on land granted to U. E. loyalists. Page 56

Hume to Mackenzie. Hopes the crisis will lead to the shaking off by Canada of the baneful domination of the mother country. Bitter attack on Ryerson. 69

Reply to Hume's letter. 74

June 7, Kingston. Bishop Macdonell to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 12th June, 1834.

June 12, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 42). Transmits documents on the conduct of Bishop Macdonell; sends also the Bishop's observations; he has returned a copy of the communication from Fraser. The petition was forwarded to Bishop Macdonell on 12th September and transmitted to him (Stanley) on 26th December, 1833. 93

Enolosed. O'Grady to Rowan. Demands that a copy of answer to the petition be sent him. 95

Rowan to O'Grady. Copy of petition sent. 96

O'Grady to Rowan. Repeats his charge of partiality towards Bishop Macdonell on the part of the Lieut. Governor. Is prepared to produce satisfactory evidence of the truth of the charges. 97

Rowan to O'Grady. The Lieut. Governor will transmit any documents sent by O'Grady in support of his charges against Bishop Macdonell. 100

Other documents on the same subject. 101 to 381

June 16, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 43). Sends address from the inhabitants of Toronto, the expressions of loyalty being called forth by Hume's letter to Mackenzie. 382

Enclosed. Address. 383

Address of a deputation signed by G. P. Denison to Sir John Colborne, repudiating the sentiments in the resolutions by the city council which approved of Hume's letter to Mackenzie. 385

Jnne 16, Toronto. Colborne to Hay (private). Hume's letter has produced a very favourable expression of opinion in opposition to it. Is busy with emigrants. 387

June 16, Oro. Larratt Smith to Stanley.

June 16, Oro. The same to Rowan.

June 17, Peterborough. Shairp to Rowan. This and the two preceding enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 25th July, 1834.

June 17, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 44). Transmits Blue Book for 1832. Changes he has made in it, in respects to statements of the revenue so that the balance of each branch of the revenue may be distinctly seen. Remarks on the different items. The difficulty of understanding the provincial accounts in their present form. 388

Enclosed. Inspector General to Colborne. Certain items in the revenue accounts explained. 392

June 18, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 45). Sends Blue Book for 1833, with remarks on the Civil establishment, Revenue, Expenditure, Military establishment and other subjects in the Blue Book. 395

June 20, Toronto. Rowan to Shairp. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 25th July, 1834.

June 20, Toronto. Memorial of Lieut. Derinzy. Asks the Lieut. Governor to recommend his case and transmit his memorial for a grant of land. 511

June 20. Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 46). Transmits remarks on Acts passed in the eleventh provincial parliament. 401

Enclosed. Schedule of the Acts passed in the fourth Session of the eleventh Parliament of Upper Canada, with remarks showing the object of each Act. 407

1834.
June 21, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 47). Returns the old seal of the province a new one having been authorized. Page 447

June 26. Peterborough. Memorial of Major Shairp. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 25th July, 1834.

July 1, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 48). Sends address from the conference of the Wesleyan Methodists, the strong terms in which refer to Hume's letter. 449

Enclosed. Address from the Wesleyan Methodists expressive of their loyalty and attachment to the British Crown and mother country. 451

Resolutions adopted by the conference and ordered to be printed. 454

Answer of Colborne. 455

July 2, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 49). Transmits petition from Phillips, principal of Upper Canada College for a retiring allowance. Recommends it to favourable consideration. 456

Enclosed. Memorial from Phillips. 458

July 3, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 50). Sends plans and estimates of the new church he had recommended to be built on the reserves near Toronto. The site described. Value of lots for sale will be increased by building the church. 460

Enclosed. Estimate of the cost. 462

July 4, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 51). In consequence of the favourable sales of the reserves points out the expediency of sanctioning the erection of a government house on the enclosure he had set apart. The commanding engineer reports the need of large repairs to the outbuildings and provision must soon be made for a new government house. 463

Enclosed. Report on the present state of goverment house. 465

Abstract of the estimates for the probable expense of building a new government house. 468

Philpotts to McMahon. Sends the master carpenter's report on the stables attached to government house. 469

The master carpenter's report. 470

July 11, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 52). Sends copy of letter from Peter Robinson reporting that he had paid £1,968 17*s.* into the military chest. 471

Enclosed. Peter Robinson to Rowan. Has paid in as late superintendent of emigration the balance in his hands of £1,968 17*s.* Sends copy of the receipt. 472

Requisition to the deputy commissary general to receive the balance in his (Robinson's) hands of £1,968,17*s.* currency. 473

Receipt from the deputy commissary general for £1,895 18*s.* 7*d.* sterling received from P. Robinson. 474

July 14, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 53). Givins was not paid his lodging allowance and received no additional salary in consequence of his promotion. Recommends his case for favourable consideration. 475

Enclosed. Memorial from Givins that his lodging money may be continued and the arrears paid. 477

Bathurst to Gore. Authorising the payment to Givins of twenty shillings a day which is personal to himself but not to be the rate of pay for the office. 480

July 17, Niagara. Memorial of Captain Jordan, stating his services and praying for a grant of land. 513

Enclosed. Certificate in his favour by Colonel Nicol. 515

July 18, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 54). Transmits address from the inhabitants of Gore in reference to Hume's letter. The letter has called forth an expression of loyalty and affection towards the mother country. Large gathering to present the address. 481

Enclosed. Address by the inhabitants of Gore. 483

Answer. 486

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July 19. Colborne to Stanley (No. 55). Sends statement of the casual and territorial revenue. Page 487

Enclosed. Statement of casual and territorial revenue in funds D and K. 488

July 22, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 56). Sends printed copies of the Acts passed last session. 492

July 25, Toronto. The same to the same (No. 59). Transmits four memorials from officers and explains the nature of their claims. 493

Enclosed. Memorial of Major Sharp or Shairp. 495

Another memorial of the same nature to Sir James Graham. 497

Major Shairp to Rowan. Has received a letter from the clerk of the Executive Council stating that his petition for land could not be complied with in consequence of a late order from the Colonial Office. He had arrived before the order was issued and asks that Colborne may forward his memorial to that effect. 498

Rowan to Shairp. There is no discretionary powers left with the Executive Government to grant land. 500

Shairp to Rowan. Applies again and pleads his services. 501

Rowan to Shairp. No discretion is left with the Lieut. Governor in respect to granting lands. Will forward memorial. 503

Shairp to Rowan. Is obliged for kindness. Will forward memorial and asks for the return of a printed letter to the Colonial Secretary. The prospect of a grant of land was his only inducement to come to Canada. 504

Rowan to Shairp. Returns the document asked for. His request for land should be grounded on his full expectation when he came to Canada, that he was to receive the same privileges as other officers. The Lieut. Governor will have much pleasure in forwarding the memorial. 505

Larratt Smith to Stanley. Complains of not being able to receive a grant of land on account of an order passed after he sailed. 506

The same to Rowan. On the subject of a grant of land. 509

1835. February 5. Unsigned to Colborne. Sends remarks on bills left to their operation. Reserved bills have been received. 404

Sales of Clergy Reserves and Crown Lands, 1834.

Q. 382—A.

The volume contains accounts current with Peter Robinson, showing sales, &c.

Patents for Clergy Reserve Lands, 1834.

Q. 382—B.

The volume contains the names of the grantees, the lots, purchase money, &c., from 1823 to 1833,

Grants of Crown Lands, 1834.

Q. 382 - C.

The volume contains returns and appropriations of Crown lands in Upper Canada, without purchase, from 1823 to 1833, with the names of the grantees, conditions, &c.

LIEUT.-GOV. SIR J. COLBORNE, 1834.

(Part 1 is paged from 1 to 203, part 2 from page 204 to 385.)

Q 383-1-2.

1793.
February 20, Newark. — Petition of Andrew Pierce and others. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 20th August, 1834.

1794.
March 20, New York. — Proposals of Pierce for settling the land follow.
Memorial by Berczy with other papers.

April 30. — Berczy to Simcoe. Memorandum marked No. 3 forms part of the letter.

May 17, Newark. — Report of the Executive Council.
A second Report or Minute to the same effect and of the same date follows.

1796.
October 30, Upper Canada. — Proposal of Peter Russell for an additional grant to Berczy.

1798.
March 23, York. — List of heads of families settled at Markham.

1801.
July 4, Whitehall. — Portland to Hunter. This and the five preceding enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 20th of August, 1834.

1818.
February 26, Vittoria. — Certificate by Anderson in favour of McCurdy. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 3rd October, 1834.

1833.
June 18, Horse Guards. — Certificate by Fitzroy Somerset. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 1st September, 1834.

June 18, War Office. — Lukin to McDonald. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 12th November, 1834.

December 21, York. — Report of the directors of the Tay Navigation Company. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 29th December, 1834.

1834.
January 6, York. — Long memorial by Berczy.

January 27, Toronto. — Memorial of W. Berczy. Both enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 20th August, 1834.

February 5, York. — Memorial of McCurdy. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 3rd October, 1834.

February 7, York. — Return of persons settled by Berczy in Markham. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 20th August, 1834.

February 21, Woolwich. — Certificate by D. A. G. Dickson. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 1st September, 1834.

May 9, Toronto. — Report of Executive Council on McCurdy's claim. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 3rd October, 1834.

July 24, Brockville. — Memorial from Brockville. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 2nd August, 1834.

July 26, Johnstown. — Copy of address. Enclosed in Colborne to ———, 30th August, 1834.

July 29, Kingston. — Memorial from Bishops Macdonell and Gaulin. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 5th August, 1834.

July 31, Toronto. — Report of the proceedings of the Executive Council. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 20th August, 1834.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1834.

July 31, York. Application on behalf of the Law Society of Upper Canada. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 4th August, 1834.

August 1. Certificate by Hollinshead in favour of McCurdy. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 3rd October, 1834.

August 2, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 58). Transmits address from the President and Board of Police of Brockville in reference to Hume's letter. Page 3

Enclosed. Memorial from the President and Board of Police of Brockville disavowing for themselves and the inhabitants any sympathy with the sentiments of Hume's letter. 4

August 4, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 59). Transmits and recommends the communication from Baldwin for the Law Society of Upper Canada applying for a copy of the works collected by the Record Commission. 7

Enclosed. Application on behalf of the Law Society of Upper Canada for a set of the volumes of the "Record Commission." 8

August 5, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 60). Transmits memorial from the two Roman Catholic Bishops at the head of their Church in Upper Canada, that the sums allowed for salaries to priests may be appropriated for the support of a seminary for training priests which they consider preferable to importing priests from Ireland with whose character they are unacquainted. If the Roman Catholics approve of the proposal he sees no objection. 10

Enclosed. Memorial from Bishops Macdonell and Gaulin. 12

August 8, Hamilton. Report of the trial of Owen and Rooney. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 30th August, 1834.

A plan of the scene of the murder follows.

August 12, Grimsby. Certificate by Eakins in favour of McCurdy. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 3rd October, 1834.

August 16, Duro. Petition from Caddy. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 1st September, 1834.

August 20, Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 61). Forwards additional statement from Berczy relative to the claims for land of his late father. The Executive Council can see no reason to depart from their former decision. 15

Enclosed. Report of the proceedings of the Executive Council on the petition of Berczy. 16

Long memorial by W. Berczy on the claims of his father and of his services. 18

Additional memorial from Berczy to Stanley. 54

Other documents, petitions, &c. 104 to 134

August 20, Brockville. Chief Justice Robinson approves of the finding of the jury in the murder trial.

August 25, Toronto. Macaulay to Rowan.

August 26, Toronto. Report of the Executive Council. This and the two preceding enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 30th August, 1834.

August 26, Brockville. Hartwell to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to ——— 30th August, 1834.

August 26, Toronto. Statement by Captain Reynell. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 1st September, 1834.

August 29, Grimsby. Memorial of Archibald McCurdy. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 3rd October, 1834.

August 30, Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice. Sends statement of trials of offenders convicted of murder. Doubts have arisen as to the extent of their guilt and they have been requested to give time for Judge Macaulay to consult with the other judges. Has directed a further respite till he shall receive instructions. 135

Enclosed. Report of the trial of Owen and Rooney by judge Macaulay. 137

Sketch of the place where the murder took place. 150

1834.

Chief Justice Robinson approves of the finding of the jury in the murder trial. Page 151

Macaulay to Rowan. Notes on the trial of Owen and Rooney. 152

Report of the Executive Council recommending that the prisoners, Owen and Rooney, be respited till communication be made with His Majesty's Government. 158

August 30, Toronto. Colborne to ———— (private). Will transmit in a short time addresses from the Johnstown and Bathurst districts in reference to Hume's letter. Many think the letter should not have been noticed as it gives agitators of that stamp too much importance, but he (Colborne) is persuaded that the expressions of loyalty it has called forth must be gratifying to His Majesty's Government. The publication of Hume's letter by Mackenzie was an experiment to see how these views of separation would be supported. Report on the progress of the cholera; it is apparently subsiding. 160

Enclosed. Hartwell to Rowan. Reports the success met with in the district in obtaining signatures in opposition to the Hume-Mackenzie disloyal correspondence. 163

Copy of address from the Johnstown district. 165

September —, Bath. Address from the Bathurst district in opposition to the sentiments of Hume's letter. 168

September 1, Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 63). Sends copy of petition from Caddy late Lieut. Colonel, R.A., and statement from Reynell late a Captain in the Army. They expected to receive grants of land like officers who had recently sold out to settle in Canada. 171

Enclosed. Petition from Caddy, an officer in the Royal artillery for a grant of land. 172

Certificate from D. A. G. Dickson, of the services of Caddy. 173

Statement by Captain Reynell in respect to his services &c. 174

Certificate of Fitzroy Somerset of the services of Reynell. 176

October 1 Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 64). Transmits address from Johnstown expressing loyalty and condemning Hume's seditious letter. 178

(For the address see page 165.)

October 1, Toronto. Colborne to Hay (private). Has forwarded to Spring Rice address to the King from Johnstown There can be no doubt of the treasonable intentions of Hume. Results, so far, of the election. 180

Enclosed. Unanswerable proof of the wish and desire of Hume and the Mackenzie faction to promote a separation between the Canadas and the Mother Country. 182

October 2, Toronto, Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 65). Death of Chief Justice W. Dummer Powell on 6th September. 186

October 3, Toronto. The same to the same (No. 66). Transmits statements by McCurdy of his claims and of his services during the Revolutionary War. 187

Enclosed. Memorial of Archibald McCurdy. 188

Certificates in favour of McCurdy. 190 to 192

Memorial of McCurdy for a grant of land. 193

Report of Executive Council on McCurdy's claim, which is not recommended. 195

October 20, Toronto. Colborne to Hay (private). Reports the result of the elections. 196

November 4, Toronto. Report by the Inspector General. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 10th November, 1834.

November 6, Toronto. Colborne to Hay. Collectors of Upper Canada are allowed by statute to appoint deputies. Sends communication from the Inspector General on the subject. 200

1834. *Enclosed.* Markland to Rowan. The collectors are authorised to appoint any number of deputies. These are not considered officers of Government. Page 201

November 8, Toronto. Colborne to Hay. The Inspector General of Accounts has been hitherto nominated by the Lieut. Governor and commissioner under his seal. The office being considered local, the vacancy was not reported to the Colonial Secretary. Out of various candidates there was no hesitation in appointing Markland. 202

Enclosed. Memorandum on the subject of the Inspector General. 204

November 10, Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 67). In answer to dispatch respecting manner of keeping the accounts for emigration, reports the manner in which demands were paid, money being drawn from the Crown lands for this purpose. The effect of the increased expenditure for emigration in 1832. 211

Enclosed. Report by the Inspector General of the mode of auditing the accounts. 214

November 12, Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 68). Sends memorials from Higgins and McDonald, to be permitted to participate in the privileges of military settlers. 215

Enclosed. Memorial of Higgins. 216

Lukin to McDonald. He having resigned his commission Messrs. Greenwood & Co. have been authorised to pay him his commutation. 221

November 15, Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 69). In answer to dispatch of 29th July reports the object of the address respecting the survey of lands to the north of Lake Huron. 222

November 18, Toronto, The same to the same (No. 70). Recommends five gentlemen as qualified to be appointed to the Legislative Council. 224

Enclosed. Characters of the gentlemen recommended. 225

November 19, Toronto. Colborne to Hay (private and confidential). Has communicated to Strachan the circumstances that might place the administration of Upper Canada in the hands of the senior member of the Executive Council. The appointment of Markland by a special commission would be the least objectionable arrangement. Peter Robinson is his senior, but he holds offices which disqualify him from taking charge of the government. Cannot nominate a successor to Baby in the meantime. Recommends that the office be left open until an opportunity occurs of making an appointment. 227

Enclosed. Strachan to Colborne. On the subject of the government of Upper Canada by one of the Executive Councillors. 229

November 20, Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (private and confidential). Reports as to political condition of Upper Canada, and the effect of the election of 1828. Traces the influence shown at subsequent elections. In the election of 1830 two-thirds of the successful candidates were opposed to the parties hostile to Canadian institutions and to connection with the mother country. The successful candidates were among the oldest or the most enterprising settlers, and united to carry measures for improving the country. There were some local questions, however, in which the other side had the advantage. Many of the changes in the representation of the present Parliament might be attributed to local dissatisfaction, rather than to causes that would embarrass the government. The influence of the party called Reformers has been added, who were in opposition in the last Assembly. The subjects of attack on the candidates supporting the majority. Cause of Mackenzie's popularity. The difficulty in selecting magistrates and officers in the militia has also caused a certain amount of dissatisfaction, but an attempt to change the institutions of the colony would be met with disapprobation. 232

December 2, Toronto. The same to the same (No. 71). Transmits address asking for improvements in the navigation of the Ottawa river. 240

Enclosed. Address. 241

1834.
December 2, Toronto. (This letter by an evident error is dated 22nd, the date of No. 79.) Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 72). Dispatch received with applications of two proposed societies for acquiring land in Upper Canada. Sends remarks on points which should be considered in deciding on the schemes of these associations. The beneficent views of the Colonial Association of Ireland if supported by the landed proprietors and local societies of Ireland. How distress and embarrassment to voluntary emigrants might be prevented but there are great difficulties in the way. The obstacles to the carrying out of the work by the associations, as the number sent by them would not exceed one fifth of that from voluntary emigration. Considerations as to public advantage to be gained by selling to joint stock companies large tracts of land in which it is maintained that if these joint stock companies could make a profit government is in a better position to do so. Advises that the Association of Ireland be permitted to prove the value of their scheme on the unsurveyed townships to the north of the Gore district. The conditions on which the allowance might be made. Page 245

Plans of land towards Lake Huron. 258, 259

Report of Richard Birdsall and William Hawkins, deputy surveyors, on the Northern boundary of the Canada Company's Huron tract. 260

December 2, Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (confidential). Supplementary remarks on the proposals to form Colonization societies. 266

December 3, Toronto. The same to Hay (private). Will prepare details of the arrangements required by Spring Rice before the charter of King's College can go into operation. Will report on the society for promoting emigration, which he is persuaded might be turned to advantage. The Ottawa association has chiefly in view the timber trade. If the directors can be induced to undertake the construction of canals they should be encouraged. 270

December 3. The same to Spring Rice (No. 73). Transmits address from the Bathurst district disclaiming participation in the sentiments of Hume's letter to Mackenzie. 271

Enclosed. Address (a duplicate,the other is at page 168).

Morris to Rowan. Sends address from the Bathurst district. 272

December 12, Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 76). Transmits statement from Markland, Inspector General, relative to the reduction in his salary. His usefulness and intelligence. 285

Enclosed. Representation of Markland, Inspector General. 286

December 19, Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 77). The manner in which the expenses of Upper Canada College are defrayed; proposal to unite it with King's College. The obstacles to opening the univer ity largely removed and the considerations set forth lead him to believe that the university should be opened without delay. The question of the university charter has been in discussion by the Legislative Council and Assembly for more than six years. The improbability of the points under discussion being satisfactorily settled by legislative interference. Would have no hesitation in allowing the university to open under the existing charter, so soon as professors can be appointed; prosperity depends on their ability and reputation. Asks that the heads of Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge elect four persons to the professorships; the nature of the regulations as to lodgings, &c. 291

Enclosed. Scheme for the University of King's College by Dr. Strachan. 297

December 19, Toronto. Colborne to Hay (private). Summarises the letters to Spring Rice respecting King's College. Hopes he will take a lively interest in the affair of obtaining professors for the university. Although it would be a matter of difficulty to obtain competent men to raise up a university in the back woods, yet he was not without hope that there were distinguished scholars who would embark in the undertaking. The willing co-operation of the vice-chancellors of the two universities might be depended on. 303

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1834.

December 20, Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 78). Sends application from Major Rains for land at the Island of St. Joseph, where he intends to settle a number of families. Recommends that Rains and the capitalists who intend to unite with him may be allowed to purchase 5,000 acres each at a shilling an acre to be sold in 200 acre lots at the same rate to actual settlers. Page 306

Enclosed. Petition of Rains with proposal to settle 100 families on the Island of St. Joseph. 308

Report by Peter Robinson dated 14th November, 1834, that the Island of St. Joseph contains 80,000 acres of which about 50,000 are capable of cultivation. His suggestions as to settling. 310

December 22, Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 79). Sends application from Lally and Whitley for leave to purchase by private contract 8,000 acres to the westward of Collingwood near Owen Sound. The land has not yet been surveyed or purchased from the Indians. Lally and Whitley have bought land on Lake Simcoe and are very respectable but it appears to be objectionable to authorise private sales unless where the interest of the colony would be particularly promoted. 311

Enclosed. Memorial from Lally and Whitley. 313

Report by the Commissioner of Crown Lands on the application. 314

December 23, Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 80). Report on the hospitals in Toronto and Kingston for which the Assembly asked for a grant of land. Notes of the means of their support. An endowment of 12,000 acres would be thought sufficient for Toronto and 8,000 for Kingston. 315

Report on the General Hospital, Toronto, with tables of admission, income, &c. 317

Report on the hospital at Kingston. 325

December 24, Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 81). Transmits memorial from Patton, barrack master at Toronto. Recommends the case for favourable consideration. 334

Enclosed. Memorial of Major Patton for a grant of land stating his services, &c. 336

December 26, Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 82). With reference to letter from the New England Company respecting the proceedings of their agent Scott, reports that on his application the land on the Rice lake was set apart for the use of the Indians. Details of the delays that have taken place and of the steps to secure benefit to the Indians from possession of the land. Desire of the Indians to leave Chemong Lake. 339

Enclosed. Report by Markland, Inspector General, on the deed of land on Rice Lake. 345

December 27, Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 83). Transmits memorial from Colonel Nicolls, Royal Engineers. He had received a grant of 1,200 acres, but had lost 800 acres under the terms of a provincial statute, during his absence. The Executive Council cannot recommend an additional grant without creating an embarrassing precedent, but he (Colborne) from the long services of Nicoll, has no hesitation in recommending favourable consideration to the case. 346

Enclosed. Memorial of Nicolls for an additional grant of land. 350

December 27. Colborne to Hay (private). Transmits resolutions of a society formed by Mackenzie and O'Grady, a priest dismissed by Bishop Macdonell. Although the spirit is as bad as possible, thinks it will have little influence. Forwards a communication from Dr. Bains of Upper Canada College. 353

Enclosed. Resolution by which the Canadian Alliance Society was founded. 354

Harris to Colborne. Suggests improvements that might be made in the staff of the University. 371

December 29, Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice. Sends application from the Tay Navigation Company for pecuniary assistance to complete the junction of the Tay with

1834.

the Rideau lake, the Rideau having been raised before the company could carry out the improvements they had projected. The Commissioner of Crown Lands can make no report on the subject, so he (Colborne) at the solicitation of the company sends the memorial. Page 373

Enclosed. Petition of the Tay Navigation Company. The petition is dated 21st December, 1834. 375

Report of the Tay Navigation Company to the Stockholders. 378

December 30, Toronto. Colborne to Colonial Secretary (No. 85). Transmits copies of the journals of Legislative Council and Assembly and of the statutes from 1831 to 1834. 384

1835.

January 10, Unsigned to Colborne. The rule as to granting wild lands cannot be infringed without creating a bad precedent, and he (Colborne) is not to encourage such application as that of Nicolls. 348

Unsigned to Colborne. On the subject of the appointment of Inspector General. 206

March 23, Downing Street. Printed returns of documents relating to Crown Lands and to Land and Timber funds in Canada. 273

(These include accounts and letters Nos. 74 and 75 from Colborne to Spring Rice dated 10th and 11th December 1834.)

Public Offices and Miscellaneous, 1834.

Q. 384-1-2-3.

(Part 1 from page 1 to page 298, part 2 from page 299 to 584, part 3 from 585 to 822).

1827.

October 22. Downing Street. Wilmot Horton to Peter Robinson. Enclosed in commissioners of audit, 15th May, 1834.

1832.

January 23, Whitehall. Phillipps to Burton. His memorial has been laid before the King. Further applications to be made to the Colonial Secretary. Page 169

1833.

November 2, York. Foote to Routh (extract). Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 26th February, 1834.

November 26, York. Memorial of Mackenzie to Colborne.

November 27, York. Jameson to Rowan. Both enclosed in Mackenzie to Stanley, 29th April, 1834.

November 27, Downing Street. Stanley to Colborne. Has received memorial from the shareholders of the Welland Canal for remission of the loan, but does not feel at liberty to recommend compliance with the application. 607

November 27, York. Rowan to MacKenzie.

November 30, York. The same to the same. Both enclosed in MacKenzie to Stanley, 29th April, 1834.

December 3, Quebec. Routh to Stewart. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 26th February, 1834.

December 15, Peterborough. Hamilton to Dr. T. W. Hume. His disappointment on arrival to find he was not entitled to a grant of land owing to a recent order from the Colonial Office. His first idea was to return to Ireland but as his property there was disposed of he decided to wait the result of Colborne's representation. In the meantime he had been allowed to purchase a lot of land to be paid for in the usual manner if his claim be rejected. Has made up his mind to remain and Colborne will find a well affected settler. 450

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1833.
December 17, York. Jameson to Rowan.

December 18, York. Rowan to Mackenzie.

December 20, York. Memorial of Mackenzie to Colborne. This and the two preceding enclosed in Mackenzie to Stanley, 29th April, 1834.

December 25. New York. Addresses by Robert Gourlay to the people of New York. Page 203
Remarks on an editorial of the Montreal *Gazette* on Mackenzie's expulsion from the Assembly. 205

December 26, Treasury. Stewart to Byham. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 26th February, 1834.

December 26, York. Fitzgibbon to Rowan.

December 26, York. Jarvis to the same.

December 27, Rowan to Ketchum and Mackenzie. This and the two preceding enclosed in Mackenzie to Stanley, 29th April, 1834.

1834.
January 3, York. Peter Robinson to Stanley. Sends return of the sales of clergy reserves between 1st July and 31st December, 1833. 745
Enclosed. Return. 746 to 765

January 12, Canterbury. Stewart to Hay. Thanks for the trouble taken by him and Stanley. The names of the persons executed in 1814 may have been some of the 23 men of whom he was inquiring, but as it does not state that they were captured at Queenston on the 13th October, 1812, he cannot publish it as a fact. 768

January 17, Ordnance. Byham to the same. Asks for three copies of the Act called the Rideau Act passed by the provincial legislature. 21

January 20. York. Mackenzie to Colborne. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Stanley, 29th April, 1834.

January 22, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Has received account of the casual and territorial revenue of Upper Canada from 1st January, 1831, to 30th June, 1833, and copy of proposed communication founded on these accounts. The Treasury approve of the communication authorising Colborne on the payment of £57,412 for war losses to state to the Assembly that he is empowered to appropriate £20,000 for the same purpose provided the Upper Canadian legislature vote a similar amount and that on this joint sum being appropriated Government will ask Parliament to grant £17,910 to discharge the whole remaining balance of the claims. The Treasury approve of other expenditures for Indian services. 52

January 22, York. Rowan to Mackenzie. (Two letters of this date.)

January 23, York. Jameson to Rowan.

January 25, York. Rowan to Mackenzie. This and the preceding enclosed in Mackenzie to Stanley, 29th April, 1834.

January 25, Moira. Mason to Colonial Secretary. Had promised before leaving the Newcastle district of Upper Canada to forward to the farming society copies of the rules of the North East Society of Ireland and of local branches under it. Can he transmit them through the Colonial department, if not, how can he forward them. ? 599

January 26, Ordnance. Byham to Stewart. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 26th February, 1834.

January 27, Ireland. Harrison to Littleton. Complains that licentiates in medicine and surgery of the Irish College of Surgeons are prevented from practicing in North America unless they are examined and pay a fee, whilst those holding a London or Scotch diploma are allowed to practice. 151

1834.

January 30, York. Rowan to Mackenzie. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Stanley, 29th April, 1834.

January 31, Irish Office. Craig to Earle. Sends letter which should have been addressed to Stanley. Page 150

January— Memorial of Arthur Burton for a pension on account of his services in the 1st regiment of Stormont Militia. 164

The paylist and other documents. 171

February 3, Irish Office. Littleton to Colonial Secretary. Transmits letter from the Irish College of Surgeons relative to the preference given in Upper Canada to diplomas granted in England and Scotland over those of the College of Surgeons in Ireland. 153

February 8, London. Viger to Stanley (in French). Directs attention to the case of Berczy praying for the land granted to his father who suffered great hardships by the expenditure of his fortune in settling families in the province. 792

February 8, York. Rowan to Jarvis. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Stanley, 29th April, 1834.

February 8, Brompton. Galt to Stanley. Sends proof sheet of what was submitted to Goderich and declared by him to be inadmissible, no doubt from a mistaken impression. The value of the establishment of the Canada Company to Upper Canada. If the committee decide in his favour he would probably commute his demand for commission to a grant of land. Suggests that his claims should be submitted to the arbitration of two mercantile men. 379

Enclosed. The case of John Galt petitioning for remuneration from His Majesty's Government for selling Crown lands in Upper Canada. 382

(The case contains the correspondence on the subject.)

Appendix A. Letter from Wilmot Horton to Galt, 5th July, 1824. 409

Appendix B. Letter from Galt to the Secretary of State, 5th July, 1824. 416

Appendix C. Another letter from Galt to the Secretary of State, 12th July, 1824. 434

Appendix D. Another letter, 17th July, 1824. 436

February 8, Brompton. Galt to Stanley. The decision to give up the system of free grants was satisfactory. Intends to go up the Saguenay this summer as far as Ha! Ha! Bay, and may decide on that place if it is such as it is described in a report in the Colonial Office. Asks for an audience as when in Canada he had formed a plan of settling that district, which he submitted to Dalhousie, who wrote his strictures on it and invited him (Galt) to a trip up the river, but his appointment to India prevented that. If he should fix on purchasing in that district, he might be able to point out how he might be useful. 438

February 10, York. Copy of the oath of allegiance taken by Mackenzie. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Stanley, 29th April, 1834.

February 11, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Robinson's account rendered in a very defective and irregular manner. The repeated requisitions of the Auditor were unattended to until directions were given for stopping his salary as commissioner of Crown lands till his emigration accounts were settled. 54

February 13, London. Report from Comptroller. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 26th February, 1834.

February 14, York. Macdonald to Stanley. Represents the loss he sustained by the bankruptcy of Messrs. Macdonald & Co., army agents, after disposing of his commission as Captain. Relief afforded by Lord Hill. The remaining part of the amount is £550, a sum of much importance to him. His gratitude for the attention paid to his applications. 600

February 17, Brompton. Galt to Hay. Thanks to Stanley for looking into his case, which he had not moved in since he troubled Goderich, knowing that so many objects were pressing on Government. Still thinks his claim valid and if Government withholds its assent to the inquiry he shall have it brought up in the

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1834.

Commons by a motion, but he thinks a reference to the arbitration of mercantile men would be preferable. He is reluctant to press his claim and believes the denial of Government is due to a feeling of public duty, and having been the means of securing to Government half a million it is no great favour to ask that it be ascertained by disinterested parties if he is entitled to mercantile remuneration. Page 440

February 17, York. Rowan to Mackenzie. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Stanley, 29th April, 1834.

February 18, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The Treasury concur with Stanley in the opinion that £100 a year should be given to Dr. Macdonell as Roman Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada. 55

February 19, Brompton. Galt to Stanley. Has been advised to solicit a reconsideration of his case. Encloses a condensed statement. Still hopes it may be referred to arbitration and if by that he is declared to have no just claim he will endeavour to be contented. If the decision be in his favour he will leave the amount of remuneration to him (Stanley). 443

Enclosed. Substance of the petition of John Galt. 444

February 25, Downing Street. Hay to Colborne. Transmits memorial from Burton; all applications from the colonies should be sent through the governors. 170

February 25, London. Mandelsloh to Stanley. Has not yet received back the document sent on 9th August, 1832 to have the signature of J. Allan Napier MacNab verified. Asks that directions respecting it may be sent to the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada. 603

February 26, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The Lieut. Governor to be informed that in event of an individual being inclined to undertake the construction of the timber slides at the falls of the Chats and Chaudiere with suitable tolls there would be no objection to the grant of a charter. 56

Enclosed. Stewart to Byham. Transmits dispatches from the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada respecting timber slides at the falls of the Chats and Chaudiere on the Ottawa and asks that the opinion of the Ordnance may be obtained on the subject. 58

Enclosed. Byham to Stewart. The Board of Ordnance having been asked their opinion on proposed works on the Ottawa, state that the proposal to construct timber slides will be advantageous and not interfere with the canal. The question of branch canals is different, and the Ordnance believe that the whole of the line of communication with the Upper province should be in the hands of Great Britain. The formation of a branch canal from Dow's Swamp, although very desirable is not immediately required. 60

February 26, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Transmits report from the Comptroller of Army Accounts respecting the issue of pay and lodging money to Major Winniett, superintendent of Indian affairs at Brantford. 63

Enclosed. Report from the Comptroller of Army Accounts on the issue of pay and lodging money to Major Winniett. 64

Routh to Stewart. Report on the issue of pay and lodging money to Major Winniett. 67

Foote to Routh (extract). Orders given by the Lieut. Governor to pay Major Winniett, although his appointment was not notified in general orders; desires that his (Colborne's) reasons should be sent to Routh. 69

March 1, New York. Gourlay to Colborne. Holds that his imprisonment was illegal and considers that he would be justified in entering Upper Canada and by force of arms regaining his property. 331

Enclosed. Other documents. 332 to 334

(These were apparently sent also to the Colonial Secretary.)

Addresses to the "Labouring Poor of England," with forms of petition and other documents of various dates, signed by Gourlay. 335, 356, 360, 374, 375

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March 1, Toronto. Report of the Committee of the Whole on the Select Committee on Banks. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Stanley, 28th April, 1834.

March 7, York. Rowan to Mackenzie. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Stanley, 29th April, 1834.

March 8, London. Hagerman to Hay. Desires to have an interview on the subject of the clergy reserves. It will be a disappointment to the clergy and members of the church if he is unable to report the decision of government on the subject. Page 462

March 8. Toronto. Merritt to Hay. The directors of the Welland Canal have been memorialising government to remit the loan made to the company on the ground of the benefit to the government from the opening of the canal, the reasons being given under various heads. No answer having been returned the Legislative Assembly addressed His Majesty's Government for the relinquishment of the loan; the present is a propitious time to do so. 604

March 9, London. Viger to Hay (in French). Had proposed to write to remind Mr. Stanley of his letter of 8th January. Has now to acknowledge receipt of his (Hay's) containing a reply to Berczy which shall be sent to him as soon as possible. 795

March 10, Ordnance. Byham to the same. Asks for Hagerman's address as the Board's solicitor wishes to communicate with him on the Rideau Canal. 22

March 10, Brompton. Galt to Stanley. Finding that, contrary to his expectations, government will oppose the motion for inquiry, he will submit to the disappointment although he does not acquiesce in the decision. 447

March 12, London. Allen to Stanley. Thanks for kindness respecting his (Allen's) claim against Herd. Asks advice as to the best means of securing his claim. 157

March 12, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The Treasury agrees to Stanley's proposal to pay £360 per annum to the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, being the salaries formerly received by him as Chief Justice and speaker of the Council, so long as he may hold the joint offices of Speaker and Chief Justice but this is not to entitle any future Chief Justice or Speaker to a similar allowance. The salary of £100 as Executive Councillor should not be continued unless Stanley is decidedly of opinion that it should be paid in addition to the £360. 71

March 12, London. Maxwell to Stanley. Introduces Mr. Jones from Upper Canada who has a memorial to present which he (Maxwell) thinks should be done in person so that the Secretary may have the opportunity of obtaining information respecting the settlements from a source deserving of credit. 608

Enclosed. Precis of Jones's case. 609

March 12, Ryde. Proposal of Captain O'Brien, R.N. for building a church at Kempenfeldt on a site granted by the Lieut. Governor. Conditions on which it is to be built. 737

March 14, London. Address of the House of Commons for a return of the money secured from the Canada Company. 3

March 15, Castlegarran. Memorial of Patrick Ladin respecting property in the township of Vaughan left by John Ladin, he, (Patrick Ladin) being the nearest relative. 595

March 20, London. Hagerman to Hay. In reference to the proposed disallowance of the bank charters in Upper Canada points out that the reserved power should only apply to such laws as might affect the general interests of the Empire. The danger of acting on laws that affected municipal interests only, until they were sanctioned, as those acting on them before that might render themselves liable to severe penalties. Reasons why the banking Acts cannot be disallowed without a charge of breach of faith and that the doing so would produce the evils the amendments are intended to guard against. Elaborate argument on the subject. 463

March 21, London. The same to the same. Apologises for the length of the letter on the bank charters, but it is an important subject. Shall be obliged if he can

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have an interview with Stanley. Urges the settlement of the clergy reserves; the distress of the clergy by their allowance being withheld. Page 473

March 22, London. Mackenzie to Hay. Asks him to read the Duke of Hamilton's notes and send information that he may answer them. 612

March 25, Berthier. Berczy to Colborne. Answer to the report of the Council of Upper Canada against his late father. 808

Other papers enclosed. 814

March 26, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. Has again written to the commanding Royal Engineers in Canada to send the plans and estimates for the new barracks and other public buildings. 23

March 29, London. Hagerman to the same. Sends the paper with Neilson's amendment to Papineau's resolutions. Roebuck has given notice of a motion to inquire into the administration of the Government in Upper and Lower Canada. If he could learn the particular points to be discussed he might be useful in explaining. 475

Enclosed. Report by J. B. Mills on the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence between LaChine and the boundary line between the provinces with calculations of the cost. 477

Wright, civil engineer, New York, on the plan of J. B. Mills. 502

Summary af proceedings of the commissioners appointed under an Act to improve the internal communication of the province. 508

Report of the committee on the election at Stanstead. 515

Proceedings of the House of Assembly. 519

Resolutions of the House of Assembly on the Stanstead election declaring Child elected. 522

Report of the proceedings of the House of Assembly. 531

April 10, Georgia. Fraser to Stanley. Applies for land to which he is informed he is entitled in Upper Canada. States his services. 327

Enclosed. Certificate by E. Molyneux, consul at Georgia, of his personal acquaintance with Fraser. 329

April 12, London. Gibson to Hay. The report from Scott, agent at Rice Lake and Mud Lake, shows a much more extended improvement than the Lieut. Governor's letter intimates. The company by the report was led to expect a much more favourable recommendation than was made. 113

April 16, London. Adam to Stanley. Applies for a letter of introduction to Colborne on behalf of William Clarke. 159

April 16, London. Hagerman to Hay. His satisfaction at Stanley's speech and his admiration of the accuracy of its details. The necessity for this accuracy, otherwise it would be impossible to give a satisfactory answer to charges however unfounded. The ground of complaint that the Colonial Secretary does not know the facts does not now exist. Had expected a more plausible attack on the colonial government but does not recollect a weaker Parliamentary display than that of Roebuck; the observations of O'Connell and Hume were, if possible, more shallow. Further remarks on the speeches. Is leaving town for Richmond; hopes on his return to have more agreeable news on the subject of the Church. 540

April 23, Putney. Mrs. Colquhoun to Stanley. Asks for a letter of introduction to Colborne in favour of Mr. Erskine. 300

April 24, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The commissioners of audit have desired Peter Robinson to pay over to the military chest £1,968.17.0 being the balance he holds as late superintendent of emigration from Ireland, the Lieut. Governor to be applied to for the necessary authority to have the directions carried into effect without delay. 73

April 24. White to Stanley. Sends seeds to be forwarded to the gentleman to whom the appellation of Excellency is not a name but a reality. The admirable character of the Governor. 822

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April 25, Holloway. Keele to Stanley. Sends memorial from his relative W. C. Keele, who went to Upper Canada to practice his profession of attorney but was prevented by a local law. Prays him (Stanley) to admit his relative if possible. Page 586

Enclosed. Memorial of W. C. Keele to the Assembly of Upper Canada, praying that an amendment may be made in the law that prohibits him from practicing as an attorney in Upper Canada or that an Act may be passed to enable him to do so. 588

April 25, Walworth. Macpherson to Hay. Do officers on half pay receiving grants of land from the Crown pay the same fees as private individuals purchasing, as he finds that the latter pay £125 on the purchase of 500 acres. 613

April 28, Toronto. Mackenzie to Stanley. Sends copy of the vote of the Assembly on the amendments to the Banking Act proposed by the British Government, and defeated by members of the Provincial Government. Had forwarded to Ellice a copy of the address for independence which followed this rejection. Was again elected and again expelled. Sends correspondence with Colborne respecting the last expulsion and asks for justice in the matter. Had urged the removal of Colborne and does so again as he is led by the Chief Justice and some others, having no mind of his own. The charter to Toronto as a city, of which he (Mackenzie) became the first Mayor. 625

The report of the select committee on banking precedes the letter. 624

April 29, London. Hagerman to Hay. Sends Upper Canadian newspapers with the Governor's speech at prorogation and debates on various subjects. Had called but found him (Hay) absent and Stanley engaged. 543

Enclosed. Debate on the Bank Charter. 545

Extract from the *Patriot* on financial affairs in the United States. 562

Speech of the Lieut. Governor on prorogation. 564

Debates on the navigation of the St. Lawrence, on the appropriation for roads and bridges, &c. 567

The latter contains the amounts appropriated for roads and bridges in the several districts, namely,

Ottawa	£1,300
Bathurst	2,350
Eastern	2,350
Johnstown	2,350
Midland	2,750
Of which Prince Edward shall have £650.	
Newcastle	2,350
Home	2,425
Gore	2,350
Niagara	2,000
London	2,522
Western	2,350

April 29, Toronto. Mackenzie to Stanley. Refers to his letter of yesterday respecting his expulsion, which could have been avoided had the house been dissolved. The necessity of having as governor in Upper Canada a man of decision and experience, no matter whether he is Whig or Tory, but such men as Aylmer and Colborne are merely the representatives of interested men behind the curtain. 630

Enclosed. Schedule of papers sent. 632

Memorial of Mackenzie to Colborne, complaining of his repeated expulsions from the House of Assembly to which he was elected as member for the County of York. Prays that so long as his expulsion continues his constituents be no longer taxed contrary to law and to their wishes. 634

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Other documents on the same subject. Pages 652 to 725

(A list of the documents is in pages 632 and 633, except No. 16, which has been omitted in the schedule.)

May 2, Pelworth. Manning to Lefevre. Asks if inquiry can be made about Edward Boxall, son of a widow whose address is Edward Boxall, Township of Adderley, Upper Canada. 614

May 3, London. Hagerman to Hay. Hopes he will not be thought wrong in addressing letter to Stanley. He is only detained waiting for a decision on the subject which brought him. 576

(The letter is undated, the date in the margin is the same as that on the letter to Stanley.)

May 3, London. The same to Stanley. Refers to the memorial from the Bishop, clergy and others of Upper Canada, and now sends additional facts to strengthen the argument in favour of the necessity of extending to the clergy of both provinces the benefit of the property set aside for their support. His Majesty's Government intimated to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel that no further grant would be made for the established Church in British North America. The Society therefore decided to distribute their own funds only in the Colonies where there was no support from public funds and have decided to discontinue pecuniary aid to the Canadas, provision having been made there by the constitution for their support. This resolution has been acted upon sooner than expected, causing great distress to the clergy by the sudden deprivation of the means of subsistence, especially as they had reason to believe that Government was pledged to continue their income for life. Arguments in respect to the public policy of maintaining the established Church. 577

May 5, Dunmow. Toke to Stanley. The benefits that would be derived in Upper Canada from the establishment of courts of equity; the cases requiring this refer to the sale of lands, many complaints being made of people ejected from their land after the greater part of their purchase money had been paid, indeed it was said that contracts of sale were drawn up so that they could be broken and the purchaser ejected. 780

May 7, Toronto. Sibbald to Stanley. Appeals for a change in the postal regulations by which letters paid or unpaid would be sent by the speediest method. The Agricultural Society is new modelled and is to bring in the finest seeds and the best breeds of cattle. The society is to meet once a month, the farmers are anxious for improvement but nothing can be done without money. It is to the British Government assistance is looked for. Money is required for premiums to encourage agriculture. His ambition to be appointed professor of agriculture. Gives a sketch of his life. 769

May 10, Walworth. Macpherson to Hay. Reiterates his request for information on the extent of fees (if any) on land granted by the Crown. 615

May 12, London. Hagerman to the same. Discusses the question of the treaty with the United States in relation to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. 581

May 12, Ordnance. Byham to the same. Has been informed that a bill has been passed by the Assembly and Council for a railway from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie but reserved by the Lieut. Governor. As the bill empowers the company to take government property between the two lakes the Ordnance ask that the bill be not sanctioned until they have had an opportunity of offering their observations on it. 25

May 15, Somerset Place. Remarks by the commissioners of audit. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 20th May, 1834.

May 17, Greenwich. Auckland to Hay. Desires to see him on the letter of Hagerman. Has never heard of any change proposed in regard to the navigation of the St. Lawrence. 11

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May 17, Chelsea. Neaves to Stewart. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 31st May, 1834.

May 20, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Sends report from the commitsioners of audit relative to the final account of Peter Robinson, superintendent of emigration from the south of Ireland, to be laid before Stanley for his opinion. Page 74

Enclosed. Remarks by the commissioners of audit on the accounts of Peter Robinson. 75

Wilmot Horton to Peter Robinson approves of his (Peter Robinson) charging his expenditure. 79

May 23, London. Halford to Hay. Has received affidavit from Dumaresq for his halfpay, signed as sub collector. In his previous affidavits he has been recognized as deputy surveyor, under which title his claim has been admitted, but his new appointment must be certified. 453

May 24, Montreal. Berczy to Stanley. Is not surprised at the unfavourable opinion of his claim to land on account of his father, as he (Stanley) had only before him the decisions of the Executive Council all denying the right for which he and his father had contended. Was not aware when he wrote his memorial of the nature of these decisions so that he might refute them. The calumnies and misrepresentations he met with in the report for 1801. The time he had required to prepare the statements which he hopes have been received. Regrets that his explanations had not reached before he (Stanley) had come to a decision as his explanations would have put the question in a different light. Statement of the case, in urging which he fears he may have seemed importunate. 209

May 24. Prospectus of the "city of the Falls" signed by James Robinson "A proprietor and resident agent." 218

May 26, Ordnance. Byham to Stewart. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 4th June, 1834.

May 28, St. John's Nfl. Boulton to Hay. Thanks for the opportunity of refuting the calumnies against him. It is singular that it was not till he left the place where all the facts were known, that he was attacked behind his back in the hope apparently that he had no means of defending himself. Is satisfied to leave matters to explain themselves, having nothing to hide. The contradictions in Powell's statements, which are not, as represented, contemporaneous notes of an important transaction. His certificates only prove more clearly that it is not what he pretends. Critisises the various documents and charges made by Powell and accuses him of various improper actions, the accusations being given at some length. 231

May 30, New York. Buchanan to the same. Among other efforts to advance Canada, he has founded a city at the falls of Niagara named the "City of the Falls," has given the name of Stanley to one of the streets and affixed his (Hay's) name to the most commanding situation overlooking the falls. Advises him to take five shares as an investment. 216

May 31, Treasury. Stewart to the same. Sends copy of letter from Chelsea Hospital respecting the prize money for Detroit remaining in the hands of Gordon formerly paymaster of the 1st regiment of Essex provincial militia, asking that Gordon be instructed to pay it over with account. Concur in the opinion that he ought not to be proceeded against for not having paid the money already to the Chelsea Hospital. 81

Enclosed. Neave to Stewart. The commissioners of Chelsea Hospital state that under the provisions of the Army prize Act Gordon should give a detailed statement of the disposal of the prize money for Detroit and should pay the balance over to Chelsea Hospital. The commissioners do not think Gordon should be subjected to any penalties for not doing so at an earlier period. 82

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

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June 4, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Sends copy of letter from the Ordnance relative to accounts of tolls collected on the Rideau Canal. The account when received should be forwarded to the Colonial Department. Page 83

Enclosed. Byham to Stewart. The account of the tolls collected on the Rideau Canal has been ordered to be prepared and shall be forwarded when ready. 84

June 4, Adolphustown. Memorial of Richard Daverne junior for remuneration for land granted to his brother Daniel Daverne, explaining the steps previously taken to recover the land and enclosing documentary proof of the nature of the claim. 303

Enclosed. Documents connected with the case. 307 to 330

June 6, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. Transmits report of tolls collected and rents received on account of the Rideau Canal from 1st September, 1832, the date of opening to 31st December, 1833. 27

Enclosed. Account of the tolls and rents. 28

June 9, Toronto. Proceedings of the City Council in discussing Hume's letter. 726

June 12, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Transmits statement of the tolls collected and rents received on the Rideau Canal. 85

Enclosed. Account of the tolls and rents on the Rideau Canal. 86

June 12, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. For reasons given the Treasury are not disposed to object to the Lieut. Governor assenting to the bill for issuing debentures for improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence. 87

June 12, London. Gibson to the same. Sends extracts from correspondence of Scott, agent of the New England Company. Earnestly directs attention to the correspondence, as, assuming the reports to be correct, the company hopes for a more favourable consideration of the claims than is implied in Colborne's dispatch, a hope founded on their large expenditure for the conversion of the Indians. Suggestions for the grants for the benefit of the Indians at Rice Lake and Mud (now Chemong) Lake or if a grant there be impracticable an equivalent be given elsewhere. 114

Enclosed. Extracts from letters received by the Treasurer from Reverend Richard Scott from March 1828 to 5th August, 1833, reporting the progress of the Indians and their schools. 117

Statement of facts as to the land at Rice and Mud (or Chemong) Lakes. 136

Petition from Scott for land on the north side of Rice Lake to be secured to the Indians that he may safely expend the amount set apart for their improvement. 143

Copy of licence of occupation. 145

June 18. Downing Street. Stephen to Hay. Opinion on Colborne's question whether the principal only of the clergy reserves sold need be sent for investment in the British funds, or if the interest should be included. Thinks that Parliament intended that the whole should be remitted, but if the interest were to be expended on the unsold reserves that would be a needless ceremonial. 17

June 21. Lonsdale to the same. Has received Act of Upper Canada relating to capital offences for which he thanks him (Hay). 597

June 25, London. Commissioners of Audit to Treasury. Enclosed in Baring to Hay 11th July, 1834.

June 30, London. Allen to Spring Rice Respecting his claim against Captain Herd. 160

July 11, Treasury. Baring to Hay. Sends copy of letter from the commissioners of audit on certain sums paid to Peter Robinson to provide for the reception and settlement of emigrants and to request to be informed whether directions were given as to accounting for their application. 89

Enclosed. Commissioners of Audit to Treasury. Respecting sums paid to Peter Robinson with list of the amounts. 90

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July 19, London. Viger to Spring Rice (in French). Has received a letter from Berczy who presents his claims for lands under an absolutely new point of view. Applies for an audience on account of Berczy's claim. Page 794

July 23, Barrie. Hewson to ————. Points out the injurious effects of disposing of land by public auction causing the most useful class of emigrants to settle in the States instead of in Canada. A vast tract of land to the north has not been settled, as the Canada Company and agents from the States encourage settlers to go west where they are settled without delay instead of meeting the impediments in his neighbourhood caused by vexauious delays. Gives details of the impediments and of the practice of speculators at public sales. Instance of how a friend of his lost a mill site by the act of a speculator to the detriment of the settlement. Recommends that the agents should be empowered to place applicants who after six months residence should be entitled to a deed. 455

July 23, Ordnance. Butler to Hay. Respecting his (Hay's) letter transmitting copy of a dispatch from the Lieut. Governor concerning a strip of land in Kingston which it was proposed to be alienated and expressing the wish of Spring Rice to be informed if it did not appear possible to offer Cartwright some other equivalent for land to be taken in exchange for public property in Kingston. The object of the Ordnance in suggesting that the strip should be disposed of was that the proceeds might be applied towards the purchase of lands for works indispensably necessary for defence, but on the Lieut. Governor's recommendation that the strip of ground should be retained the Ordnance had no desire to press the disposal. To lessen the expense of such works, the Lieut. Governor should be instructed on the purchase of the necessary lands to appropriate Crown land of an equal value. 29

July 24, Whitehall. Lack to Hay. In reference to proposed remission of the duty on wheat, &c., from Upper Canada, the Lords of Trade do not consider it advisable to make any change. 12

July 28, Ordnance. Butler to Hay. The improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence is impolitic in a military point of view, but seeing its commercial advantages the Board are not prepared to oppose it. The completion of the Rideau and Ottawa canals, secures a back water communication with Upper Canada. 32

July 30, Ordnance. The same to the same. Transmits list of sappers and miners who have claims to land on the completion of the Rideau Canal, but has no list of those who intend to make the claim. To complete the business the Ordnance have given notice that those who do not claim their lots within twelve months from the date of notice shall forfeit the grant. 34

Enclosed. By to Ellicombe. The whole of the non-commissioned officers and men of the 7th and 15th companies of sappers and miners who served on the Rideau Canal, are entitled to 100 acres each for their services but he has no list of those who have been put in possession of the grants. 36

Nominal list of the non-commissioned officers, privates and buglers of the companies of the Royal Sappers and Miners disbanded at the Rideau Canal in December, 1831. 38

Men returned to England on the disbandment of the companies. 41

July 30. New York. Moore to Stanley. Is sending a box of papers from Colborne by the "Hannibal," for London. 616

Enclosed Receipt for the box of papers. 617

August 2, Liverpool. Michael Hynes to Colonial Secretary. Desires to obtain information respecting his brother John Hynes. 458

August 2, London. Viger to Spring Rice (in French). Thanks for attention and for the promise that although he cannot give him an interview he will examine Berczy's claim if it is set down in writing. A short interview would save sending the following observations. Has referred to previous correspondence and to the reply from Hay which was not favourable to Berczy, who

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at the time had not access to the latest documents which for the first time, came under his observation. These he comments on to show the justice of his demands and his claim, according to this statement, would only be a small part of a stipulated price. Memorandum on the subject of Berczy's claim. Page 796

August 2, London. Viger to Hay (in French). Acknowledges receipt of letter of 22nd July, and apologises for delay in doing so. 801

August 5, London. Alder to ————. Asks for interview on the subject of grant to the Methodists Conference in Upper Canada. The justification for this request owing to the position he holds as one of the secretaries entrusted with the missions in Canada. 154

August 7, London. Address from the House of Commons for a return of the appropriation of the £4,000 to Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Wesleyan and Canadian Methodists, with all other papers relating thereto. 4

August 8, Ordnance. Butler to Hay. The Ordnance acquiesces in the plan of Spring Rice, that no sale of Crown lands to pay for the property of individuals bought for public works should be completed without the sanction of the Colonial Secretary. 42

August 8, Memorial from Kirkpatrick. Enclosed in Baring to Hay, 17th November, 1834. 6

August 12, Downing Street. Hay's circular respecting grants of land to officers of the army.

August 13, Toronto. Colborne to Stewart. Enclosed in Baring to Hay, 17th November, 1834.

August 24, St. Catherine's Merritt to Hay. Regrets his last letter did not reach, which called attention to an address of the House of Assembly to remit the £50,000 lent to the Canal. It is to be made a provincial work next session and the British Government will not be called for further aid. They have an ample return from the enhanced value of Crown lands. Extension to Brantford will be finished this year making another inland communication of 50 miles. The business of the Welland Canal is double that of last year. The election is to take place in October and there is every prospect of a good house. 618

August 25, London. Viger to Spring Rice (in French). Thanks for attention paid to documents relating to the claims of Berczy, which had been under consideration for thirty years. The improbability after so many years examination of a change of view and the adoption of opinions contrary to those arrived at by the successive authorities not having any personal relations. Continues to urge the claims of Berczy seeing the new considerations adduced. 802

August 25, London. The same to Hay. Was not able on Saturday evening to acknowledge receipt of his letter of the 22nd, received the same evening. His observations sent by direction of Spring Rice required some remarks from him (Viger) which he sends to address of Spring Rice with copies of letters from Berczy the 6th and 27th January last. 818

August 27, London. Viger to Spring Rice (in French). Asks for an audience to discuss certain subjects to which he had called attention. Would desire also at this interview to speak of the claims of Berczy. 819

September 3, London. The same to Hay (in French). Had no time earlier to acknowledge receipt of the letter of the 1st of the month; and would notify Berczy of the part that concerns him in it. 820

September 8, Waterford. Strangman to Spring Rice. Bought land in Upper Canada but has been unable from absence to perform the settlement duties, so that he will lose the land. Asks that Colborne be written to that he may obtain the land if not sold to any other person and all the settlement duties shall be done in six months. 778

September 10, Treasury. Baring to Hay. Sends copies of letter and enclosures from the Ordnance respecting a reduction of tolls on timber passing through the Rideau Canal. 92

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Enclosed. Butler to Stewart. Sends copy of report from By on the subject of a reduction of tolls on timber passing through the Rideau Canal, also copy of a minute of a meeting of the commissariat and Respective officers respecting a petition from 450 persons interested in the timber trade on the line of the Rideau Canal. The conduct of the Respective officers approved of and the joint minute of them and the Commissariat officers satisfactory. The construction of a lock at St. Ann's rapids is under the consideration of the Ordnance. Page 93

By to Fanshaw. The usefulness of the Rideau Canal and the moderate rate of tolls should have insured gratitude instead of petitions for the reduction of tolls which are already too low. The Rideau should be kept entirely under the control of the British Government and in peace should be thrown open to American boats as far as Montreal which would increase the trade of England and render the canals productive. Recommends building a lock at St. Ann's which could be built for £5,000 leaving £5,000 for the removal of shallows. 95

Report of the Commissary General and Respective Officers on the petition for a reduction of tolls on timber by the Rideau Canal. 98

September 26, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The Treasury agree with Spring Rice that £150 will be a sufficient salary for the inspector general of accounts of Upper Canada and that that should be given to Markland. On Cameron relinquishing the office of Provincial Secretary, it will be sufficient to assign £300 a year as a salary. 103

September 30. Kensington. Boyd to Spring Rice. Has delivered packet for which he asks receipt to show Colborne that he had paid proper attention to his wish. Sends New York newspapers. Emancipation in the West Indies worked better than anticipated. The gratification of the coloured people in the United States. 229

October 3, Castletown. Memorial of Edwards to be confirmed in the ownership of the lands he had acquired although he had been unable to remain in Upper Canada for the time necessary to entitle him to a deed. 324

October 6, Toronto. Howell to Spring Rice. The failure of the distilling business has led him to come to Canada where he has bought land but his mere agricultural pursuits are not sufficient for him. Asks for a situation where his business habits may be useful. 459

October 15, Temple. Campbell to Spring Rice. In reference to the case of Owen and Rooney, thinks it would have been better if the jury had brought in a verdict of manslaughter; recommends that the death penalty be commuted and that the punishment be inflicted that would have been incurred by a verdict of manslaugeter. 14

October 16, Edinburgh. Nisbett to Colonial Secretary. Reports the circumstances attending the formation of the colonial settlement of Wilberforce, the attempt of the people to found a theological college, which might produce missionaries for the wildest parts of Africa. Paul, their representative, is furnished with credentials from Colborne, who can report the state of the settlement, which may be the means of improving and Christianising the hitherto degraded sons of Africa. 733

October 22, Toronto. Boulton to Colonial Secretary. A balance of £329. 17. 1 is due to him for his contingent account as Attorney General. No funds having been provided by the legislature of Upper Canada he has been constrained to bring the subject under the notice of the Secretary of State. History of the office and its emoluments. 259

Enclosed. Account of Boulton, Attorney General. 263

Summary showing the balance. 279

October 27, Ordnance. Kempt to Spring Rice (private). Suggests that the property in Canada of the naval department, which is chiefly at Kingston and has been placed

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in charge of the Colonial Secretary, should be transferred to the Ordnance. Page 44

October 30, Upper Canada — Vidal to the Earl of Limerick. Sends for presentation to the Colonial Secretary complaint that 14,000 acres were advertised for sale in one lot at the upset price of 1.10½ d. an acre, while other lands in the same township were sold in 100 acre lots at 10s. per acre. The other possessions of Jones, for whose benefit the 14,000 acres are to be disposed of, are described which, it is alleged, were given him for losses in bringing emigrants—being a private speculation for obtaining land; he does not see why such an unusual sale should be made because of its failure. Had been obliged to take his military grant 14 miles off on account of this tract, which was declared not to be vacant although now offered at public sale. It is said to be open for public competition, but the amount of deposit on so great a quantity is so large as to preclude hundreds from bidding who would be glad to have smaller quantities. The disadvantages to the navigation on account of the situation of this block; stoppage of the sale after arrangements had been made to beat down the monopoly. 783

Enclosed. Plan of the land referred to in the letter. 790

November 17, Treasury. — Baring to Hay. Transmits letter and enclosures from Kirkpatrick for remission of a fine against him for usury. On account of circumstances showing that Kirkpatrick derived no benefit from the loan the Treasury recommend that the fine be remitted. 104

Enclosed. Colborne to Stewart. Sends memorial respecting the fine imposed on Kirkpatrick. Has reason to believe the statements in the memorial are correct. 106

Memorial. 107

November 21, Toronto. — Dunn to Hay. Renews his application for allowance for additional services. 321

November 24, Ordnance. — Byham to the same. In answer to inquiry as to what alteration may be recommended in the bill incorporating the Erie and Ontario Railway Company, the Ordance has ordered a report from Canada and on its receipt will communicate the result. 46

December 9, Treasury. — Spearman to ————. Desires to know who preceded and who succeeded Gore in the governments of Bermuda and Upper Canada. 111

December 16, London. — Memorial by Remney for relief he having commuted his pension and is now without any. 592

December 29, Toronto. — Boulton to Colonial Secretary. Has with the assent of the Lieut. Governor transmitted copy of memorial respecting the emoluments of his office of Auditor General of patents. Does not see how it is possible, after the explanation in the memorial that any further interruption can be sanctioned in the receipt of his emoluments. 280

Enclosed. Memorial from Boulton. 281

December 31, Ordnance. — Byham to Hay. On the state of the barracks at Toronto and the steps rendered necessary by the extension of the town. 48

No date. — ——— to Stanley. Long statements on various subjects without date or signature. 175

Memorial of James Godbolt for assistance towards bringing back his brother's widow left destitute in Toronto. 376

Memorial of Patrick Ladin relative to a legacy by John Ladin, who died in Little York, Upper Canada. He sent a previous memorial in March last but has had no answer. 594

Mayne to Colonial Secretary. Is about to proceed to Upper Canada. A grant of land or a situation in the militia would greatly serve him. 620

Enclosed. Certificates of the services of Mayne. 621

LT. GOV. SIR J. COLBORNE, 1835.

(Part 1 is paged from 1 to 257; part 2 from page 258 to 539; part 3 from page 540 to 773.)

Q. 385—1—2—3.

1831.

May 31, River Trent. Brown to ————.

June 6, York. Minute of Council.

June 6, Canal boat. Brown to Robinson.

June 7, York. Minutes of Council on the Adelaide Association.

June 9, York. Robinson to Brown.

June 13, York. Gill to Robinson. This and the five preceding enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 19th May, 1835.

1833.

March 2, Toronto. Opinion of the Attorney General.

1834.

November 10, Toronto. Jameson, Attorney General to Rowan. Both enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 28th March, 1835.

December 31. Toronto. Report by C. Rankin. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 3rd January, 1835.

1835.

January 3, Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 1). With respect to the Lanark settlers. McMillan, the superintendent, finding it difficult to come to a decision on many of the cases, did not send a satisfactory report. Sends report and return of settlers to whom advances were made with remarks. The land occupied by the Lanark settlers is unproductive, and he is persuaded that the sums advanced cannot be recovered. Page 1

Report by C. Rankin on the district of Bathurst. It is on the whole an inferior tract, with a vein of good land, consisting of the township of Fitzroy, eastern part of Ramsay, Drummond and part of Bathurst crossing it from north to south. The country to the eastward consists for the most part of a cold clay or flat lime rock, with a thin covering of soil. To the westward is a succession of rocky ridges with scraps of good land between. About 50 of the lots granted to the Lanark settlers, out of 570 lots were good, the rest should never have been attempted to be settled. They are, as above stated, a succession of rocky ridges, with scraps of good land between, seldom exceeding an acre. States the case of the settlers placed on the land without means, the land having been selected by themselves without judgment, simply to look upon the place as a home, and besides the view of the land in a state of nature is apt to deceive even an expert. Description of the timber; emigration of the young people. Return of the number of settlers remaining. 3

January 5, Toronto. Beikie to Rowan.

January 8, Toronto. Minute of Executive Council. Both enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 12th January, 1835.

January 12, Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 2). Transmits letter from Beikie, clerk of the Executive Council, respecting the reduction of his salary. Submits Beikie's claim for favourable consideration. 8

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1835.

Enclosed. Beikie to Rowan. Requests that the interpretation of the order for the reduction of his salary be referred to the Governor in Council. Page 9

Minute of Council. The Executive Council does not think Beikie's salary too high and recommends his case for favourable consideration. 11

January 26, Toronto. Colborne to Colonial Secretary (No. 3). Reports the opening of the Colonial Legislature and sends his speech and the addresses. 15

Enclosed. Speech. 16

Address from Council. 20

Address from Assembly. 24

January 26, Toronto. Message respecting war losses. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 21st May, 1835.

February 9, Britannia. Memorial of LeBreton. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 28th March, 1835.

February 11, Toronto. Colborne to Colonial Secretary (No. 4). Sends copy of letter from Gordon, who has paid the unclaimed prize money to the deputy commissary general. 29

Enclosed. Gordon to Rowan. Has paid to the deputy commissary general the amount of the unclaimed prize money. 30

February 12, Toronto. Colborne to Colonial Secretary (No. 5). Has received dispatch that stationery shall no longer be supplied by the Treasury but can be received from the Treasury on paying the cost. Sends requisition the cost of which shall be remitted as soon as known. 31

February 26, Toronto. Colborne to Colonial Secretary (No. 6). Transmits Blue Book with remarks on different subjects namely, (1) Civil Establishment, (2) Revenue, (3) Judicial Establishment (4) Ecclesiastical establishment (5) The Church of Scotland, (6) Education (7) Commerce &c., (8) Agriculture (9) Public Works (10) Population. 33

February 26, Toronto. Markland to Rowan. Explains the cause of the delay in sending statement, as Inspector General of Accounts, for the Blue Book. 39

February 28, Toronto. Colborne to Colonial Secretary (No. 7). The want of endowment an obstacle to the appointment of a suffragan bishop to the Lord Bishop of Quebec. How an endowment might be created. 47

March 18, Toronto. The same to Aberdeen (No. 8). Transmits statement of the casual and territorial revenue for the half year ending 31st December. 49

Enclosed. Statement. 50

Receipts. 52

Payments. 59

Recapitulation.

March 19, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 9). Sends list of Crown and Clergy lands sold and granted in 1834. 60

Enclosed. Return. 61

March 23, Toronto. Colborne to Hay (private). Has not written since he sent the addresses of the Legislative Council and Assembly, but scarcely anything of importance has taken place during the two months the legislature has been at work. Remarks on the different parties in the Legislature and the measures proposed. The object of Mackenzie's party to keep up excitement and raise alarm in Britain. The questions coming forward. 68

Enclosed. Address for a return of the justices of the peace and commissioners of the courts of request; for a return of copies of instructions to various officials respecting their giving personal attendance to their duties; for return of persons who were members of the last House and had accepted offices of emolument under the provincial government; for return of all members of the house who hold offices or employments of profit, also for information of the powers, duties and responsibilities of the Executive Council. 75

1835.

Return to the address giving the names of the justices of the peace, how they are appointed, &c. Page 77

March 23, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (confidential). Nothing particular doing in the Assembly till a few days ago when a bill to authorise the disposal of the clergy reserves was introduced. Has no apprehension that any of the proceedings of the Legislature will embarrass the local government this session, which he intends to close early next month. Grants in the supply bill may induce the Council to reject it. Sends newspapers with reports of debates on the clergy reserves. Resolutions have been proposed in the Council for an address to the King praying that the clergy reserve question may be brought before the Imperial Parliament without reference to the provincial Legislature. The difficulties of the clergy reserves question can only be solved by their resumption by the Crown. 65

March 28, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 10). Transmits memorial from Le Breton for damages for turning the course of the Ottawa. 82

Enclosed. Memorial complaining of the damage caused to his property by turning the course of ths Ottawa in front of memorialist's land. Can obtain no redress either for this or other trespasses. States his attempts to obtain a settlement. Opinion of the Attorney General opposed to his demand ; prays for an equitable investigation. 83

Opinion of the Attorney General (Boulton) ; the provision made for arbitration to determine the pecuniary amount of damage that may have been sustained. 87

Jameson, Attorney General, to Rowan. Le Breton's question is too general to admit of a definite answer. 90

March 30, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 11). Transmits memorial from James Wickens for a grant of land on account of his long services. Recommends it for favourable consideration. 91

Enclosed. Memorial of Wickens. 92

March 31, Martintown. Address of the Synod of the Church of Scotland in Canada. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 23rd May, 1835.

April 11, Toronto. Opinion of the Solicitor General on the bills to be reserved. 185

April 16, Toronto. Opinion of the Attorney General on the bills he has advised to be reserved. 182

April 17. Toronto. Colborne to Hay (private). Prorogation of the Provincial Legislature. Sends by his son papers that will show the present state of affairs. The shameful reduction of the salaries of the Attorney and Solicitor General. His anxiety for the close of the session. The most objectionable part of the proceedings was to have 2,000 copies of the report of the grievance committee printed without having it read to the House. Mackenzie had moved for this select committee early in the session. Cannct obtain a copy of the report but understands it contains most of the statements brought by Mackenzie to Downing Street and his comments on the petitions. The government party consisted of about 28 members but 6 or 7 were generally absent, so that their opponents were able to carry almost every measure they proposed. Recommends his son. 95

April 18, Toronto. Memorial from William Dickson and others. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 21st May, 1835.

April 18, Toronto. Colborne to Hay (private) Sends documents which should be submitted to the Colonial Secretary, on which he has not time to offer remarks. 97

Enclosed. Address from the Legislative Council respecting the clergy reserves. 99

Report of the select committee of the Legislative Council on the clergy reserves. 104

Resolutions of the House of Assembly respecting the clergy reserves. 147

Address of the House of Assembly on the state of the province. 152

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1835.

Resolutions of the House of Assembly asserting its right to the entire control of the casual and territorial revenue. Page 160

April 18. Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 12). Reports having prorogued the Legislature and sends copy of his Speech. 166

Enclosed. Speech. 167

April 22, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 13). Sends copies of reserved bills, namely bill to amend the charter of the Commercial bank of the Midland District, Act to incorporate the Gore Bank and Act to incorporate the Upper Canada Life Insurance and Trust Company. Sends report of the law officers of the Crown and asks that the decision on the bills be communicated as early as possible 171

May 6, Toronto. The same to the same (No. 14). Sends copies of bill to amend the charter of King's College, passed last session by the Assembly and rejected by the Council. Does not think a bill to amend the charter can be passed, but believes the Imperial Parliament could so amend it as to leave no just grounds for dissatisfaction. The interest of the province requires that the opening of the University be authorised and a revision of the charter should be directed. Sends such provisions as would meet the essential conditions of the case. The provision which requires the professors to be members of the Church of England may be objected to in the Council but will be satisfactory generally in the province as consistent with the principles on which the college was founded. Hopes that His Lordship will recommend the opening of the Council on the conditions named. There are 145 scholars receiving a liberal education at Upper Canada College; its prosperity is of the greatest importance to the province, it should be closely connected with King's College and protected by a charter. Hopes the additional clauses for its government will be approved of. Has communicated the dispatch to the Archdeacon and transmits his remarks. 189

Enclosed. Copy of bill to amend the charter of King's College. 200

Charter of the University of King's College. 232

Strachan to Colborne. Concurs generally in the proposed alterations to the charter of King's College but does not approve of the office of president being open to any but a clergyman. Does not however feel justified in making this single point a matter of serious objection. 248

May 6, Toronto Colborne to Hay (private). There can be no doubt of the importance of establishing King's College on principles generally approved of in the province. The preparations for the charter being received; in the alterations there are no tests but five of the Council are to be members of the Church of England. Remarks on the other proposed alterations in the charter. He has endeavoured to leave no just grounds of objection; other observations. 249

May 15, Toronto The same to Aberdeen (No. 15). Sends address from the House of Assembly praying for the removal of certain grievances. The failure of the Assembly to promote the public good is attributed by it to the frequent rejection of its measures by the Legislative Council and that there is no community of feeling between the Council and the people. Important bills are mentioned by the Assembly as having been rejected last session. Sends these bills with remarks on the reasons of the Council for rejecting them. The difficulty of selecting men fit to be placed in the Council, which should be composed of settlers who have been many years in the country and who should be able to attend regularly. The composition of the Council as it existed in 1831. Its present composition. 253

Enclosed. Address by the Assembly signed by Bidwell, Speaker. The Assembly has sent an address which, it is requested, may be sent to the Colonial Secretary. 257

1835.

Explanatory statement of the principles which governed the Legislative Council in respect to bills from the Assembly. The bills are dealt with in detail. Page 258

Act to impose a duty on articles imported from the United States. 288

Division of votes on the bill. 294

An Act for the more equal division of the property of persons dying intestate. 296

Division of votes on the bill. 309

Act to amend the jury laws. 310

Division of votes on the bill. 326

Act to repeal the laws in force for imposing fines on Quakers, Mennonites and Tunkers for non performance of militia duty in time of peace. 327

Act to promote education. 330

Division of votes on the bill. 339

Act to amend the charter of King's College. 341

Division of votes on the bill. 343

Act for the disposal of the clergy reserves for general education. 344

Division of votes on the bill. 369

Act to promote freedom, peace, &c., at elections and to secure the independence of the House by adopting voting by ballot. 370

Division of votes on the bill. 378

Act to make a grant to the Grantham and Bath Academies. 380

May 15, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen. Reports the property, occupation and period of residence of the members of the Legislative Council with reference to the appeal of the House of Assembly on the subject. 384

Enclosed. List of members of the Legislative Council. 390

May 15, Toronto. Colborne to Hay. Edward Boxall is residing in the township of Adelaide and letters sent to the care of Radcliffe, postmaster there, will be forwarded. 512

May 16, Kingston. Memorial of Bishop Macdonell. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 23rd May, 1835.

May 16, Toronto. J. B. Robinson to Colborne. Has sent explanation respecting the course of the Council in relation to the bills which the Assembly complains had been rejected and has also sent copies of the most important bills. Has not thought it necessary to enter into consideration of bills not enumerated by the Assembly. For forty years the Council and Assembly have proceeded with harmony in only one instance, about 18 years ago, there having been an interruption to this. Since 1829 the greater number of the laws of a general and public nature either originated in the Council or emanated from the Council as amendments to bills sent from the Assembly. 391

Enclosed. Schedule of bills originating in the Legislative Council during the 1st session of the 12th Parliament, which have become law. 399

Schedule of bills which came from the Assembly, which were finally enacted. 404

Schedule of bills which passed the two branches of the Legislature and were reserved by the Lieut. Governor. 408

Bill to allow the people called Separatists to affirm instead of taking an oath. 415

Bill to amend the law respecting bills of exchange and promissory notes. 417

Bill to appoint the time and place for holding quarter sessions. 420

Bill to make the remedy in cases of seduction more effectual and to make the fathers of illegitimate children liable for their support. 426

Bill to abolish the difference between grand and petty larceny. 430

Bill to allow persons to be admitted attorneys upon a service of five years under articles. 432

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1835.

Bill to make further provision for appeals from the Court of King's Bench. Page 434

Bill for the further amendment of the law and the better advancement of justice. 444

Bill to mitigate the law in respect to imprisonment for debt. 468

Bill to prevent the unnecessary multiplication of law suits and increase in costs on notes, &c. 477

Bill to establish a standard weight for the different kinds of grain and pulse. 483

Bill to alter the time of holding quarter sessions in the district of Niagara. 485

Bill to enable suitors in district courts to procure witnesses from other districts. 487

Bill to amend and continue for a time an Act to encourage the establishment of agricultural societies. 500

Bill to continue the road Acts of 1833 and 1834. 502

Bill to levy an increased tax on the district of Prince Edward for three years. 504

Proclamation dividing the Rideau Canal into three districts for the purpose of collecting the duties on timber. 508

May 16, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 16). The objects of the bill imposing a tax on lands adjoining Canborough and Simcoe Road is the improvement of a very bad road, running through a portion of the Indian reserve. It was reserved chiefly because of the right it conferred to interfere with the ungranted Crown lands and clergy reserves. From the benefit it confers thinks the Act should be allowed to go into operation. Sends copy of his message to the Assembly, with observations of the Secretary of State on the Act to enable the executors of the late Thomas Stoyell to carry its provisions into effect. 513

Enclosed. Message with dispatch relative to the Stoyell estate bill. 516

Dispatch from the Colonial Secretary on the Stoyell estate bill. 517

May 16, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 17). In reference to the memorial from the Auditor on Land Patents on the subject of his registering them; the subject had been referred to the Attorney General. Had intimated to Boulton that there was no objection to his transmitting a duplicate of his memorial to the Colonial Secretary. The letters will show when Boulton's memorial was sent to the Attorney General and the causes of the delay. Recommends the office to be continued. 521

Enclosed. Request of the Lieut. Governor to the Crown officers for their opinion whether the office of Auditor of Land Patents can be dispensed with and how far the public are protected by the establishment. 532

Jameson, Attorney General, apologises for and explains the cause of delay in sending opinion of the expediency of continuing the office of Auditor of Patents which adds to the security of grantees. 533

Report of Hagerman, Solicitor General, on the value of the office of Auditor of Patents; the security it afforded against the loss that would be sustained by fire amongst the papers in the general land office. 536

Proposed form of abstract of patents that have passed the Great Seal and Auditor's office. 539

May 18, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 18). The misunderstanding as to the appointment of public officers must have arisen from most of the public situations being fixed by Acts without specifying the mode of appointment. How the appointments are at present made. 540

Enclosed. List of officers with the authority for their appointment. 543

May 19, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 19). Forwards report of the Commissioner of Crown lands on the petition of David Browne. The mislaying of the

1835.

papers; the encouragement given to Browne and his society called the Adelaide Association; lands were appointed to be set apart for them but owing to the disagreement of the committee no satisfactory arrangement could be made. Had explained to Browne that government was not to blame and that the failure was due to his own want of arrangement. Is persuaded that Browne had neither the means nor influence to carry out any plan of emigration. Page 546

Enclosed. Peter Robinson, Commissioner of Crown lands, to Colborne. Reports the encouragement given to the Adelaide Association. The settlement impeded by the differences in the committee. Browne preferring Puslinch, whilst Gell, another member of the Association wrote that arrangements had been made to settle Seymour. Other circumstances connected with the settlement. 548

Brown to ———. Reports that after the tour of inspection for the Adelaide Association the committee report Seymour as an eligible situation and desire to know the terms proposed by the Lieut, Governor. 553

Minute of Council, that the committee of the Adelaide Association has made choice of the township of Seymour. 554

Minutes of Council reporting the case of the Adelaide Association. 555

Peter Robinson to Brown. Communicates with him respecting the lands for the Adelaide Association and sends extract from the Minutes of Council. 560

Brown to Robinson. The Adelaide Association has fixed on Puslinch in preference to Seymour. 563

Gell to Robinson. Some delay may take place in settling in Seymour and asks that arrangements may be made. 564

May 19, Toronto. Colborne to Hay. Has transmitted such an account of rejected bills as will enable the Colonial secretary to judge how far the complaints of the Assembly are well founded. The first division on the address was 22 to 18 and on passing was 26 to 15. It was moved without previous notice and in the absence of 12 or 13 members who would have voted against it. Remarks on the proceedings of the Legislative Council. 566

Enclosed. Division on second reading of the address. 568

List of votes on passing the address. 571

May 20, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 20). Sends address from the Legislative Council for the settlement of the clergy reserves. The report mentioned in the address enclosed. Calls attention to the resolution of the Assembly in consequence of the message of the Council respecting the clergy reserves. Copy of the bill to dispose of the reserves, rejected by the Council, was forwarded on 15th May. Is convinced that no measure will be concurred in by the Council and Assembly that will settle the question of the clergy reserves. 575

Enclosed. Report of a select committee of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada upon the provision made by law for the support of a Protestant clergy in that province. 578

Appendix A. Clauses of the British statute 31 George 3 c. 31 which relate to the maintenance and support of a Protestant clergy. 634

Appendix B. Act relative to the right of tythes in Upper Canada. 646

Appendix C. Act to authorise the sale of a part of the clergy reserves in Upper and Lower Canada. 648

Appendix D. Copy of the opinion of His Majesty's Law officers relative to the clergy reserves. 653

Appendix E. Extract from the report of the select committee of the House of Commons to report on the Civil government of Canada. 657

Appendix F. Address by the Legislative Council on the subject of the clergy reserves. 666

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Appendix G. Message from the Lieut. Governor respecting the clergy reserves and copy of the bill for reinvesting the same in His Majesty. Page 674

Appendix H. Bill for the disposal of the clergy reserves for the purposes of education. 684

Appendix I. Extract from a letter from Hay to Stewart. 709

Resolution of the Assembly on the subject of the clergy reserves. 710

May 20, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 21). Forwards resolutions of the Assembly on the control, they believe, the provincial Legislature ought to have over all the Crown reserves in the province. 715

Enclosed. Address of the Assembly to Colborne, asking that the resolution relating to the appropriation of money levied in the province may be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary. 724

Resolutions of the Assembly for the control of all the money raised in the province. Regrets the sale of the Huron tract to a company in London at a nominal price and engage to raise the necessary supply for the government of the province. 725

May 21, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 22). Sends copy of message respecting the adjustment of claims on account of losses sustained during the war, conveying the intentions of His Majesty's Government relative to indemnity. The Assembly, after several discussions, came to no final arrangement. Sends memorial from parties interested in the war claims. 731

Enclosed. Message respecting war losses. 735

Memorial of William Dickson, and others, respecting war losses, 737

May 22, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 23). Had received dispatch with proposed bill for the future regulation of the Post Office, which was introduced into the Assembly but not discussed until certain information was obtained from the Postmaster-General at Quebec. 739

May 22, Toronto. The same to Hay (private). Motion by Mackenzie for a committee on grievances passed, and Mackenzie made chairman. The report adopted when there was litle more than a quorum, and 2,000 copies with documents, said to have been examined, were ordered to be printed. Remarks on the report, and explanation of his course respecting the liberation of Collins. 741

May 23. Toronto. The same to Aberdeen (No. 24). Sends copy of memorial from Bishop Macdonell on account of Roman Catholic settlers. 747

Enclosed. Memorial for a share of the clergy reserves. The loyalty of the Roman Catholics, and their courage in defending the country. 748

May 23, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 25). Sends address from the Synod of the Church of Scotland, with summary of its contents. Recommends the grant of £500 per annum for an increase to the salaries of the ministers. 755

Enclosed. Address to the King. 757

Address to Colborne. 760

May 30, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 26). Forwards memorial from St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, for a grant towards relieving the church from debt. 768

Enclosed. Memorial from St. Andrew's Church, Toronto. 769

June 5, Downing Street. Unsigned to Colborne. Sends remarks on the Blue Book for the guidance of the secretary, and points out the improvements that are required in the returns. 40

June 15. Unsigned to the same. Respecting the decision in the case of the reserved bills with reasons for the decision in the case of the Insurance Company, and that His Majesty would assent to the Act were the objections removed. 173

June 17. Unsigned to the same. Cannot comply with the recommendations contained in his letter of 6th May respecting the modifications of the College charter for reasons given. Does not believe his scheme could be carried into effect, as it is contrary to their resolutions to think that the Assembly

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would give permanently five members to the Church of England in the governing body of the college in which according to his plan the whole number would only be seven, and when one of the two is to be filled by him (Colborne) and the seventh by Strachan. The plan claims for the established church privileges which those who best understand and most deeply prize her true interests would not think it prudent to assert for her. His regret at hearing of the dissensions on this subject between the Council and Assembly. If they should address His Majesty to interfere as a mediator, he would be most happy to do so. Page 194

July 1. Unsigned to Colborne. In reference to the continuance of the office of Auditor of Land patents, Colborne's attention is called to his former instructions on the subject; his continued silence has caused dissatisfaction and he is desired to send a report without delay. In the reply sent he finds no sufficient answer to the demand for the information of Spring Rice. The duties of the office and the risks to which the registration of the patents is exposed. The care that should be taken for their preservation. 524

July 2. Unsigned to the same. Arrival of dispatches expected with anxiety owing to the information contained in the public journals of hostility to His Majesty's Government shown in the Assembly, but no official report was received till the 26th June. Dispatches received containing enclosures of moment which he left aside and called attention to the want of information from him (Colborne) on subjects of importance which he only learned from the public journals but on which he (Colborne) was silent. Shall look for full, detailed and explicit reports at the earliest possible period on the subjects to which he has called attention. 716

September 11. Unsigned to the same. The King has assented to the bills for extending the charter of the Commercial Bank of the Midland district and for the incorporation of the Gore Bank. The omission in both cases of security for the public but he has decided not to insist on the pinciples laid down in the United Kingdom in opposition to the judgment of the provincial Legislature not doubting its willingness to adopt provisions for the security of the public. Attention is to be called to this at the next session. 178

November 19. Unsigned to the same. Stationery sent and authority transmitted to pay the amount from the casual revenue to the military chest. 32

Lt. Governor Sir J. Colborne, 1835.

Q. 386—1-2.

Part I from page 1 to 187; Part II from page 188 to 348.

1796.
April 6, York. Proclamation by Simcoe.

1806.
October 31, York. Proclamation by Gore.

1816.
January 27, York. Minute of Executive Council. This and the two preceding enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen 22nd June, 1835.

1830.
November 26, Toronto. Minute of Executive Council. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 21st August, 1835.

1831.
November 14, York. Council recommends that lot be granted to the Welland Canal and that the name of Dickson be removed from the map. Enclosed in report of committee, 8th April, 1835.

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1832.
March 29, Thorah. Certificate from settlers.—Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 21st August, 1835.

1833.
March 30, York. Memorial from the Judges. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 19th August, 1835.

May 8. Minutes of Council on Davidson's petition. Page 49

May 27. Minutes of Council on Davidson's petition. 49

November 22, York. Macdonell to Davidson. Enclosed in report of Committee, 8th April, 1835.

1834.
January 18, Toronto. Message by Colborne to the Assembly. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 19th August, 1835.

March 10, Toronto. Order of Executive Council that a patent issue to the Welland Canal Company for lot 27 in the first concession of Humberstone. Enclosed in report of Committee, 8th April, 1835.

March 24, Toronto. S. P. Jarvis to Colborne. (There are two letters of this date.)

March 24, Toronto. The same to Stanley. Both enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 19th August, 1835.

June 7, Eldon. Certificate in favour of Cameron. (Undated certificate of the correctness of the above, follows.)

June 16, Thorah. Petition from Thorah.

July 28. Certificate that Cameron had offered 200 acres to settlers. This and the three preceding enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 21st August, 1835.

September 5, Downing Street. Spring Rice to Colborne. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 19th August, 1835.

November 13, Sunnidale. Report to Hawke from H. C. Young. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 25th August, 1835.

November 14, Toronto. Jarvis to ———. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 19th August, 1835.

November 27, Lancaster. Petition from Lancaster. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 21st August, 1835.

December 12. Toronto. Rowan to Receiver General. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 24th August, 1835.

1835.
January 1. The statement of the receipts and expenditure of the clergy fund follows. Account current of Hawke. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 25th August, 1835.

January 5, Toronto. Cameron to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 21st August, 1835.

February 2, Toronto. Colborne to Aylmer. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 10th August, 1835.

February 2, Toronto. Address of the Assembly of Upper Canada. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 22nd June, 1835.

February 4, Toronto. Report of the Attorney General.

February 5, Toronto. Report in Council on Forsyth's case. Both enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 26th June, 1835.

February 24, Nelson. Memorial of Davidson. Enclosed in report of committee, 8th April, 1835.

February 27, Toronto. Clerks of Assembly to the Judges. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 19th August, 1835.

March 4, Toronto. Report of settlement by H. C. Young. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 25th August, 1835. Account of the expense of employing labourers follows.

1835.

March 23, Quebec. Further representations from Givins. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 10th August, 1835. (The representations are not dated, they were submitted to Aylmer on the date in the margin.)

March 31, Toronto. Hawke to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 1st June, 1835.

April 1, Toronto. Report of the Assembly on the case of Forsyth. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 26th June, 1835.

April 2, Toronto. Rowan to Hopkins. His letter has been referred to the Executive Council. Colborne can see no objection to the documents being sent to the committee. Page 32

April 8, Toronto. Report of committee that the documents asked for have not been received and the report must be made without them. 32

The report of the same date that Davidson has been wronged follows. 33

Enclosed. Memorial of James Davidson for remuneration for the land taken from him. 36

Certificate by McBride, J. P. of the correctness of Davidson's statements. 41

Official documents in the case of Davidson. 42 to 51

April 9, Toronto. Address of the Assembly to Colborne. Applying to him to look into the case of Davidson, so that justice might be done. 31

April 13, Toronto. Address of the Assembly. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen 25th June, 1835.

April 28, Toronto. Prior to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen 2nd July 1835.

May 11, Glengarry. Petition of Scotch Highlanders. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 27th June, 1835.

May 22, Toronto. S. P. Jarvis to Colborne. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 19th August, 1835.

May 23, Toronto. Memorial follows of same date.

Jameson to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 19th August, 1835.

May 30, Toronto. Minute of Executive Council. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 22nd June, 1835.

May 30, Toronto. Hawke to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 1st June, 1835.

May 30, Toronto. Minute of the Executive Council on the address of the Assembly on a petition of Davidson. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 13th June, 1835.

June 1, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 27). Calls attention to the miserable condition to which the soldiers have been reduced who commuted their pay. Their removal on arrival to suitable localities. The strong, healty, industrious and sober remained on their land, the maimed and infirm removed to Toronto as a place where they could exist on charity. Has ordered the removal of a number to Penetanguishene to be under the charge of an officer of that post. The children will probably be taken charge of by the farmers. Sends tables showing the extent of aid to the party sent to Penetanguishene and the assistance they received during the winter. Refers to his letters anticipating the state of affairs. Hopes the fact of their accepting commutation may not be held as giving them no longer any claim onthe country. 1

Enclosed. Return of commuted pensioners sent to Penetanguishene. 5

Hawke to Rowan. Remarks on the commuted pensioners sent to Penetanguishene. 6

The same to the same. Report of assistance given to commuted soldiers through the winter. 8

June 3, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 28). Owing to the health of Dr. Phillips he retired from the college and was appointed to take charge of a mission.

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Recommends that he be paid £100 a year from the funds of the college. Page 10

Enclosed. Phillips to Colborne. Gives a detailed statement of the expectations held out to him to induce him to come to Toronto and his disappointment. His transfer from the Royal Grammar School to the Upper Canada College. His loss of health which is being gradually restored by his removal to a healthy part of the country. 11

Medical certificate of the state of Dr. Phillip's health. 16

June 4, Toronto. Report of Council on the petition of Richard Daverne. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen 29th June, 1835.

June 4, Toronto. Report of Council on the petition of U. E. loyalists. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 27th June, 1835.

June 8. Toronto. Hawke to Rowan. Report of inspection of indigent settlers. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 25th August, 1835.

June 9, Quebec. Collector and Comptroller to Craig.

June 11, Quebec. Aylmer to Colborne. Both enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 22nd June, 1835.

June 13, Toronto. Report of the Surveyor General enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 20th June, 1835.

June 13, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 29). Sends copy of address from the Assembly respecting the complaint from James Davidson referred to a select committee. The name of Dickson from whom Davidson derives his claim was inscribed on lot 27 in 1796, but the claim lay dormant till the Welland Canal Company had decided to carry the canal through the lot when they applied for and received a grant of it on condition that another on the line of the canal should be assigned to Davidson. Sends for information copy of report of the Council on the case. 17

June 15, Toronto. Cameron to Colborne. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 19th August, 1835.

June 16, Toronto. Certificate by Cameron. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 20th June, 1835.

June 20, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 30). Sends copies of reports of the grant of 1,000 acres of land to Colonel Guy Johnson and how it was disposed of. 52

Report of the surveyor general that lots 10, 11 and 12 in the sixth concession and 11 and 13 in the seventh concession of Hawkesbury were claimed and allowed to Mary Campbell and Julia Johnson, co-heiresses of Guy Johnson. 53

Certificate by Cameron that a patent issued for the land mentioned in the immediately preceding paragraph. 54

June 22, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 31). Transmits address from the Assembly for statement of the claims of Upper Canada for a portion of the duties collected at Quebec. 55

Enclosed. Address of the Assembly for an annual statement from Quebec of the duties collected. 57

Aylmer to Colborne. Encloses return of duties collected from 1823. 58

Collector and Comptroller of Customs, Quebec, to Craig. Send return of duties collected from 1823. 59

Annual statement of duties collected from 1823. 60

June 22, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 32). Sends report from the Executive Council to show the precautions taken to verify the claims of U. E. loyalists and their children. The Council represents the inconvenience that would result from fixing a limit of time for free grants to the children of U. E. loyalists and Canadian militia. He himself is persuaded that all living in the province entitled to free grants should forward to the Inspector General their description and documents. Has desired the Surveyor General

1835. to send list of all U. E. loyalist claims lodged in his office and from these measures the extent of the liabilities may be easily ascertained. Page 61

Enclosed. Report of the Executive Council on the U. E. loyalists. Copy of Simcoe's proclamation of 1796 attached. 64

Proclamation by Gore. 72

Minute of Executive Council that no petition from the sons or daughters of U.E. loyalists be received without a certificate from the magistrates. 73

June 25, Toronto. Markland to Colborne. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 25th June, 1835.

June 25, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 33). Sends address of the Assembly on the subject of free grants of land to U. E. loyalists. Calls attention to report from Inspector General of Accounts in which the statements in the address are explained. 78

Enclosed. Address from the Assembly on U. E. loyalists grants as articles of traffic. 80

Markland to Colborne. Remarks on the address of the Assembly. 86

June 26, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 34). Sends report from the Assembly on the case of Forsyth. The proceedings connected with the case were fully explained in the dispatch of 11th January, 1833. Clark & Street, who purchased the property from Forsyth, obtained a verdict for trespass on the ground reserved in 1798, and the Assembly report that Forsyth has a just claim for compensation. In the Order in Council and the Attorney General's report the case is further explained. 91

Enclosed. Address from the Assembly praying Colborne to forward report on Forsyth's case. 99

Answer by Colborne that he will forward the report but cannot recommend the case of Forsyth to favourable consideration. 101

Report by the House of Assembly on the petition of Forsyth. 102

Report by Council on the petition of Forsyth. 109

Report of the Attorney General opposing the claim of Forsyth. 111

June 27, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 35). Sends petition from settlers in the Eastern district stating that they had been deprived of land granted to them as U. E. loyalists and praying for a further appropriation. The cause of taxing wild lands explained in a report by the Executive Council, the property of the petitioners had been sold for non-payment under the Act. 114

Enclosed. Petition of Scotch Highlanders, United Empire loyalists in the county of Glengarry. 115

Report of the Executive Council on the petition of the U. E. loyalists of Glengarry, stating that their lands were sold for non-payment of taxes. 119

June 29, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 36). Sends copy of report from the Executive Council respecting the memorial of Richard Daverne. The order for a grant to Daniel Daverne was countermanded by the commander of the forces and the Council have constantly rejected the applications of Richard Daverne, it being incumbent on the petitioner to show that at the time the grant was made to Daniel Daverne, it was unjustly set aside. 122

Enclosed. Report by Council on the case of Richard Daverne whose petition has always been rejected, the grant to the late Daniel Daverne having been countermanded. Recommended that Daverne apply on the subject to Cockburn, who is now Lieut. Governor of Honduras. 124

July 2, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 37). Reports that the application of people of colour for settlement at Wilberforce was at first received favourably, but apparently in consequence of representations from the London and Western districts the commissioners did not feel authorized to conclude the negotiations. There are about 20 families at Wilberforce; they have a school and are well conducted. Paul, their leader, is a Baptist minister, and bears a very good character. 128

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Enclosed. Prior to Rowan. Report of the commissioners of the Upper Canada Land Company respecting the settlement of Wilberforce, some of the arrivals being respectable but the greater number idle and dissolute and the respectable part expressed a strong desire to obtain land elsewhere. Under happier circumstances the commissioners might have sold them more land but their general bad conduct began to be felt as a serious obstacle to the sale of the adjacent lands. The commissioners refused to sell them more land and offered to take back the 800 acres at a liberal rate of payment for improvement. The settlement of Wilberforce is broken up, but will be formed elsewhere. Under the auspices of such men as Paul it may flourish and be attended with the happy effects alluded to in Nisbett's letter. Page 131

July 8, Quebec. The Bishop of Quebec to Colborne. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg 21st July, 1835.

July 10, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 38). Sends copies of Acts passed last session with a schedule and list of bills reserved. 134

Enclosed. Abstract of the Acts passed last session. 143

Observations of the Attorney General on bills which he is of opinion should be reserved. 165

July 21, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg. Introduces Dr. Mountain, Archdeacon of Quebec. The Bishop's desire to obtain a Suffragan Bishop and his preference for Dr. Mountain. 169

Enclosed. The Bishop of Quebec to Colborne. Applies for a letter of introduction to the Colonial office in favour of Dr. Mountain. 172

July 28, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 39). In reference to the request for information as to the granting of 58,515 acres of land in 1834, sends the return from the commissioner of Crown lands and an explanatory statement from the Surveyor General of the description of settlers to whom the patents were issued. 173

Enclosed. Peter Robinson to Rowan. Sends explanatory statement respecting certain lands granted in 1834. 175

Return of Crown lands granted in 1834. 176

Statement in detail, touching 58,515 acres of land. 177

July 30, Toronto. Memorial from the Judges. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 19th August, 1835.

July 30. Unsigned to Colborne. The case of Davidson reviewed, the justice of his claim acknowledged and the course of the Executive Council condemned. 19

July 30. Unsigned to the same. Remarks on the part Strachan took in the case of Davidson in opposing the wishes of the Assembly, it being supposed that he had given up politics and only retained his seat in the Council as an honorary distinction. Efforts of Ripon to induce Strachan to confine himself to his ecclesiastical functions. Amongst the changes that may be rendered necessary by the position of affairs in the Canadas may be the revision of the Executive Council in each province and in such case it is unlikely that Strachan would again be called to the discharge of this duty. The principles maintained by Ripon and his successors are opposed to placing ecclesiastical dignitaries in political offices. By a voluntary retirement Strachan would relieve the King from the pain of a measure which would appear to derogate from the merits of a gentleman distinguished by a long course of zealous services. 28

August 1, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 40). Sends copies of the Acts passed at last session. 178

August 3, Toronto. The same to Hay (private). Has just received a book containing the report and appendix from the select committee on grievances. Should the documents require an explanation or remarks he will write when he has had time to examine them. 179

1835, August 10, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 41). In reference to the memorial of Givins for lodging money transmits copies of correspondence respecting the claim of Givins. Page 180

Enclosed. Colborne to Aylmer. Transmits copy of dispatch. When the salaries were fixed, Givins was to have £400 a year. Recommends that the commissary general be instructed to pay at that rate. 182

Colborne to Aylmer. Sends statement from Givins in which he shows that he was deprived of his lodging money on the supposition that he had been promoted at the suggestion of the Secretary of State, with a salary of £400 per annum. 183

Givins to Colborne. Explains his position respecting salary. 184

Aylmer to the same. Sends statement showing that Givins is not entitled to any allowance additional to his present salary. 186

Further representation submitted to Aylmer from the chief superintendent of the Indian department relative to his salary. 188

August 15, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg, (No. 42.) Has appointed William Hepburn, permanent clerk to the superintendent of the Indian department. Recommends that his salary be fixed at £150 per annum. 193

August 19, Toronto. The same to the same (No. 43.) His object in suggesting the sale of the reserve at Toronto was to show that the advantages to be derived from the project were the erection of convenient barracks without expense to the Ordnance, reducing the outlay for repairs, enlarging Toronto by an extension westward and the employment of emigrants. To provide means for accomplishing the objects in which the Ordnance is most interested, the other improvements must be immediately undertaken and as the reserve becomes a desirable place of residence the funds for barracks and defence will be supplied. How he proposes that the work should be carried out. Is persuaded that the sale of lots will ensure the works being carried on gradually. The completion of the works will depend on the rate at which the value of land shall increase to the westward of Toronto, but the interests of the Ordnance and of the King's service cannot but be promoted by the scheme proposed. 197

Enclosed. Abstract of lands sold on the military reserve at Toronto. 203

Total supposed value of land east of the garrison. 204

Plan of military reserve at Toronto. 205

August 19, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 44.) Transmits with reluctance memorials from the Chief Justice, the Attorney General, the Secretary and Registrar and other officers of Government whose salaries had been discontinued or reduced after the decided opinion of the Colonial Secretary in reply to dispatches of the 20th March and 23rd May, 1833, knowing, too, that government had been relieved from responsibility for the support of civil Government and Courts in all instances in which the revenue of 14 George 3 applicable to these charges had been ceded, but it is due to the Judges and Attorney General to send their statements of their inadequate remuneration. The salaries in lieu of fees fixed for the Attorney General and Solicitor General at £1,200 and £600 per annum had been reduced to 750 and 375. Undoubtedly there is a strong argument that if the deficiences were made up by the Imperial Government the allowances provided for by the legislature would be gradually transferred to the Crown funds. Under the special circumstances, however, submits the cases for favourable consideration. 206

Enclosed. Memorial from the judges for payment of salaries and arrears due them. 215

Memorial from the Judges, calls attention to the non payment of travelling expenses to the Judges, of the contingent accounts of the clerks of the assizes, and of the allowance to the sheriff of the home district. Argument on each of these points in regard to payment. 220

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Jarvis to ————. Respecting the non payment of his salary as sheriff of the Home district in Upper Canada. Page 229

Clerks of Assizes to the Judges. Apply for the arrears due to them. 231

Jameson to Ryan. Respecting reduction in the salaries of the law officers of the Crown by the House of Assembly. 235

Cameron, Secretary and Registrar, to Colborne. Calls attention to the neglect of the Assembly to provide for the salaries and contingencies of the officers or Government for the current year. 240

S. P. Jarvis to the same. Reminds him of former application. The failure of the Assembly to provide salaries has left him no alternative but to submit to total loss of income or to solicit favourable consideration again. Has prepared a second memorial to the colonial secretary which he asks to be forwarded. 242

The memorial from S. P. Jarvis to Aberdeen. Respecting the failure of the Assembly to provide for his salary. 244

S. P. Jarvis to Stanley. Urges on His Majesty's Government his claim to favourable consideration respecting the amount due him. 251

The same to Colborne. Considers that he should be placed on a more favourable footing in the registry office than he is at present. 257

Message of Colborne to the Assembly calling attention to the failure to make provision for the administration of justice. 258

Spring Rice to Colborne. Although Jarvis was paid fees on land, undertaken by the Crown, yet he cannot be paid to augment the vote of the Assembly. 259

Emigration report for 1834. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 25th August, 1835.

August 21, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 45). Transmits petition forwarded by Donald Cameron. The papers annexed having been taken into consideration by the Council, the report of that body is forwarded ; the Council is of opinion that neither Mr. Cameron nor the persons settled by him has or have any claims which have not been inquired into. 260

Enclosed. Petition from Lancaster, praying that justice may be done to Donald Cameron and his settlers and protection granted from the unjust proceedings of the Executive Council. 265

Petition from Thorah to the same effect. 269

Certificate in favour of Donald Cameron. 273

Certificate from the settlers at Thorah in favour of Cameron. 275

Cameron to Rowan. Asks that papers handed to him may be laid before Colborne. 276

Minute of Executive Council. That copy of order of 26th November, 1830, be transmitted to His Majesty's government with petitions relative to Cameron. 277

Minutes of Executive Council of 1830, as mentioned in immediately preceding minute. 278

August 23, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 46). Sends statement of the casual and territorial revenue with explanations of certain of the items of expenditure. Are the grants to churches to be continued? The commissioner of Crown lands estimates the revenue from the sale of Crown lands at £9,000 per annum, the total revenue, £30,000, and the permanent charges, £19,000. 293

Enclosed. General return of receipts and expenditure from funds arising from the sale of Crown lands to the Canada Company. 297 to 306.

August 24, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 47). Forwards return of the receipts and payments of the clergy fund, with remarks. 307

Enclosed. Rowan to the Receiver General. The missionaries of the society for the propagation of the gospel receiving £100 a year are to be

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paid from the rents of leased clergy reserves and the interest on sums remitted to England, and the balance of the reduced salaries of those paid above £100 is to be borne by the territorial revenue. How the revenues will meet these charges. The list from the Bishop of Quebec shows the amount to be paid annually and the balance required to complete their salaries to the end of the year. Has sanctioned the payment of the salaries from the 1st of January instead of the 1st of April, subject to any alteration the Colonial Secretary may make, and on condition that the society is to pay the first quarter's salaries. How the pensions to retired ministers and widows should be paid. Page 311

Return of the receipts and payments of the clergy fund from 1st January to the 30th June, 1835. 314

August 25. Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg. (No. 48.) Sends reports relative to the arrangements for the employment of emigrants and the disposal of those who have been sent by societies or by the agents of Lord Egremont. Remarks on the financial statement. The falling off of the emigration of people with capital and its causes. The expenditure for maimed and destitute soldiers who commuted will be charged in the emigration account, until instructions are received. 317

Enclosed. Memorandum on the expenditure for emigration with remarks on the cause of the expenditure. 321

Emigration report for 1834. 323

Remarks on the expenditure for emigration to 30th June, 1835. 331

Report to Hawke from H. C. Young, Sunnidale. The road being opened to Nottawasaga, he has sent the emigrants to their lots. Cannot yet tell how many rods had been earthed and brushed on the Sunnidale road; will be obliged to employ a trustworthy person to do it. Had been obliged to hire a person to superintend the work. It should be surveyed as soon as convenient for a heavy fall of snow would delay it till spring. Christian Bornes, one of the foreign emigrants, strayed in the wood and has not been found. The difficulty he has in managing the foreign emigrants. 334

Account current of Hawke, emigration agent, with H. C. Young. 337

Report of the settlement by H. C. Young of indigent settlers at Nottawasaga. 338

Account of the expense of employing the emigrants. 343

Hawke to Rowan. Report on the condition of indigent emigrants settled at Nottawasaga. 346

September 2. Unsigned to Colborne. Has received copies of the Acts passed last session and of the reserved bills. Is anxious to come to a prompt decision on the reserved bills, but accidental circumstances have delayed the completion of the necessary forms in the present instance. The necessity for furnishing all the information possible respecting the subject of bills which are reserved so that the Colonial Secretary may be enabled to advise what decision should be come to, but neither he (Colborne) nor the Attorney General had done so. Remarks on bills reserved. The conclusion to recommend sanctioning the bill affecting the family of DesGardins (*sic*) for confirming British subjects in the lands derived through aliens. 135

September 4, Toronto. Memorandum on the expenditure for emigration, with remarks. 321

October 8, Unsigned to Colborne. His letter of 26th June only received on the 10th of October. Regret at the delay in forwarding the address for 12 weeks after it was communicated. Has laid the address before the King and was instructed to state that the Assembly is the guardian of the public revenues in the province and when it recommended compensation to any one from injury caused by the local government, the ministers of the Crown, could not advise His Majesty to withhold compensation, except in an extreme case. The Assembly is to be informed that out of deference to its judg-

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ment, although in opposition to the opinion of the law officers of the Crown His Majesty has ordered full compensation to be made to Forsyth. How the amount should be determined. His Majesty hopes that the Assembly will not prejudge the question as to the right of the Crown to the land of which Forsyth was dispossessed. According to decisions the land was not Forsyth's, but was vested in the Crown for public uses. The evils that would be caused by the abandoment of that claim. Agrees with Murray respecting the course followed by Maitland in this case as being improper.
Page 93

October 31. Unsigned to Colborne. Dispatch of 19th August received, but had previously heard from the Chief Justice. Sends explanation that according to the rules of the office he could not answer any one except through the Lieut. Governor (Colborne). The object of the dispatch and application is to obtain the amount of the salaries reduced by the Assembly. So far as he can see the claims are reasonable. The question arises how can this admission be reconciled with the refusal or delay to meet the demands of the claimants. Believes that the period has fully come when the question of finance in the provinces must undergo revision and settlement by the Executive government in concert with the two Houses of the local legislature. To accomplish this will be among the principal objects of the meeting of the general assembly by the end of January next for which His Majesty's commands have been sent to him (Colborne). Cannot take up detached parts of the question, but when the question comes to be settled, it will be found that the interests of the public officers, whose memorials have been forwarded have not been neglected. 210

November 30. Unsigned to the same. Has received dispatch with account of the clergy fund. Summarises the dispatch. Approves of the intention to repay the amount due the Receiver general from the sums to be received from defaulters, trusts that the augmented sales will relieve the casual and territorial revenue from the charge for the salaries of missionaries. 309

November 30, Unsigned to the same. Has received and laid at the foot of the Throne the petitions from Thorah and from Lancaster in favour of Donald Cameron, the object being to ask protection for Cameron and his settlers against the proceedings of the Executive Council. In 1831, acting on the report of the Executive Council, Ripon declined to take steps with reference to the case. The memorialists, although they impugn in general terms the justice of the Executive Council, do not refute the allegations on which the decision is founded. Cannot advise His Majesty to interfere. Cannot understand the reason for the delay of the Council in dealing with the case, and desires to have an explanation. 262

November 30 Unsigned to the same. Has received dispatch respecting emigrants. Is gratified that all have found employment but the commuted pensioners, respecting whom instructions were already sent. Has written to Gosford who, no doubt, will use every exertion to mitigate the inconvenience of quarantine. In reference to shipwrecks the Treasury is ready to apply for the means of erecting lighthouses on the islands of Scatterie and St. Paul, provided the colonies which are benefited will maintain them. Encloses copy of dispatch to Governors respecting the proposal of the Treasury. 319

December 31. Unsigned to Head. Cannot confirm the appointment of Hepburn whilst the investigation of the expenditure on account of Indians is in progress. Hepburn to be informed of the regret that is felt that his services cannot be made use of. 195

No date. Unsigned to Colborne. Has referred proposals of the 18th August to the Ordnance, who have not had it in their power to afford information for his guidance, and must again refer the subject to himself (Colborne). In transmitting estimates on which the Board of Ordnance may have to act, he is

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to submit them before sending to the officer commanding the Royal Engineers. Page 201

March 1. Unsigned to Head. Had referred the case of Richard Daverne to Cockburn, and now sends his report. Daverne is to be informed that the case is not to be re-opened. 126

Lt.-Gov. Sir J. Colborné, 1835.

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1831.
October 17, Hamilton. Rules and regulations to be observed by gaols in the Gore district. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg 8th September, 1835.

1823.
September 13, York. Judge Macaulay to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg 22nd September, 1835.

1834.
August 5, Gore district. Presentment of the Grand Jury. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg 8th September, 1835.

1835.
January 28, Toronto. Rowan to Inspector General.

January 31, Toronto. The same to the same.

February 26, Toronto. The same to Receiver General.

February 27, Toronto. The same to Bishop McDonell.

February 27, Toronto. The same to Archdeacon of York.

February 27, Toronto. The same to Surveyor General.

February 28, Toronto. The same to Receiver General.

March 11, Toronto. The same to Mackenzie.

March 18, Toronto. The same to Secretary and Registrar.

March 30, Toronto. The same to Receiver General.

April 2, Toronto. The same to Mackenzie.

April 11, Port Talbot. Talbot to Rowan. This and the eleven preceding enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 22nd September, 1835.

April 14, Toronto. Proceedings of the House of Assembly. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg 12th September, 1835.

April 15, Toronto. Proceedings of the Assembly. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg 16th September, 1835.

July 2, Toronto. Minute of Council on Mackenzie's petition. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg 10th September, 1835.

July 21, Toronto. Certificate by Hurd.

July 24. Certificate by Cameron.

July 30, London. Certificate by Harris. This and two preceding enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 11th September, 1835. (The account for arrears, undated, follows).

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1835.

August 11, Glengarry. Memorial of Mackenzie. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 10th September, 1835.

August 17, Gore district. Extract from the charge by Judge Macaulay to the Grand Jury for the Gore District.

August 28, Gore district. Three presentments of the Grand Jury of the same date.

August 29, Toronto. Judge Macaulay to Rowan. This and the two preceding enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 8th September, 1835.

September 3, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 49). Forwards petition from Daniel Arnot for leave to purchase a clergy reserve occupied by him on lease which the commissioner of Crown lands has recommended not to be sold. The report of the Executive Council, which is sent, will explain the case. Page 3

Enclosed. Petition of Daniel Arnot. States his sufferings by shipwreck &c., and prays for leave to purchase lot 31 in the first concession of Clark. 5

Report of the Executive Council on Arnot's petition. Even if the lot he petitioned for was thrown open for sale, the price would be beyond his reach. Arnot was mistaken as to the effect of having his name recorded. 8

September 3, London. Accounts by Harris of taxes due on lands in Windham. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 11th September, 1835.

September 4, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg. In reference to John Sloane, sends copy of letter from Lt. Col. Wright, commanding Royal Engineers at Kingston. 11

Enclosed. Wright to Rowan. John Sloane is residing at Kingston as clerk of works, ever since his first arrival in 1832. 12

September 4, Toronto. Rowan to LeBreton. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 7th September, 1835.

September 5, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 50). Transmits documents from Peter Robinson which give a satisfactory explanation of his alleged negligence respecting the balances which were supposed to have remained in his hands. The dispatch of 16th August, 1834, only required return of receipts and expenditure for 1830, 1831 and 1832. 13

Enclosed. Peter Robinson to Rowan. The method of keeping the accounts having the appearance of large balances being kept in the hands of the Surveyor General of Woods, he has changed the system to show the true state of affairs, as regards the balances. To explain the subject, sends statement of dues collected by Shirreff at Bytown in 1830, 1831 and 1832. The amount for 1833 has been secured by bond. The other dues are trifling, and he had delayed in hope of Shirreff obtaining payment and remitting but as no specific period could be named, he will make up the accounts for 1833 and 1834 immediately. 15

Statement showing the period of payment of dues on Crown timber cut in 1830, 1831 and 1832. 16

September 7, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 51). The injury alleged by LeBreton to have been caused to him by the timber channel in the Ottawa river is not connected with the Rideau navigation and the claim cannot be submitted to arbitration under the Rideau Canal Act. Has referred to the office of engineers at Bytown for information. 18

Enclosed. Rowan to LeBreton. Colborne refers him to the answer of Ripon that the decision of his claim rests with the courts of law. With respect to the permanent injury alleged to have been sustained Colborne is instructed to have an investigation made. 20

September 8, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 52). Reports the death of McCarthy the day before his release, after a dispute with the gaoler. Sends reports of the Grand Jury containing an account of the death and of the state of the gaol at Hamilton. Sends also copy of letter from Justice Macaulay in which the case of McCarthy is adverted to and the state of the gaols in

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the province. All the gaols are regularly visited by the Sheriff and the Grand Juries. They are found to be too small, and he hopes that an additional tax will be imposed to enlarge them. Page 22

Enclosed.. Presentment of the Grand Jury for the Gore district, on the McCarthy case and the state of the prisons. 33

Second presentment on the death of McCarthy. 36

Presentment of the Grand Jury on the state of the gaol. 38

Presentment of the Grand Jury, that the prisoners were well, but inconveniently crowded owing to the small size of the prisons. 40

Judge Macaulay to Rowan. Has sent presentments of the Grand Jury for 1835, and one for 1834. The nature of these presentments. Had visited the prison which he found greatly crowded. The building is new and well situated, but too small and not very secure. No classification is possible, and the mixture of prisoners is most highly objectionable. By the removal of certain convicts to the provincial Penitentiary, the prison will be relieved for the time, but will no doubt be overcrowded before another court is held. Is convinced that most of the gaols in the province are felt to be too small and that the enlargement of the present or the erection of new edifices is indispensable. It would be desirable that the Legislature should provide the plans and the regulations so that a unity of system might prevail. 43

Extract from the charge delivered to the Grand Jury on 17th August, 1835. 47

Rules and Regulations to be observed in the gaols of the Gore district. 62

September 10, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg. (No. 53). Sends memorial from McKenzie a respectable settler in Glengarry. He solicits a grant of land for bringing out settlers and the late General Hunter had, he says, promised him 1,300 acres, which he now applies for. The Council do not feel at liberty to attend to the claim without instructions. 75

Enclosed. Memorial from Mackenzie for a grant of land promised him by General Hunter. 82

Minute of Council on the petition of Mackenzie. 83

September 10, Toronto. Fitzgibbon to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 11th September, 1835.

September 11, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg, (No. 54). Sends documents relating to a grant of 1,200 acres to Littlehales in 1796. A portion of the land may be sold next year unless an arrangement is made for paying the arrears of assessment. 84

Certificate by Hurd of the grant of 1,200 acres to Littlehales. 86

Certificate by Cameron that patent was completed on 2nd July, 1796, and issued for 1,200 acres to Colonel Shank on 26th January, 1799. 87

Certificate by Harris that the land in Windham, mentioned in Rowan's letter will be returned for sale in October if arrears are not paid. The tax was formerly paid by James Fitzgibbon. 88

Account of arrears for 12 years. 89

Fitzgibbon to Rowan. Corrects a mistatement of taxes due on lands in Windham. 90

Account by Harris of taxes due on lands in Windham. 92

September 12, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 55). Has received dispatch and in a few days shall be able to enter into the subjects to which it refers. Sends report of the select committee on grievances. The notes by the clerk of Assembly show how it was introduced and the subsequent proceedings. 93

Enclosed. Proceedings of the House of Assembly respecting grievances, with notes by the clerk of the manner in which the report was introduced and passed. 95

September 16, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 56). Has received dispatches. Defends himself at some length against the charge of not sending full information on the state of the province. Many of the omissions complained of related to

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questions that had long been familiar to him and which he did not consider as new, requiring special notice. Page 98

Enclosed. Memorandum showing the purport of each of the six reports on grievances, previous to the seventh and principal report. 130

Motion of Mackenzie to have the motion expelling him expunged from the journals of the Assembly. 133

Second motion by Mackenzie respecting the York elections. 135

Proceedings of the Assembly on the address to the King. 137

September 16, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg. (Separate). With reference to the observations on the Legislative Council, submits for consideration the names of persons who should be recommended for the Council. Robert Baldwin, if appointed, would probably not accept whilst his father remained excluded. The characters of Dr. Baldwin and his son Robert; recommend that their names be laid before the King for appointment to the Legislative Council and that Isaac Fraser be also recommended. If sanctioned prays that the notification of the appointments be made as soon as possible. 174

September 18. Toronto. The same to the same. (No. 57). Transmits petition from the Wesleyan Methodists for pecuniary help and endowment for a system of education. Recommends the prayer of the petition. 178

Enclosed. Petition from the Wesleyan Methodists for pecuniary aid to the seminary they are preparing at Cobourg, to be called the Upper Canada Academy. The plan on which it is to be conducted. 182

Form of charter for Cobourg seminary. 187

September 22, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg. (No. 58). Sends remarks on such parts of the seventh report on grievances as require explanation. Has taken no notice of the remarks on salaries, the last Blue Book containing an accurate account of these. Various questions mentioned have been fully discussed in dispatches of 15th and 20th May. The concluding observations are applicable to the constitutions of all the American colonies and need no farther remark. 196

Enclosed. Notes on the seventh report of the select committee on grievances. 198 to 222

Rowan to Inspector General. To communicate with the Receiver General and the Commissioner of Crown lands on the subject of the statements required by the Assembly. 223

The same to the same. Asks him to examine the documents sent to be presented to the House and to call attention of the heads of departments to any documents that appear to be incomplete. 224

The same to Receiver General. If returns are asked for that have been already sent, these are not to be again supplied but the Lieut.-Governor is to be informed in what years these were furnished. 225

The same to Bishop McDonell. Transmits copy of address and asks him to furnish the information that will enable the Lieut.-Governor to comply with the wishes of the Assembly. 226

The same to the Arcdeacon of York. A letter similar to that immediately preceding. 227

A similar letter to the Surveyor General. 228

Rowan to Receiver General. The Lieut. Governor will sanction his sending any documents to the Assembly that may convey the information required, but he is to bear in mind the necessity of preserving original documents. 229

The same to Mackenzie. The Lieut. Governor has in every instance complied with the address of the Assembly respecting public accounts and he is probably aware that the Inspector General has been directed to furnish all information. The documents applied for have been directed to be prepared. The Receiver General has sent duplicates of warrants and accounts, but other departments require more time. 231

1835. Rowan to Secretary and Registrar. The Lieut. Governor informs him that if the office copy of the Blue Book is wanted by the Assembly it may be sent but must be returned. Page 233

The same to Receiver General. The committee requiring explanations are to receive such information as may be sufficient. The committee having complained that they did not receive all the information required, the Receiver General is to report why he did not furnish all the information applied for. 234

The same to Mackenzie. Transmits to the committee on grievances documents relating to payments made to the clergy of various churches and an explanatory note from the Inspector General respecting an omission in the Blue Book of £550 paid to the British Wesleyan Methodists. 235

Judge Macaulay to Rowan. Reports the case of the rioters now imprisoned on whose behalf a memorial has been presented by James Gray and others. 236

Talbot to the same. Cannot send any return of settlers as until the performance of the settlement duties he does not consider the settlement final. Has received no fees or perquisites from settlers so can make no return of that kind. Has sold no land to settlers. Has nothing to do with preparing or procuring deeds so knows nothing of the charge of obtaining them How settlers are treated in respect to certificate for settlement duties. On the sales of school and college lands he has received money which has been handed to the proper officers. 245

September 28, Toronto. Colborne to Hay. Has sent by his son a dispatch to be delivered at Downing Street. 247

October 28. Unsigned to Colborne. In respect to the conduct of the correspondence assures him (Colborne) of the respect he entertains for him and regrets if any expressions should lead to a contrary conclusion. Summary of the proceedings of the House of Assembly and of his dispatches previous to that from the Colonial Office of 2nd July. Except with regard to the clergy reserve bill, the questions respecting the composition of the Council and its rejection of the bills sent up by the Assembly he (Glenelg?) was without explanation or remark on any one of the important occurrences of the session of 1835. Discusses the justification by Colborne that his private letters to Hay supplied all the necessary information and calls attention to the embarrassing position such a method of business places the Secretary of State in. 140

October 28. Unsigned to the same. The address from the Assembly has been received and laid before the King and has engaged his serious attention. Has also laid before the King the report on grievances with remarks. A considerable time must elapse before the King's answer can be received. He is instructed to direct that steps be taken to have the Assembly called together by the end of January to hear His Majesty's communications in relation to the subjects mentioned. He is to lay this dispatch before the House. The communications will prove conclusively that the King's fixed purpose is to redress every real grievance affecting any of His Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada. 168

October 28. Unsigned to the same (private and confidential). The concern the writer (Glenelg?) feels at the nature of the correspondence and his knowledge of Colborne's high qualities. 171

November 18. Unsigned to the same. Has received dispatch respecting the death of McCarthy. He is to call on Dr. Thomas to reconcile the statements he made respecting McCarthy's state of health. Censures the long delay between the death of McCarthy and the report of the grand jury, the delay making the report useless. Is bound to assume that a strict investigation took place at the time of the death and regrets that he (Colborne) did not furnish the fullest information. He is to lose no time in supplying

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this deficiency. Regret is felt at the insufficient state of the prisons and the want of classification; overcrowding and idleness have led to attempts to escape, some of which have been successful. The defects of prison arrangements pointed out. Page 24

December 1. Unsigned to Colborne. Summarises the claims in the petition of Mackenzie sent on the 10th of September, to which he decides he cannot agree for reasons given. 77

December 2. Unsigned to the same. Sir Francis Bond Head has been appointed Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada. 173

1836.

March 23. Unsigned to Head. The King's satisfaction at the expression of the attachment of the Wesleyan Methodists to his person and government. As to pecuniary aid to the seminary at Cobourg, means cannot be afforded to grant it. Sends copy of the letter to Ryerson on the subject. 180

Lt. Governor Sir J. Colborne, 1835.

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February 20, Toronto. Lockhart to Rowan.

July 24, Toronto. Report of the Attorney General. Both enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 2nd December, 1835.

August 25, Toronto. Foster to Respective officers. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 20th November, 1835.

September 12, Toronto. Brydone to Rowan.

September 14, Toronto. Rowan to Commissioner of Crown lands.

October 1, Toronto. The same to the same. This and the two preceding enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 3rd October, 1835.

October 3, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg, (No. 59). Forwards copies of correspondence with Brydone, agent of the Earl of Egremont, employed to superintend the conveyance of emigrants from Surrey. Brydone was authorised to purchase a tract of land on which to place emigrants from Surrey and to employ them till they could provide for themselves. Recommends for favourable consideration the proposal to purchase 20,000 acres by private contract. Page 249

Enclosed. Brydone to Rowan. Has surveyed land to the north of the Canada Company's on Lake Huron, and also land near Balsam Lake; prefers land to the north of Goderich, and proposes to purchase 60,000 acres; applies for additional land to make altogether 100,000 acres, the latter to be reserved for not less than three, nor more than five years. Points out the difficulties in the way of the settlement. Under the circumstances the price of the land should not exceed one dollar an acre, that such portion as consists chiefly of hemlock and ground hemlock shall be only half a dollar and that swamps shall not be charged for, that one fourth of the purchase money should be applied to building roads and bridges, the remainder to be paid either in twelve months or by instalments at the option of the committee. Engages to relinquish all claim to any part of the reserves remaining unsettled on the expiry of the specified term. As it is expedient before he leaves that a mill dam should be constructed, asks for early consideration. 251

Rowan to Commissioner of Crown lands. Returns Brydone's proposals for the purchase of a tract of land to the westward of the Canada Company's Huron block. The Lieut. Governor sees no objection to Brydone

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purchasing in that quarter, but cannot sanction any deviation from the rules without instructions or recommend the alienation of more than one township at a time. Page 255

Rowan to Commissioner of Crown lands. The Lieut. Governor directs him to inform Brydone that he must apply to the Colonial Secretary for the lands and that he is to be informed of the terms the Lieut. Governor will recommend. 257

October 25, Burford. Duncombe to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 4th November, 1835.

October 26, Toronto. Strachan to Colborne. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 3rd November, 1835.

November 3, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 60). Has communicated to Strachan the contents of private dispatch. From his reply he intends to retire from the Executive Council in January. The zeal and activity of Strachan. Requests that the warrant to enable Dunn to take his seat in the Executive Council may be sent as soon as possible. 260

Enclosed. Strachan to Colborne. Thanks for the communication of dispatch respecting himself. Explains his position with respect to the Council and asks to be relieved after the first of January next. 264

November 4, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 61). Transmits report of Duncombe appointed by the Assembly to obtain information respecting lunatic asylums, schools, and other public matters of interest to the province. 269

Enclosed. Duncombe to Rowan. Is anxious to obtain reports on education and other documents as they materially assist him in obtaining information. 270

November 6, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 62). The people of Canada are sensible of the protection the examination of provincial Acts secures to them, but they expect that no unnecessary delay will occur in regard to reserved bills. The two bank bills are now in operation and the parties concerned are satisfied at their having been promptly considered. Remarks on two reserved bills to which the Lieut. Governor could not assent on account of peremptory orders to the contrary. It is a question in the Desjardins bill whether the Crown should forego its rights in favour of the Desjardins family in consequence of their relationship to the late Peter Desjardins, projector of the Desjardins canal, or should be allowed to seek relief by application for the Royal bounty. Other remarks on reserved bills. 271

November 9, Toronto. The same to the same. (No. 63.) In respect to the charge of sending scanty reports of the proceedings of the Assembly, trusts that the contents of his dispatch of the 16th September will remove some erroneous impressions. There can be no doubt that the appointment of a disaffected person like Mackenzie to be chairman of a select committee on grievances must create distrust and surprise as well as that through his influence 2,000 copies of a very disgraceful report should have been issued. The publication of the report has not created any bad impression in the province and little importance is attached to it or to the documents promulgated with it. If anything discreditable to government is found among the papers, the Assembly is competent to pursue the inquiry. Has nothing additional to report respecting the province; believes it never was more tranquil, but the season of clamour will again return when the Legislature convenes, nor should the democratic influence be disregarded, but a respectable class of settlers is obtaining a beneficial influence to counteract the effect of factions. 279

November 10, Toronto. Bonnycastle to Colborne. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 23rd November, 1835.

November 11, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg. (No. 64.) Transmits return asked for in dispatch of 24th July. 283

Enclosed. Return of the titles of bills from 1832 to 1834.

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Passed by the Assembly and rejected by the Council. Page 284
Amended by the Council and not passed by the Assembly. 293
Passed by the Legislature and approved of by His Majesty. 295

November 12, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg. (No. 65.) Transmits returns asked for in dispatch of 31st July. 298

Enclosed. Return of pensions and retired allowances granted between 20th November, 1834 and 17th April, 1835. 299

Persons appointed during the same period. 300

November 16, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg. (No. 66.) In forwarding the application of St. Andrew's Church, he did so in the usual manner and on account of the advantages given recommended that the prayer of the petition be assented to. If assented to the sum of £600 might be granted to memorialists from the territorial revenue, the only fund from which the sum could consistently be taken. 301

November 17, Toronto. The same to the same. (No. 67.) In reference to the claim of Henry Morton has directed inquiries to be made. 304

November 20, Toronto. The same to the same. (No. 68.) Transmits memorials from the inhabitants of Niagara and the Western district against the removal of troops. Transmits also a communication to the Respective officers concerning the withdrawal of troops from Niagara and Amherstburgh and the disposal of the barracks. Has made arrangements to issue presents to the Indians at Manitoulin Island. 306

Enclosed. Memorial of the inhabitants of Niagara against the removal of troops from Niagara. 311

Memorial of the magistrates and others of the Western district. 314

Foster to Respective Officers. The date of the removal of the troops stationed at Niagara and Amherstburgh will depend on the importance the commander of the forces places on these posts. 316

November 21, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 69). The settlement made up to the 17th October, about certain of the United Empire loyalists claims by which the most embarrassing questions brought by the Assembly are disposed of and all claims not then settled will remain for the decision of His Majesty's Government, no tickets having been issued since the Colonial Secretary's instructions of 18th February. 318

Enclosed. Message to the Executive Council to take into consideration the question of United Empire and militia rights. Urges that his proposals be adopted. 324

Minute of Council, recommend that as suggested by the Lieut. Governor deeds issue in names of the original grantees for United Empire loyalist lands. 326

November 23, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 70). The proposal to erect an observatory received; the establishment of such an observatory would confer the greatest honour on the country. The advantages of Toronto for such an observatory. Sends documents respecting these. 328

Enclosed. The memorandum on the advantages of the establishment of an observatory at the capital of Upper Canada. 330

Bonnycastle to Colborne. After examination and consideration recommends Toronto as the site of the proposed observatory. Considers the island in front of the city as the proper situation for the observatory. 333

November 24, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 71). As requested has sent duplicate of his dispatch transmitting documents from James Gordon and has directed the deputy postmaster general to be informed that the original had not reached the Colonial department. 338

November 28, Toronto. Rowan to Attorney General. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 2nd December, 1835.

November 30, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 72). Remarks on the dispatch respecting the continuance of the office of Auditor of Land Patents. Discusses the ex-

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pediency of continuing the office. Its uses. The Crown lawyers recommend its continuance. No disadvantage could arise from the delay, except to the individual petitioning for remuneration. In reference to His Lordship's remark that he could not continue a useless office for private interests he (Colborne) had not recommended the continuance of the office of Auditor of Land Patents whether it was necessary or not. Page 339

Enclosed. Cameron to Rowan. The inconvenience caused by having the indexes in another building from the books. The dangers from fire. What precautions should be taken. 343

November 30, Toronto. Attorney General to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 2nd December, 1835.

December 1, Toronto. Markland to Rowan. Had examined the indices in the Registrar's office, and found them complete with more information than would be expected from a mere index. Sends a specimen sheet. It would be inconvenient to have them in a separate building, although they might be removed at night till better arrangements could be made. 345

Enclosed. Specimen page of the index. 347

December 2, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (separate). Calls attention to the nature of the correspondence, and the occasions on which he has shown the dispatches to be incorrect. His willingness to give an account of the state of the province if the Secretary of State wishes it. The pecuniary danger he incurred in several of his proposals. 410

December 2, Toronto. The same to the same (No. 73). Defends himself at some length against the charges in respect to his course as Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. 349

Enclosed. Statement of facts relating to the claim of William Forsyth, in respect to his alleged losses at Niagara. 377

Report of the Attorney General on the attempt of Clark and others to obtain possession of the Crown reserves at Niagara Falls after the claim of the late proprietor of the adjoining land had been defeated in more than one trial. The Attorney General enters into the whole history of the case. 393

Rowan to Attorney General. Has been directed to ascertain the reason for the detention of the Lieut. Governor's dispatch of 26th June last. 405

Attorney General to Rowan. Cannot yet discover how the report on the claim of Clark and Street was not delivered. The growing pressure of business in the Attorney General's office and the threatened reduction of the staff. 406

December 3, Quebec. Goldie to————. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 18th December, 1835.

Lockhart to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 23rd December, 1835.

December 10, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 74). James Reilly, formerly residing in Wolford, next to Kitley was seen in the town of Hamilton in July or August last. 426

Enclosed. Danby to Rowan. Reports his search for Reilly; he had lived at Wolford and was believed to be now in Toronto. It is reported that he was seen in Hamilton in July. 427

Affidavit of Charles Dickenson of his having seen and conversed with Reilly in Hamilton in July last. 429

December 18, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 75). Transmits documents showing that Henry Morton is entitled to a share of £16. 5s. awarded to non-commissioned officers and men in consequence of the evacuation of Drummond Island. 430

Enclosed. Goldie to————. Transmits copies of letters, &c., relating to the claims of non-commissioned officers and men in consequence of the cession of Drummond Island. 431

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Claim. Page 433
Abstract of Claims. 434

December 23. Unsigned to Head. Is happy to learn that Strachan is to resign when his successor shall be appointed. Dunn's claim to be appointed a member of the Board rests on Aberdeen's promise. But as he is to be responsible for the appointment, he cannot proceed till he has had his (Head's) advice. In the present state of the province the appointment involves many important considerations. He is to signify to Strachan the King's acceptance of his resignation and the thanks of the ministry for his having relieved them from the embarrassement of his opposition to the declared opinions of the Assembly and of the Ministers of the Crown. He is to nominate provisionally to replace Strachan whatever person he may think best qualified. 262

December 23, Toronto. Colborne to Genelg (No. 76). Encloses copies of communications from the secretary to the Bishop of Quebec, respecting missionaries employed in Upper Canada. 435

Enclosed. Lockhart to Rowan. Reports death of Rev. Thomas Morley, his widow entitled to £50 sterling of a pension. 438

The same to the same. Reports the death of Rev. John Houghton and of Weagent, a retired missionary. The widows entitled to pension of £50 each and have been instructed to draw for the part due on 1st January next. The suspension of Rev. Robert Short has been confirmed by the Bishop. The death of Mr. Campbell, at Belleville, had been previously notified, and that his wife was entitled to the pension of £50 a year. 439

December 26, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 77). Refers to dispatches recommending a portion of the timber revenue to be appropiated for slides for the passage of timber at the Châts and other rapids of the Ottawa, and sends report on the lumber trade. Has visited Bytown and the neighbourhood as far as the Châts, and had an opportunity of seeing the extent of the commercial interest of the trade. His belief in the increase of trade were the river improved. Directs attention to the Ottawa and Rideau Canal navigation, which has been obstructed by the first lock being in the hands of a Montreal Forwarding Company. Proposes that the lock be purchased or a new one built between Isle Perrot and Ste. Anne's, the estimate for which is £15,000. It is impossible to believe that after all the expense of building government would allow the entrance of the navigation to be obstructed. 441

Enclosed. Extract from the committee of the Bank of Upper Canada, the part, namely, relating to the lumber trade. 447

December 28, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 78). Transmits petition and communication from Justice Sherwood, respecting McAuliffe, a private convicted of murder. Legal doubts on the part of Sherwood; has referred the question to the other judges, whose judgment cannot be delivered till June or July next, and asks that the case be submitted to the Crown officers. 453

1836.

February 29, Downing Street. Unsigned to Head. Colborne had found it necessary to confirm certain grants of lands to loyalists, made in February, 1834, without waiting for the final decision of His Majesty's government. Presumes he will communicate to the Assembly the substance of Aberdeen's dispatch respecting the loyalists on consideration of which he (Aberdeen) trusted the Assembly would modify their sentiments. The dispatch not having arrived before the close of the session His Majesty's government would still further delay a decision. Declines to express any opinion on the subject of the townships recommended to satisfy the claims of the loyalists. 321

March 2, Downing Street. Unsigned to the same. Has referred to the commander-in-chief the memorials from Niagara and Amherstburg against the removal of troops from those districts and regrets that he cannot accede to the prayer of the memorialists. His Majesty feels that the maintenance of the public peace does not belong to the military but to the civil authorities. 309

1836.
March 15. Unsigned to Head. Has received dispatch of 26th December. The importance of opening up communication in a new country, but when first proposed the great expenditure was not felt to be warranted for the works then suggested for improving the waterways. Pending the settlement of the question of the appropriation of the territorial revenue he cannot sanction the application of any of that money. He (Head) is to bring the subject under the notice of the House of Assembly. Page 444

No date. Unsigned to Head. Dispatch received from Colborne respecting casualties among the missionaries in Upper Canada. 437

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND MISCELLANEOUS, 1835.

(Part 1, page 1 to 274; part 2, page 275 to 495; part 3, page 496 to 736; part 4, page 737 to 960.)

Q. 388—1-2-3-4.

1811.
May 9, Dublin. Power of Attorney.

1812.
January 31, York. Memorandum of a search.

April 6, Quebec. Shank to McDonell. This and the two preceding enclosed in Baker to Hay, 12th April, 1835.

1824.
June 10, London. Strachan to Bathurst. Enclosed in Strachan to Aberdeen, 28th May, 1835.

June 25, York. Hillyer to Hayes. Enclosed in Hayes to Grey, 26th June, 1835.

1825.
July 16, York. Strachan to Bathurst.

August 7, Downing Street. Bathurst to Strachan.

September 9, Downing Street. The same to the same. This and the two preceding enclosed in Strachan to Aberdeen, 28th May, 1835.

1828.
September 5, London. Hay to Colborne.

September 30, Downing Street. The same to Hayes. Both enclosed in Hayes to Grey, 26th June, 1835.

1830.
July 5, Edinburgh. Forbes to Peel.

July 5, Edinburgh. Memorial of Charles and John Maclean.

July 5, Edinburgh. Certificate by Lord Forbes.

July 9, Edinburgh. Sir Walter Scott to McLean.

July 17, Whitehall. Peel to Forbes. This and the four preceding enclosed in McLean to Aberdeen, 19th January, 1835.

1831.
June 9, York. Peter Robinson to Browne. Enclosed in Browne to Colonial Secretary, 3rd October, 1835.

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1833.

July 2, York. Presentation of a piece of plate to Strachan by his old pupils. Enclosed in Strachan to Aberdeen, 28th May, 1835.

September 3, Boston. Browne to Peel. Enclosed in Browne to Colonial Secretary, 3rd October, 1835.

1834.

July 30, Toronto. Certificate to Peter Robinson.

August 22, Quebec. Routh to Stewart. Both enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 9th March, 1835.

November 24. Wellington Square. Kerr to Rowan. Enclosed in Stanley to Hay, 21st May, 1835.

December 22, Quebec. Certificate to Felton.

December 24, Quebec. Routh to Stewart. Both enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 9th March, 1835.

1835.

January 3, Toronto. Colborne to Gibson. Enclosed in King to Hay. 26th March, 1835.

January 12, Baltimore. Petition of David Browne, Chairman of the Adelaide Association, to the Duke of Wellington for the consideration of the case of the Association. Page 188

January 17, Whitehall. Gregson to Hay. Sends a second petition received from David Browne for the consideration of Aberdeen and asks that His Lordship's decision be made known to the petitioner. 26

Enclosed. Browne to Colonial Secretary. Sends this second petition as he was afraid the first had not been laid before the King. The losses he and his associates have sustained by their uncompromising attachment to the King and Constitution. 27

Petition from David Browne complaining of ill treatment and asking for redress. 30

Certificate that Alexander Smith was admitted a member of the Adelaide Association. 48

Title of pamphlet by David Browne. 49

January 19, Edinburgh. McLean to Aberdeen. Writes on behalf of a young man who has gone to settle at Seymour asking for a grant of 200 acres adjoining the lot he has bought. 43ℰ

Enclosed. Memorial for Charles and John McLean. 440

Certificate by Lord Forbes. 444

Forbes to Peel respecting the memorial of the McLeans. 446

Sir Walter Scott to McLean. Respecting the memorial of McLean and sympathising in his misfortunes. 447

Peel to Forbes. Has no power to give situations to the McLeans. 449

January 27, London. Karslake and Crealock to Under Secretary for the Colonies. Apply for a grant of 500 acres of the land granted to Guy Johnson to be applied towards the debt of Macdonald and Campbell, Campbell being heir to Mrs. Campbell one of the coheiresses of Guy Johnson. 411

February 2, New York. Buchanan to Hay. The defeat of Mackenzie for mayor of Toronto and election of Baldwin's nephew. Complains of the neglect and contempt in which the man who will not run in the harness of the dominant party is held, being treated as disloyal. The feelings of discontent caused by men of independence being passed over and young men placed in the Legislative Council. Recommends his son-in-law, William Augustus Baldwin, for that office. His qualifications. Coming from Downing Street the appointment will be well received. 163

February 5, Toronto. Certificate to Robinson. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 3rd July, 1835.

1835.

February 18. Ordnance. Byham to Hay. Had received letter respecting the erection of barracks and their defences in Toronto. The necessary instructions to be given to pay into the hands of the Ordnance department two thirds of the proceeds of the military reserves until the sales shall amount to the sum required for the construction of the works, former estimates show that the sum required would not exceed £59,205, but the precise amount cannot be ascertained until further reference is made to Canada. The sum to be paid to account by Colborne is to be received by the officers of Ordnance, but no part of the proposed works should be begun until a considerable portion of the total sum has been received. Page 51

February 24. Treasury. Stewart to the same. Before the Treasury can decide on Colborne's proposal to build a new chapel and house for the Governor, they have thought necessary to refer to the Ordnance for specific information respecting the charge to be incurred for barracks and military works, &c., and therefore request that authority to Colborne to proceed with these works may be deferred. Before authorising the building of a governor's house, if the funds admit of it, the Treasury must have a plan submitted. 84

February 26, Quebec. Routh to Stewart. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 3rd July, 1835.

February 27, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. In reference to correspondence respecting the salary to the Inspector General of Accounts, the Lords of the Treasury believe that the sum of £200 per annum will be sufficient to allow from the land fund. 86

February 27, London. Gibson, Treasurer of the New England Company, to the same. Has received from Colborne letters and copy of dispatch. Thanks for the attention of Aberdeen so amply represented by him (Hay). Has received dispatch from Colborne respecting the subject under discussion. 125

February 28, London. Campbell to the same. By direction of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, he calls attention to the cases of four clergymen in Upper Canada aggrieved by the regulations recently adopted by which their salaries were reduced and asks that they be restored to the former amounts. 150

February 28, Admiralty. Houghton to the same. Applies for a letter of recommendation to Colborne in favour of Battersby that he might obtain a government situation in Upper Canada. 309

March 4, Hamilton. Memorial of McCarthy, stating the circumstances of his trial and sentence to death, his respite and the commutation of his sentence, &c. 454

Certificate of the state of McCarthy's health by Thomas, the gaol surgeon. 458

March 7, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury concur with Aberdeen in regard to the survey of the country north of Lake Huron and to the increased allowance for the support of Presbyterian ministers, but with respect to the latter asks that Aberdeen's attention be called to the arrangement respecting ecclesiastical establishments in the North American colonies that the allowance should only be continued during the lives of the present incumbents. 89

March 8, Toronto. Chief Justice Robinson to Hay. Enclosed in Hewson to Hay, 12th March, 1835.

March 9, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Transmits copies of letters and enclosures from Commissary General Routh, reporting the payment of sums on account of sales of clergy reserves. The sterling amount has been ordered to be invested in the three per cent. consols. 91

Enclosed. Routh to Stewart. Sends copy of certificate granted to Peter Robinson for the payment of proceed of the of sale of clergy reserves. The sterling amount has been ordered to be invested in the three per cent consols. 92

Certificate to Peter Robinson of payment of clergy reserves to the commissariat. 93

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1835.

Routh to Stewart. Sends copy of certificate granted to W. B. Felton for payment of clergy reserves into the bank. Page 94

Certificate to Felton. 95

March 9. Inverness. Troughton to Aberdeen. Is the only son and heir of the late Lieutenant Felix Troughton, who died at sea on his return from the war in Canada. He was entitled to a grant of land which has never been applied for. Fears that the delay may invalidate the claim. The testimonials to his father enumerated; evidences of the applicant's birth, &c. can be produced. 919

March 10, Toronto. Hagerman to Hay. Defends himself against misrepresentations made of his conduct. Complains of the annoyance to which he is subject from some of the newspapers. Would not complain if they were confined to the province but the charges find their way across the Atlantic. The cause of this is his opposition to Bidwell. Character of O'Grady, a priest suspended for reprehensible conduct who stood as a candidate at Kingston for the House of Assembly and was supported by Bidwell, whom he (Hagerman) opposed when a candidate for the speakership. Hence Bidwell's enmity. Denies that he has voted in opposition to the views of His Majesty's government. The scurrilous attacks made on him by O'Grady's paper. The treasonable letter of Hume to abandon allegiance to the Empire; the attachment of the people to the British connection. The next Assembly will be of a different cast from the present as many of the emigrants who refused to vote because they had so recently come to the country, now see the necessity of doing so. The appointment of Roebuck as agent by the Assembly with £600 of salary and £500 for contingencies. If the Council should reject the bill the Assembly propose to pay Roebuck out of contingencies which is unconstitutional. 311

P.S.—Hopes something will be done to settle the clergy reserves question. 321

March 11, Beccles. Cutting to Colonial Secretary. Has had no word of his son for about 18 months, who was then living in Adolphustown. Asks if he is applying for information to the right place, if not asks to be informed. 276

March 12, Toronto. Hewson to Hay. Has received letter from Chief Justice Robinson to him and, has referred friends to him (Hay). His knowledge of the country. The loss by its resources not being made known when so many of his countrymen are starving for want of employment. The system of emigration hitherto followed has been detrimental to the Irish peasant who too soon becoming a landed proprietor becomes idle and dissolute. Advocates a system of tenancy at a moderate rent. Since his arrival was a magistrate and commissioner of the Court of Requests. The good he hopes to do as agent of the North American Colonial Association. 322

Enclosed. Chief Justice Robinson to Hay. Certifies to the respectability and good character of Hewson. 324

March 14, Toronto. Certificate to Peter Robinson. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 3rd July, 1835.

March 16, Northampton. Gordon to Hay. Applies to have his brother appointed to a situation in the Ordnance civil department at Kingston, Upper Canada. 306

March 17, London. Gibson to the same. Has laid the correspondence before the New England Company. Asks for an interview. 126

March 19, London. Campbell to Gladstone. Explains the cause of the error in the statement of the salaries to be paid to the four clergymen. 154

March 20, London. Gibson to Hay. Will, with the Governor of the New England Company, visit Aberdeen as proposed. 128

March 21, Liverpool. Low to the same. Asks for a letter of introduction to the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada in favour of Dr. Matthews, going to Toronto. Suggests that in Gladstone's bill to amend the "Passenger Act," the West Indies, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, &c., should be included. 427

1835.
March 23, Treasury. Freemantle to Hay. The decision in the case of Markland, the Inspector General of Accounts, has been come to so recently and no new facts appearing, does not see how the minute can be altered. If Markland makes a second application and states more distinctly the extent of his duties, an increase may be granted. Page 88

March 26, London. By to the same. Is greatly obliged for the notice that he (By) might be called before the committee on military expenditure in Canada but owing to a severe attack of paralysis he will be unable to go before the committee. Refers to Dr. Thomson who attended him in his illness, which was brought on by the unmerited censure passed on him by the Treasury. All the papers respecting the expenditure on the Rideau Canal are now before the Ordnance, giving the fullest information he could give were he able to appear personally before the committee. 167

March 26, London. The same to the same. Has received dispatch with petition from the Tay Navigation Company. Has no doubt, from the respectability of the names, of the correctness of the statements in the petition but was not aware of the intentions of the government, not having been in Canada at the time; when he gave assistance he was pleased with the admirable manner the work was executed. Thinks from various considerations that it would be just and equitable to grant the prayer of the petition. 165

March 26, London. King to the same. Sends copy of dispatch from Colborne to the New England Company. 129

Enclosed. Colborne to Gibson. The local government is disposed to give the agents of the New England Company its zealous assistance in promoting the civilisation of the Indian tribes. Description of the lands and desires of the Indians. 130

March 26, Quebec. Routh to Stewart. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay. 3rd July, 1835.

March 28, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The allowance from the Crown reserves in Upper Canada to the Scotch Presbyterian establishment will sufficiently meet the objects of the Treasury. 96

March 28, Martintown. Memorial to the King of the Synod of the Church of Scotland in Canada enclosed in Thomson to Glenelg, 1st June, 1835.

March 30, Milford. Pogson to Hay. Through a kind offer from Taylor is going to settle in Upper Canada. Asks for a good word to any one who refers to him on his (Pogson's) account. 847

March— Unsigned to Campbell. The list complained of in his letter of 28th February was copied from the list provided by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and if any error was in the list Aberdeen will readily consent to its being rectified, but if the salaries were reduced on grounds applicable to themselves or stations, Aberdeen could not consent that the alaries could be calculated at any other rate than that which the Society had assigned to them as just. Desires to know if the salaries in the list of June, 1834 were stated by mistake or were reduced on considerations independent of the contraction of the means of the society. 152

April 11, London. Gibson to Hay. The New England Company can only arrive at the conclusion stated in the accompanying paper. 135

Enclosed. Memorandum on the exchange of land for that at Balsam Lake; the New England Company desires to know the conditions of the grant. 136

April 12, Epsom. Shaw to Gladstone. Sends letters which he need not take the trouble to answer in writing, if he can send something that will satisfy his friends. 871

April 12, Dorset. Baker to Hay. Sends copy of the papers relating to the grant of 1200 acres to his father. 169

Enclosed. Power of attorney by E. B. Littlehales in favour of Colonel Edward McDonell to receive the lands granted to him (Littlehales) in the township of Wyndham. 170

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1835.

Shank to Col. McDonell. How he had paid the fees on land granted to Littlehales. Page 172

Memo. for Col. McDonell of a search made in the provincial Secretary's office, 31st January, 1812. 173

April 13, Baltimore. David Browne to Aberdeen. Further respecting the claims of himself and associates. 201

April 15, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. In reference to statement that the expenditure for barracks in Toronto is larger than Aberdeen was led to expect asks the Board of Ordnance if the sum mentioned is necessary. The military establishments at Toronto form no part of the general defence of Canada, but are solely for local purposes. The board has no desire for extensive works, but revised estimates had been directed to be made for these. All questions of alienation or appropriation of military reserves should be submitted to the Board of Ordnance, which has made a communication to the Treasury on the subject. 53

Enclosed. Byham to Stewart. The Board of Ordnance cannot give a confident opinion of the realization of the estimated purchase of that part of the military reserves near Toronto. The sum of £10,000 is inadequate for the erection of the contemplated barrack and even if £43,000 can be realised for the land it will fall far short of the expense of the barrack and defences so that nothing will remain of the sales for any other purpose. It would no doubt be desirable to have a small church built near the barrack but the board cannot recommend that any of the funds from the military reserves be applied to it. 56

April 16, Toronto. Act to authorise a loan to be raised. Enclosed in Dunn to ———— 2nd July, 1835.

April 24, Toronto. Copy of minute. Enclosed in Battersby to Colonial Secretary 3rd July, 1835.

May 6, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. In reference to the proposed building of a military chapel and government house, the Lieut. Governor is to be cautioned against taking any steps towards their erection in the anticipation that any portion of the proceeds of the reserved lands may be available for these purposes. 97

May 9, Toronto. Presentation to Dr. Strachan of a piece of plate by the Chief Justice and others. Enclosed in Strachan to Aberdeen, 28th May, 1835.

May 11, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. The Board of Ordnance agrees that the beginning of the building of the barrack should be postponed for the present, but it is desirable that the sale of the military reserves should proceed in anticipation of the services that may be decided on. If agreed to the Board suggests that measures may be taken for securing the application of the proceeds towards the expense of such military reconstructions as may be considered advisable. 58

May 12, Ballymena. Wolseley to the same. Has bought land in Upper Canada, and is anxious to pay the third instalment, but is desirous to know the safest way to do so. 947

May 12, Dublin. McDonagh to the same. It having been stated by an influential person that the titles to property in Upper Canada were invalid, desires information on the subject, and to know if Col. Talbot is empowered to sell land to emigrants. Has he purchased the land near St. Clair, or is he only superintendent? 459

May 21, London. Stanley to the same. Sends papers with letter from Kerr to support his claim. Can do nothing else but send the papers to the Colonial Office. 872

Enclosed. Kerr to Rowan. Was desirous to remain in Toronto for the meeting of the Executive Council to give reasons in behalf of the memorial of Mrs. Brant and family for the purchase money of block No. 4 (township of Nichol) given to her late husband on the 10th of October, 1804, but was obliged to leave. The circumstances connected with the grant. 873

1835.

Report of the trustees of the Six Nation Indians on claims by various persons to lands belonging to them on the Grand River. Page 879

Certificate of the validity of the power of attorney produced by W. J. Kerr at a meeting of the General Council of Indians. 886

May 23, Strubley. Lindsay to ————. Remarks on the depressed state of agriculture. The remedy is emigration to the colonies where there is plenty of room, particularly in Upper Canada, and the emigrants would become good customers for manufactured goods. Proposes as a means of settling them to dispose of Crown and clergy lands by lottery. How the lottery should be managed. 429

May 25, Toronto. J. B. Robinson to Hay. In consequence of the approaching departure of Archdeacon Mountain some ecclesiastical arrangement for the division of the diocese of Quebec will most likely be brought under the consideration of the government. The claims of Dr. Strachan, his qualifications. His services and long experience cannot be overlooked. The kindness shown to him (Robinson) by Strachan leads him to urge his claims. 849

May 27, Toronto. Mackenzie to Colonial Secretary. Sends duplicate of petition by Daniel Arnot of Clarke, complaining that the clergy are about to take away a lot he had agreed to purchase. 484

Enclosed. Petition of Arnot. 485

May 28, Toronto. Strachan to Aberdeen. Discusses the question of the division of the diocese of Quebec. States his claims to the position of Bishop of the additional diocese and cannot believe that any one could be placed over him in any arrangement regarding the church in Canada. 888

Enclosed. Strachan to Bathurst. On the subject of the division of the diocese of Quebec. 896

Strachan to Bathurst. Urges his claim to be Bishop in succession to the late Lord Bishop of Quebec. 904

Bathurst to Strachan. Shall not consider the establishment of a bishopric in Upper Canada until he shall be satisfied there is an adequate endowment. 906

The same to the same. Had told the Rev. Mr. Stewart when informing him of his being made Bishop that until the division of the diocese there should betwo Archdeacons attached to the upper provinces, Strachan to be Archdeacon of Kingston. 907

Presentation of piece of plate to Strachan by his old pupils. 908

Presentation of a piece of plate by the Chief Justice and other gentlemen. 913

May 28, Toronto. Bastable to Glenelg. Is pleased to find His Lordship placed at the head of the Colonial Department and states his disappointment at not receiving the land granted to him. Applies for an interview. 174

May 28, Toronto. Strachan to Hay. Asks him to lay letter and documents before the Colonial Secretary and to give favourable consideration to his present claim. 887

June 1, Edinburgh. Thomson, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, to Glenelg. Sends memorial from the Synod in Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland; supports the claim to a portion of the clergy reserves and recommends the prayer of the petition. 949

Enclosed. Memorial to the King of the Synod of the Church of Scotland in Canada stating the loyalty of their adherents and their desire to support their ministers but the difficulty they experience in doing so, and thus many localities are left destitute of religious instruction and are invaded by ignorant vagrants who attempt to deceive the people. The Synod claims for its clergy a portion of the clergy reserves in common with the clergy of the Church of England. 952

June 6, London. Bastable to Glenelg. Applies for an answer to his late letter. 177

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June 11, Montreal. P.Q.R. to Colonial Secretary. Unfavourable criticism of the reserved bill to incorporate the Upper Canada Life Insurance and Trust Company. Page 921

A note says: "The foregoing letter was originally published in the Montreal *Herald* by Adam Thom, A.M., editor of that journal."

June 13, Admiralty. Adam to Grey. Asks him to recommend for situations two young men going to Upper Canada. 6

June 13, Toronto. Nicolls to Rowan. Enclosed in Butler to Hay, 2nd September, 1835.

June 15, Montreal. P.Q.R. (Adam Thom) to the Colonial Secretary. A second letter respecting the Upper Canada Life Insurance and Trust Company. 930

June 15, Toronto. Rowan to Nicolls. Enclosed in Butler to Hay, 2nd September, 1835.

June 20, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Routh reports that Gordon has paid into the military chest £89 12*s.* 9*d.* alleged balance of unpaid prize money. He has not sent the particular statement asked for. 99

June 25, London. Hayes to the same. Is afraid he did not make himself clear. Asks him (Hay) to return the papers that they may be sent to Grey. 326

June 25, London. The same to the same. Had been under the impression that Upper Canada was still under his department. As it is now under that of Grey asks that the letter left be returned to him (Hayes) or addressed to Grey, so that it might be taken to him. 327

Enclosed. Memorandum of the case of Hayes dated in 1828. 328

June 26, Granard. Shea to Colonial Secretary. Asks advice respecting a parishioner, a poor woman whose brother died in Canada and left property to which she believes she is entitled. 916

June 26, London. Hayes to Grey. Encloses letters one addressed by Murray to Colborne authorizing him to make a grant of land to him (Hayes) the other from Hay. Was honoured with these letters and the grant for having erected at great expense iron works in Upper Canada a work of great importance as stated in a third letter, that from Maitland to Wilmot Horton. The financial panic in London, the cause of the failure of the works. His subsequent employment in emigration and failure to obtain the permanent employment he had been promised. His desire to have the letter to Colborne confirmed. 331

Enclosed. Hay to Hayes. His proposal to transfer the 5,000 acres of land he was authorised to receive would be too great a departure from the regulations. Sir George Murray is willing to give him employment in the department when an opportunity shall offer. 335

Hillier to the same. The Lieut. Governor will recommend the extension of time for his contract. He has been pleased with the appearance of the establishment. 337

Hay to Colborne. Owing to the importance of the work begun by Hayes, Murray authorises him to receive a grant of 5,000 acres. 339

July 2, London. Dunn to ————. Applies to have three reserved bills considered, so that Upper Canada may have the benefit of their provisions which by two of them will be of advantage in preventing the establishment of private banks. The augmentation of the Commercial and the establishment of a new bank at Hamilton will for the present afford relief. The other to establish a life insurance and trust company will, it is contemplated, realise great benefit. 280

Enclosed. Leave of absence to Dunn for three months. 282

Act to authorise a loan to be raised. 283

July 2, Montreal. Adam Thom (P.Q.R.) to the Colonial Secretary. A third letter on the Upper Canada Life Insurance and Trust Company bill, answering the defence of "Colonus" and "A friend to the Loan Bill." 936

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July 3, Drogheda. Battersby to the same. Sends copy of Minute in Council approved by the Lieut. Governor and asks for a favourable decision on the matter. Page 178

Enclosed. Copy of the minute referred to on the petition of Battersby for a grant of land. 179

July 3, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Sends copies of letters and certificates of the payment of the proceeds of clergy reserves received at Toronto. 100

Enclosed. Routh to Stewart. Sends copy of certificate to Peter Robinson of payment of the proceeds of clergy reserves on 27th February, 1835. 101

Certificate. 102

Routh to Stewart. Sends copy of certificate to Peter Robinson for payment of the proceeds of clergy reserves on 5th February, 1835. 103

Certificate. 104

July 6, Williamstown Mackenzie to Glenelg. Sends copy of petition from U. E. loyalists sent to Colborne to be transmitted to the King. Sends also list of loyalists and their families except a few who are absent, all of whom are affected by the provincial Act of 1819 and solicit a favourable consideration of their case. 461

Enclosed. Petition of Scotch Highlanders, U. E. loyalists, representing that the exemption from taxation had been cancelled by a provincial Act. As many of the grants have been forfeited under this law they are willing to bear their share of the taxes but they ask for such a revision of the law as will secure to them and their children the lands granted by the King's bounty. 463

List of U. E. loyalists and their descendants in Glengarry in 1835. There are 80 heads of families and the number of descendants is given down to great grand children. 467

July 6, Camberwell. James to Glenelg. Reminds His Lordship that he is on the list for an appointment. His qualifications. 346

July 7, Admiralty. Wood to Hay. Requests he would bring under Glenelg's consideration the propriety of promoting the establishment of an observatory in Upper Canada. One half of the globe is connected by a chain of observatories, whilst the other is destitute of the means of furthering the purposes of astronomy. It is equally wanting in the material objects of geography. The subject has been strangely overlooked. The observatory at St. Helena is about to be dismantled and the instruments in it would be available for the proposed observatory, thus saving expense. Should this suggestion be approved of, an inventory might be sent to the Admiralty to ascertain what further instruments are wanted. 7

July 10, London. Boulton to Grey. Had left a letter from his brother D'Arcy Boulton with a memorial to which he was told no answer could be made until a dispatch was received from Colborne. As he understands that Dunn brought the dispatch is anxious to know if his brother's application has been favourably considered as he proposes to for leave Canada shortly. 180

July 14, Admiralty. Wood to Hay. The Lords of the Admiralty have requested Gosford to forward the establishment of an observatory in Canada and especially take measures for selecting the proper site. 9

July 15, Whitehall. Lack to the same. Remarks on the charter of Banks in Upper Canada by the Lords of Trade, who cannot recommend the approval of the Gore Bank Act, nor, as at present advised, the extension of the Midland District Bank. 11

July 20, London. Francis to Glenelg. Submits for approval copies of the Upper Canadian Land Advertiser. Several arrivals have taken place already through its means, even with the circulation Talbot can give it and the support of government would give it increased effect to attract the tide of emigration. 298

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Enclosed. Joseph Talbot to Colonial Secretary. Submits copies of paper entirely apppropriated to land. Has forwarded copies to New York to influence emigration. Has also distributed copies for the use of arrivals. Asks, if the paper is approved of, for such patronage as the colonial government can grant. Page 300

July 22, London. Mandelsloh to Glenelg. Asks to have Colborne's signature attested. 470

July 27, Dublin. Hayes to Grey. Had been informed at an interview that letters authorising grants of land if not acted on were to be withdrawn. Was not aware of this and presumed the grant to him would not be withdrawn although his acceptance had been unfortunately deferred. Believed that in event of his death the land would be available for his family. Trusts that his grant will not be revoked. 341

July 27, Toronto. McKenzie to Glenelg. Sends copy of a legislative production rendered necessary by the difficulties thrown in the way by the Colonial Office. The evidence is not one sided and the officials have had full opportunity to explain their conduct. If Sir John Colborne is continued there will be more trouble than has ever been in Lower Canada. Complains of the action of successive governments. 488

July 28, London. New England Company to Colborne. Enclosed in Gibson to Hay, August —, 1835.

July 28, London. Boulton to Grey. Is anxious to report on his return that the bill for increasing the capital stock of the Commercial Bank of Upper Canada had been assented to. It stands on the same footing as the one increasing the capital of the Bank of Upper Canada which was assented to after full investigation. 182

July 28, War Office. Sulivan to Grey. The commuted pensioners having received all that the law allows, no further assistance can be afforded from the War Office. 122

July 31. Unsigned to Lack. Glenelg assumes the correctness of the principles respecting bank charters expressed by the Lords of Trade, but there are other considerations than any which relate to commercial policy which must be referred to in deciding. The critical state of affairs in Lower Canada is known to their Lordships, but probably not the spirit of discontent that exists in Upper Canada, where the supporters of the Executive Government were for the first time placed in a minority in the Assembly which passed an address on grievances and threatened if they were not redressed to stop supplies. Glenelg thinks, therefore that the rejection of the bills in question would seriously endanger the peace of the province. The Assembly knowing their Lordships' opinion asserted its own. No answer to the objections, however reasonable, would be accepted by the Assembly; advises, therefore, that the Acts be assented to so as to avoid a contest and that the Lieut. Governor should call the attention of the Assembly to the remarks of the Lords of Trade so that amendments could be made at a future session. 15

August 14, Toronto. J. B. Robinson to Glenelg. Sends copy of a letter addressed to Colborne on the subject of contingent expenses, spent on the administration of justice. Forwards explanations on the nature of the claims divided into sections. 856

Enclosed. Letters previously copied. 867, 868

August 3, Toronto. McKenzie to Glenelg. Sends pamphlet of which the Assembly has ordered 2,000 to be printed. Had sent others to satisfy his own mind that he had not failed to give warning of the mischief his (Glenelg's) policy was causing rather than with the hope that the Whigs would do more justice to Canada than their predecessors. With his (McKenzie's) consent no petition for redress of grievances should be sent across the Atlantic except from the Assembly. How the Highland emigrants who crossed the Ocean to avoid being fleeced by the Tory Government are plundered by the same class here upheld by a professedly reform government. The letter to be given to Hay,

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an enemy to liberal measures and, therefore, a suitable under Secretary to all administrations from Castlereagh's to His Lordship's (Glenelg's).
Page 490

Enclosed. Memorial of McKenzie respecting the property of Randall, who had been cruelly treated in his life time. Prays that the correspondence may be transmitted so that it could be laid before the Assembly. 492

Report on petition against the wild land assessment law. 496

Report on the petition of Robert Randall. 511

Proceedings of the committee on the petition of Robert Randall. 527

General statement of the number of common schools and scholars in the several districts for 1827. 562

Other reports of the common schools giving details. 566

August 4, Toronto. J. B. Robinson to ——— ———. Sends a representation addressed to the Colonial Secretary on official business. 869

August 10, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Transmits application from Henry Morton for his share of compensation for the ceding of Drummond Island. 105

August 10, London. Baring Bros. to Grey. Having contracted to lend to the authorities of Upper Canada for public works, desire to know if the Act authorizing a loan has been sanctioned. 184

August 14, London. Address of the House of Commons for resolutions of the House of Assembly on grievances. 3

August 19, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. Bill to authorize the Ordnance to buy and sell lands in Canada was brought before the Assembly of Upper Canada last session but no decision come to. Requests that the Colonial Secretary communicate to the Lieut. Governor instructions on this subject. The Act is required to enable the Board to get a proper title to lands bought for military purposes. 60

August 27, Treasury. Stewart to the same. Transmits letter from Routh that he has deposited proceeds of the sales of clergy reserves to the credit of the Treasury. The amount has been ordered to be invested in three per cent. Consols. 106

Enclosed. Routh to Stewart. The commissioner for the sale of clergy reserves has deposited the amount of the proceeds. 107

August— London. Gibson to Colborne. Enclosed in Gibson to Hay same date.

August— London. The same to Hay. In reference to the communications with the Lieut' Governor of Upper Canada the New England Company believe the simplest way to lay them before the Colonial Secretary is to send copies of the dispatches to and from Colborne. The term "conditions" occurs in Markland's letter to Colborne. 137

Enclosed. New England Company to Colborne. Had hoped to answer his dispatch sooner. The pleasure of the New England Company at the disposition of the local government to assist the objects of the company. The benefit to the Indians of the exchange from Chemong to Balsam Lake. If the Imperial Government authorizes the alienation of the lands at Chemong, how that can be accomplished. The good effect of Colborne's visit to Chemong and Rice Lake. The company approves of the proposed removal of Scott and the Indians from Chemong to Balsam Lake and do not object to his superintending the work at Balsam Lake. The gratification of the company at the favourable movements. Are sending documents. 139

Gibson to Colborne. Sends remarks which are formally signed and submitted for consideration. 144

Remarks on the grant of land to Richard Scott and others of 1,120 acres near Rice Lake. 145

September 2, Whitehall. Lack to Grey. The Lords of Trade have received Glenelg's letter and in conformity to his wishes will recommend that the two Bank Acts be assent-

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ed to, but ask that Lord Glenelg direct the Lieut. Governor to call attention to the defects of these Banks, with a view to their amendment. Page 21

September 2, Ordnance. Butler to Hay. Transmits copies of correspondence respecting selling part of the military reserves on the Niagara frontier, the proceeds to construct a new work at Missisauga point or to pay the awards for the land taken for or injured by the Rideau Canal. Remarks on the proprietorship and character of the military reserves. A block of four acres adverted to in enclosed papers, never having been required for military occupation, should not be sold by the Ordnance, which will not interfere with the sale. 62

Enclosed. Nichols to Rowan. In reference to the offer of Clements to purchase 4 acres on the military reserve of Niagara, he has been directed to make a specific communication to the Board of Ordnance but has deferred doing so in hopes that a bill would have passed the legislature of Upper Canada last session, to enable the Ordnance to hold lands in the province. The bill not having passed, asks if on payment by Clements of £800 for the four acres, the Lieut. Governor would give Clements a legal title. If so, he proposes to recommend the appropriation of this and other sums from reserves to the part payment of lands taken for or damaged by the construction of the Rideau canal. 65

Rowan to Nicolls. Sends copies of correspondence on the subject of the military reserves. No portion of these so set aside, which are no longer necessary for that purpose, is to be at the disposal of the Ordnance department. The Lieut. Governor has been empowered to lease portions of the Niagara reserves, but has not done it, partly from the objections of the Niagara people and partly from the difficulty of obtaining good tenants. The Lieut. Governor does not feel authorised to deliver any Crown lands to the Ordnance except such as may be immediately required for fortifications or Ordnance works. The purposes to which the proceeds of the sales could be applied The Lieut. Governor will not sell detached lots of the Niagara reserves to speculators to disfigure the banks of the Niagara. By the sale of Toronto reserves many important provincial objects have been gained. 67

September 5, Sandwich. McDonagh to Glenelg. His disappointment in the anticipation he had formed in coming to Canada. Is looking for the situation of master of a district school. Sends certificates of his capacity. 471

Enclosed. Certificates in favour of McDonagh. 474

September 11, Berwickshire Barbara Herriot to Glenelg. Desires to know if land sold by the Sheriff in Lower Canada can be redeemed in a certain time by the original proprietor. 344

October 3, Baltimore. Browne to Colonial Secretary. Cannot explain in plainer language the grievances of the British subjects now in the United States who, on the faith of Colborne's promises under the seal of the province, removed to Upper Canada to take up the land said to be allotted to them in the township of Seymour. 210

Unsigned to Browne. Glenelg desires him to be informed that the form adopted in his communications makes it difficult to understand the complaint against the Upper Canadian authorities and he has now adduced no additional evidence. Glenelg does not, therefore, feel justified in issuing special instructions to the Lieut. Governor. In regard to the demand for remuneration there are no funds to apply to such a purpose. 221

Petition of Browne. Calls attention to the excitement in the United States in consequence of attempts by delegates of O'Connell's anti-tythe combinations to bring about a combination between Protestant and Roman Catholic Irish inhabitants of the United States. The opposition excited by himself and his friends. 223

Browne to Peel. Represents on behalf of the select committee of Royalists the importance of the question to many thousand British subjects. Com-

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plains of their real grievances and their contemptuous treatment by Peter Robinson. Unless the grievances are redressed the attachment of many loyal British subjects may be destroyed. The exertions of these men to refute the scandalous calumnies against Great Britain; complains of the treatment by Buchanan, the consul, to British subjects and of his illegal exactions of which he gives instances. List of members of the Adelaide Association. Page 228

Peter Robinson to Browne. The application of the Adelaide Association for lands in Seymour township has been referred to the Council by Colborne and the Council recommended that the college lands there be disposed of at 10s. currency per acre, and to be open to proposals till the Association finally decided. Government has thought it expedient to reduce the cost to the Adelaide Association to seven shillings and sixpence currency. The friendly feelings with which government regards the Adelaide Association. 269

Browne to the Colonial Advocate. Defends himself against the charges of coming to Upper Canada to establish a hotbed of Toryism. 273

October 5. London. Church to Stewart. Enclosed in Stewart to Grey, 4th November, 1835.

October 8, Kenmay. Ogg to Elliot. Has been employed to procure information respecting colonisation in Upper Canada and asks for all he can furnish. The object is to form a company for colonising which is prepared to expend from £80,000 to £100,000 on land and improvements. Desires special information respecting the district of Gore and what lands are to be disposed of in or near the township of Nichol. If he has not the information hopes he will say where it is to be had. 844

October 9, Ordnance. Butler to Stephen. Recapitulates the contents of letter from Stephen and reports that the Ordnance has not yet received revised estimates for the reconstruction of military buildings near Toronto. The commanding engineer in Canada should examine plans and estimates before leaving the country. 70

October 17, Pay Office. Sargent to Stewart. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 24th October, 1835.

October 17, New York. Buchanan to Grey. Has forwarded to Colborne a dispatch sent to his (Buchanan's) care. 186

October 17, London. Coutts & Co. to Hay. Ask if they may honour a bill drawn by Dunn in his own favour as trustee of the Six Nation Indians. 277

October 23, Ordnance. Byham to Grey. In reference to the legislation to secure to the Ordnance legal title to lands in Canada, the Board are doubtful if the object in view is so fully recognized as is necessary. The letter speaks only of instructions having been sent to Upper Canada, but an equal necessity exists in the lower province, when the department is charged with the Ottawa Canals and other works. The propriety of having the proper instructions extended to all the provinces or colonies. 73

October 24, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury have authorized payment of two bills for £500 each drawn by Dunn, Receiver General of Upper Canada. 108

Enclosed. Sargeant to Stewart. Asks for authority to pay two bills drawn by Dunn, Receiver General of Upper Canada. 109

October 25, Woolwich. Nicklin to Spring Rice. Had agreed in 1815 to come to Upper Canada where he was to receive 100 acres and his sons the same quantity. Having lost the necessary documents his sons cannot obtain the land. Has no idea that his sons will be debarred from the same privileges as those given to the sons of others who came out with him. The hardships experienced, Canada being then but a wilderness. 838

Enclosed. List of passengers and settlers who came out in the "Tyne." 840

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October 26, War Office. Sulivan to Hay. Desires to learn the amount of salary and emoluments attached to the office of collector of customs at Cobourg held by Robert Brown. Page 123

November 4, Treasury. Stewart to Grey. Applies for settlement for the amount of stationery supplied to the departments in Upper Canada. 110

Enclosed. Church to Stewart. In compliance with requisitions had sent stationery to Upper Canada, the whole amounting to £101 6s 6d. 111

November 5, London. Knill to Glenelg. Applies for an interview on behalf of the coloured settlers in Upper Canada. 414

November 6, Ordnance. Byham to Stephen. The officers of Ordnance in Canada have not yet sent a report on the proposed Erie and Ontario railway. No report has been received since the one dated 31st March, 1834. 76

November 10. Warwick. Alison to Colonial Secretary. Appeals on account of a decision of the Council respecting grant of land made to him in 1819 and a subsequent grant on his retiring from the army. 157

November 14. London. Jones to Glenelg. Represents the inhabitants of Johnstown, who are desirous that the bill to incorporate the Life Insurance and Trust Company of Upper Canada may be assented to. Explains the causes of his delay in acting as agent, an office to which he had been appointed. 348

Enclosed. Resolutions at a meeting held in Brockville. 356

Bill to incorporate the Life Insurance and Trust Company. 361

November 19, London. Knill to Glenelg. Has represented some matters respecting the settlement of the portion of the blacks in Canada but if honoured with an interview he could furnish more. The great advantage that would accrue to Great Britain from the settlement of the blacks in Canada. 416

Enclosed. Memorial respecting the settlement of coloured persons in Upper Canada. 421

November 24. Unsigned to Jones. Sends copy of dispatch transmitted to Colborne in respect to the bill to incorporate the Life Insurance and Trust Company. Glenelg will be happy to receive and weigh with respect the answers he can afford to the objections against the Act. 354

November 25, London. Jones to Glenelg. Has received copy of dispatch to Colborne, for which he thanks His Lordship. Had also received from New York the missing documents. Sends copy of objections to the bill. Shall, without delay, prepare answers to the objections. 381

November 27, London. The same to the same. Answers to objections against the bill to incorporate the Life Insurance and Trust Company of Upper Canada. 383

November 29, Kingston. Petition of Alexander Ferguson stating his services and praying for payment of arrears of pension. 302

November 30, London. Allen and Nicol to Under Secretary. Ask for information respecting a justice of the peace in Upper Canada, before whom a power of attorney was executed. 160

November— Unsigned to Knill. Glenelg cannot give coloured settlers greater advantages than are given to others. All coloured persons settling in Upper Canada will enjoy the same civil and religious liberty as the white inhabitants. Glenelg cannot fix a date for an interview, requests that further applications be in writing. 418

December 1, Toronto. Leach to Glenelg. Represents the embarrassment caused to the congregation in building St. Andrew's Church by having to purchase a site. The ineffectual applications for a free site. The expense of living in Toronto. 432

December 7, London. Jones to Stephen. Apologises, should he have expressed himself in a manner to give offence. Repeats the object of his coming to London; if disappointed the result will be very hurtful to his affairs. The bad effects of a refusal to sanction the Act to incorporate the Insurance Company. 398

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P.S.—Sends commission showing that he has been placed at the head of 2,000 loyal men and holds several other offices. Page 402

December 12, London. Jones to Glenelg. Expresses gratitude for the kindness he has met with. Feels that he imperfectly stated the importance of the measure he was sent to advocate. The importance of having the Insurance Act assented to. 403

December 14, Treasury. Stanley to Hay. In reference to the memorial from Lanark for the remission of claims for advances, the advances should be drawn from the land fund, which should be charged with them. 114

December 14, Treasury. Stanley to Grey. The Lords of the Treasury have received notice of intended application for a portion of the casual and territorial revenue towards the payment of the unliquidated claims for losses by the war with the United States and authorised the Lieut. Governor to appropriate £20,000 for this purpose without waiting till an equivalent sum is voted by the local legislature, but they do not propose to sanction any expenditure from Imperial funds until the local Legislature shall have provided the £20,000. 112

December 14, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. Respecting the correspondence relating to the new barracks, &c., at Toronto, sends extracts on the subject from the commanding Royal Engineer to the Inspector General of fortifications. As in the case of the barrack, Colborne and Nicolls are anxious that one wing should be begun before the necessary funds for the whole are provided, it being desirable to remove the troops from the condemned log barrack. Under the circumstances the Board concurs in the measure, and on receiving Glenelg's assent orders shall be sent out to the officers in Canada. The plans and estimates do not hold out any prospect of a diminution of the contemplated total. The plan No. 2 to be returned to the Ordnance. 77

Enclosed. Extract from a report from Nicolls to the Inspector General of fortifications. 80

Plan of the part of the military reserve given up for the benefit of the town of Toronto. 82*a*

December 17, Toronto. McKenzie to Glenelg. Sends a first report on the amount spent on the Welland Canal. Had devoted much time to an inquiry into the management of the canal and found it to be like the majority of the public offices. After a journey in Lower Canada is convinced that the view he (Mackenzie) took of the policy of the government of which he (Glenelg) forms a part, when it attempted to coerce the Irish was a correct one. He (Glenelg) had tried to make the Canadian constitutional Act a nullity and instead of encouraging a frugal government, he allowed every possible abuse. By the bankruptcy of the canals and the expenditure for interest on money borrowed, capitalists will never be paid their money by additional taxation with his consent. The report on grievances and the first trade report contain full evidence which was not listened to. It seemed to him that Colborne's partisan policy had the approval of the British Government and it is no matter whether it is a reform or anti-reform administration. Ridicules the concessions in Lower Canada by Gosford. When Canada shall have learned the lessons he (McKenzie) is teaching, no government will be able to trample on Canadian rights and then Britain will be disappointed if it was her desire to cultivate friendly feelings. Clearly sees that Glenelg takes all his advice from the enemies of reform. Five years of rule have been sufficient to show that the Whigs were the worst enemies Canada could have had to contend with. Complaints against the Council and other subjects. 571

Enclosed. Report on the Welland Canal denouncing its insecurity and bad condition. 577

To the stock holders of the Welland Canal Company in Great Britain in New York and in other places. 581

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Account of proceedings of the president and directors of the Welland Canal Company. Pages 593

Charges against the management of the Welland Canal Company in addition to those embodied in the report. to 855

December 20, Kingston. Bishop Macdonell to Glenelg. Sends letter by Macgregor, who has thorough knowledge of Canada. The good qualities and contentment of the French Canadians. Papineau has, however, had his agitators among them for some years, endeavouring to persuade them they are oppressed, but that he would obtain redress for them. In spite of his professions of friendship he is the enemy to their real interests, which he would sacrifice to his own ambition. The more intelligent are perfectly aware of his views and intentions. Every concession made to him only makes him bolder and more insolent and every favour granted to him he tries to show is exacted from fear. Papineau called to his counsels the two greatest agitators in the province, Mackenzie and O'Grady a most abandoned and immoral character. The former was a bankrupt soap boiler in Dundee and when he emigrated begun a fraudulent trade in politics. How he found support for his calumnies. His method of getting up petitions. In Glengarry he attached a thousand forged signatures to his petitions. As soon as he had obtained a sufficient number of petitions he imposed a tax on his dupes to defray his expenses to London. There he enlisted the services of Hume and Roebuck, but none of his promises have been fulfilled, his partisans have lost faith in him. O'Grady also established a paper which exceeded if possible MacKenzie's in scurrility. They, however, joined their talents having concluded that their joint abuse would have greater effect on the public mind. These are the worthy co-adjutors of the agitator of Lower Canada in the important work of obtaining liberty and happiness for his countrymen. 476

December 22, Treasury. Stanley to Grey. The Lords of the Treasury must withhold their sanction to the appointment of a clerk in the Indian department or for any increase to the establishment. 120

December 26, Toronto. McKenzie to Glenelg. Has sent a letter to Hume to the care of His Lordship's department. 836

December 28, London. Jones to the same. Recalls the case of Yates, an American citizen, on whose behalf a bill was passed to enable him to hold land, but as it was not sanctioned within two years, it became a dead letter. Yates intends to petition the provincial legislature to pass another bill, if he can be assured it would receive the royal assent. He is a large stock holder in the Welland Canal. 408

December 31. Unsigned to Stanley. Has received letter containing the opinion of the Treasury that the advances made to the Lanark settlers should be paid from the land revenue. Glenelg opposes the opinion for reasons given in addition to which were others of a political nature which would oppose an insuperable obstacle to such a measure. Glenelg agrees with Aberdeen that the settlers should not be called on for repayment, but the loss should be borne by the United Kingdom. 116

No date. O'Conor Don to Grey. Desires to know whether John Sloane is alive and if so where he is at present. 279

Memorial of Angus McDonell. He was authorised to settle on lot 37 in the township of Moore and has settled and improved the property. Peter Robinson, Crown Lands Agent, has, however, sold the lot to another. Prays that he may be allowed to retain possession, or to be given another vacant lot on the front of the township of Moore. 450

Enclosed. Minute of Council authorising McDonell to settle on lot 37 in the township of Moore. 453

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March 10. Unsigned to Head. Has received memorial from Nicklin respecting land he states was promised to himself and his sons but of which he had lost the

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written agreement. Cannot find correspondence in the Colonial Office respecting the case and therefore regrets he cannot comply with the prayer of the memorial.

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