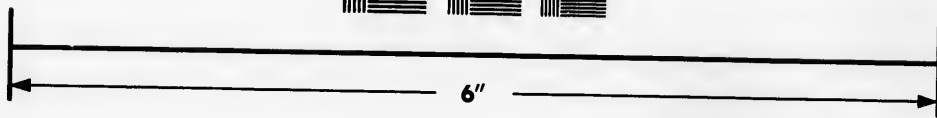
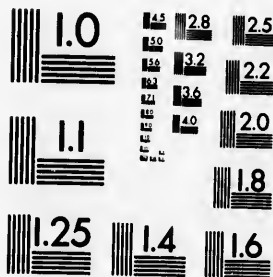


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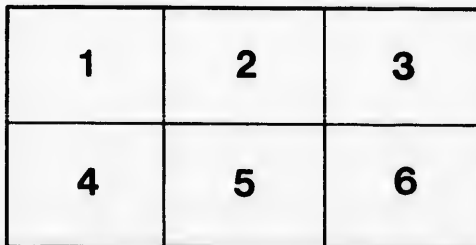
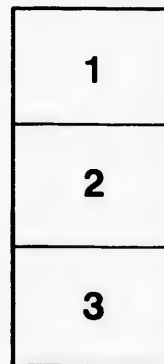
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DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE FIRST SURVEYS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

By J. J. MURPHY, DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Toronto.

The Treaty of Peace, signed at Paris on the 7th February, 1763, completed the conquest of Canada, and added to the territory of Great Britain fully half a continent. On the 7th of October of the same year a royal proclamation was issued, erecting the government of the Province of Quebec, defining its limits and providing for liberal grants of the lands of the Crown to the inhabitants and other persons who should decide to settle in the province. Special provision was made for rewarding the conduct and bravery of the officers and men of the army and navy who had taken part in the late war, and the quantities of land which they were to receive, according to rank, and without fee or reward, were particularly set out. This proclamation was received in Canada in 1764, but notwithstanding the liberal grants offered to induce settlement, nearly twenty years were to elapse before any movement was made to colonize that part of the newly acquired territory, now known as Ontario. Up to 1783 the settlements extended very little beyond the city of Montreal in a westerly direction. Various reasons may be given for this state of affairs; in the first place, the members of the disbanded British regiments who decided to remain in Canada preferred settling in the inhabited portions of the province to braving the dangers of the *wild Indian regions*; in fact settlement in the Indian territory was discouraged until the claims of the Indian tribes were arranged for and ceded. Then there was no immigration from abroad. The popular prejudice which prevailed in the Old Country at the time, and which apparently has not even to this day been fully dispelled, was that the Canadian climate was "nine months of snow and ice and three months of cold weather."

But the chief obstacle was, no doubt, the troubles connected with the revolt of the American colonies, which, unfortunately, began shortly after the conquest and continued up to 1783. During this time the whole attention of the colonial administration

was fully occupied in preventing the new province from following their example.

With the cessation of hostilities in 1783 and the recognition of the independence of the United States, a change took place. There were many of the American colonists who had adhered to the royal cause, and when it became apparent that this cause was lost their hopes were ended. Their homes and property had been confiscated; they were subject to continuous persecution from the victorious party, and were destitute and dependent. A large number of them, therefore, decided to seek a refuge on Canadian soil. Sir Guy Carleton was then in command of the British forces in New York, and General Frédéric Haldimand Governor-General at Quebec. They took prompt and active measures to provide for the removal of these Loyalists to Canada, and for their settlement on suitable lands of the Crown. In anticipation of their arrival, and without waiting for definite instructions from the home authorities, Haldimand sent exploring parties to examine the country along the St. Lawrence west of Montreal and in the neighborhood of the old French fort at Cataragui. He also gave instructions for the survey of the lands at the last-named place. This letter of instructions from Governor Haldimand to the Surveyor-General, Major Holland, was dated on the 26th of May, 1783, and, so far as known, this was the first survey ordered in the Province of Ontario. Major Holland proceeded at once to the locality, began to lay out a town plot, and having examined the surrounding country and formed his plans for future operations, he returned to Quebec and reported to Governor Haldimand.

The Deputy Surveyor-General, John Collins, with two assistants, was sent up and proceeded vigorously with the surveys. During the fall of 1783 and the following year they surveyed the outlines of five townships and partly subdivided them. These townships, which extended westward from Cataragui around the Bay of Quinte, were numbered consecutively, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. They were afterwards called Kingston, Ernestown, Fredericksburgh, Adolphustown and Marysburgh, but were generally known for many years by their numerals.

Early in the January of 1784 the first band of United Empire Loyalists, under the leadership of Captain Michael Grass, arrived from New York and, the following May, they ascended the St. Lawrence in batteaux, to take possession of the lands which had been surveyed for them. Sir John Johnston and Deputy Surveyor-General Collins were instructed to proceed with the party and settle them on the lands, which were to be drawn for, in order to prevent partiality. Mr. Collins was also appointed to administer the oath of allegiance. Provisions, seeds and implements were supplied, and energetic efforts were made to have these refugees settled comfort-

ably. The greater part of Captain Grass' party were settled in township No. 1, and this was the first effective settlement made within the boundaries of what is now the Province of Ontario, and may be justly considered as the foundation of the province.

Major Samuel Holland was the first Surveyor-General of the Province of Quebec. He was appointed on the 10th of February, 1764, by His Majesty in Council, and appears to have been engaged on surveys in various parts of the American colonies; but he resumed his duties in Quebec when the Revolutionary War broke out. He died there on the 28th January, 1802. Maj. Holland was a British officer who distinguished himself at Louisburg, and had also fought bravely under Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham. He was a great favorite of Wolfe, was with him during his last moments at the close of the battle, and was also one of his legatees.

Major Holland contributed some scientific papers to the proceedings of the London Philosophical Society in 1768, '69 and '74, and he compiled several maps of the Province of Quebec. The most important of these, "A New Topographical Map of the Province of Lower Canada," was published in London the year after his death.

On the 8th September, 1764, Major Holland appointed John Collins Deputy Surveyor-General, and he directed the surveys in the upper part of the province until its division into two distinct provinces of Upper and Lower Canada by the Constitutional Act of 1791. From an account rendered by Mr. Collins, it appears that when engaged on the surveys at Catarqui and the Bay of Quinte, he was paid for his services as Deputy Surveyor-General at the rate of fifteen shillings a day, besides expenses, and that the other surveyors employed at that time were paid at the rate of 7 shillings and 6 pence a day, with 1 shilling and 3 pence additional for provisions. The following is an extract from a report, in which he sets out the instruments which he had in his office: "There are no instruments in the Surveyor-General's office which belong to the Government. The following list are instruments belonging to Mr. Collins:—A theodolite by Rowley, F.D.; an acromatic telescope, 3-8 in length, the magnifying powers with eyeglasses for land objects about 50 times, and with those for astronomical uses 80 times; one Hadley's quadrant; one Mason's level; one English chain; one French chain. The Deputy Surveyor and the Assistant Surveyors furnish their own instruments for the ordinary business of surveying lands.

JOHN COLLINS,
Deputy Surveyor-General.

The following documents containing the instructions and correspondence connected with these first surveys have been collected

partly from the records of the Crown Lands Department, but chiefly from the Haldimand Papers in the Archives office in Ottawa. They are, as far as possible, arranged in chronological order.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR HALDIMAND TO SURVEYOR-GENERAL HOLLAND.

HEADQUARTERS, QUEBEC, 26th May, 1783.

Major Holland, Surveyor-General :

SIR,—As it is necessary that I should be informed of the nature of the country from the last concessions to Cataraqui, and thence to Niagara, on the north side of Lake Ontario, you are hereby directed to set off immediately for Montreal, and to proceed to Cataraqui, where you will minutely examine into the situation and state of the post formerly occupied by the French, and the land and country adjacent; considering the facility of establishing settlement there, and the advantages and disadvantages that might attend that measure, all of which you will report to me as soon as possible; and in the meantime, if you find the fort in such a state as is correspondent with the views and instructions I have communicated to you, you will, without loss of time, make application to Major Harris, commanding at Carleton Island, for workmen and all other assistance in his power to afford, and also to Major Ross, commanding at Oswego, who has orders, upon your application, to send Lieut. Tinling, acting engineer, and with him such artificers, tools and materials as you shall require, to join you immediately. You will dismiss the Canadian Batteauxmen at Carleton Island and procure soldiers or seamen, as you shall think best, to proceed to Cataraqui.

Having made your observations at Cataraqui and given such directions as you shall think necessary at that place, you will send forward the gentlemen who accompany you for the purpose of continuing the examination of the country to Niagara, and return yourself to Quebec without loss of time.

I am, etc.,

F. HALDIMAND.

FROM MAJOR HOLLAND TO GENERAL HALDIMAND.

QUEBEC, 26th June, 1783.

SIR,—Agreeably to the commands contained in your Excellency's letter to me dated the 26th of last month, I immediately set off for Montreal, with the two Mohawks, Captain Brant and Johan; there I left them, Captain Brant being unable to proceed from sickness. On the 3rd of June Captain LaForce joined me at LeChine,

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and we proceeded, with two batteaux, for Carleton Island. As the time limited by your Excellency for my return would not permit me to make an actual survey of the ungranted lands on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, I examined them with attention, and collected all the information I could as to the facility of establishing settlements there, and I found that from the supposed bounds of the Seigneurie of Soulange the property of Monsieur de Longueille on the Lake St. Francis the lands are low towards the water side and fit for meadows, but at the same distance the soil is exceedingly good tillage. From the upper part of Lake St. Francis to the Long Sault no land can be more promising, covered with fine timber fit for building vessels, and in some places pineries fit for masts. The shore along the Long Sault has not an inviting aspect, but the soil, 'tis said, at no great distance back is equal to that on Lake St. Francis.

There are fine pineries two or three miles from the water's edge where large masts may be procured.

From the head of the Long Sault to the top of the uppermost rapid, where the navigation begins, the country has a most favorable appearance. From hence to Cataraqi the shore is high and rocky, but opening here and there into beautiful coves and bays, where the view extends a great way into fine natural meadows, and though the shore appears rough and uninviting the soil is rich at some distance—fit for all purposes of agriculture, as I have been informed.

I arrived at Carleton Island on the 10th, late at night, and applied to Major Harris to despatch your orders for Major Ross and Mr. Tingling, the assistant engineer. On the 12th I reached Cataraqi, and began the survey of the Fort and entrenchments made there by the French troops. On the following day my assistant proceeded to survey the harbor and Captain La Force to take the soundings. Lieut. Tingling joined me on the 17th, when I examined the fort, and made arrangements for the re-establishment of this important post, which in every part surpassed the favorable idea I had formed of it. Your Excellency will perceive its advantageous situation by the plans and drawings which accompany this letter.

The vaults still remain entire, with part of the walls of the fort, barracks, etc., etc., and are in such a state as will contribute to lessen the expense of its re-establishment. The works or lines began by the French on the commanding grounds near the fort will cover a sufficient space for a town. The harbor is in every respect good, and most conveniently situated to command Lake Ontario. The battetaux men prefer keeping over on this side, as they can follow the shore without crossing to the islands in their course.

Captain Joseph Brant, with several Indians of the Six Nations, went up to Cataraqi Falls and made excursions into the woods. They seemed to be well satisfied with the country. At their return they declined saying anything concerning the lands; but told me that as soon as they have examined the north side of the lake they will inform your Excellency of the spot where they'll choose to fix their abode. For this purpose they have sent Captain Isaac with six men of their number to accompany the surveying party.

On the 19th we returned to Carleton Island, where I arranged matters with Major Harris, and wrote to Major Ross for fifty men from each post, and to transport materials to Cataraqi to prosecute the works carrying on there under Mr. Tinling, with whom I left Lieut. Holland as an assistant, who was despatched to forward materials from Oswego.

Captain La Force, Mr. Cotte, and Mr. Peachy proceeded to survey the north shore of the Lake Ontario all the way to Niagara, having received my instructions for that purpose. On the 20th I set out from Carleton Island for Quebec, where I arrived yesterday.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

SAMUEL HOLLAND.

FROM MAJOR HOLLAND TO GENERAL HALDIMAND.

NEAR QUEBEC, 10th July, 1783.

MY DEAR GENERAL,—I should not have been wanting in sending your excellency those volumes of Pre Charlevoix which make mention about Cataraqi before now; if the second volume had not been lent out in town, which was only returned last night.

The first mentionings made by this author is in volume the second, page 244 and 245, when the first project was made in the year 1672, to take post there by Monsieur de Courcelles and his successor, Count Frontenac, built the fort. Page 372 in the same volume it is mentioned that in the year 1688 the Iroquois formed a blockade. Page 406 to 409, the same volume, it was proposed to be abandoned, but opposed by Count Frontenac, though it was evacuated in 1689. In the third volume, page 222 to 227, the fort is retained by Count Frontenac against the advice of everybody, and well executed by Monsieur Cryan; thus in the year 1695, in the fifth volume, page 281 to 288, some reflections on the fort, its situation, and road to it. Page 301 in the same volume P. Charlevoix mentions his arrival and leaving Cataracouy. I have only sent those three volumes, which have any relation to Cataracouy, and marked those pages mentioned above.

Your Excellency will perceive through the whole the importance of this post, which by this present Revolution is become nearly of the same consequence as it was in the times of Count Frontenac, or rather to the time of Monseieur de Montcalm (before he took Oswego), which induced him to take possession of the commanding ground near it, by which he would have covered the fort and would have taken in a sufficient space for a town. Your Excellency will be convinced by the plan which I had the honor of transmitting to you that if those lines are judiciously disposed of it must perpetuate Fort Haldimand, at Cataracouy, to all posterity, to which none shall be more happy to contribute to than,

My dear General,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most obliged
humble servant,

SAMUEL HOLLAND.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

FROM CAPT. MATHEWS TO MAJOR ROSS (OSWEGO.

HEADQUARTERS, QUEBEC, 28th July, 1783.

MAJOR ROSS:

SIR,—By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief I transmit to you the enclosed sketch and explanatory letters for a township His Excellency has in contemplation for Cataracoui. The hurry of business in which the General is involved by the departure of the German troops prevents his entering fully into this matter at present, but that no time may be lost in taking every preparatory measure, His Excellency desires you will have the survey mentioned in Major Holland's letter immediately taken, and that you will transmit it to him with every additional remark that shall strike you as useful information on this occasion.

His Excellency is further pleased to direct that all buildings and materials that can be with propriety removed from Carleton Island for the use of the new post and to put the stores, etc., under cover in case of evacuation this fall, be particularly attended to, which His Excellency desires you will communicate his wishes on this subject to Major Harris, for his mutual assistance in this as well as all other circumstances that can facilitate the speedy establishment of the post at Cataracoui.

I am, etc.,

R. MATHEWS.

P. S.—His Excellency not having yet received the least information or instructions concerning the settlement of Loyalists in

this Province, and having it only in view to place them in such situations as appears to him most eligible, desires you will not mention anything of the present scheme to any person whosoever.

R. M.

FROM MAJOR HOLLAND TO GENERAL HALDIMAND.

NEAR QUEBEC, 23rd July, 1783.

SIR,—As your Excellency was pleased to desire my thoughts on the situation for a town on the harbor of Cataraqui, I have made a sketch of its environs, which I have the honor to join, and for the illustration of this subject I have been obliged to take the liberty to adopt names to the several places which must come in question. The peninsula on the east side of the entrance of Cataraqui harbor seems to me a most advantageous place for the purpose, as vessels (sufficient for the navigation in those parts) may lay in safety most all around it, with the help of some small wharfs, may lay to load and unload with great conveniency. At Point Frederick a proper space, A, for a fort, with a convenient distance for an esplanade, B, should be reserved, which may serve as well for military use as for a market place. The principal streets should run through the middle from the fort to the neck; a convenient space for a street or landing must be reserved on both sides the town along the waterside. At Point C a proper space should be reserved for batteries and naval purposes, with sufficient space on the neck D, where in time fortifications for the security of the town may be constructed. At the same time I must recommend to your Excellency's consideration that a common for the feeding of the cattle belonging to a town is of the greatest benefit to its inhabitants, and if a N. W. line is drawn from the head of Hamilton Cove to Cataraqui Harbor I think a sufficient tract will remain for that purpose; if not, Cedar Island may be included for that purpose. If your Excellency is pleased to approve of what I have the honor to represent, it will be necessary that an exact survey be made and laid down by a scale of fifty or sixty feet to an inch, and to ascertain the exact breadth of the ground. Avenues should be cut through as marked on the sketched plan E F, where some of the principal cross streets must fall; and on the neck marked G H it will be also necessary to have cuts through for the same reasons, as the ground intended for the town is only wanting on a large scale. The commons may be laid down by a scale of 100 feet to an inch.

I beg leave to submit the whole to your Excellency's consideration, and have the honor to be, etc.,

SAMUEL HOLLAND.

FROM MAJOR ROSS TO CAPTAIN MATHEWS.

CATARAQUI, 31st July, 1783.

SIR,—The contrary winds made it impracticable to remove the troops from Oswego until the 28th instant, as the vessels did not arrive sooner, but everything being in readiness no time was lost, and we arrived here the 30th, in the morning.

I have perused with attention the instructions given to Lieutenant Tingling by Major Holland, which shall be strictly adhered to, and were it not for a scarcity of masons I should hope in a very short time to have the honor to inform His Excellency of everything being finished accordingly.

There is a very advantageous place for building mills about five miles from this fort, but nothing more can be done than to collect and prepare materials until a millwright arrives. Please present the enclosed sketch to the General.

The iron-work, etc., arrived yesterday.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

(Signed) JOHN ROSS.

FROM MAJOR ROSS TO GENERAL HALDIMAND.

CATARAQUI, 3rd September, 1783.

SIR,—Agreeable to your Excellency's orders of the 20th of July, I have the honor to transmit the survey directed; exclusive of the survey I have taken every necessary height and distance, and with as much accuracy as possible have endeavored to examine every part that comes within the scale of useful information.

Your Excellency did me the honor to require my remarks on this occasion. With due submission I shall endeavor to explain matters to the best of my humble judgment. If I have presumed to differ from the plan laid down by Major Holland, it is from this circumstance that both the engineer and myself are of opinion that the old works or the ground contiguous to them cannot be well fortified, being commanded from a rising ground at the distance of point blank cannon shot.

The next object which strikes me is the high land above Cape Henry at A, elevated above the surface of the water upwards of one hundred and twenty feet. This place I take the liberty to say is eligible ground to fortify, and place my ideas accordingly.

I have sounded the harbor in Haldimand Bay, where there is water sufficient. Point Frederick, being subjected to an advantageous cannonade from the west side of Cataraqui Harbor, may I then take the liberty to say (although no town can be placed here

secure from bombardment) that the land on east side of Haldimand Cove is preferable for a town, where, I think, there is sufficient space under the guns of the supposed fort at A. At B the naval purposes may be executed, where wharfs can conveniently be erected. I take the liberty to propose this place being the safest side of the bay for anchorage, and as it is the additional breadth of the point distant from the land on the west side of Catarqui harbor, may be judged a proper place for store-houses.

The town common, as before described, the land is not arable, being a rocky surface, but may do for pasture. Cedar Island is perfectly barren. These are all the remarks which I shall take the liberty to present to your Excellency at present, and will conclude with this observation, that the high ground at A is most respectable—it commands Hamilton Cove, Cedar Island, Point Henry, Haldimand Cove, Point Frederick, Catarqui Harbor, and even the old fort is not secure from thence.

I would have caused the survey of the fort and this side of Catarqui Harbor to be added to the plan sent, but as it would have occasioned a delay and Mr. Tinling informs me that your Excellency is already furnished with one, thought it best not to wait.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

JOHN ROSS.

GENERAL HALDIMAND TO MAJOR ROSS.

HEADQUARTERS, QUEBEC,
7th September, 1783.

MAJOR ROSS:

SIR,—This will be delivered to you by Mr. Collins, whom I send, with proper assistance, to Catarqui, in order to survey and mark out the settlement intended at that place for the refugee Loyalists. I enclose for your information a copy of my instructions to Mr. Collins, by which you will perceive that it is my intention to have the lands distributed in townships containing lots of 120 acres, which will be useful to you as a general answer to applications which may probably be made for particular spots or quantities of land.

Capt. Laforce, Capt. Sherwood and others skilled in land, and the principles of colonization accompany Mr. Collins. They have also a number of men in order to cut down and square timber to make a beginning; and it is very probable that some of them may choose to winter there. Should that be the case, I wish them to set down upon the ground intended for the town, and small lots to be given to them on the common, in order to clear it as

soon as possible. Any persons so settling may obtain leases for thirty years (as expressed in the instructions), but if they should not choose to take leases upon those terms, and notwithstanding to hut themselves for the winter, they must sign agreements to relinquish their lots whenever they shall be required so to do.

You will give the necessary directions for victualling the Loyalists that accompany Mr. Collins, and as they are chiefly artificers, such of them as shall not be wanted on the survey, you will employ as you shall see necessary in forwarding the establishment of the post. Any tools, nails, etc., that they may want you will supply, if you have them, or otherwise by requisition to Carleton Island, from any department where they are to be found.

I am, sir, etc.,

F. HALDIMAND.

FROM GENERAL HALDIMAND TO JOHN COLLINS.

HEADQUARTERS, QUEBEC,
11th September, 1783.

JOHN COLLINS, Esq.:

SIR,—It being my intention to establish settlements for the provision of part of the distressed Loyalists resorting to this Province at and in the neighborhood of Cataragui, upon Lake Ontario, you are hereby directed to proceed to that place without loss of time for the purpose of surveying and laying out the several lands in townships and lots agreeably to the following instructions:—

1. You will make an exact survey of the neck intended for the town lot, describing and expressing the nature of the ground and soil, and if Point Frederick is not commanded from Point Henry, on both which places sufficient spaces for fortifications must be reserved.

2. At the west side of Cataragui Harbor the ground near the fort and within the lines (as marked in the plan A, B, C) must remain to the Crown, for the use of the garrison, and as a place of resort for the Indians, where some of the most noted might be allowed to build, reserving sufficient spaces round the slips (where vessels were formerly constructed) unincumbered with buildings.

3. Though a common, containing about 400 acres, must be reserved for the use of the town, leases may be given for a term of years, not exceeding thirty years, to settle there, as the people for the present will be glad to be as near the town as possible, and the common will be cleared by the time the town will be in want of it.

4. The method of laying out townships of six miles square I consider as the best to be followed, as the people to be settled there are most used to it, and will best answer the proportion of lands I propose to grant to each family, viz.: 120 acres, of which six are to be in front, which will make 19 chains in front and 63 chains 25 links in depth, so that every township will have 25 lots in front and four chains 75 links will remain for roads, with 7 concessions in depth. Fifty-eight links will remain for a road, by which distribution each township will contain 175 lots of 120 acres.

For your assistance in the execution of this business you will be joined at Montreal by Capt. Sherwood and Lieut. Cotte and also by Mr. Grass, captain of one of the companies of militia intended for that settlement, and these gentlemen will be attended with axemen, etc., proper for that occasion.

You will begin your survey by a township on each side of the bay, and transmit it to me, together with your remarks, reporting to me in the like manner from time to time the progress you shall make.

As it is not improbable that in exploring these lands some of the persons employed may make choice of particular situations, and make preparations accordingly, to prevent which you are to signify to them that my intentions are to distribute the lots impartially by drawing for them, and that all timber cut down this fall, or any log houses they may choose to make and reside in until the settlements shall be regularly granted, will not be considered as any right of such persons, but entered as a temporary beginning, and should any of them prefer remaining there this winter to returning to Sorel, may have lots of four acres marked out for them in the common, which they will enjoy for thirty years, as before mentioned, by which means whatever work is done will forward the clearing of the common and be for the public good. The officers commanding at Carleton Island, Catarauqui, or any post you shall have occasion to call at are hereby directed to afford you every assistance in their power, whether in provisions or otherwise, for the speedy and effectual execution of these instructions.

Wishing you success, etc.,

F. HALDIMAND.

FROM GENERAL HALDIMAND TO JOHN COLLINS.

HEADQUARTERS, QUEBEC.
15th September, 1783.

JOHN COLLINS, Esq.:

SIR,—Since your departure from Quebec I have received letters from Major Ross which induce me to change the situa-

tion of the proposed township near Cataragui, and to desire it may be placed on Point Henry, to explain which I enclose you a sketch of that point, copied from that Major Ross sent me, and I desire you will begin by opening a large avenue from Point Henry in a direct line towards the high ground marked 122 feet above the water, and near D, and on the line I would cut several other avenues, all at right angles therewith, as the line in pencil shows; but in doing this and every other service, you must conform yourself to such orders as Major Ross may think proper to give you.

I am, sir, etc.,

F. HALDIMAND.

FROM GENERAL HALDIMAND TO MAJOR ROSS.

QUEBEC, September 15th, 1783.

SIR,—I have received your letter of the 3rd instant, with the sketch of Point Henry, etc., and am very much obliged to you for the trouble you have taken to examine the ground near Cataragui. I entirely approve of your idea of changing the situation of the town to Point Henry, and have given my orders to Mr. Collins accordingly, subject, however, to any alteration which you may think necessary, and, in case of any future discovery, of situation, proper to be fortified you will preserve such an extent of ground round them as you judge proper, and communicate to me your ideas concerning them.

In a few days Lieut. French, of Major Jessup's Corps, will leave Montreal with a party of Loyalists, to examine the great River Ottawa, and when at a proper distance to endeavor from thence to fall upon Cataragui. When they arrive you will supply them with everything they may want and provide them with the means of returning to Montreal as soon as possible. . . . and in order more fully to accomplish my intentions on this point, I could wish you would send some small party with savages somewhere near the same road, but they should be accompanied by an intelligent person, who would keep a journal of the distances, and the course they steer, with every other necessary remark. Our plans of this country are very imperfect. According to them I should conjecture that due north from your post the great river lies about 150 miles distant. I mention this, but have no doubt that the savages are much better acquainted with the distance than we are.

From the report of Sir John Johnson I have reason to expect that the Mohawks and some other tribes of savages will establish themselves near the Bay of Kintie, and I understand it is their

wish to have the Loyalists in their neighborhood. All which, I think, will be an advantage by rendering the settlement respectable, and consequently secure. The only difficulty seems to be, giving uneasiness to the Missisagues, as they claim the northern part of Lake Ontario, to avoid which I have directed Sir J. Johnson to treat with them on this matter, and if necessary to make such purchases as the King's service may require, which he tells me will easily be accomplished.

I am, sir,
Your most humble and most obedient servant,

F. HALDIMAND.

FROM MAJOR ROSS TO CAPTAIN MATHEWS.

CATARAQUI, 2nd October, 1783.

SIR,—Mr. Collins arrived here last night with Capt. Sherwood, by whom I had the honor to receive His Excellency's directions. Accordingly I shall be extremely happy to contribute as much as in my power to expedite the business they are sent upon.

I am glad we have anticipated His Excellency's intentions in sending those gentlemen, from which view I have employed myself from time to time traversing the lands adjacent, and cutting almost all the paths and avenues about this fort which become necessary to render a proper and speedy information to His Excellency.

The Indians have not as yet been advised on this occasion. I am doubtful they will make more difficulty than Sir John Johnson imagines; but still I hope of no great moment or importance. I have had no rum to give them since my arrival to which they are absolutely devoted. Any little I have given them as yet has been my own, but it has been but trifling.

The troops will be in barracks in a few days, and I have informed the commissary that he may direct the transport of provisions to this place when he pleases. Storehouses are in great forwardness.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

JOHN ROSS.

FROM JOHN COLLINS TO GENERAL HALDIMAND.

CATARAQUI, October 2nd, 1783.

SIR,—I have the honor of your Excellency's favor of the 15th September, by which I observe the change your Excellency directs

to be made with respect to the situation of the township near Cata-raqui, and my receiving orders from Major Ross. Your Excellency may rest assured I shall conform myself to them in every particular.

I arrived here yesterday evening in company with Captain Sherwood, etc., having had excessive bad weather almost every day since I left Quebec. I waited on Major Ross and showed him my instructions. He advised that as the lands proposed for townships were not yet purchased from the savages I should stop a few days till that was done, as a person was sent to bring them in for that purpose. In the meantime I shall employ myself in surveying that part fronting the lake, and the other business recommended by your Excellency.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

JOHN COLLINS.

FROM JOHN COLLINS TO GENERAL HALDIMAND.

CATARAQUI, 3rd November, 1783.

SIR,—Through Capt. Mathews I have had the honor of your Excellency's commands of the 13th ultimo, by which I find the weather with you has been similar to what we have had here. All the low lands on the small rivers which this country abounds with are covered with water in such a manner as greatly to retard our progress. All I have been able to do has been to complete the survey of one township, the plan and report of which I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency by this conveyance, with a plan of Point Henry, surveyed by Mr. Cotte, accompanied with such remarks as I hope will prove satisfactory. Mr. Cotte has been constantly employed on that business since his arrival here, but sets off to-morrow with Captain Sherwood and myself in order to lay out a second township, which will be a few miles above the first. The lands between the two are stoney and unfit for cultivation. Your Excellency will please to observe that the township I have laid out is on the west side the River Cata-raqui. The lands on the east side, back of Point Henry, by Capt. Sherwood's report, are stoney and barren and not more than half a dozen good lots could be found for some miles back, which report, with the approbation of Major Ross, made me decline laying out a township on the east side the river.

Captain Sherwood and his officers have been constantly employed from their arrival here till the 24th ultimo in exploring the country on this side the lake, a report of which I have likewise the honor to enclose.

Mr. Holland, from indisposition, has not been able to attend me as yet, but will, I expect, in a few days. In the meantime, your Excellency may rest assured that I shall exert my best abilities in complying with your wishes and in expediting this business as fast as possible. At the same time am very much afraid that it will be greatly retarded from the badness of the weather.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

JOHN COLLINS.

FROM MAJOR ROSS TO CAPTAIN MATHEWS.

CATARAQUI, 3rd November, 1783.

SIR,—I had the honor to receive your letter of the 13th ultimo. The lands have been purchased from the Missisagoes, which bargain was much facilitated by an old chief of them whose usual residence is in Canada, but happened to be here at the time. His name is Mynass, has been in Europe, is now an old man, and expects, as he really deserves, that his services on the occasion will be considered by Sir John Johnson, to whom he is recommended.

As soon as the purchase was made, which (up the lake) extends about forty-five miles, I sent some officers of the garrison to explore the country. They report that the lands in general are of a most excellent quality, easily cleared and intersected with rivers on which are several falls where mills can conveniently be erected.

I am much obliged to His Excellency for the order on Carleton Island for rum. Such is the nature of the Indians here that if their services are wanted they are exceedingly covetous, but if they are not employed seldom ask for anything. As the latter is mostly the case at present, a very small quantity of rum or provisions will satisfy them, both of which shall be managed with the greatest economy. Indeed of late I have greatly weaned them from both, and without any discontent. This nation in peaceable times will be very little expense to Government.

The party which went to meet Lieut. French returned some days after his arrival here. They travelled about sixty miles, nearly a northern course. The lands in general are of a better quality than those reported by Lieut. French on the banks of the River Ganenencui, which he has described as very barren. They did not touch upon that river—the Indians would go no further.

The weather has been exceedingly bad here lately—very unfavorable for carrying on the works, and in particular for Mr. Collins' operations.

I was in hopes the saw-mills would have been finished this fall, which the badness of the weather has in some measure prevented. Lieut. Brass not being materially wanted after the arrival of the men sent by Captain Twiss, I have not taken the liberty to write for him, especially as there are so many people employed here at present.

I have the honor to enclose the necessary obligations from such as had permission to build here.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

JOHN ROSS.

CAPT. J. SHERWOOD'S JOURNAL OF EXPLORATION
FROM THE WEST END OF LAKE ST. FRANCIS
TO THE BAY OF QUINTE.

Sept. 19th, 1783.—Left Montreal with Lieut. Johns and two men of the King's Rangers, Ensign Bothem and seven men of the Loyal Rangers; proceeded up the River St. Lawrence in a boat. 23rd. Arrived at the west end of Lake St. Francis, which is about sixty-five miles from Montreal. 24th. Sent out a party to go by land three miles back from the river and to proceed ten miles up the river and there wait for the boat. We encamped this evening at Mille Roche, eighteen miles up from the lake. Here the party joined us. They report that they went four miles back from the water, and that the land is all the way of the best quality they ever saw, it being a black deep mould, entirely free from stones, ledges or swamps. The timber is very thin, but grows exceedingly large and tall. It is a mixture of beech, maple, elm, basswood, butternut, white oak, hickory, and some pine. The land is exceedingly pleasant all along the shore, and there is a number of fine islands in the river, but there is a great scarcity of water back from the river. 25th. Sent out a party to go by land, and proceeded this day five leagues, which brought us two leagues above the rapid Long Sou. Here the party who went by land joined us. They report that they went two leagues back from the river, that the land is all the way exceeding good, the soil black and deep, mixed with clay loam, the timber the same in quality as described yesterday. Lieut. Johns, who was one of the party, says he never before saw so fine a country of land for all kind of cultivation. They crossed a large creek which emptys into the river just at the head of Long Sou; about two miles up this they saw a very convenient place, and falls for mills, surrounded by a fine grove of pine and white oak timber.

26th and 27th. Proceeded to the head of all the rapids, about twenty-eight miles. This place is called La Galloom, and is about three leagues below Oswegatchie. I sent out frequent parties all this way, as before, and their reports all agree in the excellent quality of the land which is in general as above described, and the river all the way interspersed with fine islands, the soil and timber exceedingly good.

28th. Proceeded five leagues. The land in this distance is not so good as above described, it being somewhat stony, but the soil is deep and rich and may be cultivated to great advantage. On the whole the land may all be said to be of the very best quality from the Lake St. Francis all the way up the river, twelve miles above Oswegatcha, and would admit of at least twelve townships on the river, each six miles square, but the six lower townships would be the best of the twelve. Indeed, I think there cannot be better land in America.

29th. I sent three men with six days provision to go by land from two leagues above Oswegatcha to Cataraqi.

30th. We arrived at Carleton Island. There is a vast number of islands between Oswegatcha and this place, but in general they appear to be barren rock, excepting one called Grenadier Island, which appears to be fine land.

Oct. 1st. Arrived at Cataraqi. I came from Carleton Island to this place in a bark canoe and crossed the island called Long Isle; this appears to be very good land, nearly equal to the Long Sou, and from every information I can get from my own people and others who are good judges of land, I am persuaded here may be two very valuable townships, one east and the other west of the Portage.

2nd, 3rd and 4th. Went to view the land from Cataraqi to Six Nation Bay, which is about seven miles west. This township will in general be stoney on the lake, but about a mile back the land is good, especially up Little Cataracqui, and between that and Six Nation Bay the land is very good.

6th. The party who came by land from two leagues above Oswegatcha joined us at Cataraqi, where they report that for the first six miles of their march the land would admit of a tolerable good settlement; that this township will be watered by three fine creeks, on one of which is a good place for a mill, about two miles from the lake; that all the rest of their march, within five miles of Cataraqi, the land was exceeding bad, being a constant succession of stoney ledges and sunken swamps, altogether unfit for cultivation, for three miles at least back from the lake: that on the east five miles next to Cataraqi the land was broken, but in many places was improvable and would admit of scattering settlement. This day I went with the boat to view the land all the

way to the Bay Quinte. We found the land for three miles west of Six Nation Bay to be very broken and stoney for three miles back from the lake. We encamped this night at a bay nine miles west of Cataragui. This place is called Muddy Bay.

7th. Proceeded up the lake, always keeping a party out by land, two or three miles distant from the water. At about three and a half miles from Muddy Bay we came to a very fine river, which the Indians call Mittabi Kitaga, or Stoney Creek. Between this bay and creek the land is very good except a small distance on the edge of the shore, which is stoney, but in general the stones do not extend more than 200 yards from the water, and then begins very good land. This river has two very fine falls, the uppermost not a quarter of a mile from the lake. From this we proceeded to the entrance of the Bay of Quinte, which is about seven and a half miles from Stoney Creek. The land all the way for three miles back, which was as far as we went, is extraordinary good for any kind of cultivation. The soil is deep and rich; the timber is beech, maple, elm, basswood, with some pine, and white oak. We went this afternoon up the bay on a course west by south, about eighteen miles. Here the bay turns north by east as far as we could see, which we judged to be fifteen miles. The bay in general as far as we went is about two miles wide. We encamped this night by a small creek the south side of the bay, on the tongue of land between it and the lake. The land on the north side of this bay thus far is very good.

8th. I sent Lieut. Johns and one man to explore the tongue of land from our encampment back to the mouth of the bay, and Ensign Bothem, with one man to find the distance due south across the tongue to the lake.

9th. This morning Ensign Bothem returned, and reports that it is about six miles on a south line from our camp to the lake. The first two miles the land is extraordinary good, as it is for two miles next the lake, but the two miles in the middle is generally cedar swamps. We returned this evening to the mouth of the bay, where we met Lieut. Johns on the point of the tongue. He reports that he thinks that this tongue of land is about fifteen miles long and about five miles wide in general, and that the land for about a mile and a half from the water on each side is very good, the soil being deep and black, very heavy timbered, generally maple, elm and basswood, with some large pines. The middle is almost one entire cedar and hemlock swamp (or rather grove), not too wet in general for pasture and meadow. The soil is very rich.

10th. Returned to Cataragui.

11th. Went to look at the country east of Cataragui. Proceeded fifteen miles to a large river, which the Indians call Cada-

nockui. Near the mouth of this river is a waterfall of about twenty feet perpendicular, which forms the most convenient place for mills I ever saw. The land from Cataracqui is for five miles down broken and stoney, but intermixed with grades of choice good land, and, considering its vicinity to the garrison it may be a valuable township, but then the lots must be picked out wherever the good land can be found, for if they are laid and drawn for in a regular form many men would get lots that would be worse than none. From this township to the River Cadanockui the land is altogether unfit for settlement, being one continued bed of rocks, with intervals of sunken spruce swamps two miles from the lake. There may be a good farm on the east side Cadanockui River. There is three delightful little islands near its mouth, but in general the land is very bad on each side this river.

13th. Returned to Catarockui, and on our way explored the island. This begins six miles below Cataracqui, is about seven miles long by two wide, and in general is very fine land, fit for any cultivation.

14th. I sent Ensign Bothem with the boat to land Lieut. Johns on the north side of the Bay of Quinte, at the western extremity of the late Indian purchase, from whence he is to proceed with two men one day's march north, then east until he falls in with the Cataracqui River, then down the river to the garrison. Ensign Bothem is to explore the land three miles back from the bay, from where he lands Lieut. Johns to the east and west angle.

15th. I went with two men in a bark canoe up Stoney Creek, with an intention to find its source. This stream is very pure water, and so rapid that we were many times obliged to wade to our knees and draw the canoe for an hour at a time. We proceeded up in this manner for a day and a half, which brought us about six miles north from the lake. For one mile from the mouth of this creek the land is broken and stoney, but then begins delightful land, and as far up as we went equally in quality to the Long Sou.

17th. The logs in the river prevented our proceeding any further by water. We took out the canoe and I went north by land for about three miles, which brought me in sight of a lake which appeared to be six or eight miles long and about half as wide, but a large sunken marsh prevented me from going to it. Here I began with my compass to take the angles of this serpentine river, guessing at the distance from angle to angle, and found it as follows:—From the great swamp next the small lake the creek runs west 4 deg. south two miles, then south-west one mile, then west three-quarters of a mile, then south twenty rods, then south-west ten rods, then south ten rods, then south-west eighteen rods, then south-east twenty-five rods, south-west twenty-seven

rods, west thirty rods, south-east seventeen rods, south-west eight rods, south-east eighty rods, south ten rods, south fifteen degrees west twenty rods, south twenty-five deg. east fifty rods, south-east forty-five rods, west fifteen deg. north 90 rods, fifteen deg. ten rods west, eighteen deg. north twenty-eight rods, south twenty-five rods, south-east eighty rods, north-east ninety rods, east thirty rods, north-east twenty-two rods, east thirty-three rods, north-east twelve rods, east twenty-nine deg. north ten rods, south-east fifteen rods, south thirty-two deg. east ninety rods, south twenty rods, south-east sixty rods, south 44 rods, south seven degrees east one hundred rods, south-east fifty-six rods. All this distance every angle in the river forms the most beautiful bows of proper intervals, land of the richest soil and the upland back for two miles on each side of the river is of the best kind. Here the river runs through bad stoney land south forty-five rods to a fall which is about seven feet perpendicular, then south-east eighteen rods, a very rapid current, then south seventeen degrees east thirty rods to another cataract which falls at least twelve feet, then south twelve degrees east twenty-four rods, then south twelve rods to the mouth of the river. This is a noble stream, and should be in the centre of the second township and the lots be laid east and west, bounded on each side of it. From this as far up the Bay of Quinte as I have been is good land, sufficient for four townships; the tongue between the bay and the lake, two townships; the Isle Tonte, one; the Long Island, two; so that from Cataraqi eighteen miles into Bay Quinte, a distance of about thirty-eight miles, we have ten townships (including two islands), the land in general nearly equal to that on the Long Sou, and the climate much preferable.

20th. I returned to Cataraqi.

23rd October. Ensign Bothem returned, and reports that after landing Lieut. Johns and party at DeMulek House, he proceeded to explore the country from said house on the east side of the Bay Quinte back to its mouth, and finds the land in general to be of the best quality. From the entrance of this bay it bears of south of west eighteen miles to a point which he calls oak point; here it turns to the east of north about three miles; then a bay about a mile wide puts in near three miles to the east; about three miles still north puts in a second bay to the east near four miles. From this bay, which is about one mile and a half wide, they proceeded still north about three and a half miles to a third bay, near two miles wide, which Mr. Bothem judged to be about ten miles long, bearing south-east from the mouth to the head. From the head of this third bay he marched due south about two miles, which brought him to the lake near one mile east of the entrance, or mouth, of Bay Quinte. There is a number of fine creeks put into the heads of the above mentioned small bays, which forms the most beautiful land he ever

saw, all the way from the mouth of the Quinte Bay to DeMulek House, an extent of thirty miles. From Messrs. Johns and Bothem's report, compared with my tour up Stoney Creek (which puts into the lake twelve miles west from Cataraqui), it appears that, between Bay Quinte and a north line drawn from the mouth of this creek lies a very extensive country of land equal in quality to the Long Sou, or any other part of North America.

J. SHERWOOD,
Captain Loyal Rangers.

To John Collins, Esq.,
Deputy Surveyor-General.

LIEUT. JOHN'S JOURNEY THROUGH THE WOOD
FROM BAY QUINTE TO CATARAQUI.

DE MULAK HOUSE, 19th October, 1783.

Set out from said house and marched north two miles, and struck a large river that came from the north-east and ran to the south-west. We marched up the river two miles, and met with a pair of falls on the river. We judged them to be about eight feet high. From that we marched about four miles and encamped. Good land the day through.

October 20th. We continued our course four miles; then we altered our course and steered east. We marched eight miles and encamped. One cedar swamp about one mile; the rest good land.

21st. We continued our course east and marched about five miles, and struck a river that came from the north-west and ran to the south-east, on which is very good falls for mills. We judged the falls to be about six feet perpendicular, with rapids some way after. From that we marched two miles and struck a large river that came from the north-east and runs south-west. We marched up the river about one mile, in hopes to find a ford, but finding none we made a raft and crossed the river, and marched about one and a half miles and encamped. Good land the day through.

22nd. We continued our course and marched five miles, and came to a small creek that came from the north-east and ran to the south-west. From that we marched four miles and struck another small creek that came from the north and ran to the south. From that we marched about one and a half miles, and struck another small creek that came from the north-east and ran to the south-west. From that we marched one and a half miles and struck a small lake that lay north-east and south-west. We marched down the lake side to the south-west about one and a half miles, when a river ran out the same course west. Followed that for one and a half miles and encamped. Good land the day through.

23rd. It being a stormy day, lay still.

24th. We made a raft and crossed the creek. We judged the creek to be about 150 yards wide. We then continued our course east and marched four and a half miles, and struck a river that came from the north and ran to the south, on which there is good falls for mills. We judged the falls to be eight feet. From that we struck a large cedar swamp in about three and a half miles, which caused us to turn our course more to the north-east, which course we continued about three and a half miles and encamped. The land the day through very bad, being nothing but cedar swamps and stoney ridges, but a number of beautiful springs running from the feet of the ridges.

25th. We continued our course east and marched about four miles and struck a small creek that came from the north and ran south. From that we marched south by east two miles, and struck the road that leads from Cataraqui to the mills above

J. JOHNS,
Lieut. K. R.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS WEST OF
CATARAQUI WHICH WERE OUTLINED BY THE
DEPUTY SURVEYOR-GENERAL (COLLINS) DUR-
ING THE FALL OF 1783, AND SUB-DIVIDED
DURING THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

TOWNSHIP, NO. I (KINGSTON).

A township or tract of land six miles square, lying and being in the Province of Quebec, situate on the north side of Lake Ontario, near the ancient Fort Frontenac, beginning at a stone boundary standing south 49 degrees, west two hundred and twenty perches from the west angle of the said fort, and six perches from the bank of the lake, runs due west, crossing the mouth of the Little Cataraqui six miles to a stone boundary standing six perches from the bank of the Bay Tonegeyon; and from thence due north, crossing the head of the Bay Tonegeyon, and a small creek that discharges itself into the said bay, six miles to a stone boundary; and from thence a due east course, passing through a low country six miles to a stone boundary standing on a hill twenty-eight perches from the main branch of the little River Cataraqui; and from thence due south crossing the main branch of the little River Cataraqui and two other branches that discharge into the said river, terminates on the public bank of Lake Ontario at the first station, including twenty-three thousand and forty superficial acres of land, the greater part of which appears to be of an excellent quality, fit for the production of wheat, oats, Indian corn, hemp,

flax, timothy and clover. The woods in general are maple, bass, hickory, ash, elm, pine and white oak, etc.—the two latter in many parts from two and a half to three feet diameter.

This township hath a great many advantages on account of its situation, having Lake Ontario on its front. All the small bays afford good harbor for boats, and the lake abounds with a great variety of fish and wild fowl. The little River Cataraqui is navigable for batteaux from its entrance into the lake to the upper boundary of the township, in which space are many proper places for erecting saw-mills.

J. COLLINS,
D S General.

TOWNSHIP NO. 2 (ERNESTTOWN, SO CALLED AFTER PRINCE ERNEST,
EIGHTH CHILD OF GEORGE III).

Surveyed according to the above scheme or plot hereunto annexed, a township or tract of land of six miles square, situate on the north side of Lake Ontario, bounded in front by the said lake, and in depth by the ungranted lands belonging to the King; on the east by the ungranted lands as aforesaid, and on the west by a township marked on the plan No. 3, beginning at a stone boundary, and runs up the lake south 59 degrees west six miles, to a stone boundary; from thence along a line of marked trees, north thirty-one degrees west six miles, to a stone boundary; and from thence along a line of marked trees north fifty-nine degrees, east six miles, to a stone boundary; thence south thirty-one degrees east six miles to the first station, including twenty-three thousand and forty superficial acres of land, which appear to be equal in quality to the best lands in America. The woods the same as described in No. 1. Surveyed the 7th day of November, 1783."

TOWNSHIP NO. 3 (AFTERWARDS CALLED FREDERICKSBURGH, AFTER
FREDERICK, DUKE OF SUSSEX, NINTH CHILD OF THE KING).

Surveyed according to the above scheme or plot hereunto annexed, a township or tract of land situate on the north side of Lake Ontario, bounded in front by the said lake, and in depth by the ungranted lands belonging to the King; on the east by No. 2, and on the west by No. 4, beginning at a stone boundary standing thirty perches from the bank of the lake, and runs up the same south fifty-nine degrees east six miles to a stone boundary standing on the north bank of the Bay of Quinte; from thence along a line of marked trees north thirty-one degrees west, crossing a large bay six miles and one hundred and forty-one perches to a stone boundary; and from thence along a line of marked trees north fifty-

nine degrees east six miles to a stone boundary standing on line No. 2; thence down the said line south thirty-one degrees east six miles and one hundred and forty perches to the first station. The quality of the land and woods the same as described in No. 1. Surveyed the 12th day of November, 1783.

J. COLLINS,

D. S. General.

Assisted by Capt. Sherwood and Lieut. Kotte.

TOWNSHIP NO. 4 (ADOLPHUSTOWN, CALLED AFTER THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, TENTH SON OF GEORGE III., AND FREDERICKSBURGH, ADDITIONAL).

Surveyed according to the above scheme or plot hereunto annexed, a township or tract of land situate on the north side of the Bay of Quinte, bounded in front by the aforesaid bay, and in depth by the ungranted lands belonging to the King; on the west by the bay aforesaid, and on the east by the division line that divides this township from No. 3.

Beginning at a stone fixed on the north bank of the Bay of Quinte, the upper boundary of No. 3, and runs up the bay the several courses of the water to the west point or peninsula of land that lies between the said Bay of Quinte and Savannah Bay; thence crossing Savannah Bay north fifty-one degrees east seven hundred and fifty-nine perches to a stone boundary standing in the line of No. 3; thence down the said line south thirty-one degrees east five miles and two hundred and eighty perches to the first station. Surveyed the 15th day of November, 1783.

J. COLLINS,

D. S. General.

Assisted by Capt. Sherwood and Lieut. Kotte.

MINUTE OF A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL HELD ON THE 14TH APRIL, 1784, IN THE CASTLE OF ST. LOUIS, QUEBEC, TO CONSIDER THE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND TO REDUCED OFFICERS, DISBANDED SOLDIERS AND LOYALISTS.

GOVERNOR HALDIMAND'S SPEECH.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have assembled you this day as the King's Council, in order to communicate to you two additional instructions which I have had the honor to receive concerning the allotments of lands within this Province to be made to reduced officers, disbanded soldiers and Loyalists.

"Previous to the receipt of these instructions I had ordered the unconceded lands above and below Quebec to be explored by proper persons, and I have had the satisfaction to receive from them such favorable reports as induce me to hope that his Majesty's gracious intentions towards the Loyalists will be fully answered. The measures taken for the settlement of the Loyalists in this Province are proof of His Majesty's determination to retain and defend it.

"The Surveyor-General, with his deputy and other persons, are employed in making out plans of Seigniories agreeable to the instructions. When they are finished I shall assemble you again.

"Upon this business, in the meantime, the instructions, with extracts of two letters from the Secretary of State relating to them, shall remain in the Council Office for the perusal and consideration of the members." Read His Majesty's instructions, dated St. James', the 16th of July, and another dated the 7th of August, 1783. Read also extracts from two letters from the Right Honorable Lord North, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, to His Excellency General Haldimand, dated Whitehall, 24th of July and 7th of August, 1783. Ordered that the instructions and extracts remain in the Council Office for the perusal and consideration of the members of the Council.

EXTRACT FROM HIS MAJESTY'S INSTRUCTIONS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR HALDIMAND,
DATED ST. JAMES', THE 16TH DAY OF JULY, 1783.

Whereas, many loyal subjects, inhabitants of the Colonies and Provinces now the United States of America, are desirous of retaining their allegiance to us, and of living in our Dominions, and for this purpose are disposed to take up and improve lands in our Province of Quebec, and being desirous to encourage our said loyal subjects in such their intentions, and to testify our approbation of their loyalty to us, and obedience to our Government, by allotting lands for them in our said Province;

And whereas we are also desirous of testifying our approbation of the bravery and loyalty of our forces serving in our said Province, and who may be reduced there, by allowing a certain quantity of land to such non-commissioned officers and private men of our said forces who are inclined to become settlers thereon.

It is our will and pleasure that immediately after you shall receive this our instructions, you do direct your Surveyor-General of Lands for our said Province of Quebec to admeasure and lay out such a quantity of land as you, with the advice of your Council, shall deem necessary and convenient for the settlement of our said loyal subjects and the non-commissioned officers and private men

of our forces which may be reduced in our said Province who shall be desirous of becoming settlers therein, and you shall allot such parts of the same as shall be applied for by any of our said loyal subjects, non-commissioned officers and private men of our forces, reduced as aforesaid, in the following proportions, that is to say:

To every master of a family one hundred acres, and fifty acres for each person of which his family shall consist.

To every single man, fifty acres.

To every non-commission officer of our forces reduced in Quebec, two hundred acres.

To every private man, reduced as aforesaid, one hundred acres, and for every one of their family fifty acres.

A true extract,

H. MOTZ.

EXTRACT FROM HIS MAJESTY'S INSTRUCTIONS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR HALDIMAND,
DATED ST. JAMES', THE 7TH AUGUST, 1783.

Whereas our additional instructions to you, bearing date 16th of July last, authorized and empowered you to allot certain portions of land, with the Seigniories, to be surveyed and laid out in the Province of Quebec, by virtue of the said instruction, and to remain vested in us, our heirs and successors, to such of the non-commissioned officers and privates of our forces who shall be reduced in our said Province.

And whereas we are desirous of testifying our entire approbation of the loyalty, suffering and services of the commissioned officers of our Provincial troops who may be so reduced;

It is, therefore, our will and pleasure that upon application of the said commissioned officers who shall be willing immediately to settle and improve lands in our said Province, you do allot such part of the Seigniories to be surveyed and laid out as aforesaid in the following proportion, that is to say:

To every field officer.....	1,000 acres.
To every captain.....	700 "
To every subaltern, staff and warrant officer.....	500 "

Exclusive of fifty acres for each person of which family of such officer shall consist;

And whereas many of our loyal and deserving subjects have taken arms, and associated themselves in the Provinces now the United States of America for the support of our Government and authority, under the name of Associated Loyalists, without being put upon any particular establishment, many of whom may take refuge in our Province of Quebec;

It is our will and pleasure that the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of the said Associated Loyalists shall be in every respect entitled to the same allotments of land and every encouragement intended and given by our said recited additional instructions to the non-commissioned officers and privates of our forces, who shall be reduced in our said Province, and by this our instruction to the commissioned officers of our Provincial forces who shall be reduced.

A true extract,

H. MOTZ.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR HALDIMAND TO SIR
JOHN JOHNSON, APPOINTING HIM TO TAKE
CHARGE OF SETTTLING THE LOYALISTS ON
THEIR LANDS.

HEADQUARTERS, QUEBEC,

17th May, 1784.

SIR,—From your approved zeal for the King's service, the interest which you have at all times taken in the happiness of his loyal subjects, who, owing to their attachment to His Majesty's Government, have been obliged to abandon their properties and take refuge in this Province, and from your knowledge in general of and influence with these people, I have thought fit to request that you will take upon you the management and direction of distributing to the said Loyalists and to the disbanded troops in the upper part of this Province, the Crown Lands which, in pursuance of His Majesty's instructions, I have allotted for their reception.

You will herewith receive particular instructions for your guidance in the execution of this important public service, in which the officers commanding posts and all others, civil and military, are hereby strictly required to afford you every aid and assistance in their power to give.

I am, etc.,

Sir John Johnson.

F. HALDIMAND.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR HALDIMAND TO DEPUTY
SURVEYOR-GENERAL COLLINS, WITH INSTRU-
CTIONS REGARDING THE SETTTLING OF THE
LOYALISTS.

QUEBEC, 18th May, 1784.

SIR,—Having communicated to you His Majesty's instructions for granting lands in this Province to such of his disbanded troops and refugee Loyalists who are desirous of settling therein, and the mode I have adopted for execution thereof, and having fur-

nished you with copies of the same, with every instruction and power necessary for laying out the lands allotted for that purpose, you are hereby directed to proceed without loss of time to Sorel, where I have ordered that all persons of the above description in that district shall be assembled to declare ultimately their choice of situation. You will, therefore, make out particular returns, specifying their names, number of each family and places where they shall choose to settle, which you will communicate to Capt. Barnes, of the Quarter-master General's Department, who has my directions to forward them immediately on their different routes. From Sorel you will proceed to Montreal, where you will confer with Sir John Johnson, to whose direction I have thought fit to commit the settlement of the disbanded troops and Loyalists in the upper district of the Province, and to whom you will give every assistance in your power in the execution of that service. Sir John Johnson will communicate to you my instructions to him, upon this subject, and you will deliver to him the books containing the King's instructions, oaths and declarations to be made and subscribed, together with the certificates for the settlers, which are to be distributed throughout the settlements, as Sir John Johnson and you shall think best. The advanced season of the year requires the utmost despatch in this business. You will, of course, first proceed to settle the Royal Regiment of New York upon the ground allotted for them, which I hope is by this time nearly laid out from thence upwards to Catarauqui. His Majesty's instructions respecting the manner of laying out the land and the portions to be distributed are so full that it is unnecessary for me to add to them, further than to remind you of what I have verbally mentioned—that every partiality is to be avoided—for which purpose my instructions to Sir John Johnson direct that the townships and lots in each are to be indiscriminately drawn for, as well by the officers as the men. Your progress in this business will depend so much upon local circumstances and unforeseen contingencies that it would be in vain to offer any other than general instructions. On Sir John Johnson's and your zeal for the King's service and the happiness of the settlers, I therefore, rely on a successful execution of it.

You shall hear from me upon the subject of the settlement at Niagara, concerning which I shall send directions to Lieut.-Col. DePeyster and to Major Ross to send up Lieut. Tinling to lay out the ground lately purchased at that place, which, considering the quantity that must be reserved for the King, is by no means sufficient to settle all the Corps of Rangers, part of which will, consequently, come down to Catarauqui.

I am, etc.,

FRED. HALDIMAND.

N. B.—The instructions which were given to Lieut.-Governor Cox for settling the Loyalists in the Bay of Chaleurs are in every respect the same as those alluded to in the above letters, with this addition, that 100 acres of wood land should be reserved in the rear of the fishing beaches, that every person occupying a station here should have (immediately behind it) a sufficient quantity of the necessary timber for the construction of flakes and stages, indispensibly necessary in carrying on the fishery.

To Major Holland and Sir John Johnson.

COMMISSION TO THE DEPUTY SURVEYOR-GENERAL
TO ADMINISTER THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE,
ETC., TO THE LOYALISTS.

George the Third, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain and of the Territories thereunto, Defender of the Faith, etc.

To our trusty and well-beloved the Hon. John Collins, of the District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec—Greeting:

Know you that we have thought fit to empower you, and we do hereby give and grant unto you full power and authority to tender and administer unto all persons whom it may concern, the oaths directed by the law and the declaration following, that is to say: "I, _____, do promise and declare that I will maintain, and defend to the utmost of my power, the authority of the King in his Parliament as the supreme Legislature of this Province"; and to receive from such persons their subscriptions severally to the oath and declaration. And what you shall do herein, you are here to make return into the office of our Clerk of the Council for our said Province, together with this writ.

Witness, our trusty and our well-beloved Frederick Haldimand, our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of our said Province of Quebec, at our Castle of St. Louis, in our City of Quebec, the seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1784.

FRED. HALDIMAND.

By His Excellency's command,

A. GRAY.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SURVEYOR-GENERAL TO
GENERAL HALDIMAND.

CATARAQUI, 12th August, 1784.

SIR,—I had the honor to receive Your Excellency's letter of the 20th of July, enclosing the *Dedimus Potestatem*, authorizing me

to administer the several oaths therein mentioned to Major Ross and Mr. Neil McLean, which I have accordingly done, and enclose the same herewith, together with the *Dedimus Potestatem*.

I have likewise the honor to report to Your Excellency that I have completed the survey and settlement of the 5th township,* situate on the Peninsula between Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte. The whole of the disbanded British troops and Germans have drawn their lots. Each man has taken the oaths, agreeable to the King's instructions, signed the books, received his certificate, and is now in possession of his land, with which I am persuaded they will be pleased, as the land in general appears to be of good quality.

I am sorry to acquaint Your Excellency that the business with respect to completing the survey and settlement of the townships laid out last autumn is not so forward as could be wished, or, from the length of time, Your Excellency has reason to expect. The poor people have set themselves down, half a dozen together, in different parts of the townships, not knowing where to find their lots, except those on the front; nor can it be expected, until the several lines between the different concessions be drawn and boundaries fixed, which has not yet been done. I should have set out on that business this day, but find myself too weak, having just got quit of a fever which I have had for some days past. However, I have employed Mr. Tuffe and Mr. Henry Holland, with each a good party, in drawing the lines of the second and third concessions of the first township. On their return I shall proceed up the lake and complete the survey of the second and third townships in the same manner. With respect to the fourth township, nothing can be done until Your Excellency determines to whom it belongs. No doubt the party who is obliged to quit their claims will expect their land in some other place. I shall, therefore, without loss of time, when the business above mentioned is completed, go in search of another township, and by the first conveyance send Your Excellency a plan of the settlement lately made, with an account of my success.

I find great difficulty to get men, and am obliged to pay high. I have taken the liberty to draw on Capt. Maurer for £100 currency to carry on this service, which I hope Your Excellency will approve of. Your Excellency may faithfully rely on my bringing this troublesome business to as speedy a conclusion as possible.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

JOHN COLLINS,
D. S. General.

To His Excellency General Haldimand.

*Afterwards called Mary'sburgh, after the Duchess of Gloucester—eleventh child of the King.

LETTER FROM GENERAL HALDIMAND TO SIR JOHN
JOHNSON, BARONET, DATED HEADQUARTERS,
16TH AUGUST; 1784.

SIR,—It is with concern that I learn from Major Holland the very unfavorable report which he made to you, upon his way to this place, of the settlers belonging to your second battalion at Cataraqui, particularly of some of the officers, who, instead of conciliating the minds of such as are disposed to be discontented, and reconciling any difficulties which, from local or other circumstances, cannot be obviated, are active in encouraging and supporting them in disregarding the instructions, which, it appears by Mr. Collins' certificate and others, you had left for execution with Major Holland. A slight indisposition has prevented me from enquiring into the particulars of the affair, but I have directed Major Holland to make a faithful report to me, in writing, of every circumstance relating to it, that proper notice may be taken of such persons, whose conduct has been so reprehensible. In the meantime, finding that it has not only impeded, but actually stopped the progress of the settlement, the purport of this letter is to desire that you will immediately despatch an express to Mr. Collins, with my positive orders that he shall proceed in allotting the fourth township as proposed by Major Holland, leaving the proportions of the officers of your second battalion, Major Rogers' detachment, and Major Vanalstine's party, that cannot be completed in three and four, to be laid out for them as soon as possible where they can most conveniently be had.

You will at the same time give such directions as you shall think proper to the refractory persons in question, to second Mr. Collins in the execution of this order, in which, if they do not immediately acquiesce, they are to come down from thence, and will assuredly be deprived of every bounty a proper conduct would entitle them to from Government.

FRED. HALDIMAND.

To Sir John Johnson, Baronet, etc., etc., etc.

LETTER FROM THE DEPUTY SURVEYOR-GENERAL
TO GENERAL HALDIMAND.

CATARAQUI, the 16th day of September, 1784.

SIR,—The sudden departure of the batteaux by which I write this, leaves me only time to report to Your Excellency that I am this moment returned from Bay of Quinte, where I have completely settled all matters respecting land affairs with Sir John Johnson

and Major Rogers' corps, and Major Vanalstine's party, to the general satisfaction of all parties. The plan formerly promised Your Excellency shall go by the first conveyance.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most faithful and most obedient
humble servant,

J. COLLINS,
Deputy Surveyor-General.

His Excellency General Haldimand.

MEETING OF COUNCIL, AT WHICH HIS EXCEL-
LENCY MAKES KNOWN THE PROGRESS MADE
IN SETTTLING THE DISBANDED SOLDIERS AND
LOYALISTS WITHIN THE PROVINCE.

On Tuesday, the 16th of November, 1784. At the Council Chambers in the Castle of St. Louis. Present: His Excellency, Frederick Haldimand, Governor; the Honorable Henry Hamilton, Lieutenant-Governor; Hugh Finlay, Thomas Dunn, Francis Adam Mabane, George Pownall, Samuel Holland, J. G. C. DeLery, John Fraser, Henry Caldwell, Francis Baby, and George Davison, Esquires.

His Excellency had acquainted the Council that, agreeable to the intention which he had communicated to them on the 1st of May last, he had exerted his utmost efforts to form the settlement of the disbanded soldiers and Loyalists upon the Crown Lands within the Province. That with this view he had appointed Sir John Johnson, with Major Holland, the Surveyor-General of the Province, his deputy, and other assistants, to superintend the settlements from Point au Baudet upwards to Cataraqui and the Bay of Quinte, and Lieutenant-Governor Cox, with assistant surveyors, to superintend the allotments of lands at Bay of Chaleurs and Gaspe.

His Excellency the Governor laid before the Council plans and surveys of different seigniories from Point au Badet to about fifteen miles above Oswegatcha, upon which seigniories the numbers settled are as follows, viz.:—

		Children,			
Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Servants.	Total.
815	360	436	449	33	2,093

His Excellency likewise laid before the Council plans and surveys of seigniories above Cataraqui to the Bay of Quinte, upon which seigniories the number settled was as follows, viz.:—

Men.	Women.	Children,		Servants.	Total.
		Males.	Females.		
799	275	303	326	43	1,746

His Excellency acquainted the Council that the return of the disbanded soldiers and Loyalists at Gaspé and Percé had not been received, but the numbers settled at Paspabiac, in the Bay of Chaleur, were as follows, viz.:—194 men, 69 women, 172 children; total, 435.

His Excellency was further pleased to acquaint the Council that, besides provisions, spades, hoes, and other such implements of agriculture, clothing and camp equipage had been furnished to the settlers from the King's stores, and that precautions were taken to procure for their use wheat, Indian corn, potatoes and garden seeds for the ensuing spring.

His Excellency ordered the Surveyor-General to make copies of the plans and surveys, to be lodged in the Council office.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SETTLED ON THE NEW TOWNSHIPS OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

THESE BEGIN AT NO. 1, LAKE ST. FRANCIS, GOING UPWARDS MONTREAL, JULY, 1784.	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.		SERVANTS.	TOTAL.
1st Battalion late King's Royal Regiment, New York, and those attached, settled on Townships Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	549	257	631	25		1,462
Part of Major Jessup's Corps and those attached, settled on Townships Nos. 6, 7 and part of 8.	187	85	211	12		495
2nd Battalion late King's Royal Regiment, New York, and those attached, settled on Townships Nos. 3 and 4, Cataraqui	199	32	69	10		310
Capt. Grass's party and those attached, on Township No. 1, Cataraqui	88	33	66	..		187
Part of Major Jessup's and those attached, settled on Township No. 2, Cataraqui	137	71	214	12		434
Major Roger's Corps and those attached, settled on Township No. 3, Cataraqui	120	47	118	14		299
Major Van Alstine's party of Loyalists, settled on Township No. 4, Cataraqui	92	46	103	17		258
Different detachments of disbanded Regular Regiments, settled on Township No. 5, Cataraqui	153	39	67	..		259
Detachment of Germans with Baron Reitzenstein, settled in Township No. 5, Cataraqui	30	8	6	..		44
Rangers of the Six Nation Department and Loyalists, settled with the Mohawk Indians at the Bay of Quinte	13	8	7	..		28
	1,568	626	1,492	90		3,776

JOHN JOHNSON.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM LIEUT.-GOVERNOR HAMILTON
TO THE DEPUTY SURVEYOR-GENERAL TO MAKE
AN EXPLORATORY SURVEY OF THE COUNTRY
LYING BETWEEN THE BAY OF QUINTE AND
LAKE HURON.

QUEBEC, 22nd May, 1785.

SIR,—You will please immediately upon your arrival at Montreal to wait on the General and acquaint him with the time of your intended departure from thence, and receive his commands for any of the settlements on your route.

You will confer with Mr. Delancy before you leave Montreal, and should anything appear necessary to be communicated to me, either on account of the Loyalists or the intended survey, you will have no time to inform me of it. You will consult the heads of the townships and report to me briefly the state and progress of each, with their real wants, not their fancied ones.

Having settled with Mr. McLean about the management of the Loyalists at the upper townships, and directed how the mills are to be worked for the common benefit, having settled Captain Brant's lot, and distributed the garden seeds, having left your instructions with Mr. Kotte how he is to proceed, and arranged all for the best with Captain Potts, you will proceed upwards to take a survey of the communication between the Bay of Quinte and Lake Huron, by Lake La Clie.

You will particularly note the depth of water at every necessary place and mark the soundings in your plan or chart—the parts navigable for the different sorts of craft; the nature of the soil and its produce, particularly timber; the Indian tribes on the communication, their number, disposition, etc.; what tracts of land it may be necessary to purchase, and at what rate; calculate the time and expense of rendering the different portages, etc., practicable; consider and weigh well the disadvantages as well as the favorable points; the tracts which the transport of goods would require if the roads were in good condition; consult the merchants of Montreal upon the idea of erecting stores at the different convenient places, and if you find they are desirous of encouraging the project, write me immediately.

Your prudence will suggest other measures. I wish you all health and good weather, and am, sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

HENRY HAMILTON.

John Collins, Esq.,
Deputy Surveyor-General.

