

# Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

- Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps / Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available / Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.
- Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires: **Pages 77-78 are missing. Page 213 is incorrectly numbered p. 113.**

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

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

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

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

---

**APPENDIX**

TO

**JOURNAL OF ASSEMBLY:**

**1832-3.**

---

# UPPER CANADA.

## SCHEDULE

*Of Accounts prepared to be laid before the Third Session of the Eleventh Provincial Parliament.*

- No. 1. Statement of monies paid to the Receiver General of Lower Canada from the 1st July 1831, to the 1st January 1832, arising from Duties Collected at the Port of Quebec.
2. Statement of monies paid to the Receiver General of Lower Canada from 1st January to 1st July 1832, arising from Duties collected at the Port of Quebec.
3. Abstract of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, under Provincial enactments, from the 6th October to the 31st December 1831.
4. Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue, from the 6th October to the 31st December 1831.
5. Abstract of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, from the 1st January to the 30th June 1832, inclusive, under Provincial enactments.
6. Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payment of the Provincial Revenue, from the 1st January to 30th June 1832, inclusive.
7. Abstract of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, under Provincial enactments, from the 1st July to the 5th October 1832, inclusive.
8. Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue, from the 1st July to the 5th October 1832, inclusive.
9. Account of Revenue from Shop, Tavern and Still Licenses, from the 5th Oct. 1831, to the 5th Jan. 1832, with the names of the persons licensed.
10. Account of Revenue from Shop, Inn-keepers and Still Licenses, from 5th January to the 5th October 1832, with the names of the persons licensed.
11. Account of Revenue from the Duties on imports from the United States of America, from the 1st October 1831, to the 30th September 1832, inclusive.
12. Account of Revenue from the Duty upon Salt imported from the United States of America, from the 1st October 1831, to the 30th September 1832, inclusive.
13. Account of Revenue from Licenses issued to Hawkers and Pedlars, from the 1st October 1831, to the 30th September 1832, inclusive.
14. Account of Revenue from Licenses issued to Auctioneers, and on Sales at Auction, from 1st October 1831, to the 30th September 1832, inclusive.
15. Account of Light House duties, from the 1st October 1831, to the 30th September 1832, inclusive.
16. Estimate of the Civil Expenditure for 1832.
17. Estimate of the Civil Expenditure for 1833.
18. General Estimate of the Expenditure and Resources of the Province for the year 1832.
19. General Estimate of the Expenditure and Resources of the Province for the year 1833.
20. Account of monies outstanding in the hands of Collectors and Inspectors on the 5th October, 1832.
21. Account of monies paid to the Receiver General, by Collectors and Inspectors, since the 5th instant.

J. BABY,  
INSPECTOR GENERAL.

*Inspector General's Office, }  
31st October, 1832. }*

COPY, No. 1.

STATEMENT of monies paid into the hands of the Receiver General of Lower Canada, between the first July 1831, and the first January 1832, arising from Duties on Importations by Sea into the said Province, in virtue of the Imperial Act 14th Geo. 3, Cap. 88—and of Sundry Provincial Acts, to a proportion of which the Province of Upper Canada is entitled agreeably to the provisions of the Imperial Act 3d Geo. 4, c. 119.

ACTS.	FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 5th JULY 1831.			FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 10th OCT. 1831.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Under Imperial Act 14th Geo. 3rd, Chap. 88. ....	19,086	13	10	23,713	16	3
Under Provincial Act, 33, Geo. 3rd, .....	469	12	2	1,384	16	2
Under ditto do. 35, do. do. ....	1,325	6	2	14,040	17	9
Under ditto do. 41, do. do. ....	31	10	8	523	2	0
Under ditto do. 55, and 53, Geo. 3rd, Chap. 2. ....	16,017	5	9	6,960	16	6
Under ditto do. 55, do. do. Chap. 3. ....	6,501	7	5	1,524	14	2
	43,431	16	0	48,148	2	10
Amount to 5th July 1831, .....				43,431	16	0
				91,579	18	10
Deduct sundry expenses of collection, viz.—						
Incidental expenses at Quebec, .....	£ 944	3	0			
Salary of two Tide Waiters at Quebec for six months, .....	75	0	0	1,019	3	0
				90,560	15	10
The proportion to Upper Canada of one fourth, is Currency, .....				22,640	3	11
Equal in Sterling to, .....	£			20,376	3	7

NOTE.—The amount outstanding on Bonds is £55,409 16s. 7d. Cy. including £844 7s. 7d. stated to be under prosecution, subject to deductions and casualties, which net sum will form part of the amount, to a proportion of which Upper Canada will be entitled on the first July next.

A true Copy.  
(Signed) H. CRAIG,  
Secretary.

*Inspector General's Office, }  
York, Upper Canada, 31st October, 1832. }*

JAMES BABY,  
INSPECTOR GENERAL.

COPY, No. 2.

STATEMENT of monies paid into the hands of the Receiver General of Lower Canada, between the first January and the first July 1832, arising from Duties on Importations by Sea into the said Province, by virtue of the Imperial Act 14th Geo. 3d, Chap. 88; and of sundry Provincial Acts, to a proportion of which the Province of Upper Canada is entitled, agreeably to the Imperial Act of 3d Geo. 4th, Chap. 119.

ACTS.	QUARTER ENDED 5th JANUARY 1832.			QUARTER ENDED 5th APRIL & UP TO 1st MAY 1832.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Under Imperial Act 14th Geo. 3rd, Chap. 88, .....	8,984	12	7	37	1	0
Under Provincial Act 58d, Geo. 3rd, .....	1,274	3	10	0	0	0
Under ditto do. 35th do. do. ....	28,882	11	8	0	0	0
Under ditto do. 41st do. do. ....	217	11	6	0	0	0
Under ditto do. 53d and 55th Geo. 3rd, Chap. 2, .....	9,238	14	6½	786	1	1
Under ditto do 55th, Geo. 3rd, Chap. 3, .....	4,388	5	4	29,801	19	0
	52,985	19	5½	30,625	1	1
Amount to 5th January 1832, .....				52,985	19	5½
Incidental expenses of Collection, .....	284	13	1	83,611	0	6½
Salaries of two Tide Waiters at Quebec, .....	50	0	0			
				334	13	1
				83,276	7	5½
The proportion to Upper Canada, of one-fourth is Currency, .....				20,819	1	10
Equal in Sterling to, .....	£			18,737	3	8

A true Copy,  
(Signed) H. CRAIG,  
SECRETARY.

Quebec, 2nd July, 1832.

(Signed) JOSEPH CAREY,  
INSP'R. GEN'L. P. P. ACC'TS.

Inspector General's Office,  
York Upper Canada, 31st October, 1832. }

J. BABY,  
INSPECTOR GENERAL.

—♦♦♦♦—  
**UPPER CANADA.**

No. 3.

ABSTRACT of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province, under the several enactments of the Provincial Legislature, from the 6th October to the 31st December 1831, inclusive.

ENACTMENT.	TO WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICE.	CURRENCY.			CURRENCY.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
8th Geo. 4, Cap. 17.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 93, 94 & 95, for £7000 of the Welland Canal Loan, from the 26th April to the 25th Oct. 1831, .....	210	0	0			
do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 36 to 53, for £13,000 of the Welland Canal Loan, from 16th June to 15th December, 1831, .....	390	0	0	600	0	0
7th Geo. 4, Cap. 20.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 24, 25 & 26, for £5000 of the Welland Canal Loan, from the 8th April to the 7th October, 1831, .....	150	0	0			
do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 27, 28 & 29, for £3000 of the Welland Canal Loan, from the 8th May to the 7th November, 1831, .....	240	0	0			
do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six mos. interest due the said Bank, on Govt. Debentures, Nos. 30, 31 & 32, for £12,000 of the Welland Canal Loan, from the 8th June to the 7th December, 1831, .....	360	0	0	750	0	0
1st Wm. 4, Cap. 25.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, No. 202, for £2500, being the amount of the Oakville Harbor Loan, from the 4th May to the 3d. November, 1831, .....				75	0	0
11th Geo. 4, Cap. 11.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 100 to 192, inclusive, for £25,000 of the Welland Canal Loan, from 11th May to 10th Nov. 1831, .....				750	0	0
8th Geo. 4, Cap. 19.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 96, 97 & 98, for £2500 of the Burlington Bay Canal Loan, from the 15th May to the 14th November, 1831, .....				75	0	0
1st Wm. 4, Cap. 17.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 203 & 204, for £2000 of the Loan for Roads and Bridges, for the year 1831, from the 16th May to the 15th Nov. 1831, .....	60	0	0			
do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 206 to 209, inclusive, for £1900 of the Loan for Roads and Bridges, for the year 1831, from the 17th May to the 16th November, 1831, .....	57	0	0			
do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 210 to 213, inclusive, for £1900 of the Loan for Roads and Bridges, for the year 1831, from the 18th May to the 17th November, 1831, .....	57	0	0			

ENACTMENT.	TO WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICE.	CURRENCY.	CURRENCY.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st Wm. 4, Cap. 17.	Mr. James Nation, Treasurer of the York General Hospital, being six months interest due the Trustees of the said Hospital, on Government Debenture, No. 205, for £200 of the Loan for Roads and Bridges, for the year 1831, from the 16th May to the 15th November, 1831, .....	6 0 0	
do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 218 to 234, inclusive, for £1700 of the Loan for Roads and Bridges, for the year 1831, from the 26th May to the 25th November, 1831, .....	51 0 0	
do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 215, 216 & 217, for £1600 of the Loan for Roads and Bridges, for the year 1831, from the 26th May to the 25th November, 1831, .....	48 0 0	
do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 235 & 236, for £2000 of the Loan for Roads and Bridges, for the year 1831, from the 16th June to 15th Dec. 1831. ....	60 0 0	339 0 0
11th Geo. 4, Cap. 12.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debentures, Nos. 199, 200 & 201, for £1000 of the Burlington Bay Canal Loan, from the 23d May to the 22d November, 1831, .....	30 0 0	
do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debentures, Nos. 193, 194 & 195, for £2000 of the Burlington Bay Canal Loan, from the 23d May to the 27th November, 1831, .....	60 0 0	
8th Geo. 4, Cap. 18.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debenture, No. 99, for £3000 of the Kettle Creek Harbor Loan, from the 24th May to the 23d November, 1831, .....		90 0 0
4 Geo. 4, Ch. 8 & 16.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debentures, Nos. 17 to 23, inclusive, for £7000 of the Burlington Bay Canal Loan, from the 22d June to the 21st December, 1831, .....	210 0 0	90 0 0
do. do. do.	The Hon. Thomas Clark, being in redemption of Government Debenture, No. 16, for £1000 of the Burlington Bay Canal Loan, with interest thereon, from the 22d June to the 19th December, 1831, .....	1029 13 5	
2d Geo. 4th, Cap. 5.	The Hon. John Elmsley, being in redemption of Government Debenture, No. 9, being so much of the Loan for the Public Service of 1822, .....	2222 4 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1239 13 5
do. do. do.	The Hon. John Elmsley, being ninety-five days interest on Debenture, No. 9, for £2222 4s. 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. of the Loan for the Public Service of 1822, from 16th September to the 19th December, 1831, .....	34 14 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2256 18 6
4th Geo. 4th, Cap. 24.	The Honorable Thomas Clark, being in redemption of Government Debentures, Nos. 14 & 15, being so much of Loan for the Public Service of 1824, .....	10,000 0 0	
do. do. do.	The Hon. Thomas Clark, being four months interest on Government Debentures, Nos. 14 & 15, for £10,000 of the Loan for the Public Service of 1824, from the 20th August to the 19th December, 1831, .....	200 0 0	10,200 0 0
11th Geo. 4, Cap. 12.	The Hon. John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, being the amount of issues made by him to the Commissioners of the Burlington Bay Canal, from 22d June to 31st Dec. 1831, .....	.. .. .	978 10 10
4th Geo. 4, Cap. 8.	William Clark, Esq., Treasurer of the Niagara District, being the sum appropriated in aid of Common Schools in the said District, for the year 1831, .....	250 0 0	
do. do. do.	The Honorable Neal McLean, Treasurer of the Eastern District, being the sum appropriated in aid of Common Schools in the said District, for the year 1831, .....	250 0 0	500 0 0
11th Geo. 4, Cap. 16.	William Wells, Esq., President of the Agricultural Society of the County of Grenville, being so much of the appropriation in aid of Agricultural Societies in the Johnstown District, .....	.. .. .	50 0 0
41st Geo. 3, Cap. 12.	James Fitzgibbon, Esq., Clerk of the House of Assembly, being the allowance for Copying Clerks in his Office, during the 2d Session of the 11th Provincial Parliament, .....	25 0 0	
do. do. do.	Grant Powell, Esq., Clerk of the Legislative Council, being the allowance for Copying Clerks in his Office, during the 2d Session of the 11th Provincial Parliament, .....	25 0 0	50 0 0
1st Wm. 4, Cap. 26.	James Hamilton, Esq. one of the Commissioners of the Kettle Creek Harbor, being part of the sum of £3500, appropriated for the completion of the same, .....	.. .. .	500 0 0
11th Geo. 4, Cap. 18.	Charlotte Wire, widow of the late Timothy C. Pomeroy, being her half year's Pension, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1831, .....	.. .. .	10 0 0
Total, Currency, .....		.. .. .	£18,554 2 9

RECAPITULATION.

AUTHORITY.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
8th Geo. 4, Cap. 17.	Interest on Debentures, .....	600 0 0
7th " 20.	Do. do. ....	750 0 0
1st Wm. 4, Cap. 25.	Do. do. ....	75 0 0
11th Geo. 4, Cap. 11.	Do. do. ....	750 0 0
8th " 19.	Do. do. ....	75 0 0
1st Wm. 4, Cap. 17.	Do. do. ....	339 0 0
11th Geo. 4, Cap. 12.	Do. do. ....	1068 10 10
4 Geo. 4, Ch. 8 & 16.	Interest on Debentures and redemption of do. ....	1239 13 5
2 " " 5.	Do. do. do. do. ....	2256 18 6
4 " " 24.	Do. do. do. do. ....	10,200 0 0
8 " " 18.	Do. do. ....	90 0 0
4 " " 8.	Common School Appropriations, .....	500 0 0
11 " " 16.	Appropriation in aid of Agricultural Societies, .....	50 0 0
41 Geo. 3, Cap. 12.	Contingencies of the Legislature, .....	50 0 0
1 Wm. 4, Cap. 26.	Appropriation for completion of Kettle Creek Harbor, .....	500 0 0
11 Geo. 4, Cap. 18.	Pension to Widow of Timothy C. Pomeroy, .....	10 0 0
Total, Currency, .....		£18,554 2 9

\* Redemption of Debentures,..... £13,222 4 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>  
 Interest of ditto,..... 4,221 18 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>  
 £17,444 2 9

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
 31st October, 1832.  
 J. BABY, INSP'R. GEN'L.

## UPPER CANADA.

No. 4.

STATEMENT of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue, from the 6th October to the 31st December 1831, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.	CURRENCY.			PAYMENTS.	CURRENCY.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance in the Receiver General's hands on the 5th October 1831, .....	15,110	10	3½	Amount of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province, as per abstract No. 3, .....	18,554	2	9
Amount received from Collectors of Customs on account of duties on Importations from the United States, ...	1,680	13	8½	Amount of Receiver General's allowance of one half per cent on the sum of £14,935 6 9½; received from the Receiver General of Lower Canada, ...	75	13	6½
Amount received from Collectors of Customs on account of the duty of 6d. per Bushel on Salt imported from the United States, .....	985	19	1	Amount overcharged in the first item of Account No. 5 of last Session, .....	0	5	7½
Amount received from Collectors of Customs on account of the duty on Hawkers and Pedlers Licenses, ...	157	12	5½	Balance in the Receiver General's hands on the 31st December, 1831. ....	356	7	3½
Amount received from Collectors of Customs on account of the duty on Licences issued to Actioneers and Sales at Auction, .....	131	17	4				
Amount received from Inspectors on account of duties on Shop, Tavern, and Still Licenses, .....	506	1	4				
Amount received from the Collector of Tolls at the Burlington Bay Canal, .....	198	0	0				
Amount received from the Collector of Customs at the Port of York, on account of Light House duties, ...	121	2	6				
Amount received from Wm. Chisholm, Esq. for interest on the Oakville Harbor Loan, .....	75	0	0				
Amount received from Duncan McCall, Esq. being the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the erection of the Light House at Long Point, ...	18	12	6				
Total, Currency, .... £	18,985	9	2½	Total Currency, ..... £	18,985	9	2½

Inspector General's Office, }  
31st October, 1832. }J. BABY,  
INSPECTOR GENERAL.

## UPPER CANADA.

No. 5.

ABSTRACT of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province, under the several Enactments of the Provincial Legislature, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1832, inclusive.

ENACTMENT.	TO WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICE.	CURRENCY.			CURRENCY.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
59th Geo. 3d, Cap. 13.	The Honorable James Baby, Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, his Salary for the half year, ended 31st December, 1831, - - - - -	-	-	-	202	15	6½
4th Geo. 4th, Cap. 6.	Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia, his half year's Salary for the same period, - - - - -	182	10	0			
do do do	Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia, his allowance for the Contingencies of his Office for the same period, - - - - -	42	10	0	225	0	0
4th Geo. 4th, Cap. 27.	Colonel Walter O'Hara, Assistant Adjutant General of Militia, his Salary for the same period, - - - - -	-	-	-	100	0	0
41 & 48 G. 3, c. 12 & 6.	Grant Powell, Esq., Clerk of the Legislative Council, his Salary for the same period, -	100	0	0			
do do do	James Fitz Gibbon, Esq., Clerk of the House of Assembly, his half year's Salary for the same period, - - - - -	100	0	0	200	0	0
41st Geo: 3, Cap: 6,	The Revd. Wm. Macaulay, Chaplain of the Legislative Council, his Salary for the same period, - - - - -	25	0	0			
do do do	D'Arcy Boulton, Esq., Master in Chancery attendant on the Legislative Council, his Salary for the same period, - - - - -	25	0	0			
do do do	William Lee, Esq., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, his Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December 1831, inclusive, - - - - -	25	0	0			
do do do	David MacNab, Esq., Serjeant-at-Arms, his Salary for the same period, - - - - -	25	0	0			
do do do	Mr. Hugh Carfrae, Door-keeper to the Legislative Council, his Salary for the same period, -	10	0	0			
do do do	Mr. William Knott, Door-keeper to the House of Assembly, his Salary for the same period, -	10	0	0			
do do do	Archibald McLean, Esq., Speaker of the House of Assembly, his Salary for the same period, -	100	0	0	220	0	0
2d Geo: 4, Cap: 20.	Mrs. Elizabeth Law, her half year's Pension for the same period, - - - - -	-	-	-	10	0	0
4th Geo: 4, Cap: 28,	Mr. James Carroll, his Pension for the same period, - - - - -	-	-	-	10	0	0
2d Geo: 4, Cap: 24,	Mr. Peter Miller, his Pension for the same period, - - - - -	-	-	-	10	0	0
2d Geo: 4, Cap: 25,	Mr. John White, his Pension for the same period, - - - - -	-	-	-	10	0	0
11th Geo: 4, Cap: 18,	Charlotte Wire, Widow of the late Timothy C. Pomeroy, her Pension in advance, from 1st January to the 30th June, 1832, - - - - -	-	-	-	10	0	0
8th Geo: 4, Cap: 10,	Henry Ruttan, Esq., Sheriff of the Newcastle District, his Salary from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1831, inclusive, - - - - -	25	0	0			
do do do	William Hands, Esq., Sheriff of the Western District, his Salary for the same period, -	25	0	0			
do do do	Alexander McDonell, Esq., Sheriff of the Ottawa District, his Salary for the same period, -	25	0	0			
do do do	Richard Leonard, Esq., Sheriff of the Niagara District, his Salary for the same period, -	25	0	0			
do do do	Donald McDonell, Esq., Sheriff of the Eastern District, his Salary for the same period, -	25	0	0			
do do do	Wm. M. Jarvis, Esq., Sheriff of the Gore District, his Salary for the same period, -	25	0	0			
do do do	A. A. Rapelje, Esq., Sheriff of the London District, his half year's Salary, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1831, - - - - -	50	0	0			

Public Accounts—Continued.

ENACTMENT.	TO WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICE.	CURRENCY.			CURRENCY.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
8th Geo. 4, Cap. 10.	James H. Powell, Esq., Sheriff of the Bathurst District, his Salary from the 1st July to the 13th November, 1831, .....	18	9	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>			
do do do	John A. H. Powell, Esquire, Sheriff of the Bathurst District, his Salary from the 14th November to the 31st December 1831, .....	6	10	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>			
do do do	Adiel Sherwood, Esquire, Sheriff of the Johnstown District, his Salary from 1st July to 31st December 1831, .....	25	0	0			
					250	0	0
48th Geo. 3, Cap. 16.	Mr. James Ralston, Master of the Niagara District School, his Salary for the same period,	50	0	0			
do do do	Mr. David Ovens, Master of the Newcastle District School, his Salary for the same period,	50	0	0			
59th Geo. 3, Cap. 4.	Mr. Stephen Randall, Master of the Gore District School, his Salary for the same period,	..	..	..	50	0	0
4th Geo. 4th, Cap. 27.	Mr. John Stewart, Master of the Bathurst District School, his Salary for the same period,	..	..	..	50	0	0
48th Geo. 3, Cap. 16.	The Rev. W. Johnston, Master of the Western District School, his Salary for the same period,	50	0	0			
do do do	The Rev. H. Urquhart, Master of the Eastern District School, his Salary for the same period,	50	0	0			
do do do	Mr. Hugh Bushby, Master of the Johnstown District School, his Salary for the same period,	50	0	0			
4th Geo. 4, Cap. 28.	The Rev. J. McLaurin, Master of the Ottawa District School, his Salary for the same period,	..	..	..	50	0	0
48th Geo. 3, Cap. 16.	Mr. George Baxter, Master of the Midland District School, his Salary for the same period,	50	0	0			
					300	0	0
7th Geo. 4, Cap. 6.	The Honorable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, being to enable him to pay the Militia Pensions in advance, for the half year commencing the 1st January, 1832. ....	..	..	..	400	0	0
1st Wm. 4, Cap. 16.	Samuel P. Jarvis, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, his Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December 1831, .....	..	..	..	37	10	0
51st Geo. 3, Cap. 12.	Catharine McLeod, her Pension from the 1st January 1830, to the 31st December 1831, .....	..	..	..	40	0	0
11th Geo. 4, Cap. 10.	Mr. Joseph Wilter, President of the Agricultural Society of the County of Leeds, being part of the appropriation in aid of Agricultural Societies, in the Johnstown District, for 1831,	50	0	0			
do do do	George Hamilton, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society of the Ottawa District, being the amount appropriated for the encouragement of Agricultural Societies in the said District for the year 1831, .....	100	0	0			
do do do	George Adams, Esq. President of the Niagara District Agricultural Society, being the sum appropriated for the encouragement of Agricultural Societies in the said District for 1831,	100	0	0			
do do do	The Honorable Zacheus Burnham, President of the Agricultural Society of the County of Northumberland, being the balance of the appropriation for the encouragement of Agricultural Societies in the District of Newcastle, for the year 1831, .....	50	0	0			
do do do	James W. Little, Esq. President of the Western District Agricultural Society, being the sum appropriated for the encouragement of Agricultural Societies in the said District for the year 1831, .....	100	0	0			
11th Geo. 4, Cap. 10.	John Macaulay, Esquire, President of the Midland District Agricultural Society, being a portion of the sum appropriated for the encouragement of Agricultural Societies in the said District, for the year 1831, .....	75	0	0			
					475	0	0
4th Geo. 4th, Cap. 8.	Adiel Sherwood, Esquire, Treasurer of the Johnstown District, being the sum appropriated for the support of Common Schools in the said District, for the year 1832, .....	250	0	0			
do do do	Elijah Secord, Esquire, Treasurer of the Gore District, being the sum appropriated for the support of Common Schools in the said District, for the year 1832, .....	250	0	0			
do do do	Francis T. Billings, Esquire, Treasurer of the Home District, being the sum appropriated for the support of Common Schools in the said District, for the year 1832, .....	250	0	0			
do do do	Donald McDonald, Esquire, Treasurer of the Ottawa District, being the sum appropriated for the support of Common Schools in the said District, for the year 1832, .....	250	0	0			
do do do	Thomas Markland, Esquire, Treasurer of the Midland District, being the sum appropriated for the support of Common Schools in the said District, for the year 1832, .....	250	0	0			
do do do	William Hands, Esquire, Treasurer of the Western District, being the sum appropriated for the support of Common Schools in the said District, for the year 1832, .....	250	0	0			
do do do	The Hon. Zacheus Burnham, Treasurer of the Newcastle District, being the sum appropriated for the support of Common Schools in the said District, for the year 1832, ..	250	0	0			
					1,750	0	0
41st Geo. 3, Cap. 12.	The Revd. Thomas Phillips, Chaplain to the House of Assembly, his Salary from the 1st January to the 31st of December, 1831, .....	..	..	..	50	0	0
1st Wm. 4, Cap. 17.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 237 to 243, inclusive, for £6,700 of the Loan for Roads and Bridges, for the year 1831, from the 11th July 1831, to 10th January 1832, .....	201	0	0			
do do do	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 245 to 248, inclusive, for £2,000 of the Loan for Roads and Bridges, for the year 1831, from the 19th July 1831, to the 18th January 1832, .....	60	0	0			
do do do	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 210 to 213, inclusive, for £1,900 of the Loan for Roads and Bridges, for the year 1831, from the 18th November 1831, to the 17th May 1832, .....	57	0	0			
do do do	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 206 to 209, inclusive, for £1,900 of the Loan for Roads and Bridges, for the year 1831, from the 17th November, 1831, to the 16th May 1832, .....	57	0	0			
do do do	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 203, & 204, for £2,000 of the Loan for Roads and Bridges, for the year 1831, from the 16th November, 1831, to the 15th May 1832, .....	60	0	0			
do do do	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, for £1,600 of the Loan for Roads and Bridges, for the year 1831, Nos. 214 to 217, inclusive, from the 26th November 1831, to the 25th May 1832, .....	48	0	0			
do do do	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures Nos. 218 to 234, inclusive, for £1,700 of the Loan for Roads and Bridges, for the year 1831, from the 26th November 1831, to the 25th May 1832, .....	51	0	0			
do do do	Joseph Wenham, Esq. acting Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures Nos. 235 & 236, for £2,000 of the Loan for Roads and Bridges, for the year 1831, from the 15th December 1831, to the 15th June 1832, .....	60	0	0			
					594	0	0

## Public Accounts—Continued.

ENACTMENT.	TO WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICE.	CURRENCY.			CURRENCY.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
11th Geo. 4, Cap. 12.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures Nos. 249, 250 & 251, for £750 of the Burlington Bay Canal Loan, from the 2nd August 1831, to the 1st February 1832, ..	22	10	0			
do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures Nos. 196, 197 & 198, for £1,000 of the Burlington Bay Canal Loan, from the 29th July 1831, to the 28th January 1832, ..	30	0	0			
do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debentures, Nos. 199, 200 & 201, for £1,000 of the Burlington Bay Canal Loan, from the 23d November, 1831, to the 22d May 1832, ..	30	0	0			
do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debentures, Nos. 193, 194 & 195, for £2000 of the Burlington Bay Canal Loan, from the 28th November, 1831, to the 27th May 1832, ..	60	0	0			142 10 0
1st Wm. 4, Cap. 26.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debenture No. 244, for £1,000 of the Kettle Creek Harbor Loan, from the 11th July 1831, to the 10th January 1832, ..						30 0 0
8th Geo. 4th, Cap. 17.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures Nos. 55 to 77 inclusive, for £12,000 of the Welland Canal Loan, from the 1st August 1831, to the 31st January 1832, ..	360	0	0			
do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures Nos. 78 to 92, inclusive, for £15,000 of the Welland Canal Loan, from the 12th September 1831, to the 11th March, 1832, ..	450	0	0			
do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 93, 94 & 95, for £7000 of the Welland Canal Loan, from the 26th October 1831, to the 25th April 1832, ..	210	0	0			
do. do. do.	Joseph Wenham, Esq. acting Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 36 to 53, inclusive, for £13,000 of the Welland Canal Loan, from 16th December, 1831, to 15th June 1832, ..	390	0	0			1,410 0 0
8th Geo: 4th, Cap: 19.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debentures, Nos. 33, 34 & 35, for £2,000 of the Burlington Bay Canal Loan, from the 3d September 1831, to the 2d March 1832, ..	60	0	0			
do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 96, 97 & 98, for £2,500 of the Burlington Bay Canal Loan, from the 15th November, 1831, to the 14th May 1832, ..	75	0	0			135 0 0
7th Geo. 4th, Cap. 20.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 24, 25 & 26, for £5,000 of the Welland Canal Loan, from the 8th October, 1831, to the 7th April, 1832, ..	150	0	0			
do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 27, 28 & 29, for £8,000 of the Welland Canal Loan, from the 8th November 1831, to the 7th May 1832, ..	240	0	0			
do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six mos. interest due the said Bank, on Govt. Debentures, Nos. 30, 31 & 32, for £12,000 of the Welland Canal Loan, from the 8th December 1831, to the 7th June 1832, ..	360	0	0			750 0 0
1st Wm. 4, Cap. 25.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, No. 202, for £2500, of the Oakville Harbor Loan, from the 4th November 1831, to the 3d May 1832, ..						75 0 0
11th Geo. 4, Cap. 11.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 100 to 192, inclusive, for £25,000 of the Welland Canal Loan, from 11th Nov. 1831, to the 10th May 1832, ..						750 0 0
8th Geo. 4th, Cap. 18.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debenture, No. 99, for £3000 of the Kettle Creek Harbor Loan, from the 24th November 1831, to the 23d May 1832, ..						90 0 0
1st Wm. 4, Cap. 15.	The Hon. John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, being his Salary for the half year, ended the 31st December 1831, ..						388 17 9½
Address of the House of Assembly.	David MacNab, Esq., Sergeant-at-Arms, being to enable him to pay the Contingent Expenses of his Office, during the late Session of the Provincial Legislature, ..	821	10	7½			
do. do. do.	Grant Powell, Esq., Clerk of the Legislative Council, being to enable him to pay the Contingent Expenses of his Office, during the same Session, ..	980	2	10			
do. do. do.	James Fitzgibbon, Esq., Clerk of the House of Assembly, being to enable him to pay the Contingent Expenses of his Office, during the same Session, ..	3,449	6	9½			
do. do. do.	William Lee, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, being to enable him to pay the Contingent Expenses of his Office, during the same Session, ..	206	2	0			5,457 2 2½
2d Wm. 4, Cap. 26.	William Chisholm, Esq., one of the Commissioners of the Burlington Bay Canal, being a portion of the sum appropriated for the completion of the said Canal, ..	500	0	0			
do. do. do.	William J. Kerr, Esquire, Secretary of the Burlington Bay Canal, being so much of the sum appropriated for the completion of the said Canal, ..	1,500	0	0			2,000 0 0
2d Wm. 4, Cap. 27.	Mrs. Isabella Powell, Widow of the late John Powell, Clerk of the Legislative Council, amount granted to her, ..	200	0	0			
do. do. do.	Grant Powell, Esq., late Clerk of the House of Assembly, amount granted to him, ..	200	0	0			
do. do. do.	William Lee, Esq. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, amount granted to him, ..	100	0	0			
do. do. do.	David MacNab, Esq., Sergeant-at-Arms, amount granted to him, ..	100	0	0			
do. do. do.	Mr. Hugh Carfrae, Door-keeper to the Legislative Council, amount granted to him, ..	40	0	0			
do. do. do.	Valentine Gill, amount granted to him, ..	40	0	0			680 0 0
7th Geo. 4th, Chap. 9.	Geo. Savage, Esq., Collector of Customs, Port of York, being the amount of the expenses of the Light-house at Gibraltar Point, for the half year, ended the 31st Dec. 1831, ..						64 6 0
1st Wm. 4th, Cap. 26.	James Hamilton, Esq., one of the Commissioners of the Kettle Creek Harbor, being so much of the sum appropriated for the completion of said Harbor, ..						500 0 0
2d Geo. 4, Cap. 17.	John Covert, Esq., being the second years allowance for keeping in repair the Hemp Machinery erected by him, ..						50 0 0
2d Wm. 4th, Cap. 23.	John Brown, Esq. Treasurer of the Port Hope Harbor Company, being the amount loaned to the said Company, ..						2,000 0 0
2 Wm. 4, Cap. 29.	Mr. James Nation, Treasurer of the York General Hospital, being the sum appropriated in aid of the said Hospital, ..						150 0 0



Public Accounts—Continued.

ENACTMENT.	TO WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICE.	CURRENCY.			CURRENCY.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2d Wm. 4, Cap. 34.	Hiram Norton, Esq. one of the Trustees for the relief of Destitute Emigrants at Prescott, being the sum appropriated for the relief of the said Emigrants, ....	..	..	..	250	0	0
2d Wm. 4, Cap. 22.	Walter Boswell, Esq. President of the Cobourg Harbor Company, being the sum appropriated as a Loan to the said Company, .....	..	..	..	3,000	0	0
2d Wm. 4, Cap. 23.	James Samson, Esq. one of the Commissioners for building an Hospital at Kingston, being so much of the sum appropriated for the erection of the said Hospital, ..	..	..	..	1,000	0	0
2d Wm. 4, Cap. 25.	John Macaulay, Esq. one of the Commissioners for the erection of a Light House between Nicholson's Island and the Ducks, in Lake Ontario, being the amount appropriated for the erection of the said Light House, .....	..	..	..	1,000	0	0
11 Geo. 4, Cap. 35.	Mr. John Eastwood, being the amount of duties paid by him on Paper Machinery imported from the United States of America, by Messrs. Eastwood and Skinner, per account audited in Council, the 12th June, 1832, .....	..	..	..	53	4	2½
2d Wm. 4, Cap. 30.	John Macaulay, Esq. one of the Commissioners for procuring plans of a Penitentiary, being the sum appropriated for that purpose, .....	..	..	..	100	0	0
	Total, Currency, .....	..	..	..	L25,120	5	9

J. BABY,  
INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Inspector General's Office, }  
31st October, 1832. }



RECAPITULATION.

AUTHORITY.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
59th Geo. 3, Cap. 12.	Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, .....	202	15	6½
4th Geo. 4th, Cap. 6.	Adjutant General of Militia, .....	225	0	0
" " " 27.	Assistant Adjutant General of Militia, .....	100	0	0
41 & 48 G. 3, c. 12 & 6.	Officers of the Legislature, .....	470	0	0
7th Geo. 4th, Cap. 6.	Militia Pensions, .....	400	0	0
2d " " 20.	Six Pensioners, .....	90	0	0
8th " " 10.	Sheriffs' Salaries, .....	250	0	0
48th Geo. 3, Cap. 16.	Masters of District Schools, .....	300	0	0
59th " " 4.	Master of the Gore District School, .....	50	0	0
4th Geo. 4th, Cap. 27.	Master of the Bathurst District School, .....	50	0	0
" " " 28.	Master of the Ottawa District School, .....	50	0	0
1st Wm. 4th, Cap. 16.	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, .....	37	10	0
11 Geo. 4th, Cap. 10.	Agricultural Societies, .....	475	0	0
4th Geo. 4th, Cap. 8.	Common School appropriations, .....	1,750	0	0
1st Wm. 4th, Cap. 17.	Interest on Debentures, .....	L 594	0	0
11 Geo. 4th, Cap. 12.	Do. do. ....	142	10	0
1st Wm. 4th, Cap. 26	Do. do. ....	30	0	0
8th Geo. 4th, Cap. 17.	Do. do. ....	1,410	0	0
" " " 19.	Do. do. ....	135	0	0
7th " " 20.	Do. do. ....	750	0	0
1st Wm. 4th, Cap. 25.	Do. do. ....	75	0	0
11 Geo. 4th, Cap. 11.	Do. do. ....	750	0	0
8th " " 18.	Do. do. ....	90	0	0
				3,976 10 0
1st Wm. 4th, Cap. 17.	Receiver General's Salary, .....	388	17	9½
Address H. of Assem.	Contingencies of the Legislature, .....	5,457	2	2½
2d Wm. 4th, Cap. 26.	Burlington Bay Canal appropriation, .....	2,000	0	0
" " " 27.	Grant to the Officers of the Legislature, &c. ....	680	0	0
7th Geo. 4th, Cap. 9.	Expenses of the Light House at Gibraltar Point, .....	64	6	0
1st Wm. 4th, Cap. 26.	Kettle Creek Harbor appropriation, .....	500	0	0
2d Geo. 4th, Cap. 17.	Appropriation for Hemp Machinery, .....	50	0	0
2d Wm. 4th, Cap. 23.	Port Hope Harbor Loan, .....	2,000	0	0
" " " 29.	Grant in aid of the York General Hospital, .....	150	0	0
" " " 34.	Grant for the relief of Destitute Emigrants, .....	250	0	0
" " " 22.	Loan to the Cobourg Harbor Company, .....	3,000	0	0
" " " 28.	Appropriation for the erection of an Hospital at Kingston, .....	1,000	0	0
" " " 30.	Appropriation for procuring Plans of a Penitentiary, .....	100	0	0
" " " 25.	Appropriation for the erection of a Light House between Nicholson's Island and the Ducks, in Lake Ontario, .....	1,000	0	0
11 Geo. 4th, Cap. 35.	Duties refunded Messrs. Eastwood and Skinner, .....	53	4	2½
	Total, Currency, .....	L	25,120	5 9

JAMES BABY,  
INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Inspector General's Office, }  
31st October, 1832. }

## UPPER CANADA.

No. 6.

STATEMENT of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue, from the 1st January to the 30th June 1832, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.	CURRENCY.			PAYMENTS.	CURRENCY.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Amount of balance in the Receiver General's hands on the 31st December, 1831, - - - - -	356	7	3½	Amount of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province, as per abstract No. 5, - - - - -	25,120	5	9
Amount received from the Receiver General of Lower Canada, as this Province's proportion of import duties collected at the Port of Quebec, under Imperial Act 14th Geo. 3, Cap. 88, from the 23d September to the 10th October, 1831, - - - - -	1,745	4	7½	Amount of Receiver General's allowance of one half per cent on £13,804 7s. 8½d.; received from the Receiver General of Lower Canada, - - - - -	69	0	5½
Amount received from the Receiver General of Lower Canada, as this Province's proportion of import duties collected at the Port of Quebec, under Provincial Acts, from 1st May to 10th Oct. 1831, inclusive, - - - - -	12,059	3	1½	Balance in the Receiver General's hands on the 30th June 1832. - - - - -	5,627	12	5½
Amount of the 18th Bank Stock Dividend, - - - - -	1,000	0	0				
Amount of Loans on Debentures, viz:							
For the completion of Kettle Creek Harbor, £1000, ditto Burlington Canal, - 250, ditto Port Hope Harbor, - 2000, ditto Cobourg Harbor, - 3000,	6,250	0	0				
Amount received from the Collector of Tolls at the Burlington Bay Canal, - - - - -	247	0	0				
Amount received from the Collector of Tolls at the Kettle Creek Harbor, - - - - -	129	12	10½				
Amount received from Wm. Chisholm, Esquire, being six months interest on the Oakville Harbor Loan, - - - - -	75	0	0				
Amount received from Collectors of Customs on account of duties on Imports from the United States, - - - - -	3,575	7	1¾				
Amount received from do. on account of the duty on Salt imported from the United States, - - - - -	252	6	4¾				
Amount received from Collectors of Customs on account of the duties on Hawkers and Pedlers Licences, - - - - -	197	19	11¾				
Amount received from Collectors of Customs on account of the duty upon Licences to Actioneers and Sales at Auction, - - - - -	203	19	8½				
Amount received from Inspectors on account of duties on Shop, Tavern, and Still Licences, - - - - -	4,631	12	6¾				
Amount received from the Collector of Customs at York, on account of Light House duties, - - - - -	86	5	0				
Amount of duties upon Ale and Beer Licences, - - - - -	7	0	0				
<b>Total, Currency, - - - - -</b>	<b>£ 30,816</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7½</b>	<b>Total, Currency, - - - - -</b>	<b>£ 30,816</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7½</b>

Inspector General's Office, }  
31st October, 1832. }J. BABY,  
INSPECTOR GENERAL.

## UPPER CANADA.

No. 7.

ABSTRACT of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province, under the several Enactments of the Provincial Legislature, from the 1st July to the 5th October, 1832, inclusive.

ENACTMENT.	TO WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICE.	CURRENCY.			CURRENCY.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
59th Geo. 3, Cap. 13.	The Honorable James Baby, Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, his Salary from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1832, inclusive, - - - - -				202	15	6½
4th Geo. 4th, Cap. 6.	Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia, his Salary for the same period, - - - - -	182	10	0			
do. do. do.	Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia, his allowance for the Contingencies of his Office for the same period, - - - - -	42	10	0			
4th Geo. 4th, Cap. 27.	Colonel Walter O'Hara, Assistant Adjutant General of Militia, his Salary for the same period, - - - - -				225	0	0
4th Geo. 3d, Cap. 12.	Archibald McLean, Esq., Speaker of the House of Assembly, his Salary for the same period, - - - - -	100	0	0	100	0	0
do. do. do.	The Revd. Wm. Macaulay, Chaplain of the Legislative Council, his Salary for the same period, - - - - -	25	0	0			
do. do. do.	D'Arcy Boulton, Junr. Esq., Master in Chancery, his Salary for the same period, - - - - -	25	0	0			
do. do. do.	William Lee, Esq., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, his Salary for the same period, - - - - -	25	0	0			
do. do. do.	David MacNab, Esq., Serjeant-at-Arms, his Salary for the same period, - - - - -	25	0	0			
do. do. do.	Mr. Hugh Carfrae, Door-keeper to the Legislative Council, his Salary for the same period, - - - - -	10	0	0			
do. do. do.	Mr. William Knott, Door-keeper to the House of Assembly, his Salary for the same period, - - - - -	10	0	0			
41 & 48 G. 3, c. 12 & 6.	Grant Powell, Esq., Clerk of the Legislative Council, his Salary for the same period, - - - - -	100	0	0	220	0	0
do. do. do.	James Fitz Gibbon, Esq., Clerk of the House of Assembly, his Salary for the same period, - - - - -	100	0	0			
1st Wm. 4th, Cap. 14.	The Hon. James Baby, Member of the Executive Council, his Salary for the same period, - - - - -	55	11	1½	200	0	0
do. do. do.	The Hon. & Rev. John Strachan, Member of the Executive Council, his Salary from the 1st January to the 30th June 1832, inclusive, - - - - -	55	11	1½			
do. do. do.	The Hon. Peter Robinson, Member of the Executive Council, his Salary for same period, - - - - -	55	11	1½			
do. do. do.	The Hon. George H. Markland, Member of the Executive Council, his salary for same period, - - - - -	55	11	1½			
do. do. do.	The Hon. Joseph Wells, Member of the Executive Council, his Salary for the same period, - - - - -	55	11	1½			

Public Accounts—Continued.

ENACTMENT.	TO WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICE.	CURRENCY.			CURRENCY.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st Wm. 4th, Cap. 14.	Lieutenant Colonel Rowan, Civil Secretary, being the amount of the Salary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, for the same period, ..	1,111	2	2½			
do. do. do.	The Honorable John B. Robinson, Chief Justice, his Salary for the same period, ..	833	6	8			
do. do. do.	The Hon. L. P. Sherwood, Judge of the Court of King's Bench, his Salary for same period, ..	500	0	0			
do. do. do.	The Hon. James B. Macaulay, Judge of the Court of King's Bench, his Salary for the same period, ..	500	0	0			
do. do. do.	John Beikie, Esq., Clerk of the Executive Council, his Salary for the same period, ..	111	2	2½			
do. do. do.	Henry John Boulton, Esq., Attorney General, his Salary for the same period, ..	166	13	4			
do. do. do.	Christopher A. Hagerman, Esq., Solicitor General, his Salary for the same period, ..	111	2	2½			
1st Wm. 4, Cap. 15.	The Hon. John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, his Salary for the same period, ..				3,611	2	1¾
2d Geo. 4, Cap. 20.	Mrs. Elizabeth Law, her Pension for the same period, ..				388	17	9½
2d Geo. 4th, Cap. 25.	Mr. John White, his Pension for the same period, ..				10	0	0
2d Geo. 4th, Cap. 24.	Mr. Peter Miller, his Pension for the same period, ..				10	0	0
4th Geo. 4th, Cap. 28.	Mr. James Carroll, his Pension for the same period, ..				10	0	0
7th Geo. 4th, Chap. 6.	The Hon. John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, being to enable him to pay the Militia Pensions in advance, from the 1st July to the 31st December 1832, ..				600	0	0
4 Geo. 4, Cap. 8 & 16.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 17 to 23, inclusive, for £7000 of the Burlington Bay Canal Loan, from 22d December 1831 to 21st June 1832, inclusive, ..	210	0	0			
1st Wm. 4, Cap. 17.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 237 to 243, inclusive, for £6,700 of the Loan for Roads and Bridges, from the 11th January to 10th July 1832, ..	201	0	0			
do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 245 to 248, inclusive, for £2,000 of the Loan for Roads and Bridges, from the 19th January to the 18th July 1832, ..	60	0	0			
8th Geo: 4th, Cap: 17.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 55 to 77, inclusive, for £12,000 of the Welland Canal Loan, from the 1st February to the 31st July, 1832, ..	360	0	0			
do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 78 to 92, for £15,000 of the Welland Canal Loan, from the 12th March to the 11th September, 1832, ..	450	0	0			
do. do. do.	The Hon. John Elmsley, being eighteen months interest due him on Government Debenture, No. 54, for £3,000 of the Welland Canal Loan, from the 1st February 1831, to the 31st July 1832, ..	270	0	0			
1st Wm. 4th, Cap. 26.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debenture, No. 244, for £1,000 of the Kettle Creek Harbour Loan, from the 11th January to the 10th July, 1832, ..	30	0	0			
do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debenture, No. 252, for £500 of the Kettle Creek Harbor Loan, from the 6th January to the 5th July 1832, ..	15	0	0			
11th Geo. 4, Cap. 12.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 196, 197 and 198, for £1,000 of the Burlington Bay Canal Loan, from the 29th January to the 28th July 1832, ..	30	0	0			
do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 249, 250 & 251, for £750 of the Burlington Bay Canal Loan, from the 2d February to the 1st August, 1832, ..	22	10	0			
do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 253, 254 and 255, for £250 on the Burlington Bay Canal Loan, from the 4th February to the 3d August 1832, ..	7	10	0			
8th Geo. 4th, Cap. 19.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 33, 34, 35, for £2,000 of the Burlington Bay Canal Loan, from the 3d March to the 2d September 1832, ..				60	0	0
1st Wm. 4, Cap. 26.	James Hamilton, Esq., one of the Commissioners of Kettle Creek Harbor, being on account of the appropriation for the completion of the said Harbor, ..				500	0	0
1st Wm. 4, Cap. 16.	Samuel P. Jarvis, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, his Salary from the 1st Jan. to the 30th June 1832, ..				37	10	0
59th Geo. 3, Cap. 4.	Mr. Stephen Randall, Master of the Gore District School, his Salary for the same period, ..				50	0	0
4th Geo. 4th, Cap. 27.	Mr. John Stewart, Master of the Bathurst District School, his Salary for the same period, ..				50	0	0
4th Geo. 4, Cap: 28.	The Rev. J. McLaurin, Master of the Ottawa District School, his Salary for the same period, ..				50	0	0
48th Geo. 3, Cap. 16.	Mr. George Baxter, Master of the Midland District School, his Salary for the same period, ..	50	0	0			
do. do. do.	Mr. James Ralston, Master of the Niagara District School, his Salary for the same period, ..	50	0	0			
do. do. do.	Mr. David Ovans, Master of the Newcastle District School, his Salary for the same period, ..	50	0	0			
do. do. do.	The Rev. H. Urquhart, Master of the Eastern District School, his Salary for the same period, ..	50	0	0			
do. do. do.	Mr. Hugh Bushby, Master of the Johnstown District School, his Salary for the same period, ..	50	0	0			
do. do. do.	The Rev. W. Johnson, Master of the Western District School, his Salary for the same period, ..	50	0	0			
do. do. do.	Mr. E. Chadwick, Master of the London District School, his Salary for the same period, from the 1st July 1831, to the 30th June 1832, ..	100	0	0			
44th Geo. 3, Cap: 7.	James Sampson, Esq., Inspector of Licences, Midland District, being to reimburse him certain expenses incurred in proceeding from Kingston to Belleville, to attend a prosecution for illegal distillation, ..				12	0	0
4th Geo. 4th, Cap. 8.	The Hon. George H. Markland, Treasurer of the General Board of Education, being for the purchase of Books for the use of Common and Sunday Schools, ..				150	0	0
2d Wm. 4, Cap. 26.	The Honorable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, being to cover advances made by him to the Commissioners of Burlington Bay Canal, ..				478	4	0
11th Geo. 4, Cap. 10.	Mr. Jacob Choat, Treasurer of the Agricultural Society of the County of Durham, being so much of the appropriation in aid of Agricultural Societies, in the District of Newcastle, ..				50	0	0
2d Wm. 4th, Cap. 26.	James Hamilton, Esq. one of the Commissioners of Kettle Creek Harbor, being part of the appropriation for the completion of the said Harbor, ..				500	0	0
7th Geo. 4th, Cap. 9.	Geo. Savage, Esq., Collector of Customs, Port of York, being the amount of his account of the expenses incurred by him for the support of the Light-house at Gibraltar Point, for the half year, ended 30th June 1832, ..				47	5	9
4th Geo. 4th, Cap. 8.	John Harris, Esquire, Treasurer of the London District, being the sum appropriated for the support of Common Schools in the said District, for the year 1832, ..				250	0	0
	C Total, Currency, ..				£9,878	15	2½

## RECAPITULATION.

AUTHORITY.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
59th Geo. 3d, Cap. 13.	Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, .....	202	15	3½
4th Geo. 4th, Cap. 6.	Adjutant General of Militia, .....	225	0	0
" " " 27.	Assistant Adjutant General of Militia, .....	100	0	0
41 Geo. 3, Ch. 12, &c.	Officers of the Legislature, .....	420	0	0
1st Wm. 4th, Cap. 14.	Administration of Justice and support of Civil Government, .....	3,611	2	1½
" " " 15.	Salary of the Receiver General, .....	388	17	9½
2 Geo. 4, Ch. 20, &c.	Four Pensioners, .....	40	0	0
7th " " 6.	Militia Pensions, .....	600	0	0
4th " Cap. 8 & 16.	Interest on Debentures, .....	£210	0	0
1st Wm. 4th, Cap. 17.	Do. do. ....	261	0	0
8th Geo. 4th, Cap. 17.	Do. do. ....	1,080	0	0
1st Wm. 4th, Cap. 26.	Do. do. ....	45	0	0
11 Geo. 4th, Cap. 12.	Do. do. ....	60	0	0
8th " " 19.	Do. do. ....	60	0	0
				1,716 0 0
1st Wm. 4th, Cap. 26.	Appropriation for the Harbor at Kettle Creek, .....	1,000	0	0
" " " 16.	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, .....	47	10	0
59th Geo. 3, Cap. 4.	Master of the Gore District School, .....	50	0	0
4th Geo. 4th, Cap. 27.	Master of the Bathurst District School, .....	50	0	0
" " " 28.	Master of the Ottawa District School, .....	50	0	0
48th Geo. 3, Cap. 16.	Master of the District Schools, .....	400	0	0
44th " " 7.	Expenses of a prosecution for illegal distillation, .....	12	0	0
4th Geo. 4th, Cap. 8.	Common and Sunday School Books, .....	£150	0	0
do. do. do.	Appropriations for Common Schools, .....	250	0	0
				400 0 0
2d Wm. 4, Cap. 26.	Appropriation for the completion of Burlington Bay Canal, .....	478	4	0
11 Geo. 4th, Cap. 10.	Appropriation for Agricultural Societies, .....	50	0	0
7th Geo. 4th, Cap. 9.	Expenses of Light House at Gibraltar Point, ..	47	5	9
	Total, Currency, .....	£9,878	15	2½

Inspector General's Office, }  
31st October, 1832. }

JAMES BABY,  
INSPECTOR GENERAL.

## UPPER CANADA.

No. 8.

STATEMENT of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue, from the first July, to the fifth October 1832, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.	CURRENCY.			PAYMENTS.	CURRENCY.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Amount received from the Receiver General of Lower Canada, as this Province's proportion of import duties collected at the Port of Quebec, under Imperial Act 14th Geo. 3, Cap. 88, from the 10th October, 1831, to the 1st May 1832. - - - - -	2,246	7	10	Amount of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province, as per abstract No. 7, - - - - -	9,878	15	2½
Amount received from the Receiver General of Lower Canada, as this Province's proportion of import duties collected at the Port of Quebec, under Provincial Statutes, for the same period. - - - - -	15,572	14	0	Balance in the Receiver General's hands on the 5th October 1832. - - - - -	23,714	9	0½
Amount of the 19th Bank Stock Dividends, - - - - -	1,000	0	0				
Amount of Bonus of 13 per Cent upon the Stock held by the Government in the Bank of Upper Canada, - - - - -	3,000	0	0				
Amount received from Collectors of Customs on account of duties on Imports from the United States, - - - - -	1,992	4	5				
Amount received from do. on account of the duty on Salt imported from the United States, - - - - -	320	11	3½				
Amount received from do. on account of the duties upon Hawkers and Pedlers Licenses, - - - - -	99	15	0				
Amount received from do. on account of the duty upon Licenses to Auctioneers and Sales at Auction, - - - - -	136	4	0½				
Amount received from Inspectors on account of duties upon Shop, Tavern, and Still Licenses - - - - -	596	15	3				
Amount of balance in the Receiver General's hands on the 30th June 1832, - - - - -	5,627	12	5½				
Total, Currency, - - - - -	£ 33,593	4	3½	Total, Currency, - - - - -	£ 33,593	4	3½

Inspector General's Office, }  
31st October, 1832. }

J. BABY,  
INSPECTOR GENERAL.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

## UPPER CANADA.

No. 9.

ACCOUNT of Revenue arising from Duties on Licences issued to Shop Keepers, Inn Keepers and Distillers, in the several Districts of the Province, imposed by the Imperial Act 14th Geo. 3, and by Provincial Acts, from the 5th October 1831, to the 5th January 1832, as reported by the District Inspectors.

DISTRICTS.	INSPECTORS.	No. of SHOPS.	No. of Inn keepers.	STILLS. GALLONS.	DUTY ON SHOPS.			DUTY ON INNKEEPERS.			DUTY ON STILLS.			TOTAL CURRENCY.				
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Ottawa, . . . . .	Thomas Mears, . . . . .	2	4	0	6	0	0	14	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	16	0
Bathurst, ..	Anthony Lesslie, . . . . .	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Eastern, ..	Neil McLean, . . . . .	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Johnstown, ..	John Weatherhead, . . . . .	2	2	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
Midland, ..	James Sampson, . . . . .	2	3	66½	6	0	0	9	0	0	8	6	3	23	6	3	6	3
New castle, ..	Elias Jones, . . . . .	2	20	305½	6	0	0	77	0	0	38	3	9	121	3	9	3	9
Home, . . . . .	Alexander McDonell, ..	2	2	50	6	0	0	17	10	0	6	5	0	29	15	0	0	0
Gore, . . . . .	John Willson, . . . . .	10	17	586½	30	0	0	76	10	0	73	6	3	179	16	3	3	3
Niagara, . . . . .	John Claus, . . . . .	14	47	440	42	0	0	214	10	0	55	0	0	311	10	0	0	0
London, . . . . .	James Mitchell, . . . . .	4	20	974½	12	0	0	60	0	0	121	16	3	193	16	3	3	3
Western, . . . . .	William Hands, . . . . .	1	1	193	3	0	0	3	0	0	24	2	6	30	2	6	6	6
		42	116	2616	126	0	0	478	6	0	327	0	0	931	6	0	0	0
	Deduct Inspectors allowance, . . . . .				12	12	0	47	16	7	32	14	0	93	2	7	7	7
	Net Revenue, . . . . .	£			113	8	0	430	9	5	294	6	0	838	3	5	5	5

J. BABY,  
INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Inspector General's Office, }  
31st October, 1832. }

## UPPER CANADA.

No. 10.

ACCOUNT of Revenue arising from Duties on Licences issued to Shopkeepers, Innkeepers and Distillers, in the several Districts of the Province, under Imperial Act, 14th Geo. 3d, Cap. 88, and under Provincial Statutes, from the 5th January to the 5th October 1832, so far as the several Inspectors have reported the same.

DISTRICTS.	INSPECTORS.	PERIOD OF RETURNS, 1832.	No. of Steam Boats.	No. of SHOPS.	No. of INN KEEPERS.	STILLS GALLONS.	DUTY ON STEAM BOATS.			DUTY ON SHOPS.			DUTY ON INNKEEPERS.			DUTY ON STILLS.			TOTAL CURRENCY.		
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ottawa,	Thomas Mears,	to 5 April,	0	8	24	125	0	0	0	26	0	0	112	0	0	15	12	6	153	12	6
Bathurst,	Anthony Leslie,	" 5 Oct.	0	51	115	886	0	0	0	169	0	0	345	0	0	110	15	0	624	15	0
Eastern,	Neal McLean,	" 5 July,	0	41	71	0	0	0	0	129	0	0	213	0	0	0	0	0	342	0	0
Johnstown,	J. Weatherhead,	" 5 Oct.	0	58	120	340	0	0	0	184	0	0	532	0	0	42	10	0	758	10	0
Midland,	James Sampson,	" 5 July,	2	68	143	1,477½	10	0	0	234	0	0	644	10	0	184	13	1½	1073	3	1½
Newcastle,	Elias Jones,	" 5 Oct.	0	43	70	883	0	0	0	157	0	0	291	0	0	110	7	6	558	7	6
Home,	Alex. McDonell,	" 5 Oct.	1	85	111	810	5	0	0	299	0	0	764	10	0	101	5	0	1169	15	0
Gore,	John Willson,	" 5 July,	0	33	57	375	0	0	0	113	0	0	273	10	0	46	17	6	433	7	6
Niagara,	John Claus,	" 5 Oct.	0	20	83	316½	0	0	0	74	0	0	304	0	0	39	10	7½	417	10	7½
London,	James Mitchell,	" 5 July,	0	13	23	634	0	0	0	43	0	0	71	0	0	79	5	0	193	5	0
Western,	William Hands,	" 5 July,	0	23	31	0	0	0	0	77	0	0	93	0	0	0	0	0	170	0	0
			3	443	848	5,846½	15	0	0	1505	0	0	3643	10	0	730	16	3	5394	6	3
	Deduct allowance to Inspectors, . . . . .									150	10	0	341	11	2½	73	1	7½	565	2	9½
	Net Revenue, . . . . .									1354	10	0	3301	18	9½	657	14	7½	5329	3	5½

J. BABY,  
INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Inspector General's Office, }  
31st October, 1832. }

No. 11.

UPPER CANADA.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

ACCOUNT of Revenue arising from Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize, imported from the United States of America, at the several Ports of Entry in the Province, from the 1st October 1831, to the 30th September 1832, inclusive, so far as Returns thereof have been made by the Collector of Customs.

PORTS.	COLLECTORS.	PERIOD TO WHICH THE RETURNS ARE MADE.	WHOLE COLLECTION.			EXPENSE OF COLLECTION.			NET REVENUE.			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
River aux Raisins, . . .	John Cameron, . . . . .	30th June 1832,	50	17	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	25	8	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	25	8	9	
Cornwall, . . . . .	John Crysler, . . . . .	do. do.	32	16	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16	8	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16	8	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Prescott, . . . . .	Alpheus Jones, . . . . .	30 Sept. 1832,	260	6	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	81	10	1	178	15	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Johnstown, . . . . .	W. H. Denaut, . . . . .	31 Dec. 1831,	39	17	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	19	18	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	19	18	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Brockville, . . . . .	W. Jones, W. H. Denaut } & R. D. Fraser, }	30 June 1832,	776	5	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	112	4	3	664	1	0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Gananoque, . . . . .	Joel Stone, & E. Webster,	30 Sept. 1832,	31	16	8	15	18	4	15	18	4	
Kingston, . . . . .	Thomas Kirkpatrick, . . .	30 June 1832,	1,363	10	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	100	0	0	12,63	10	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Bath, . . . . .	Colin McKenzie, . . . . .	30 Sept. 1832,	230	9	0	111	2	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	119	6	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Hallowell, . . . . .	Andrew Deacon, . . . . .	30 June 1832,	54	7	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	27	3	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	27	3	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Newcastle, . . . . .	William M. Bullock, . . . .	30 Sept. 1832,	173	5	11	89	2	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	89	2	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Cobourg, . . . . .	Dugald Campbell, . . . . .	31 Dec. 1831,	123	13	9	29	15	9	93	18	0	
Hope, . . . . .	Richard Bullock, . . . . .	30 Sep. 1832,	185	9	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	92	10	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	92	10	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Belleville, . . . . .	Robert Smith, . . . . .	30 June 1832,	53	10	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	26	15	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	26	15	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
York, . . . . .	George Savage, . . . . .	30 Sept. 1832,	2,766	3	5	100	0	0	2,666	3	5	
Burlington Bay, . . . . .	John Chisholm, . . . . .	30 Sept. 1832,	471	6	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	100	0	0	371	6	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Niagara, . . . . .	Thomas McCormick, . . . . .	do. do.	822	5	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	100	0	0	722	5	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Queenston, . . . . .	Robert Grant, . . . . .	do. do.	322	9	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	100	0	0	222	9	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Chippewa, . . . . .	Robert Kirkpatrick, . . . .	30 June 1832,	372	14	8	53	2	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	319	11	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Fort Erie, . . . . .	John Warren, . . . . .	do. do.	299	17	5	100	0	0	199	17	5	
Turkey Point, . . . . .	James Mitchell, . . . . .	do. do.	8	9	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4	4	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4	4	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Dover, . . . . .	George Ryerse, . . . . .	30 Sept. 1832,	60	11	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	30	5	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	30	5	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Port Talbot, . . . . .	Mahlon Burwell, . . . . .	do. do.	467	15	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	101	18	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	365	17	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Sandwich, . . . . .	William Hands, . . . . .	30 June 1832,	85	1	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	42	10	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	42	10	11	
Amherstburgh, . . . . .	Francis Caldwell, . . . . .	30 Sept. 1832,	75	16	2	37	18	1	37	18	1	
Penetanguishine, . . . . .	Thomas G. Anderson, . . . .	No Returns,										
Dalhousie, . . . . .	William H. Merritt, . . . . .	30 June 1832,	150	9	10	56	19	7	93	10	6	
Goderich, . . . . .	John Brewster, . . . . .	No Returns,										
Whole Collection, . . . . .			£	9,283	19	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>						
Expense of Collection, . . . . .						1,574	19	9				
Net Revenue, Currency, . . . . .									7,708	19	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	

Inspector General's Office, }  
31st October, 1832. }

J. BABY,  
INSPECTOR GENERAL.

NOTE.—No Legislative provision having been made for the support of the Light House at the False Ducks Island, Lake Ontario, the charge has hitherto been defrayed by the Collector of the Port of Kingston, from the Import Duties. Annual Expense, £230 Curly. The expense of repairing and improving the Light House at Gibraltar Point has been defrayed from the same source, by the Collector of the Port of York. Amount, £421 15s. 1d. Currency.

No. 12.

UPPER CANADA.

ACCOUNT of Revenue arising from the Duty on Salt, imported into this Province from the United States of America, from the 1st October 1831, to the 30th September 1832, inclusive, so far as Returns thereof have been made by the Collectors of Customs.

PORTS.	WHOLE COLLECTION.			EXPENSE OF COLLECTION.			NET REVENUE.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Prescott, . . . . .	30	6	3	2	19	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	27	6	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Brockville, . . . . .	121	10	0	4	12	4	116	17	8		
Gananoque, . . . . .	0	2	6	0	1	3	0	1	3		
Kingston, . . . . .	164	16	9	9	7	0	155	9	9		
Bath, . . . . .	121	15	0	59	2	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	62	12	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Hallowell, . . . . .	32	10	0	15	5	0	16	5	0		
Newcastle, . . . . .	42	5	0	21	2	6	21	2	6		
Belville, . . . . .	19	13	3	9	19	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9	19	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Port Hope, . . . . .	125	2	6	62	11	3	62	11	3		
York, . . . . .	321	8	0	14	18	0	306	10	0		
Burlington Bay, . . . . .	302	15	0	73	15	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	228	19	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		
Dalhousie, . . . . .	91	5	0	37	16	3	53	8	9		
Niagara, . . . . .	54	18	6	7	16	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	48	2	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Queenston, . . . . .	13	9	5	5	7	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8	1	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Chippawa, . . . . .	16	10	0	0	8	9	16	1	3		
Fort Erie, . . . . .	2	19	0	0	0	0	2	19	0		
Dover, . . . . .	30	12	6	15	6	3	15	6	3		
Turkey Point, . . . . .	4	5	0	2	2	6	2	2	6		
Port Talbot, . . . . .	104	17	0	31	6	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	73	10	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Amherstburg, . . . . .	2	2	6	1	1	3	1	1	3		
Sandwich, . . . . .	14	2	6	7	1	3	7	1	3		
Whole Collection, . . . . .			£1,617	10	8						
Expense of Collection, . . . . .						382	1	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>			
Net Revenue, Currency, . . . . .									£1,235	9	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

NOTE.—These Duties are included in the }  
General Statement of Import Duties, No. 11. }

Inspector General's Office, }  
31st October, 1832. }

J. BABY,  
INSPECTOR GENERAL.

APPENDIX.

## UPPER CANADA.

APPENDIX.

No. 13.

ACCOUNT of Revenue arising from Duties upon Licenses issued to Hawkers and Pedlers, from the 1st October 1831, to the 30th September 1832, inclusive, as reported by the Collectors of Customs.

PORTS.	PERSON LICENSED.	DESCRIPTION.	DUTY.			TOTAL, Cx.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Kingston,	E. E. Smith,	On Foot,	5	0	0			
do.	William Duff,	do.	5	0	0			
do.	Michael Bradley,	do.	5	0	0			
do.	Leicester Phelps,	One Horse,	10	0	0			
do.	William Mills,	On Foot,	5	0	0			
do.	William Spencer,	do.	5	0	0			
do.	B. R. Hinckley,	One Horse,	10	0	0			
do.	Hugh Scanlan,	On Foot,	5	0	0			
do.	John Foot,	do.	5	0	0			
do.	James Emerson,	do.	5	0	0			
do.	James Kenna,	do.	5	0	0			
do.	Patrick Egan,	do.	5	0	0			
do.	E. S. Taylor,	One Horse,	10	0	0			
do.	J. H. Pond,	do.	10	0	0	90	0	0
Cobourg,	Patrick Tobin,	do.	10	0	0			
do.	John M. Griffin,	do.	10	0	0			
do.	O. W. Bonney,	do.	10	0	0			
do.	Jacob Jacob,	On Foot,	5	0	0			
do.	Thomas Tozer,	do.	5	0	0	40	0	0
Brockville,	William Page,	do.	-	-	-	5	0	0
Burlington Bay,	John Hughs,	do.	5	0	0			
do.	William Hughs,	One Horse,	10	0	0			
do.	E. F. Nickerson,	do.	10	0	0			
do.	E. J. Metcalf,	do.	10	0	0			
do.	William McDonell,	On Foot,	5	0	0			
do.	Charles Stevens,	do.	5	0	0			
do.	Ozro A. Gould,	One Horse,	10	0	0			
do.	Elijah Williams,	On Foot,	5	0	0			
do.	Jacob Sovereign,	One Horse,	10	0	0			
do.	Lyman C. Way,	do.	10	0	0			
do.	John McKinley,	On Foot,	5	0	0	85	0	0
Niagara,	James Hobkirk,	do.	5	0	0			
do.	James Hobkirk,	do.	5	0	0			
do.	John Miller,	do.	5	0	0			
do.	John Hargrave,	One Horse,	10	0	0			
do.	Michael Bradley,	On Foot,	5	0	0			
do.	Niel O'Neil,	do.	5	0	0			
do.	Charles Reynolds,	do.	5	0	0			
do.	James Reynolds,	do.	5	0	0			
do.	William Hutchinson,	do.	5	0	0	50	0	0
Bath,	Levi Nichol,	One Horse,	10	0	0			
do.	Addison Palmer,	do.	10	0	0	20	0	0
Dalhousie,	Chancy Yale,	Two Horse,	15	0	0			
do.	Joel Yale,	One Horse,	10	0	0			
do.	George W. Waters,	do.	10	0	0			
do.	Jacob Finney,	do.	10	0	0	45	0	0
Chippewa,	G. T. Coding,	do.	10	0	0			
do.	Horace Tulbey,	do.	10	0	0			
do.	Asia B. Knapp,	do.	10	0	0			
do.	Harmond Case,	do.	10	0	0			
do.	Hiram Parker,	do.	10	0	0			
do.	John S. Turrill,	do.	10	0	0	60	0	0
York,	John Wixon,	On Foot,	5	0	0			
do.	C. Vanostrander,	do.	5	0	0			
do.	R. Hamilton,	do.	5	0	0			
do.	M. McCarron,	do.	5	0	0			
do.	William Spencer,	do.	5	0	0			
do.	David Armstrong,	do.	5	0	0			
do.	F. Dynes,	do.	5	0	0			
do.	William Cathcart,	One Horse,	10	0	0			
do.	F. Boardman,	do.	10	0	0			
do.	James Clanahan,	On Foot,	5	0	0			
do.	J. Bradley,	do.	5	0	0			
do.	P. Kennedy,	do.	5	0	0			
do.	E. Birmingham,	do.	5	0	0			
do.	P. Furman,	do.	5	0	0	80	0	0
Hallowell,	Walter Deacey,	One Horse,	10	0	0			
do.	William J. Hancock.	do.	10	0	0			
do.	Samuel Rowe,	do.	10	0	0			
do.	John Lynch,	On Foot,	5	0	0	35	0	0
Port Hope,	John Tate,	do.	5	0	0			
do.	Robert Sheppard,	do.	5	0	0	10	0	0
			£	-	-	520	0	0
	Deduct Collectors' allowance,					26	0	0
	Net Revenue, Currency,		£	-	-	494	0	0

D

Inspector General's Office,  
31st October, 1832.

J. BABY,  
INSPECTOR GENERAL.

APPENDIX.

**UPPER CANADA.**

No. 14.

ACCOUNT of Revenue arising from Duties on Licenses issued to Auctioneers, and upon Sales at Auction, from the 1st October 1831, to the 30th September 1832, inclusive, as reported by the Collectors of Customs.

PORTS.	PERSONS LICENSED.	DUTIES.	TOTAL, C <sup>y</sup> .
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brockville, - -	D. D. Dunning, - -	5 0 0	10 0 0
ditto, - -	J. Johnston, - -	5 0 0	
Kingston, - -	Archibald McDonell, - -	5 0 0	20 0 0
ditto, - -	Michael Morau, - -	5 0 0	
ditto, - -	Hugh Scanlan, - -	5 0 0	
ditto, - -	A. Manahan, - -	5 0 0	
Hallowell, - -	Joseph Allen, - -	5 0 0	5 0 0
Belleville, - -	Thomas Slicer, - -	5 0 0	5 0 0
Cobourg, - -	Richard D. Chatterton, - -	5 0 0	5 0 0
Port Hope, - -	William Walker, - -	5 0 0	15 0 0
ditto, - -	Thomas T. Orton, - -	5 0 0	
ditto, - -	Erasmus Fowke, - -	5 0 0	
York, - -	R. Hamilton, - -	5 0 0	
ditto, - -	Patrick McGann, - -	5 0 0	40 0 0
ditto, - -	Patrick Handy, - -	5 0 0	
ditto, - -	Henry M. Mosley, - -	5 0 0	
ditto, - -	William Townsend, - -	5 0 0	
ditto, - -	J. W. Crosby, - -	5 0 0	
ditto, - -	Chas. Masterson, - -	5 0 0	
ditto, - -	McDonald & Brent, - -	5 0 0	
Burlington Bay, - -	John Thorner, - -	5 0 0	
Niagara, - -	John Young Crooks, - -	5 0 0	5 0 0
Sandwich, - -	Solomon Thibo, - -	5 0 0	5 0 0
<b>DUTY ON SALES.</b>			£ 115 0 0
Brockville, - - - -		59 12 1½	251 2 11
Kingston, - - - -		29 3 2	
Hallowell, - - - -		13 2 8	
Port Hope, - - - -		0 1 6	
York, - - - -		141 17 1½	
Niagara, - - - -		1 6 10	
Sandwich, - - - -		5 19 6	
Total, - - - -			£ 366 2 11
Deduct Collector's allowance, - - - -			18 6 1½
Net Revenue, Currency, - - - -			£ 347 16 9½

Inspector General's Office, } J. BABY,  
31st October, 1832. } INSPECTOR GENERAL.

**UPPER CANADA.**

No. 15.

ACCOUNT of Light House Duties, Collected from the 1st Oct. 1831, to the 30th September 1832, inclusive.

PORT.	COLLECTOR.	AMOUNT, C <sup>y</sup> .
		£ s. d.
York, - - -	George Savage, - - -	147 15 0
Total - - -		£ 147 15 0

Inspector General's Office, } J. BABY,  
31st October, 1832. } INSPECTOR GENERAL.

**UPPER CANADA.**

No. 16.

ESTIMATE of the Civil Expenditure for the year 1832, exclusive of the appropriation by Statute 1st Wm. 4th, Chap. 14.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.	£ s. d.	
Travelling expenses of the Judges of Assize, and the Attorney and Solicitor General, - - -	450 0 0	
Salary of the Sheriffs of the Home & Midland Districts	200 0 0	
Attendance of the Sheriff of the Home District on the Court of King's Bench, & Contingent expenses, -	90 0 0	
Clerks of Assize, - - - -	150 0 0	
Salary of the Clerk of the Crown, & Contingencies, -	125 0 0	
Contingent accounts of the Att'y. & Sol. General, -	1350 0 0	
Usher and Keeper of the Court of King's Bench, -	36 0 0	
Total, - - - -		£ 2401 0 0

Inspector General's Office, } J. BABY,  
31st October, 1832. } INSPECTOR GENERAL.

£ s. d.

Amount Bro't. forward, - - -	2401 0 0	
Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, -	360 0 0	
GOVERNMENT OFFICE.		
Secretary's Salary, - - -	£182 10 0	
Three Clerks, - - -	550 0 0	
Contingent Expenses, - - -	625 0 0	
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.		
Two Clerks, - - -	332 10 0	
Contingent Expenses, - - -	22 10 0	
RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.		
Two Clerks, - - -	332 10 0	
Contingent Expenses, - - -	117 10 0	
SECRETARY AND REGISTER'S OFFICE.		
Salary of the Secretary and Register, - - -	300 0 0	
One Clerk, - - -	150 0 0	
Contingent account, - - -	175 0 0	
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.		
Two Clerks, - - -	332 10 0	
Postage, - - -	50 0 0	
SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.		
Five Clerks, - - -	- - -	
Government Printer, - - -	- - -	
Printing the Statutes, - - -	- - -	
Contingent Expenses of the Public Offices in the New Building:		
House Keeper, - - -	£45 0 0	
Assistant House Keeper, - - -	22 10 0	
Two Messengers, - - -	67 10 0	
Fire Wood, - - -	130 10 0	
Door Keeper Executive Council, - - -	30 0 0	
Assistant Messenger, - - -	22 10 0	
Repairs, and other Expenses, - - -	45 0 0	
Repairs of Government House, - - -	- - -	
Casual and Extraordinary expenses, - - -	- - -	
Total, Sterling, - - -		£ 3441 0 0

Inspector General's Office, } J. BABY,  
31st October, 1832. } INSPECTOR GEN'L.

**UPPER CANADA.**

No. 17.

ESTIMATE of the Civil Expenditure for the year 1833, exclusive of the appropriation by Statute 1st Wm. 4th, Chap. 14.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.	£ s. d.	
Travelling expenses of the Judges of Assize, and the Attorney and Solicitor General, - - -	450 0 0	
Salaries of the Sheriffs of the Home and Midland Districts, - - -	200 0 0	
Attendance of the Sheriff of the Home District on the Court of King's Bench, and Contingencies, -	90 0 0	
Clerks of Assize, - - - -	150 0 0	
Salary of the Clerk of the Crown, & Contingencies, -	125 0 0	
Contingent Accounts of the Attorney and Solicitor General, - - - -	1350 0 0	
Usher and Keeper of the Court of King's Bench, -	36 0 0	
Total, - - - -		£ 2401 0 0
Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, -	360 0 0	
GOVERNMENT OFFICE.		
Secretary's Salary, - - -	£182 10 0	
Three Clerks, - - -	550 0 0	
Contingent Expenses, - - -	625 0 0	
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.		
Two Clerks, - - -	332 10 0	
Contingent Expenses, - - -	22 10 0	
RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.		
Two Clerks, - - -	332 10 0	
Contingent Expenses, - - -	117 10 0	
SECRETARY AND REGISTER'S OFFICE.		
Salary of the Secretary and Register, - - -	300 0 0	
One Clerk, - - -	150 0 0	
Contingent Account, - - -	175 0 0	
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.		
Two Clerks, - - -	332 10 0	
Postage, - - -	50 0 0	
SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.		
Five Clerks, - - -	- - -	
Government Printer, - - -	- - -	
Printing the Statutes, - - -	- - -	
Contingent Expenses of the Public Offices in the New Building:		
House-Keeper, - - -	£45 0 0	
Assistant House-Keeper, - - -	22 10 0	
Two Messengers, - - -	67 10 0	
Fire Wood, - - -	130 10 0	
Door Keeper Executive Council, - - -	30 0 0	
Assistant Messenger, - - -	22 10 0	
Repairs and other Expenses, - - -	45 0 0	
Repairs of the Government House, - - -	- - -	
Casual and Extraordinary Expenses, - - -	- - -	
Total, Sterling, - - -		£ 3441 0 0

Inspector General's Office, } J. BABY,  
31st October, 1832. } INSPECTOR GENERAL.



APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

## UPPER CANADA.

No. 18.

General Estimate of the Expenditure and Resources of the Province for the Year 1832.

EXPENDITURE.	CURRENCY.	RESOURCES.	CURRENCY.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To complete the Service of the year 1831, . . . . .	5,856 0 0	Revenue from Lower Canada, under Imperial Act, 14 G. 3, £4,000 0 0	34,500 0 0
Officers of the Legislature, . . . . .	890 0 0	Under Provincial Acts, . . . . .	30,500 0 0
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, . . . . .	75 0 0	Revenue in Upper Canada, un- der Imperial Act, 14 Geo. 3, 3,000 0 0	
District Schools, . . . . .	1,100 0 0	Under Imperial Act, 6 Geo. 4, and under Provincial Acts, . . . . .	14,000 0 0
Adjutant General's Establishment, . . . . .	650 0 0		17,000 0 0
Inspector General's Salary, . . . . .	406 0 0	Bank Stock Dividends, . . . . .	5,000 0 0
Receiver General's Salary, . . . . .	778 0 0	Loans on Debenture, . . . . .	6,250 0 0
Common School Appropriations, . . . . .	2,900 0 0	Interest on Loans, . . . . .	350 0 0
Six Pensioners, . . . . .	120 0 0	Light House Duties, . . . . .	150 0 0
Interest on Public Debt, . . . . .	8,807 0 0		
Contingencies of the Legislature, . . . . .	5,000 0 0		
Militia Pensions, . . . . .	1,000 0 0		
Light Houses, (Support of, and Repairs,) . . . . .	1,021 0 0		
Permanent Salaries, 1st Wm. 4th, Chap. 14, . . . . .	7,223 0 0		
Appropriation, Statute 2d William 4, Cap. 27, . . . . .	680 0 0		
Civil List Estimate, . . . . .	9,379 0 0		
Repairs of Hemp Machinery, . . . . .	50 0 0		
Agricultural Societies, . . . . .	600 0 0		
Plans of Penitentiary, . . . . .	100 0 0		
Completion of Burlington Bay Canal, . . . . .	2,478 0 0		
Ditto Kettle Creek Harbor, . . . . .	1,000 0 0		
Kingston Hospital, . . . . .	1,000 0 0		
Cobourg Harbor, . . . . .	3,000 0 0		
Port Hope Harbor, . . . . .	2,000 0 0		
Light House at Nicholson's Island, . . . . .	1,000 0 0		
York Hospital, . . . . .	150 0 0		
For Relief of Emigrants at Prescott, . . . . .	250 0 0		
Redemption of Debentures, Nos. 17, 18, 24, 25, 27 & 28, amounting to . . . . .	10,666 0 0	Required to complete the Service of 1832, . . . . .	4,929 0 0
	£ 68,179 0 0		£ 68,179 0 0

J. BABY,  
INSPECTOR GENERAL.Inspector General's Office, }  
31st October, 1832. }

## UPPER CANADA.

No. 19.

General Estimate of the Expenditure and Resources of the Province for the Year 1833.

EXPENDITURE.	CURRENCY.	RESOURCES.	CURRENCY.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Officers of the Legislature, . . . . .	890 0 0	Revenue from Lower Canada, under Imp'l. Act, 14 Geo. 3, £12,000 0 0	
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, . . . . .	75 0 0	Under Provincial Acts, . . . . .	35,000 0 0
District Schools, . . . . .	1,100 0 0		47,000 0 0
Adjutant General's Establishment, . . . . .	650 0 0	Revenue in Upper Canada, un- der Imperial Act 14 Geo. 3, 3,000 0 0	
Inspector General's Salary, . . . . .	406 0 0	Under Imperial Act, 6 Geo. 4, and under Provincial Acts, 14,000 0 0	
Receiver General's Salary, . . . . .	778 0 0		17,000 0 0
Common School Appropriations, . . . . .	2,900 0 0	Bank Stock Dividends, . . . . .	2,000 0 0
Six Pensioners, . . . . .	120 0 0	Interest on Loans, . . . . .	350 0 0
Interest on Public Debt, . . . . .	8,300 0 0	Light House Duties, . . . . .	150 0 0
Contingencies of the Legislature, . . . . .	5,000 0 0		
Militia Pensions, . . . . .	1,000 0 0		
Maintenance of Light Houses, . . . . .	760 0 0		
Permanent Salaries, 1 Wm. 4, Cap. 14, . . . . .	7,223 0 0		
Civil List Estimate, . . . . .	9,379 0 0		
Agricultural Societies, . . . . .	600 0 0		
Completion of the Harbor at Kettle Creek, . . . . .	1,500 0 0		
Erection of Hospital at Kingston, . . . . .	2,000 0 0		
Arrears of 1832, per Estimate No. 18, . . . . .	4,929 0 0		
Redemption of Debentures, . . . . .	18,890 0 0		
	£ 66,500 0 0		£ 66,500 0 0

JAMES BABY,  
INSPECTOR GENERAL.Inspector General's Office, }  
31st October, 1832. }

APPENDIX.

UPPER CANADA.

No. 20.

STATEMENT of Monies outstanding in the hands of Collectors and Inspectors, on account of Provincial Duties, on the 5th October, 1832.

COLLECTORS.	£	s.	d.
John Cameron, . . . . .	65	11	0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
John Crysler, . . . . .	54	11	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Walter H. Denaut, . . . . .	43	7	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Ephraim Webster, . . . . .	6	8	9
Thomas Kirkpatrick, . . . . .	9	19	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Colin McKenzie, . . . . .	0	16	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Andrew Deacon, . . . . .	307	12	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
William M. Bullock, . . . . .	195	7	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Robert Smith, . . . . .	5	5	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Dugald Campbell, . . . . .	12	18	11
Richard Bullock, . . . . .	126	12	7
George Savage, . . . . .	431	12	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
John Chisholm, as Collector of Customs, . . . . .	362	1	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
John Chisholm, as Collector of Tolls, at the Burlington Bay Canal, . . . . .	752	17	1
Thomas M'Cormick, . . . . .	9	4	1
Robert Grant, . . . . .	7	11	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Robert Kirkpatrick, . . . . .	73	1	3
Estate of the late John Warren, . . . . .	105	15	2
George Ryerse, . . . . .	19	13	11
James Mitchell, . . . . .	0	19	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Mahlon Burwell, . . . . .	236	6	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Francis Caldwell, . . . . .	17	4	4
Thomas G. Anderson, . . . . .	84	11	7
Marcus F. Whitehead, late Collector, . . . . .	78	7	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
The Estate of the late John Wilson, exclusive of the amount collected by him in the years 1828, 1829 and 1830, of which no Returns have been made to this Office, . . . . .	172	6	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Christopher A. Hagerman, late Collector, . . . . .	284	15	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Estate of the late John Cameron, . . . . .	26	12	4
Estate of the late A. McMillan, . . . . .	34	4	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Estate of the late John Symington, . . . . .	43	17	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
<b>Total, Currency, . . . . .</b>	<b>3,669</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub></b>

INSPECTORS.

Alexander McDonell, . . . . .	13	18	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
John Claus, . . . . .	58	17	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
James Mitchell, . . . . .	136	18	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
William Hands, . . . . .	76	3	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Elias Jones, . . . . .	10	10	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
James Sampson, . . . . .	1	9	9
John Weatherhead, . . . . .	0	6	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
The Estate of the late Honble. Neil McLean, . . . . .	13	3	0
John Willson, . . . . .	278	14	3
Anthony Leslie, . . . . .	7	4	5
Estate of the late Isaac Swayze, . . . . .	357	11	6
Estate of the late Oliver Everts, . . . . .	88	2	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Estate of the late John Cumming, . . . . .	545	10	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
<b>Total, Currency, . . . . .</b>	<b>1,588</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub></b>
<b>Total, Currency, . . . . .</b>	<b>5,258</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub></b>

J. BABY,  
INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Inspector General's Office, }  
31st October, 1832. }

UPPER CANADA.

APPENDIX.

No. 21.

ACCOUNT of Monies paid to the Receiver General by Inspectors and Collectors, since the 5th October 1832, in liquidation of Balances then outstanding.

FROM COLLECTORS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
John Chisholm, . . . . .	260	0	0			
Ditto, as Collector of Tolls at the Burlington Bay Canal, . . . . .	553	0	0			
George Ryerse, . . . . .	12	5	0			
Ephraim Webster, . . . . .	6	5	0			
Richard Bullock, . . . . .	20	0	0			
Mahlon Burwell, . . . . .	81	15	10			
<b>Total, Currency, . . . . .</b>				<b>933</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>

  

FROM INSPECTORS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
William Hands, . . . . .	93	14	3			
Estate of the late Thos. Mears, . . . . .	12	10	0			
Anthony Leslie, . . . . .	10	3	9			
John Willson, . . . . .	320	0	0			
<b>Total, Currency, . . . . .</b>				<b>436</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total, Currency, . . . . .</b>				<b>1,369</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>

Inspector General's Office, } J. BABY,  
31st October, 1832. } INSPECTOR GENERAL.

UPPER CANADA.

No. 22.

ACCOUNT of Monies paid to the Receiver General by Collectors and Inspectors, since the 31st October 1832, in liquidation of Balances then outstanding, or on account of Duties subsequently collected.

INSPECTORS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Robert Smith, . . . . .	87	15	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>			
Richard D. Fraser, . . . . .	297	4	7			
John Chisholm, . . . . .	60	0	0			
Robert Kirkpatrick, . . . . .	75	0	0			
Thomas Kirkpatrick, . . . . .	375	0	0			
Alpheus Jones, . . . . .	97	8	5			
George Savage, . . . . .	310	12	10			
<b>Total, Currency, . . . . .</b>				<b>1,303</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub></b>

  

INSPECTORS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
James Sampson, . . . . .	29	7	6			
Elias Jones, . . . . .	100	0	0			
John Claus, . . . . .	69	6	0			
Estate of the late Honorable Neil McLean, . . . . .	13	3	0			
<b>Total, Currency, . . . . .</b>				<b>211</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Total, Currency, . . . . .</b>				<b>1,514</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub></b>

Inspector General's Office, }  
4th December, 1832. }

J. BABY,  
INSPECTOR GENERAL.

APPENDIX

UPPER CANADA.

Names of Persons Licenced as Shop-Keepers to retail Spirituous Liquors, from the 5th October, 1831, to the 5th January, 1832.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

Angus McDonell,  
John Dean.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

James Harvey,  
Joseph K. Hartwell.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

James McCabe,  
John Boswell.

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

William Duff,  
James Rogers,  
Samuel Street,  
Johnson Butler,  
Robert Kirkpatrick,  
James Russel, & Co.  
J. Falconbridge,  
George McKairn,  
R. M. Crysler,  
Lewis Clement,  
R. Starkweather,  
James Lockhart,  
Munson & Camp,  
James Cumming.

HOME DISTRICT.

Charles Keller,  
John Bussel.

BATHURST DISTRICT.

Rogers & Thompson,

LONDON DISTRICT.

E. C. Gansey,  
D. Ermatinger,  
James Macfarlane,  
John Kirkpatrick,

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Michael Moore,  
H. N. Mears,

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Angus McDonell,  
Angus McDonell,

WESTERN DISTRICT.

George Jacob E.

GORE DISTRICT.

George Chalmers,  
Fergus & Andrews,  
Walter O'Riley,  
Andrew Stephen,  
James B. Ewart,  
Andrew Gage,  
Nathaniel Ives,  
McCoy, Smith & Co.  
Merrick, Thomas & Co.  
Fergus & Andruss.

RECAPITULATION.

Midland, .....	2
Johnstown, .....	2
Newcastle, .....	2
Niagara, .....	14
Home, .....	2
Bathurst, .....	1
London, .....	4
Ottawa, .....	2
Eastern, .....	2
Western, .....	1
Gore, .....	10
	<hr/> 42

NAMES

Of Persons Licensed as Inn-Keepers to retail Spirituous Liquors, from the 5th October, 1831, to the 5th January, 1832.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.
John Abbot, .....	3	0	0
William Bailey, .....	3	0	0
Z. Mills, .....	3	0	0
<b>E</b>	<hr/> £	9	0

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.
George Munro, .....	3	0	0
Eli Hurd, .. .. .	3	0	0
	<hr/> £	6	0

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.
William Cotman, ....	3	0	0
William Smith, ....	3	0	0
Henry Fitzpatrick, ....	5	0	0
Henry Butler, ....	5	0	0
Hiram Ash, ....	3	0	0
Aaron Elsworth, ....	3	0	0
Daniel Altenburgh, ....	5	0	0
Jason Gilchrist, ....	3	0	0
John Williams, ....	3	0	0
Archibald Canada, ....	3	0	0
Reuben Gillet, ....	3	0	0
John C. Hogaboom, ..	5	0	0
Rufus S. Burr, ....	3	0	0
David Armstrong, ....	3	0	0
Josiah Proctor, ....	5	0	0
Barnabas Bletcher, ....	3	0	0
Matthew Lawson, ....	5	0	0
James Barbey, ....	4	0	0
Mark Huston, ....	5	0	0
Henry Stickles, ....	5	0	0
	<hr/> £	77	0

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.
Francis Proctor, .....	4	10	0
Fanny Fish, .....	3	0	0
Mrs. Palmer, .....	4	10	0
James Dittrick, .....	5	0	0
Mary Patterson, .....	4	10	0
Hudson H. Kellog, .....	4	10	0
Obadiah Hopkins, .....	3	0	0
Elizabeth Kennedy, .....	4	10	0
James Hunt, .....	3	0	0
Adam Crysler, .....	10	0	0
Nelson Forsyth, .....	10	0	0
Robert Buchanan, .....	3	0	0
Elijah Armstrong, .....	4	10	0
Thomas Hall, .....	4	10	0
James Miller, .....	4	10	0
Adam Hawley, .....	4	10	0
Patrick McCardle, .....	4	0	0
John Fitzgerald, .....	4	10	0
Patrick McClinchey, .....	3	0	0
James Thompson, .....	4	10	0
George A. Clement, .....	4	0	0
C. Forsyth, .....	3	0	0
R. N. Lee, .....	6	0	0
Aaron Kilmer, .....	4	10	0
Henry Hoover, .....	4	10	0
John Vandeburg, .....	4	10	0
Seth Keith, .....	4	10	0
Joseph Vanderlip, .....	5	0	0
S. Dolson, .....	4	10	0
John Smith, .....	4	10	0
James Secord, .....	5	0	0
Josiah Brown, .....	4	10	0
Chester Wadsworth, .....	4	10	0
James Spratt, .....	3	0	0
Joseph Bettes, .....	5	0	0
Andrew Heron, .....	4	10	0
William Moffat, .....	4	10	0
Luther Dyer, .....	6	0	0
John F. Stewart, .....	4	10	0
A. Brown, .....	4	10	0
James Johnson, .....	3	0	0
John McDonell, .....	4	10	0
C. Sensiba, .....	3	0	0
W. Spadden, .....	3	0	0
Henry Disher, .....	4	0	0
John Bright, .....	5	0	0
H. Crysler, .....	7	10	0
	<hr/> £	214	10

HOME DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.
Joshua G. Baird, .....	10	0	0
Stanous Daniels, .....	7	10	0
	<hr/> £	17	10

Persons Licenced as Inn-keepers, from 5th Oct. 1831, to 5th Jan. 1832.

Persons Licenced as Shop-keepers, from 5th Oct. 1831, to 5th Jan. 1832.

Recapitulation.

APPENDIX

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.
William Moody,.....	3	0	0
Stephen Ballard,.....	4	16	0
Obadiah Winters,.....	3	0	0
Waters Wells,.....	4	0	0
	£	14	16 0

LONDON DISTRICT,

	£	s.	d.
William Lamb & Co...	3	0	0
William B. Lee, .....	3	0	0
Bartholomew Swarts, ..	3	0	0
A. Bezo,.....	3	0	0
John Weir, .....	3	0	0
Nathan Griffiths,.....	3	0	0
Benjamin Colman, ..	3	0	0
Asa Leann, .....	3	0	0
Charles Reeves, .....	3	0	0
Esbon Gregory,.....	3	0	0
Marcellus Edison,.....	3	0	0
Philip Wilson,.....	3	0	0
Elizabeth Severcen,...	3	0	0
Oliver Edmunds,.....	3	0	0
Peter McGregor,.....	3	0	0
Samuel N. York,.....	3	0	0
Samuel Smith,.....	3	0	0
Thomas Nevills,.....	3	0	0
Francis Beaupré,.....	3	0	0
Philip Bemer,.....	3	0	0
	£	60	0 0

WESTERN DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.
Joseph House,.....	3	0	0
	£	3	0 0

GORE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.
John Thorpe,.....	3	0	0
George Carey,.....	8	0	0
Ephraim Post,.....	6	0	0
David Pearson,.....	3	0	0
James Oliver, .....	3	0	0
William Barlow, .....	6	0	0
James Newton, .....	6	0	0
William Pebery,.....	3	0	0
Nathaniel Munn,.....	6	0	0
Robert Shepherd,.....	3	0	0
Michael Alone,.....	3	0	0
Moses Young,.....	3	0	0
Robert Hughson,.....	3	0	0
Andrew Eadie,.....	3	0	0
Andrew Millen,.....	7	10	0
Jacob Spawn,.....	4	10	0
Delman Tygler,.....	5	0	0
	£	76	10 0

RECAPITULATION.

	£	s.	d.
Midland,.....	9	0	0
Johnstown,.....	6	0	0
Newcastle, .....	77	0	0
Niagara, .....	214	10	0
Home,.....	17	10	0
Ottawa,.....	14	16	0
London, .....	60	0	0
Western,.....	3	0	0
Gore, .....	76	10	0
	£	478	6 0

Persons Licensed as Inn-keepers, from 5th Oct. 1831, to 5th Jan., 1832

Recapitulation.

NAMES

APPENDIX

Of Persons Licensed as Distillers, from 5th October, 1831, to 5th January, 1832.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.
Samuel Aykroyd, 66½ Gallons, at 2s. 6d.....	8	6	3

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

John Becket, 51			
James Clark, 120			
Sally Crawford, 134½ - - 305½ Gallons, a 2s.6d.	38	3	9

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

Robert Kirkpatrick, 80			
Johnson Butler, 100			
James Butler, 50			
James B. House, 40			
Henry Nelles, 80			
William Crooks, 50			
William Henry, 40 - - 410 Gallons, a 2s. 6d.	55	0	0

HOME DISTRICT.

Thomas Burrell, 50 Gallons, a 2s. 6d. - - - - -	6	5	0
---	---	---	---

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Mathew Dolson, 193 Gallons, a 2s. 6d. - - - - -	24	2	6
---	----	---	---

GORE DISTRICT.

John H. Simons, 60			
Absalom Shade, 95			
Cyrus W. Fidell, 25			
John Applegarth, 97			
Nathaniel Ives, 84			
John Flemming, 35½			
Lewis Burley, 30			
Andrew T. Kirby, 100			
John A. Wilkes, 60 - - 586½ Gallons, a 2s 6d.	73	6	3

LONDON DISTRICT.

Job Loder, 164½			
John Waddell, 50			
Duncan McCall, 50			
James Ingersoll, 60			
Thomas G. Mulkins, 60			
Hugh McCann, 35			
Henry Anderson, 50			
Duncan Campbell, 120			
John Kirkpatrick, 100			
William Wilson, 150			
Cross & Fisher, 155 - - 974½ Gallons a 2s. 6d.	121	16	3

TOTAL, CURRENCY, £ 327 0 0

RECAPITULATION.

	£	s.	d.
Midland,..... 66½ Galls. ....	8	6	3
Newcastle,..... 305½ .....	38	3	9
Niagara,..... 440 .....	55	0	0
Home,..... 50 .....	6	5	0
Western,..... 193 .....	24	2	6
Gore,..... 586½ .....	73	6	3
	1,641½		
London,..... 974½ .....	121	16	3
	2,616		
2,616 Galls. a 2s. 6d.....	£	327	0 0

Recapitulation.

J. BABY,  
Inspector General.

Inspector General's Office, }  
31st October, 1832. }

APPENDIX

UPPER CANADA.

APPENDIX

Names of Persons Licenced as Shopkeepers, to Retail Spirituous Liquors, from 1st January to 5th October, 1832, inclusive.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

Persons Licenced as Shopkeepers, from 1st Jan. to 5th Oct. 1832.

Persons Licenced as Shopkeepers, from 1st Jan. to 5th Oct. 1832.

No.		No.		No.	
1	James McLeod,	24	Stoughton & Co.	47	Michael Brennan,
2	William McKoy,	25	Adam Hubbs,	48	Matthew Rourke,
3	Henry Lasher,	26	McNeil & McHenry	49	Edward Heron,
4	John Turnbull,	27	Thomas Ramsay,	50	McPherson & Co.
5	Samuel Bull,	28	William Fraser,	51	Ellen Crowby,
6	Garret Striker,	29	William McDonell,	52	Carpenter & Co.
7	S. & J. Benson,	30	John McTaggart,	53	Joseph Bruce,
8	Arthur Smith,	31	Donald McKenzie,	54	John Mowatt,
9	John Lawson,	32	William McKenzie,	55	C. H. McCullum,
10	Charles Nelson,	33	John Harker,	56	William Ireland,
11	Joseph Carberry,	34	John Everett,	57	Robert Drummond,
12	William Walker,	35	Michael Donohue,	58	J. B. Smith,
13	Baldwin & Co.	36	Griffith Howell,	59	Roderick Ross,
14	Helen Mair,	37	John McLeod,	60	Robert Hope,
15	Thomas Henderson,	38	Henry Smith,	61	Jas. B. T. Cotter,
16	James Thorogood,	39	Walter McCuniffe,	62	Archibald McFaul,
17	Peter McDonell,	40	Hugh McGinnis,	63	James McCabe,
18	John Kirby,	41	Robert Cassidy,	64	Matthew Swan,
19	William Holditch,	42	Arthur Foster,	65	Andrew Kerr,
20	A. Manahan & Co.	43	Isaac Cook,	66	Jesse Henderson,
21	John McPherson,	44	William Wilson,	67	Nehemiah Price,
22	David Thorpe,	45	O. R. Mahon,	68	Robert Rowan.
23	Benjamin Seymour,	46	Hugh Carnahan,		

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

No.		No.		No.	
1	William Mittleburger,	21	Michael Kelly,	40	Drummond & Haggart,
2	Samuel P. Thomas,	22	William Kay,	41	Averill & Hooker,
3	Alexander Waugh,	23	William McQueen,	42	E. H. Whitmarsh,
4	James B. Powell,	24	J. D. Bernard & Co.	43	H. & P. Wing,
4	Joseph Lanin,	25	Joshua Bates,	44	E. Hubbell,
6	James W. Parmenter,	26	Moses Maynard & Co.	45	Ephraim Dunham,
7	James B. Howard,	27	Edward Oates,	46	Charles Jones,
8	Truman Brown,	28	Francis Mannan,	47	Charles Jones,
9	Samuel Thomas,	29	Lothrop & Arnold,	48	H. & S. Jones,
10	Paul Glasford,	30	Hugh B. Hamilton,	49	A. Hooker & Co.
11	Solomon Henderson,	31	George McClanaghan,	50	H. & S. Berritt,
12	Dunham, Jones & Co.	32	David Fairburn,	51	Averill & Hooker,
13	James L. Schofield & Co.	33	Samuel Pinnock,	52	Joseph K. Hartwell,
14	T. & G. Lowry,	34	Merwin & Church,	53	Crawford & Smith,
15	Samuel Landon,	35	Merwin & Church,	54	John Welch,
16	Asa W. Griffin,	36	William Richardson,	55	Duncan McQueen,
17	William T. Jones,	37	A. & W. Morris & Co.	56	Thomas Fraser,
18	Joseph Bell,	38	McKay & Redpath,	57	Archibald Denny,
19	John Willson,	39	John Haggart,	58	James Gray.
20	John F. Mills,				

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

No.		No.		No.	
1	Robert Waddle,	16	Henry Hughes,	30	Aughty Morrow,
2	John Heasman,	17	John Lester,	31	John Hall,
3	Dennis Macaulay,	18	David Smart,	32	Allan & Clark,
4	Clark & Allan,	19	Mark Burnham,	33	Joseph Graham,
5	Stone & Albert,	20	William Hartwell,	34	Campbell & Co.
6	William Burnham,	21	James F. Smith & Co.	35	John Knowlson,
7	Archibald Fraser,	22	Walter Boswell,	36	Christopher Knowlson,
8	Avery Story,	23	Joseph Bletcher,	37	David Brodie,
9	G. & P. Ham,	24	Edward Wilson,	38	William Colson,
10	William McFarlane,	25	Benjamin Throop,	39	John Crawford,
11	Adam H. Myers,	26	Charles Clark & Co.	40	Lewis Moffeit,
12	William Robinson,	27	Conger & Scott,	41	Thomas Murphy,
13	John Brown,	28	John Steel,	42	John Thomas,
14	William Chambers,	29	John Mahoney,	43	William McIntosh.
15	Robert Brown,				

EASTERN DISTRICT.

No.		No.		No.	
1	Dougal Cameron,	15	William Cline,	29	Donald Cameron,
2	Michael Pillar,	16	John Divine,	36	Ann Kingswell,
3	Peter McSweeney,	17	P. VanKoughnet,	31	John Waring,
4	Angus McDonell,	18	Neil McIntosh,	32	A. Dixon & Nephew,
5	William Loyle,	19	William McIntosh,	33	Adam Dixon,
6	Angus McPherson,	20	William McIntosh,	34	R. McLeod & Brothers,
7	Donald McDonald,	21	T. & G. Masseau,	35	John A. Simson,
8	Peter Carman,	22	John Cook,	36	Charles La Roque,
9	William Mattice,	23	George Cook,	37	Michael Henrick,
10	Donald McNichol,	24	George Robinson,	38	Guy C. Wood,
11	William Coyle,	25	McDonald & Clark,	39	Duncan McDonell,
12	David Thompson,	26	Walter Colquhoun,	40	George Hoople,
13	Joshua Thompson,	27	Simon Fraser,	41	Archibald Fraser.
14	Ira Hawley,	28	John Cameron & Co.		

APPENDIX

## BATHURST DISTRICT.

APPENDIX

Persons Licensed as Shop-keepers, from 1st Jan. to 5th Oct. 1832.

No.		No.		No.	
1	J. Bell,	18	Daniel O'Connor,	35	Daniel McKennon,
2	James Murdoch,	19	Miss Buchanan,	36	Daniel McKennon,
3	Henry Glass,	20	Daniel Fisher,	37	William Fraser,
4	John Watson,	21	Robert Birch,	38	James Hume & Co.
5	Henry Graham,	22	Smith Leith,	39	Matthew Connell,
6	George H. Reade,	23	Dingwall & McMillan,	40	Simon Fraser,
7	Roderick Matheson & Co.	24	Malcolm Cameron,	41	William Stewart,
8	William Morris & Co.	25	Rogers & Thomson,	42	Buchanan & Muir,
9	Thomas Read,	26	James Ingles,	43	Alexander Fraser,
10	John Hall,	27	James Johnston,	44	William R. Burford,
11	George Lyon,	28	James Wylie,	45	Stephen G. Coleman,
12	William Thompson & Co.	29	John Gammell,	46	Francis Powell,
13	Charles Thompson,	30	William & John Bell,	47	James McFarlain,
14	John Martin,	31	Robert Bell,	48	James Johnson & Co.
15	John Anderson,	32	Edward Mallock,	49	Wells & McCrea,
16	John Anderson,	33	J. B. Lewis,	50	Robert Grant,
17	Andrew Dixon,	34	Andrew Thompson,	51	Brooke & Wallace.

Persons Licensed as Shop-keepers, from 1st Jan. to 5th Oct. 1832.

## HOME DISTRICT.

No.		No.		No.	
1	Thorn & Parsons,	30	Alexander Legg,	58	Charles Fothergill,
2	Thorn & Parsons,	31	William Carnahan,	59	George Stegman,
3	Julius M. Sanford,	32	Daniel Knowles,	60	George A. Clark,
4	Charles Davelin,	33	Thomas Carfrae, Senr.	61	Thomas Robson,
5	Richard Crispin,	34	Thomas Carfrae, Junr.	62	Thomas Keenan,
6	James Vollar,	35	William Ware,	63	Alexander Cullen,
7	Richard Vollar,	46	William Allan,	64	William Nesbit,
8	John Sproule,	37	Silas Burdham,	65	Lawrence Hayden,
9	Samuel Stern,	38	John Lumsdale,	66	Thomas Sandilands,
10	John Robinson,	39	Joseph B. Spragg,	67	John Nicholson,
11	Michael Kane,	40	Murray, Newbigging & Co.	68	William Proudfoot,
12	John Feevy,	41	Francis Leys,	69	Robert Young,
13	Daniel McCray,	42	William Blake,	70	Peter Cameron,
14	James F. Smith,	43	Alexander McKechnie,	71	Henry Whitney,
15	John Armstrong,	44	James Taylor,	72	James Crafts,
16	Peter Secord,	45	McDonald & Sker,	73	Thomas A. Jebb,
17	R. A. Parker,	46	William Contley,	74	Charles Keller,
18	John Power,	47	James Cockshutt,	75	Artheneus King,
19	Charles King,	48	John Collins,	76	Edward J. Ford,
20	Baldwin & Quesnel,	49	Norton & McDonald,	77	Robert Hawke,
21	I. & A. Anderson,	50	H. Paterson,	78	Peter Milne,
22	John Bussell,	51	Joseph McDougall,	79	Edward Grundell,
23	Abjah Lewis,	52	Andrew Mitchell,	80	William Robinson,
24	Lewis & Howland,	53	William Simpson,	81	William Laughton,
25	Robert Bowman,	54	John Ross,	82	Edward Cochrone,
26	William Mather,	55	Peter Paterson,	83	William Laughton,
27	Richard Machell,	56	David Stegman,	84	William Crowe,
28	Joseph Cawthra,	57	David Stegman,	85	James M. Strange.
29	John Cawthra,				

## NIAGARA DISTRICT.

No.		No.		No.	
1	David Thorburn,	8	Richard Thompson,	15	James Simpson,
2	George McKenzie,	9	William Hepburn,	16	William Duff,
3	William C. Chase,	10	H. Mittleberger & Co.	17	Robert Kirkpatrick,
4	George Hardison,	11	Delos Rose,	18	Henry Brown,
5	William Olford,	12	William Woodruff,	19	Joseph McMorris,
6	Jacob Keefer,	13	Henry Nelles,	20	Moses Brady.
7	John Russel & Co.	14	Gilbert McMicking,		

## OTTAWA DISTRICT.

No.		No.		No.	
1	John W. Marston,	4	Thomas Mears,	7	Thomas McKay,
2	John W. Marston,	5	George Hamilton,	8	Joseph Kellog.
3	Neil Stewart,	6	H. H. Meirs & Co.		

## GORE DISTRICT.

No.		No.		No.	
1	Colin C. Ferric,	12	James B. Ewart,	23	Michael Mills,
2	Colin C. Ferric,	13	James B. Ewart,	24	Daniel Snider,
3	Hiram Smith,	14	John Young,	25	John Smith,
4	William Chisholm,	15	Daniel Campbell,	26	John A. Wilkes,
5	John Finley,	16	William Parker,	27	Alexander Proudfoot,
6	James Chess,	17	Manuel Overfield,	28	Joseph Rolston,
7	Thomas B. Husband,	18	Nathan Gage,	29	Emanuel Playter,
8	John Secord,	19	W. C. Ross,	30	Samuel Rykman,
9	Ritchie & Co.	20	James Durand,	31	Walter O'Reilly,
10	John Sovereign & Co.	21	James Durand,	32	William O'Reilly,
11	Andrew Steven,	22	Russel Prentice,	33	James King.

## LONDON DISTRICT.

No.		No.		No.	
1	Donald M. Ross,	6	Yale & Stevens,	10	John Jennings,
2	James McQueen,	7	Henry Webster,	11	E. H. Spalding & Co.
3	William Robertson,	8	David Gillet,	12	Joseph Lennon,
4	Anson Paul,	9	Dennis O'Brien,	13	James L. Green.
5	Abraham Beach,				

APPENDIX

WESTERN DISTRICT.

APPENDIX

Persons Licensed as Shop-keepers, from 1st Jan. to 5th Oct. 1832.

No. 1	James W. Little,	No. 9	Peter Taylor,	No. 17	Joseph Green,
2	Thomas Paxton,	10	Lewis G. Gordon,	18	James Carswell,
3	John Sloan,	11	Verhoeff & Co.	19	D. & F. Warren,
4	John L. Williams,	12	Daniel Pastorius,	20	Alexander Beatleather,
5	John G. Watson,	13	Garret Lee & Co.	21	Michael Smith,
6	Charles Fortier,	14	William McKee,	22	Mitchell Timeuse,
7	John R. Park,	15	George Jacob, junr.	23	William Johnston.
8	James Dougall,	16	R. S. Taylor,		

Persons Licensed as Shop-keepers, from 1st Jan. to 5th Oct. 1832.

RECAPITULATION.

Recapitulation.

Midland, .....	66
Johnstown, .....	56
Newcastle, .....	43
Eastern, .....	41
Bathurst, .....	51
Home, .....	85
Niagara, .....	20
Ottawa, .....	8
Gore, .....	33
London, .....	13
Western, .....	23
	443

Recapitulation.

NAMES

Of Persons Licensed as Inn-Keepers to retail Spirituous Liquors. from the 1st January to the 5th October, 1832.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

Persons Licensed as Inn-keepers, from 1st Jan. to 5th Oct. 1832.

No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.			
1	3	0	0	48	10	0	0	95	3	0	0			
2	4	10	0	49	3	0	0	96	3	0	0			
3	3	0	0	50	10	0	0	97	3	0	0			
4	3	0	0	51	10	0	0	98	3	0	0			
5	3	0	0	52	3	0	0	99	3	0	0			
6	3	0	0	53	3	0	0	100	3	0	0			
7	3	0	0	54	3	0	0	101	3	0	0			
8	3	0	0	55	10	0	0	102	4	10	0			
9	3	0	0	56	3	0	0	103	4	10	0			
10	4	10	0	57	3	0	0	104	3	0	0			
11	4	10	0	58	4	10	0	105	10	0	0			
12	3	0	0	59	3	0	0	106	10	0	0			
13	3	0	0	60	10	0	0	107	4	10	0			
14	3	0	0	61	3	0	0	108	3	0	0			
15	3	0	0	62	3	0	0	109	10	0	0			
16	3	0	0	63	3	0	0	110	3	0	0			
17	3	0	0	64	3	0	0	111	3	0	0			
18	3	0	0	65	3	0	0	112	3	0	0			
19	4	10	0	66	3	0	0	113	3	0	0			
20	4	10	0	67	3	0	0	114	10	0	0			
21	4	10	0	68	3	0	0	115	3	0	0			
22	4	10	0	69	10	0	0	116	3	0	0			
23	4	10	0	70	10	0	0	117	10	0	0			
24	3	0	0	71	10	0	0	118	3	0	0			
25	4	10	0	72	3	0	0	119	4	10	0			
26	3	0	0	73	3	0	0	120	3	0	0			
27	4	10	0	74	3	0	0	121	4	10	0			
28	4	10	0	75	10	0	0	122	10	0	0			
29	3	10	0	76	3	0	0	123	3	0	0			
30	3	0	0	77	10	0	0	124	3	0	0			
31	3	0	0	78	10	0	0	125	3	0	0			
32	3	0	0	79	3	0	0	126	3	0	0			
33	10	0	0	80	10	0	0	127	3	0	0			
34	3	0	0	81	3	0	0	128	3	0	0			
35	3	0	0	82	3	0	0	129	3	0	0			
36	3	0	0	83	10	0	0	130	3	0	0			
37	3	0	0	84	3	0	0	131	10	0	0			
38	3	0	0	85	3	0	0	132	4	10	0			
39	3	0	0	86	3	0	0	133	3	0	0			
40	10	0	0	87	4	10	0	134	3	0	0			
41	10	0	0	88	3	0	0	135	3	0	0			
42	3	0	0	89	3	0	0	136	3	0	0			
43	3	0	0	90	10	0	0	137	3	0	0			
44	10	0	0	91	3	0	0	138	3	0	0			
45	10	0	0	92	3	0	0	139	10	0	0			
46	3	0	0	93	3	0	0	140	5	0	0			
47	3	0	0	94	3	0	0	141	5	0	0			
TOTAL.....											£	644	10	0

Persons Licensed as Inn-keepers, from 1st Jan. to 5th Oct. 1832.

Revenue Accounts—Continued.

APPENDIX

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

APPENDIX

Persons Licen-  
sed as Inn-keep-  
ers, from 1st  
Jan. to 5th Oct.  
1832.

No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.			
1		4	0	41		4	0	81		3	0			
2		4	0	42		4	0	82		3	0			
3		3	0	43		3	0	83		5	0			
4		4	0	44		3	0	84		7	10			
5		4	0	45		4	0	85		4	0			
6		3	0	46		3	0	86		7	10			
7		5	0	47		3	0	87		3	0			
8		4	0	48		3	0	88		5	0			
9		4	0	49		3	0	89		7	10			
10		4	0	50		4	0	90		7	10			
11		5	0	51		4	0	91		5	0			
12		3	0	52		4	0	92		4	0			
13		3	0	53		4	0	93		4	0			
14		3	0	54		4	0	94		3	0			
15		4	0	55		3	0	95		3	0			
16		3	0	56		3	0	96		3	0			
17		4	0	57		4	0	97		4	0			
18		4	0	58		7	10	98		4	0			
19		3	0	59		4	0	99		4	0			
20		3	0	60		7	10	100		7	10			
21		3	0	61		4	0	101		7	10			
22		4	0	62		5	0	102		7	10			
23		3	0	63		4	0	103		4	0			
24		7	10	64		7	10	104		3	0			
25		7	10	65		7	10	105		4	0			
26		4	0	66		7	10	106		4	0			
27		3	0	67		4	0	107		7	10			
28		3	0	68		4	0	108		7	10			
29		7	10	69		7	10	109		4	0			
30		3	0	70		7	10	110		3	0			
31		3	0	71		3	0	111		7	10			
32		3	0	72		3	0	112		4	0			
33		4	0	73		3	0	113		4	0			
34		3	0	74		4	0	114		4	0			
35		4	0	75		7	10	115		7	10			
46		4	0	76		3	0	116		7	10			
37		5	0	77		5	0	117		4	0			
38		3	0	78		4	0	118		3	0			
39		4	0	79		4	0	119		7	10			
40		3	0	80		3	0	120		4	0			
Total .....											£	532	0	0

Persons Licen-  
sed as Inn-keep-  
ers, from 1st  
Jan. to 5th Oct.  
1832.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.			
1		3	0	25		4	0	48		3	0			
2		6	0	26		5	0	49		3	0			
3		5	0	27		3	0	50		4	0			
4		4	0	28		6	0	51		6	0			
5		4	0	29		6	0	52		3	0			
6		3	0	30		4	0	53		4	0			
7		3	0	31		3	0	54		6	0			
8		3	0	32		3	0	55		3	0			
9		3	0	33		4	0	56		6	0			
10		3	0	34		4	0	57		6	0			
11		3	0	35		3	0	58		6	0			
12		3	0	36		3	0	59		3	0			
13		3	0	37		4	0	60		3	0			
14		4	0	38		6	0	61		3	0			
15		6	0	39		4	0	62		3	0			
16		6	0	40		4	0	63		4	0			
17		6	0	41		4	0	64		6	0			
18		3	0	42		3	0	65		3	0			
19		3	0	43		6	0	66		6	0			
20		3	0	44		6	0	67		3	0			
21		3	0	45		6	0	68		4	0			
22		6	0	46		6	0	69		3	0			
23		3	0	47		4	0	70		6	0			
24		4	0											
Total .....											£	291	0	0

EASTERN DISTRICT.

No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.			
1		3	0	25		3	0	49		3	0			
2		3	0	26		3	0	50		3	0			
3		3	0	27		3	0	51		3	0			
4		3	0	28		3	0	52		3	0			
5		3	0	29		3	0	53		3	0			
6		3	0	30		3	0	54		3	0			
7		3	0	31		3	0	55		3	0			
8		3	0	32		3	0	56		3	0			
9		3	0	33		3	0	57		3	0			
10		3	0	34		3	0	58		3	0			
11		3	0	35		3	0	59		3	0			
12		3	0	36		3	0	60		3	0			
13		3	0	37		3	0	61		3	0			
14		3	0	38		3	0	62		3	0			
15		3	0	39		3	0	63		3	0			
16		3	0	40		3	0	64		3	0			
17		3	0	41		3	0	65		3	0			
18		3	0	42		3	0	66		3	0			
19		3	0	43		3	0	67		3	0			
20		3	0	44		3	0	68		3	0			
21		3	0	45		3	0	69		3	0			
22		3	0	46		3	0	70		3	0			
23		3	0	47		3	0	71		3	0			
24		3	0	48		3	0							
Total .....											£	213	0	0



APPENDIX

APPENDIX

HOME DISTRICT.

Persons Licensed as Inn-keepers, from 1st Jan. to 5th Oct. 1832.

Persons Licensed as Inn-keepers, from 1st Jan. to 5th Oct. 1832.

No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.			
1				39				76						
2				40				77						
3				41				78						
4				42				79						
5				43				80						
6				44				81						
7				45				82						
8				46				83						
9				47				84						
10				48				85						
11				49				86						
12				50				87						
13				51				88						
14				52				89						
15				53				90						
16				54				91						
17				55				92						
18				56				93						
19				57				94						
20				58				95						
21				59				96						
22				60				97						
23				61				98						
24				62				99						
25				63				100						
26				64				101						
27				65				102						
28				66				103						
29				67				104						
30				68				105						
31				69				106						
32				70				107						
33				71				108						
34				72				109						
35				73				110						
36				74				111						
37				75				112						
38														
TOTAL.....											£	764	10	0

BATHURST DISTRICT.

No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.			
1				40				79						
2				41				80						
3				42				81						
4				43				82						
5				44				83						
6				45				84						
7				46				85						
8				47				86						
9				48				87						
10				49				88						
11				50				89						
12				51				90						
13				52				91						
14				53				92						
15				54				93						
16				55				94						
17				56				95						
18				57				96						
19				58				97						
20				59				98						
21				60				99						
22				61				100						
23				62				101						
24				63				102						
25				64				103						
26				65				104						
27				66				105						
28				67				106						
29				68				107						
30				69				108						
31				70				109						
32				71				110						
33				72				111						
34				73				112						
35				74				113						
36				75				114						
37				76				115						
38				77				116						
39				78										
TOTAL.....											£	345	0	0

APPENDIX

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

APPENDIX

Persons Licensed as Inn-keepers, from 1st Jan. to 5th Oct. 1832.

No.		£	s.	d.	No.		£	s.	d.	No.		£	s.	d.	
1	Silas Medcalf	3	10	0	29	Christopher Husabaugh	3	10	0	57	Elijah Armstrong	3	10	0	
2	Pamila Farr	3	0	0	30	Alexander Bowles	3	10	0	58	Kenneth Maxwell	3	10	0	
3	George Lewis	4	0	0	31	Josiah Brown	3	10	0	59	Jacob Master	3	10	0	
4	Jacob Willson	3	10	0	32	John H. Kilborn	3	10	0	60	John FitzGerald	4	10	0	
5	Eber Rice	3	10	0	33	James Lennox	3	10	0	61	Joseph Wynn	4	10	0	
6	Hugh McKinney	3	0	0	34	Richard Yocum	3	10	0	62	Abraham Brown	3	10	0	
7	Jabez Johnson	3	10	0	35	Jacob Hendershot	3	10	0	63	Nelson Forsyth	7	10	0	
8	Adam Brown	3	10	0	36	James Spratt	3	10	0	64	Harmonius Cryster	5	0	0	
9	Barton Farr	3	10	0	37	Norris Humphray	3	10	0	65	David Botsford	3	0	0	
10	Alexander Lanson	3	10	0	38	Nelson Swayze	3	10	0	66	Joseph Billes	4	10	0	
11	Mrs. M. Cook	3	0	0	39	George H. Kerr	3	0	0	67	Mary Palmer	3	0	0	
12	Ralph Walker	4	0	0	40	William McDonell	3	0	0	68	William Looney	3	0	0	
13	Walter Ditrick	4	10	0	41	William Fitch	3	10	0	69	Thomas Reed	3	10	0	
14	Jacob Nellis	3	10	0	42	George M. Clement	3	10	0	70	William D. Wright	3	0	0	
15	Abraham Ward	3	10	0	43	Sarah Philpots	3	0	0	71	James Hunt	3	10	0	
16	William Steel	3	10	0	44	John Graham	4	10	0	72	R. Vantassel	3	10	0	
17	Alexander Cook	3	10	0	45	John B. Cantley	3	10	0	73	Obadiah Hopkins	3	10	0	
18	James Humphrey	4	0	0	46	Pat. Heney	3	0	0	74	William Hepburn	4	10	0	
19	Lawrence Furray	3	10	0	47	James C. Sly	3	10	0	75	Henry C. Green	3	10	0	
20	Chester Wadsworth	3	10	0	48	Peter Misner	4	0	0	76	R. H. Lee	4	0	0	
21	Robert Demming	3	10	0	49	Peter Young	3	10	0	77	James Millar	4	10	0	
22	Adam Simmerman	3	10	0	50	John Wright	3	10	0	78	Patrick McArdle	4	10	0	
23	John B. Henry	3	10	0	51	Richard Hannard	4	10	0	79	John Vanderburgh	3	10	0	
24	B. Cheswick	4	0	0	52	Gilbert Anderson	3	10	0	80	John Smith	3	10	0	
25	Lewis House	3	10	0	53	John Hawer	3	10	0	81	Henry A. Woodruff	4	0	0	
26	Thomas Eastman	4	0	0	54	William Snick	3	10	0	82	Thomas Byant	3	0	0	
27	J. B. Clement	4	0	0	55	Thomas Hall	3	10	0	83	Guy A. Arkins	3	10	0	
28	Robert Taylor	3	10	0	56	Mrs. Kenniday	3	10	0						
TOTAL.....												£	304	0	0

Persons Licensed as Inn-keepers from 1st Jan. to 5th Oct., 1832.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

No.		£	s.	d.	No.		£	s.	d.	No.		£	s.	d.	
1	Rinaldo Fuller	5	0	0	9	William Kirby	5	0	0	17	John Cunningham	3	0	0	
2	Thomas Johnson	8	0	0	10	Charles Kersey	5	0	0	18	John Kelly	3	0	0	
3	C. Johnson	5	0	0	11	Mary Docksteder	3	0	0	19	Mary Campbell	3	0	0	
4	John Dandy	5	0	0	12	John Hartwick	8	0	0	20	Abner Hagar	5	0	0	
5	William Woodward	5	0	0	13	William Moody	5	0	0	21	Calvin Patce	3	0	0	
6	Barnabas Vanleck	5	0	0	14	John O'Brien	8	0	0	22	James Donough	5	0	0	
7	D. L. Wells	5	0	0	15	Obadiah Winters	4	0	0	23	Thomas Keating	3	0	0	
8	Waters Wells	5	0	0	16	Ellis Campbell	3	0	0	24	Alexander Fraser	3	0	0	
TOTAL.....												£	112	0	0

GORE DISTRICT.

No.		£	s.	d.	No.		£	s.	d.	No.		£	s.	d.	
1	Henry Carpenter	5	0	0	20	John Patterson	3	0	0	39	William McCowan	3	0	0	
2	Jacob Book	7	10	0	21	Charles McTague	3	10	0	40	Robert Edgar	3	0	0	
3	Philip Buck	7	10	0	22	James Flinn	3	0	0	41	Stephen Sharp	3	10	0	
4	C. W. Benjamin	7	10	0	23	H. G. Burlow	7	10	0	42	William Manary	3	10	0	
5	Ephraim Post	7	10	0	24	George Thompson	3	0	0	43	John Scott	3	0	0	
6	James Dunn	7	10	0	25	John Davis	3	10	0	44	John Cochner	3	0	0	
7	Ephraim Hopkins	7	10	0	26	John Laugs	5	0	0	45	William Nerrills	3	0	0	
8	Joshua Freeman	5	10	0	27	William Vanderlip	5	0	0	46	John McGee	7	10	0	
9	Moses N. Griswold	7	10	0	28	Charles Odell	5	0	0	47	David Newton	7	10	0	
10	Isaac Sowers	3	10	0	29	Samuel McAllister	4	0	0	48	John Linderman	3	10	0	
11	Daniel Levan	3	10	0	30	John Gamble	6	0	0	49	John Bradley	8	10	0	
12	Margret Terriberry	3	0	0	31	P. Hollandgreu	3	0	0	50	W. J. Sumner	7	10	0	
13	John Vanorman	3	10	0	32	David Terriberry	5	0	0	51	Ananias Smith	7	0	0	
14	Henry Erb	3	10	0	33	John McMunn	3	0	0	52	Ebenezer Place	7	0	0	
15	Henry McNelly	3	10	0	34	Andrew Groff	3	10	0	53	Isaac Marlatt	3	0	0	
16	George Fonger	5	0	0	35	Dilman Tyglow	4	0	0	54	Samuel Dynes	3	10	0	
17	William Terriberry	8	0	0	36	Henry Odell	5	0	0	55	A. Vanvoltenburgh	5	0	0	
18	Barnard McTague	3	10	0	37	P. Bomberger	6	0	0	56	Philip McGee	3	10	0	
19	John Thorpe	3	10	0	38	Christopher Baty	3	0	0	57	James Taylor	3	10	0	
TOTAL.....												£	273	10	0

LONDON DISTRICT.

No.		£	s.	d.	No.		£	s.	d.	No.		£	s.	d.	
1	Calvin Martin	3	0	0	9	Elijah Burch	3	0	0	17	Abraham Willson	3	10	0	
2	Ira Whitcomb	3	0	0	10	James Young	3	0	0	18	John Merian	3	0	0	
3	Aldridge Wells	3	0	0	11	George W. Whitehead	3	0	0	19	Jonathan Burber	3	10	0	
4	William Burwell	3	0	0	12	Lewis Charles	3	0	0	20	Jos. L. Odell	3	0	0	
5	Truman Waters	3	0	0	13	James Choat	3	0	0	21	James Fisher	3	0	0	
6	Elisha Taylor	3	0	0	14	Samuel Smith	3	0	0	22	William Hale	3	10	0	
7	Thomas Poole	3	0	0	15	John Loughhead	3	0	0	23	William Finch	3	0	0	
8	Hiram D. Lee	3	10	0	16	Michael Murphy	3	0	0						
TOTAL.....												£	71	0	0

APPENDIX

WESTERN DISTRICT.

APPENDIX

Persons Licen-  
sed as Inn-keep-  
ers, from 1st Jan.  
to 5th Oct. 1832.

Persons Licen-  
sed as Inn-keep-  
ers, from 1st Jan.  
to 5th Oct. 1832.

No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.	
1 James Taste.....	3	0	0	12 Jacques Charon.....	3	0	0	22 J. B. Gineac.....	3	0	0	
2 Dominique L. Anglois....	3	0	0	13 William Desmond.....	3	0	0	23 Ann Drake.....	3	0	0	
3 Joachim Renault.....	3	0	0	14 Joseph Dijelit.....	3	0	0	24 Cecile Cherrier.....	3	0	0	
4 J. B. Denaut.....	3	0	0	15 John Williams.....	3	0	0	25 Laughlin McDougall.....	3	0	0	
5 Daniel Botsford.....	3	0	0	16 Jean Casavan.....	3	0	0	26 Hyman Woolman.....	3	0	0	
6 Anarlius Kemp.....	3	0	0	17 Joseph House.....	3	0	0	27 Jacques Senesack.....	3	0	0	
7 Charles Harsine.....	3	0	0	18 Frederick Maisonville....	3	0	0	28 William Hawkin.....	3	0	0	
8 Joseph Moforton.....	3	0	0	19 D. S. Baldwin.....	3	0	0	29 Joseph Dumarse.....	3	0	0	
9 William Granger.....	3	0	0	20 Claude Cartier.....	3	0	0	30 Laurent Guy.....	3	0	0	
10 Levi Gass.....	3	0	0	21 William Broker.....	3	0	0	31 Pierre St Armour.....	3	0	0	
11 John B. Petre.....	3	0	0									
TOTAL.....									£	93	0	0

RECAPITULATION.

	£	s.	d.
Midland, .....	644	10	0
Johnstown, .....	532	0	0
Newcastle, .....	291	0	0
Eastern, .....	213	0	0
Home, .....	764	10	0
Bathurst, .....	345	0	0
Niagara, .....	304	0	0
Ottawa, .....	112	0	0
Gore, .....	273	10	0
London, .....	71	0	0
Western, .....	93	0	0
848	C'y.	3643	10 0

Recapitulation.

Recapitulation.

NAMES

Of Persons Licensed as Distillers, from 5th January to 5th October, 1832.

Persons Licen-  
sed as Distillers,  
from 5th Jan. to  
5th Oct. 1832.

Persons Licen-  
sed as Distillers,  
from 5th Jan. to  
5th Oct. 1832.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.		£	s.	d.	BATHURST DISTRICT.		£	s.	d.	
William Garrat,	254½				William Matheson,	105				
John Rennie,	70				George B. Lyon,	114				
Lewis Thorpe,	130				Thomas Twaddle,	54				
John Moore,	32½				Thomas Lewis,	82				
Abner Nash,	70				Francis Jessup,	30				
Tobias Reyers,	60				John Porter,	101				
Lyman Ashley,	60				John Crawford,	42				
John F. Flindall,	54½				Patrick Davelin,	20				
J. T. Lane,	40½				Edward Bellamy,	100				
Thomas Molson,	455½				Andrew Whitten,	28				
Richard Vaughan,	50				Thompson & Brown,	50				
J. P. W. Meyers,	50				Hizen Inglis,	15				
Allen Munro,	100				W. H. Thompson,	65				
Robert Hunt,	50.....1,477½ a 2s. 6d....	184	13	1½	Hugh Nowlan,	28				
					William Matheson,	52 ....886 a 2s.6d.....	110	15	0	
JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.					OTTAWA DISTRICT.					
Benjamin Chaffee,	60				Amasa Williams,	125 a 2s. 6d.....	15	12	0	
Timothy Smith,	50				GORE DISTRICT.					
William Ganaghan,	50				John Mullen,	40				
C. H. Bellamy,	100				Fergus & Andruss,	95				
James Morrow,	80....340 a 2s. 6d.....	42	10	0	John A. Wilkes,	60				
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.					James Durand, jun'r.	100				
John Bavis,	177½				Hamilton & Wilson,	80 ....375 a 2s. 6d.....	46	17	6	
John Simpson,	142½				LONDON DISTRICT.					
Eliakim Barnum,	75½				Anson Paul,	50				
John C. Boswell,	80				William Robertson,	70				
Jeremiah Chase,	90				Abraham Beach,	90				
William Steele,	140				Ransom Norton,	50				
Henry Ceasor,	45½				Joseph Smith,	52				
S. J. Grover,	50				Duncan McCall,	50				
Clark Spalding,	82 ....883 a 2s. 6d.....	110	7	6	Erastus Gilbert,	47½				
NIAGARA DISTRICT.					Lawrence Laurason,	60				
James Alward,	56½				James L. Green,	164½....634 a 2s.6d.....	79	5	0	
Nelson Hayward,	100				Galls. 5,846½		£	730	16	0
Robert Kirkpatrick,	80									
Henry Nellis,	80 ....316½ a 2s. 6d....	39	10	7½						
HOME DISTRICT.										
Christopher Burrell,	50									
James Hall,	40									
Reuben Hudson,	60½									
Thomas Musson,	48½									
John Scott,	70									
James McDavid,	78									
William Armstrong,	72½									
John Drummond,	60									
Timothy Street,	50									
John Newer,	40									
Thomas Cooper,	60									
Thomas Huggins,	50									
Wm. Farewell, sen'r.	62½									
William Stover,	28									
James Hogg,	40 ....810 a 2s. 6d.....	101	5	0						

J. BABY,  
Inspector General.

Inspector General's Office,  
31st October, 1832.

## APPENDIX

## REPORT

Of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B.,  
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper  
Canada, Major General Commanding His Ma-  
jesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by an Act passed at the last Session of the Legislature, entitled "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money to obtain Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province, and to appoint Commissioners for the same"—

## HUMBLY BEG LEAVE TO REPORT :

That in the early part of the month of June last, they proceeded on a tour into the United States, in order to procure the Plans and Estimates, and other information required by the Legislature. They first visited the Penitentiary erected by the Government of the State of New York, at Auburn, and spent some time, with great advantage, in examining that Prison, and the system of Police and discipline which was originally devised at that Establishment, together with the modes of employing and punishing the Convicts there confined. From thence they repaired to Sing-Sing, where the second great Penitentiary of the State of New York, called the Mount Pleasant State Prison, is situated. This Prison is of more recent construction than that of Auburn, but is managed on the same principles. The Commissioners also inspected the Prison built at Blackwell's Island by the Corporation of the City of New York; and the Penitentiary of Connecticut, erected at Wethersfield, within a few miles of Hartford; and they were about to extend their visits to similar Establishments at Boston and Philadelphia, when the sudden and alarming progress of the Cholera obliged them to change their plans and to return immediately home. The results of such inquiries as they had an opportunity to make are now submitted, and imperfect and defective though they may in many respects be, it is yet hoped they will not be considered wholly unsatisfactory or insufficient.

On the merits of the Penitentiary system, it does not appear that the Commissioners are called on to offer any elaborate argument or observations. The Legislature, in the preamble of the Statute, have fully expressed their sentiments on the subject, and left it no longer a question for discussion whether it is expedient, for the more effectual punishment of crime, to erect a Penitentiary within this Province. The duties assigned the Commissioners were, to procure Plans and Estimates for the building that it had been determined on to erect, and to gather information respecting the best system of management to be adopted on its completion. In performance of the latter duty, they have obtained various documents, as noted in the Schedule which will accompany this Report, and be found to contain many facts of the highest value, in illustration of the advantages of a well devised Penitentiary system. The Commissioners would request special attention to the Reports on Prisons and Prison discipline, made under the direction of a Society of Gentlemen, chiefly resident at Boston, who have spared neither pains nor expense to accumulate information on the very important and interesting subjects which form the objects of their Association, and who have thus collected and published a mass of most valuable intelligence respecting the penal laws, the prisons, and the prison discipline of the several States composing the Union, as well as of foreign countries. From these reports, which have been bound together in one volume, the Legislature cannot fail to derive many useful hints on the matters generally embraced by them, as well as on the particular points to which the researches of the Commissioners have been more especially directed.

It will be seen that two systems of improved prison discipline have acquired notoriety in the United States, namely, the Auburn system and the Philadelphia system: both of them based on the grand principle of solitary confinement, with labor, but differing considerably in its practical application; both, however, aim not only at the beneficial effects to be produced by the restraint of the convict, and the example of his punishment, but also at the reformation of the delinquent, which, especially among the junior classes, is far from being of rare occurrence.

"The mode of punishment by solitary confinement with labor, appears to have been adopted in the Netherlands as early as the year 1770; and at Ghent in particular, the great Philanthropist, Howard, found a Penitentiary called the Maison de Force, conducted in the year 1776 on the principle of seclusion, each convict occupying a separate cell at night, and the whole of them laboring and eating in company, but in total silence, and without intercourse with another during the day."

"About the year 1787, a Society was formed at Philadelphia, for alleviating the miseries of public prisons, at whose instance the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1790, sanctioned the construction of cells for the separate confinement of prisoners. While the number of persons in custody continued small, the system was found to work well, for the Inspectors were enabled to classify the prisons by day and by night, and to enforce solitary labor as well as solitary confinement on the more hardened offenders. As, however, the population of the state increased, the prison became crowded; the plan of solitary confinement and classification could not be persevered in; and it was not until the recent erection of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, that the Philadelphia system, as it is termed, could obtain a fair field for the development of its supposed practical advantages. This structure, which it may here be proper to describe, stands on elevated ground, about two miles and a half North-West of the City, and about half a mile East of the Schuylkill River. The yard wall, which is built of stone, 30 feet high, incloses nearly 12 acres. The building for the Keeper's House, and the Offices of the Prison Government, makes a part of the South wall on each side of the centre. The magnificence of this part of the prison may be inferred from the fact that the yard wall cost about \$200,000. On the centre of the yard is erected the Observatory, and on seven lines diverging from the Observatory towards the wall, the blocks of cells. The cells are arranged in two rows, in seven one story buildings, on opposite sides of seven passages, extending from the Observatory towards the wall to the ends of the blocks of cells. Connected with each cell on the outside, is an exercising yard. The entrance to the cell is through the exercising yard. The place of observation for the keeper over the prisoner is through a small orifice, opening from the cell into the passage, which may be closed at pleasure by the keeper, and which is intended to be kept generally shut. The only mode of seeing the prisoner while confined in his cell, if the doors are shut, is through this orifice. When he is let out of his cell into the exercising yard, he may be seen either by opening the door of the exercising yard or by walking on the top of the wall over the exercising yard. The wall of the exercising yard is so high, that he cannot be seen from the principal Observatory in the centre of the large yard, unless the Observatory is raised to a height far above that contemplated in the original plan. The entrance to the cells from the exercising yard, is secured by double doors, one on each surface of the wall; the inner door of grated iron, and the outer door of plank. The orifice between the cell and the passage, which is large enough to admit the face of a man, is secured by double doors of plank. For ventilation there are several holes about three inches in diameter, near the floor of the cell, passing through the wall into the exercising yard, and several angular flues passing off through the wall between the cell and the passage, about 10 feet above the floor. The mode of heating is by admitting warm air into each cell, through a small orifice opening into an air chamber, extending the whole length of each passage beneath the floor. Each cell has also a water closet." This is a general description of the building, as originally designed, which is further illustrated by a ground view of it, to be found in the second Report of the Boston Prison Discipline Society, published in the year 1827. At that period about one hundred cells only had been completed. In 1831, an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania authorised the construction of 400 additional cells, which it is believed have been completed without any material deviation from the original plan. This plan, as it has been remarked, is "most admirably contrived for perfect seclusion; the purposes of cleanliness do not demand the entrance of an attendant, or the egress of a prisoner; his food is furnished without his seeing the hand that brings it, and a complete inspection of every part of the cell is had, while the prisoner can neither see nor hear the approach of his keeper."

The discipline of this Penitentiary is described by the Board of Inspectors in their second Report, made in the year 1830, as consisting in "solitary confinement at labor; with instruction in labor, in morals, and in religion." The Board go on to declare their "judgment, founded on actual experience, of the operation of solitary confinement with labor and instruction, upon the moral and physical powers of the convicts."

"The evidence of the Physician (say they) with the concurring testimony of the warden, establish the fact, that neither insanity nor bodily infirmity has been produced by the mitigated solitude in which the prisoners are confined. Absolute solitude for years, without labor or moral or religious instruction, probably does bear too severely upon a social being like man, and were such the mode of punishment in this Institution, the Board would feel little hesitation in recommending its repeal—as cruel, because calculated to undermine the moral and physical powers of the prisoner, and to disqualify him from earning his bread at the expiration of his sentence; as impolitic, because when persisted in beyond a very limited time, it tends to harden rather than reform the offender, and while it produces

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

## APPENDIX

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

APPENDIX great expense to the public, the prisoner in no way contributing by labor to his support."

"When a convict first arrives, he is placed in a cell and left alone, without work and without any book. His mind can only operate on itself; generally, but few hours elapse before he petitions for something to do, and for a bible. No instance has occurred in which such a petition has been delayed beyond a day, or two. If the prisoner have a trade that can be pursued in his cell, he is put to work, as a favor; as a reward for good behaviour and as a favor, a bible is allowed him. If he have no trade, or one that cannot be pursued in his cell, he is allowed to choose one that can, and he is instructed by one of the overseers, all of whom are master workmen in the trades they respectively superintend and teach. Thus work, and moral and religious books, are regarded and received as favors, and are withheld as a punishment."

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

"Intemperance and thoughtless folly are the parents of crime; and the walls of a prison are generally peopled by those who have seldom seriously reflected: hence, the first object of the officers of the Institution is, to turn the thoughts of the convict inwards upon himself, and to teach him how to think; in this, solitude is a powerful aid: hence this mode of punishment, bearing as it does with great severity upon the hardened and impenitent felon, is eminently calculated to break down his obdurate spirit; and when that important object of Penitentiary discipline has been gained, (and in any prison it frequently is) and when the prisoner has once experienced the operation of the principles of this Institution on a broken spirit and a contrite heart, he learns, and he feels, that moral and religious reflection, relieved by industrious occupation at his trade, comfort and support his mental and physical powers, divest his solitary cell of all its horrors, and his punishment of much of its severity. The impression thus made, instead of being destroyed by the sneers of ruffians, is cherished, and fixed by the officers of the prison."

"No prisoner is seen by another after he enters the walls; when the years of his confinement have passed, his old associates in crime will be scattered over the earth, in prison or in the grave, and the reformed prisoner looks forward from this Penitentiary with a hope that he may pass his life, after the expiration of his sentence, undiscovered by the community of convicts; and that should he find a spot where he may earn his livelihood by honest industry, and acquire a new character, and friends who are ignorant of his crime, there will be a probability he may escape exposure to the new world he has formed around him, and may not be deprived of his employment and again be driven by necessity to crime, in order to obtain the means of his subsistence."

"Great terror is known to have been impressed upon the minds of the convict community by this Institution; and the small number of prisoners sent from the Eastern District, including a vast majority of the population of the State, together with the careful manner in which it has been ascertained, the most knowing rogues avoid committing those offences that would subject them to its discipline, may be regarded as powerful reasons for extending its operation to those Penitentiary offences not at present comprehended within the Statute."

"Such is the general industry of the prisoners, resulting from solitude, that, except in three or four instances, it has been deemed inexpedient to task them; and so efficient a coadjutor is solitude, that little time is required to teach a convict a trade. The first prisoner, a negro boy of twenty years of age, brought up on a farm, made a shoe on the fourth day after the commencement of his instruction in the trade, which passed with others, and was paid for by the contractor."

"Many years experience in the practical operation of the penal laws and prison discipline on the part of most of the Inspectors, and the particular knowledge of the Board in the actual operation of this institution upon the moral and physical powers of the prisoners, and upon the public interests, have established a conviction of the humanity and excellence of this system of Penitentiary punishment, and that its permanent establishment, and extension to all crimes and misdemeanors, punishable with imprisonment, at hard labor, under the existing laws, as soon as an adequate number of cells, can be provided, will be consistent with the purest principles of philanthropy, and calculated to advance the interests, and sustain the elevated character of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

The Warden of the same Prison, (that is the Eastern Penitentiary,) concludes his report to the Inspectors in these words—"I feel bound to say, that every day of my experience only more and more fully convinces me that separate confinement, with labor, and moral and religious instruction, is the most perfect and most beneficial system for the management of convicts, known to me embracing in its details all the advantages, and avoiding most of the evils, which are inherent in every other plan which has occupied my attention."

APPENDIX In their report dated 2nd January, 1832, the Inspectors of the same State Prison say—"the actual operation of the Penitentiary system of solitary confinement at labor, with instruction in labor, in morals, and in religion, has continued to command the approbation of the Board; and in the opinion of its members, the friends of this Institution have great cause to rejoice in its success, as the best evidence of its excellence, and of the practical wisdom and humanity of its founders."

These extracts will suffice in elucidation of the Penitentiary system of Philadelphia. A few remarks may now be permitted respecting that of Auburn.

The State Prison established at this Village was commenced in 1816, on the old defective plan, with large night rooms, where the prisoners were congregated together in a manner most injurious to discipline and morals. The important and invaluable improvement of separate night cells for each convict was not introduced until the year 1820. The ground plan of the Auburn Prison may be seen in the volume of reports of the Boston Prison Discipline Society, with that also of the Weathersfield Prison. The plan and elevation of the beautiful structure at Blackwell's Island, which accompany this report, will convey a correct impression of that Penitentiary. With regard to the great establishment at Sing-Sing, the Commissioners regret that they have no ground view of it to submit. The principal building is about five hundred feet in length, and five stories high, and contains one thousand cells; it is on the general plan of the North wing of the prison at Auburn. The only variations are in the windows, doors, and fastenings. The windows are more numerous, and not so large, so that there may be one in front of each cell, which is not the case at Auburn. At Sing-Sing the doors are on the outer surface of the wall. At Auburn they are set on the interior surface, so as to leave a recess between the door and the outer edge of the wall, which is about two feet deep, in which the door swings back against the jambs or side of the partition wall. At Sing-Sing a compound lever lock is used, by means of which many doors on the same gallery may be locked or unlocked at once. In the North wing at Auburn, the door is fastened by a heavy iron catch secured in the partition wall, and a strong latch attached to the door, which is raised and lowered by a large iron lever, resting on a pivot bolt, and extending from the latch of the door two feet horizontally to the outer edge of the wall; and thence at a right angle about twelve inches to the lock which confines the lever and door latch with which it is connected when the door is shut, by a sort of hook formed in the end of the lever which enters the hole in the latch—the strength and simplicity of which it is difficult to describe. The lock which secures this latch and lever is thus three feet from the outside of the cell door grate, and as well out of the sight as out of the reach of the convict. In the ranges of cells built during the present year, on an improved plan, in the south wing of this Prison, locks of a superior construction are used. Much discussion has been caused by the difference in the construction and fastenings of the cells of the two Prisons at Auburn and Sing-Sing. It will be seen that in the plan submitted by the Commissioners, while the improved Auburn lock is retained, a considerable alteration in the dimensions of the cells is recommended.

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

Without entering into further detail on these points, respecting which the fullest information may be gathered from the documents herewith submitted, the Commissioners proceed to observe, that it is since the introduction of the regulation for the separate confinement of the convicts at night and the strict prohibition of intercourse among them, while at labor and meals by day at Auburn, and the Prisons subsequently built on its model, that the system now bearing the name of Auburn, has been brought to its present high state of excellence, and attracted general admiration. The Auburn system consists briefly in this: "Absolute solitude during the night; joint labor during the day, but without any communication with each other by word or sign; meals taken at the same table, but so disposed as not to see the faces of those opposite to them; religious instruction on Sundays received in a body; and a Sunday School in the same manner, twice a day; both in Church and School the same prohibition of intercourse; a full diet of meat, bread and vegetables; comfortable bedding, in very narrow, but well aired, well warmed cells, and the utmost attention to cleanliness in every department of the prison. Visitors are admitted, but without permission to speak to the convicts, who on their discharge receive a sum not exceeding three dollars, without any relation to their earnings. Their work is uninterrupted during the day, except by their meals, and is generally contracted for by mechanics, who find the materials. This enumeration is not one of what is merely required, but of what is actually done. And the strictness with which these rules have been enforced is such, that it is asserted, that among thirty or forty working together for years in the same shop, no two of them know each other's names:

APPENDIX Nothing (it is well said) can be more imposing than the view of a prison conducted on these principles."

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

It excited the admiration of the Commissioners while they were at Auburn and Sing-Sing, especially at the latter place, where the apparently exposed situation of the building, without any high wall around it, and the detached labor of the scattered parties of convicts, created at the first glance an impression of the insecurity of the prison, which was in reality quite groundless. The Inspectors of the Mount Pleasant prison, adverting to the discipline of their Institution in their last report, observe—"The vigour and perfection of its government do not appear to be generally known. Here are nearly one thousand convicts, from the lowest villain, the very poltroon of infamy, to the hardened desperado, whose hands are perhaps stained with blood, and whose whole previous life had been a continued course of crime and of terror. Of all this number, during the hours of labor not one is confined by wall or lock or bolt, or restrained in limb by fetter or shackle, but spread out into different sections: some are employed at the distance of more than a quarter of a mile from the prison. What then keeps them in subjection? Scarcely the thirteen guards,—for no greater number are on duty at one time. No, by the mere force of discipline at the will of their keepers, they are tamed into submission, and moved with the facility of finished mechanism."

In a report made by certain Commissioners to the Legislature of New-York, in the year 1825, it is said—"The Auburn Prison, with the discipline enforced in it, presents the following advantages:—that the sentence of the law can be enforced with absolute certainty, since the escapes must be nearly impossible, and conspiracy quite so: and an attempt at insurrection therefore hopeless:—consequently, that the prison is governed with great comparative safety to the lives both of the keepers and prisoners, which, in case of insurrection, are necessarily in danger. The separate cells by night, and the silence preserved always, entirely prevent all contamination among the prisoners: thus, at once is excluded the great question of the classification of convicts which has so much engaged the attention of benevolent men in Europe and America. By this system every prisoner forms a class by himself, and to all moral and social purposes he is insulated. The novice in crime may work for years by the side of the most expert felon, without making any progress in the mysteries of criminality. The prisoners are compelled to work diligently and profitably, and are deterred from spoiling their work. And we may add, as an important feature of this system, that if any human means can, as it were, enforce repentance and amendment, it is this. The entire separation from all criminal associates, the sobriety of feeling consequent upon temperance and labor, and most of all—the sadness of solitude, most frequently make serious impressions. We have seen manifest proofs of such impressions among the prisoners, and only wish there were reason to expect they would be permanent."

In 1827, other Commissioners say—"We consider that the Auburn Prison, with its government and discipline, is much better calculated to effect the intended purposes than any other which we have heard, or have any knowledge of."

The Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, in reporting to the Legislature of that State in the year 1828, advert to the "excellent discipline of the prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing." They remark, that "the experience of those prisons has afforded numerous instances of reformation to prove that their discipline combines all the advantages ever expected from the system, and is perhaps as perfect as prison discipline can or need be. Their principal regulations are few and simple, tending all to the maintenance of silence among the convicts, and, indirectly through this medium, to the preservation of order, security and subordination. Their discipline now serves as a model to all new prisons, and is well worthy the imitation of those of the old, that can possibly be adapted to its reception." The Joint Committee of the Council and Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, in reporting upon their State Prison in the year 1830, "recommend with entire unanimity the building of a new prison, on the general plan of those at Auburn in New-York, and at Wethersfield in Connecticut." They remark, in reference to their old prison, that the re-commitments are, out of ninety—seven, a second time; two a third time; and two a fourth time. *Cases of reformation*, we have heard of few or none. At Auburn, out of six hundred, the whole number, the re-commitments are, seventeen a second time; and, from latest information, none a third. *Cases of reformation* at Auburn, out of two hundred and six discharged convicts, one hundred and forty-six well authenticated."

Having thus exhibited the nature of the Auburn system of prison discipline, as well as of the Philadelphia system, the Commissioners have next to state briefly their reasons for preferring the former.

APPENDIX It will be readily seen in what consists the important difference between the two systems. Both profess to communicate instruction to the convicts in labour, in morals and in religion. Both consider *solitude and labour* as the ground-work of their discipline. The grand distinctive features of each system are to be found in the regulations prescribing the extent of the seclusion, and the mode and manner of employing the convicts. According to the Philadelphia rules, they are kept in separate confinement by day as well as by night: they spend their days in solitary labour in their respective yards, and their nights in their respective solitary cells. Their seclusion thus becomes complete and unbroken; and during the whole term of their imprisonment, the convicts neither see one another nor any other person, except the officers of the prison, and such other individuals as may be permitted to enter their cells upon any urgent occasion. According to the Auburn rules, the convicts are kept in solitary confinement in separate cells during the night, and at hard labour, with the strictest silence, in companies or gangs, during the day. At Auburn also the convicts mess together in one room, but without facing each other, and without intercourse; though at Sing Sing and Wethersfield, which prisons are conducted on the general principles of the Auburn penitentiary system, the convicts take their meals each in his own separate cell. In both the Philadelphia and the Auburn systems, it appears that salutary discipline has been combined with profitable labor, for at both places, viz. at Philadelphia and at Auburn, the earnings of the convicts have been sufficiently productive to support the respective institutions. At the same time it must be remarked, that the profits resulting from joint labor are found to be greater than those which are derived from solitary labor.

Both systems have warm advocates, and, as the extracts that have been made shew, they are both in successful and satisfactory operation.

In making a selection under these circumstances, the Commissioners have been guided by sundry considerations, the chief of which are the following—

In the first place they were sensible that the people of Upper Canada, or at least such of them as had directed their attention to the subject, entertained a favorable opinion of the Penitentiary system which was in action under their immediate view; viz., the Auburn system.

Secondly, at Auburn, Sing-Sing, &c., we have, as the Boston Society remarks "a beautiful example of what may be done by proper discipline, in a Prison well constructed." Here it is said of officers as well as men, that "there is a place for every man, and that every man is in his place—"We regard it," they add, "as a model worthy of the world's imitation." Captain Basil Hall too, in his book of travels in the United States, observes that he minutely examined this system and thought it deserved no slight praise. These are important testimonials in its favor.

Thirdly, The Auburn system is held in high estimation, not only in the State of New-York where it originated and has been for some time enforced, but has been successfully adopted in several other States of the American Confederacy, viz., Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New Jersey, Illinois, &c. It has also attracted the favorable notice of other countries, especially of Great Britain, as the articles in a recent number of the London Quarterly Review and other publications fully prove.

Fourthly, The Philadelphia system can only be regarded as in the course of experiment. The new Penitentiary at that city, owing to the recency of its construction, has not yet afforded the means of determining its value, either intrinsically or comparatively. It is indeed warmly eulogized and supported by its friends, and may, possibly, in the end, establish a character superior to all other Penitentiary systems yet devised. Nevertheless it has not attained to any superiority over all other systems, except at home, nor has it been adopted any where except in its native state.

Taking all these matters into consideration, the Commissioners have come to the conclusion that the Auburn system is that which it is the safer to act on in this Province. They accordingly in recommending its adoption by the Legislature, submit the plan of a Building which they think will answer, and according to which so much only may now be completed as may be found necessary, admitting of future additions from time to time without injuring the plan, or impairing the security or discipline of the Prison. At the commencement it may not be thought requisite to complete more than 200 cells, for which it is estimated that an appropriation will be wanted of about £12,500. This number of cells may perhaps be found sufficient at the present period, since the prison at Wethersfield does not contain more, and the population of Connecticut is greater than that of Upper Canada. Two hundred convicts is indeed the smallest number that it is reasonable to calculate upon for the Provincial Penitentiary. If the popula-

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

APPENDIX

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

tion of the State of New-York and the number of its convicts be taken as a basis of calculation, it might be thought necessary to provide more cells than have just been mentioned; for with a population of nearly two millions of souls, New-York has on an average about 1600 convicts in her State Prisons. Assuming that the same proportion would exist between the convicts and the population of Upper Canada it would be found, other circumstances being similar in both countries, that two hundred and forty cells would be required in the Provincial Penitentiary. The inhabitants of Upper Canada perhaps more nearly resemble in character and condition their immediate neighbours in the rural parts of the State of New-York, than the people of Connecticut. And if on one hand the difference between the comparative number of convicts in the prisons of New-York and Connecticut, is supposed to be caused by the great temptations to crime which exert their influence in the large cities of the former State, it is on the other hand to be born in mind that the population of Upper Canada is increasing at a rate unprecedentedly rapid, and that if the penal laws of this country should in any degree be assimilated to those of either of the States adverted to, it may become advisable to provide for the completion of the whole line of cells from the front entrance to the kitchen, building up dead walls as marked on the plan at the places lettered N—and thus furnishing four hundred cells. This may be done gradually by employing the convicts on the wing adjoining the kitchen after the erection of the other parts of the edifice and walls embraced in the estimate. It will be seen that to carry out the full design, eight hundred cells must be constructed: but the remaining four hundred need not be built until they are wanted, and they can be built when required, by the labour of the convicts themselves.

Accompanying the three drawings which illustrate the plan of the proposed Provincial Penitentiary will be found the copy of a letter addressed to William Powers, Esquire, the present Deputy Keeper of Auburn Prison, with his reply, containing some valuable remarks on Prison discipline, and a very full and satisfactory explanation of the plan itself, for which the Commissioners are also indebted to that gentleman, and which, they feel confident, will be considered to merit the approbation of the Legislature. They think that a building constructed according to this plan would be superior to any yet in existence, and would combine all the advantages adverted to by the gentlemen whose opinions are cited by Colonel Powers. On comparing this plan in every point of view, with those of other prisons built on the same principles of police and discipline, to be found among the reports and papers hereunto appended, and reading at the same time the letter of Mr. Powers, the Legislature will probably be led to entertain as high an opinion of its excellence as the Commissioners, and acknowledge that it embraces many desirable improvements in prison architecture, and appears preferable to any other plan yet devised. If, however, the sentiments of the Legislature should, unhappily, not accord on this point with those expressed by the Commissioners, the latter will at least retain the satisfaction of having supplied the means of selecting another, by copying one of the plans of American Penitentiaries already built. Into the plans of European prisons, time has not been allowed for much examination. Indeed as it does not seem to have been the intention of the Statute that the researches of the Commissioners should extend beyond this continent, so it is pretty certain that a wider range of enquiry would have resulted in little practical benefit.

An estimate of the annual expense of the proposed Penitentiary is given by Colonel Powers, from which it is evident that the convicts can at least be made to support the Establishment by their own labor. At Auburn and Wethersfield, there is now a considerable annual surplus beyond the cost of maintenance, accruing from the convict labor. According to the opinion of a Board of New-York Commissioners, expressed in a very elaborate report, the kind of work proper for a Penitentiary should unite the following properties:—

- 1st. That it should be a kind for which there is a great demand.
- 2nd. That the material should be cheap.
- 3rd. That the trade should be easily learned.
- 4th. That it should be a business which cannot be so conducted by Machinery as to reduce the wages too low.
- 5th. That it should be a trade at which hard work can be enforced and made profitable.

These Commissioners then proceed to declare their preference for the cutting of stone for building, as a trade which fulfils the above conditions more perfectly than any other which had occurred to them. It is the trade to which the chief employment of the convicts at Sing-Sing has since been devoted. There is, however, a considerable number of other

H

trades carried on at Auburn and Wethersfield. On the construction of a Penitentiary in this Province, it is probable that stone cutting will be found one of the most profitable trades to which the convicts can be set; but for this purpose the prison should, of course, be situated in the vicinity of good quarries. Other trades can be added, as may be found expedient: such especially, as are not yet followed by Artisans in this Province, though the articles produced in those particular departments of mechanical labor are nevertheless largely imported from other countries. In this respect much must be left to the management of the agent and keeper, on whose judgment, prudence and ability, will indeed mainly depend, at the outset, the success of the Institution. Something will also depend on the situation selected for the prison, respecting which Colonel Powers has made some useful observations.

An estimate is also submitted of the annual expense of maintaining convicts in a Provincial Penitentiary, taking as a ground for calculation the prices and system of the State Prison at Auburn, with 200 convicts in prison, the total expense, including salaries of officers, is computed at \$60 12½ cts. annually per man; with 400 or 800 it would be considerably less. The Commissioners discover by a document in their possession, that for the year 1831, the expense of maintaining a convict at Auburn, not including salaries, &c. was \$33, and including salaries &c. \$55, per man, the average number of convicts being 622 during the period in question. At Wethersfield, according to the report for the year 1829, the whole expense of supporting each convict, when the average number of men was 120, amounted, including every charge for salaries &c. to \$24,65 annually, per man. On the management of the Agent and his subordinate officers, of course, depends in a very material degree the annual amount of disbursements for supporting the convicts, as well as the profitability of their labor, which if properly applied, should, as it has already been observed, at least, produce the means of defraying the current expenses of the prison, and in all probability will yield a handsome surplus.

Information respecting the food of convicts at various prisons in the United States, may be found in the book of reports of the Boston Prison Discipline Society, at Page 143. At Auburn, the ration is 8 oz. of pork, or 12 oz. of salt beef; 10 oz. of rye flour; 6 oz. of indian meal; half a gill molasses; and for every one hundred rations, 2 quarts of pease, half a pound of pepper, two and a half bushels of potatoes, 1 quart of vinegar, 4 quarts of salt; pork and salt beef furnished alternately each three days, and fresh beef once a week.

This will probably be considered a suitable ration to allow at the Provincial Penitentiary, under the judicious management of the Steward.

Beside the plan, and the letters already mentioned, the Commissioners also submit the rules and regulations for the government of the State Prisons at Auburn, Wethersfield, and Philadelphia, bound together in one volume, with the aid of which a good set of rules may without difficulty be drawn up, for the government of any Penitentiary that may be established in this country.

In addition, the Commissioners have prepared, and attach to this report, the draft of a bill for regulating the government of a Penitentiary, as well as the powers, duties, and salaries of the officers, the treatment and conduct of the prisoners, and the discipline, policy, and general economy of the Institution. The several provisions contained in this draft are compiled from the laws of New-York relating to its State Prisons, and will, it is conceived, facilitate the proceedings of any Committee of the Legislature on whom the duty of framing a Statute on this subject may devolve.

If the Legislature should determine in carrying into immediate effect their intention of building a Penitentiary, and enact a law regulating its government and discipline on the Auburn system, it will become requisite to make great and corresponding alterations in the criminal law of this Province.

By the Statute of Upper Canada, 40 Geo. 3, cap. 1, the criminal law of England, as it stood on the 17th day of September, 1792, was declared to be the criminal law of this Province, with provisions substituting banishment for transportation, and fines for burning on the hand, in certain cases of felony. Such, with a few exceptions, continues to be the criminal law of Upper Canada at this day. The Commissioners will not presume to dwell on this subject, for it may perhaps be regarded as without the proper scope of their inquiries. They cannot, however, refrain from adverting to the effect of the existing law as it respects banishment, which, though doubtless a severe punishment in cases where the convict is a native, or a resident of some standing in the country, cannot be so viewed when he is a recent Immigrant or common vagrant. A sentence of banishment, in any case, undertakes to rid the Province in no very handsome manner of a bad subject, by

APPENDIX

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

APPENDIX forcing him into a neighbouring Colony or State, whence he frequently returns in open disregard of the law, and of the Courts of Justice. In Great Britain, public attention is now powerfully attracted to the state of the penal code, in which too many capital punishments are still retained, and an inclination is every where displayed to mitigate its severities, and render such penalties as are considered necessary to be inflicted more effective for restraint and reformation, and for example.

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

It is indeed full time that England should act truly in the spirit of the Statute passed in the year 1779, in consequence of the united efforts of Sir William Blackstone, Mr. Howard, and Mr. Eden, and adopt a proper system of prison discipline, whereby "offenders shall be placed in solitary imprisonment, accompanied by well regulated labor, and religious instruction, thus deterring others from the commission of crimes, and also reforming the individuals, and inuring them to habits of industry." With this view, probably the penal codes and prison discipline of the United States are at this moment undergoing investigation in England, and the result will doubtless be an imitation of the best American system by the British Parliament. In the reports of the Prison Discipline Society of Boston, much information is given respecting the criminal codes of the several States in our neighbourhood. In determining on the amount of punishment to be assigned to each class of offences, considerable examination and deliberate inquiry will clearly be called for. The Directors of the Connecticut State Prison in 1829, advert to this topic in the following words:—"So far as our observation has enabled us to decide, there are objections to very long or very short sentences; and we believe that those persons whose term is of moderate length, are more useful to the State during imprisonment, and leave the Institution with better hopes than any other class. What then is the shortest period for which a person should be sentenced to the State Prison? It seems reasonable that the time should be sufficiently long to break up habits of idleness, intemperance and profligacy, and to form habits of industry, order and sobriety; to eradicate base principles, and to instil good ones; and at all events, long enough to learn the prisoner a good trade. As it respects the other and longest term of imprisonment to which it may be extended, (we mean for a first offence) we shall subjoin but a single remark. It is obviously the policy and intention of our law, that punishment shall be reformatory. How often does it happen that for a first offence, or for a series of first offences, (for all are considered as such until one period of punishment has been passed) that a young man is sentenced for life, or for such a period that he is made to spend in prison the best and brightest of his days, and is then discharged upon the community a decrepit, broken down and dispirited man? What becomes of that benign principle of our system, which directs that this young man shall be gently dealt with for a first offence? We mean not to intimate that this extensive discretion has been improperly exercised. The evil, we apprehend, consists in allowing to this discretion so extensive a range, from the shortest assignable period, through the whole life of man."

In revising the penal laws of this Province, in order to accommodate them to a judicious Penitentiary system, it will probably be considered necessary to allow the Judge a reasonable latitude in awarding a due term of imprisonment for the several classes of offences, for he should be enabled to graduate the punishment according to the very varying degrees of moral depravity and guilt, discovered in the culprits on which he is required to pass sentence. It does not seem practicable by any Statute, however comprehensive in its general scope or exact in its particular provisions, to regulate the term of imprisonment proper for every gradation of criminal enormity, so as to do away with the discretionary authority of the Judge, which must, it is thought, be, in such matters, unavoidably entrusted to that high functionary. At the same time it is humbly conceived, that due limits may be set to that authority, by declaring what shall be the longest and what the shortest duration of sentences to be passed for each class of criminal offences.

With regard to the indulgence to be shewn to first offences, a subject which has been incidentally noticed in the extract just taken from the report of the Directors of the Connecticut prison, the Commissioners think it proper to add the following just remarks of Doctor Whately, the present Archbishop of Dublin:

"That a scale of punishment, indeed, rising in severity on each repetition of an offence, should (not at the discretion of the Magistrates, but by the laws) be provided, is reasonable and desirable; but that absolute impunity, or such a mitigation of punishment as nearly amounts to this, should be held out to 'first offences,' tends, I am convinced, very greatly to increase the number of second and third offences, and the amount of punishments we are ultimately obliged to inflict.

APPENDIX In fact, next to the abolition of all penal law, I can hardly conceive any system better calculated to train boys and men gradually to crime. Every one, it should be remembered, hopes when he violates the laws to escape conviction; if, in addition to this, we back the temptations to crime by a prospect of impunity on the first conviction, we have every reason to expect that, by the time this first conviction has taken place, he will have become too much hardened in iniquity to be subsequently affected by the fear of punishment, except in using all the artifice and caution his experience will have taught him in contriving to escape detection. For this also should be kept in mind, that the plea of a first offence is generally urged and admitted without any ground. It is urged on the occasion of a first conviction, which we may be assured by no means implies a first offence—the mischief would be immensely diminished, if the plea were then only admitted when the culprit was able to prove a negative, and to establish satisfactorily that he really never had offended before. But even in that case I should appeal to the proverb *C'est le premier pas qui coute*. A man is much more easily deterred by fear of punishment or by any other motive, from the first offence, than from any subsequent one; and next to this, his best chance is, to have the association established in his mind between crime and suffering, by his having been so fortunate as to have been convicted and punished for his very first transgression. It is said that those who train young dogs to attack foxes, badgers, and other such vermin, are anxious that they should not be severely bitten in their earliest attempts, which might have the effect of daunting their spirit for ever; they accordingly muzzle or otherwise disable the beast which the dogs are first set at; and when they have acquired the habit of attacking it, without having formed an association of pain and danger, they will afterwards not be deterred by the wounds they may receive. Now, it appears to me, that to hold out impunity to the young and to first offenders, and thus, as it were, to muzzle the law, till they shall have acquired the habit of defying it, is precisely an analogous kind of training, and just what is best suited to breed up hardened criminals."

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

Another point that may become the subject of discussion on revising the criminal law and adopting the Penitentiary system is, whether a continued course of good behaviour on the part of a convict, ought to be allowed as a reason for abridging the duration of his sentence.

Captain Basil Hall says on this subject, while treating of the New York State Prisons: "It has often occurred to me during my visits to these miserable abodes of guilt and punishment, that one of the most powerful motives to virtuous action might with great ease be introduced into all of them, as a branch not only of mere prison discipline, but as a source of eventual advantage to the prisoners themselves, and consequently to their country. The motive I allude to is hope, blessed hope! At present the lash, that prompt, severe, efficacious, but I much fear indispensable weapon, is the grand instrument by which the well explained rules of these Penitentiaries are enforced. I use the word indispensable because I conceive it hardly possible to do away with this rigorous method of compelling the obedience of the hardened, and morally speaking, unfeeling villains, without substituting punishments incomparably more severe, and at the same time less effectual. Along with it, however, a more generous motive than fear may very well come into play—Why, if disobedience be punished, should not obedience be rewarded? And how easy it would be to give the convicts a direct and immediate interest in conforming to the rules of the place? Suppose a prisoner were sentenced to several years confinement; then if he behave well for a week together, let one day be struck off his term of confinement; if he continue to deport himself correctly for a month more, let the term of his detention be shortened a fortnight; and if he shall go on steadily for six months, then let half a year be struck off his whole period; and so on, according to any ratio that may be found suitable."

"It must surely be the wish of society in general to let a prisoner out as soon as possible, consistently with a certain salutary effect on himself and on others. Now it has always seemed to me that by this process of giving the convict a constant personal interest in behaving well during his confinement, not only might the seeds of virtue be sown, but the ground put in order for their future growth. Consequently I conceive we should thus in most cases antedate the allowable moment of the prisoners release, and still produce all the effect desired, or, to speak more correctly, all the good that is possible."

"I shall be much rejoiced to see this experiment tried in America, which has so admirably led the way in this matter. I am sure it will not only benefit society at large, but probably the convicts themselves. It would also, I am sure, help to lighten the burthen of that valuable class of men, the keepers, whose zeal in this cause often excited my admiration; and who I am convinced, would be glad to be aided in their discipline by some principle like this which should induce the prisoners



APPENDIX to co-operate heartily with them instead of eternally wishing to defy and thwart them."

Some excellent observations connected with this subject appear in the Archbishop of Dublin's recent publication respecting *secondary punishments*, of which the following extract is a part; his plan is that of "requiring of such criminals as are sentenced to hard labor, a certain amount of work, compelling them, indeed, to a certain moderate quantity of daily labor, but permitting them to exceed this as much as they please, and thus to shorten the term of their imprisonment, by accomplishing the total amount of their task in a less time than that to which they had been sentenced. I would also allow them for a certain portion of the work done, a payment in money—not to be expended during their continuance in prison, but to be paid over to them at their discharge; so that they should never be turned loose into the world entirely destitute. My object in this would be to superadd to the habit of labor, which it is the object of most Penitentiaries to create, an association not merely of the ideas of disgrace and coercion with crime, but also of freedom and independence with that of labor. It seems to me perfectly reasonable, that those whose misconduct compels us to send them to a house of correction, should not be again let loose on society till they shall have given some indication of amended character. Instead of being sentenced therefore to confinement for a certain fixed time, they should be sentenced to earn at a certain specified employment, such a sum of money as may be judged sufficient to preserve them on their release from the pressure of immediate distress; and orderly, decent, submissive behaviour, during the time of their being thus employed, should be enforced, under the penalty (besides others if found necessary) of a proportionate deduction from their wages, and consequent prolongation of their confinement. It may be said that all these regulations would require much integrity, vigilance and discretion in the superintendents of such an establishment. This is true, but after all, how can such a requisition be avoided? How much is left and must necessarily be left to the discretion (or indiscretion) of those who have the management of convicts! And when we do not select to fill the office, persons whose activity, uprightness and good sense can be relied on, what mischievous consequences unavoidably ensue! In respect of the kind of labor in which it may be thought advisable that convicts should be employed, I would suggest that though it is in itself very desirable that it should be profitable enough to go some considerable way in defraying the expense of their maintenance, this is by no means a point of so much importance as many others, to which accordingly we should be always ready to sacrifice it. The best conducted of the American Penitentiaries are said to defray fully all their own expenses from the proceeds of the prisoners labor. This I conceive cannot be expected in any country which does not combine, to such an extraordinary degree as America, the advantages of a very high value of labor and cheapness of provisions. But even if this, or something nearly approaching to it, could be obtained, I should still say that it is an object of far less consequence than the moral improvement of the offenders, or still more, the prevention of crime by the apprehension of punishment. That a penalty should be formidable, is, as I have said, decidedly the first point to be looked to; that it should be corrective is another point of great though far inferior consequence; that it should be economical, is (though by no means insignificant) a matter of only a third rate importance."

The Commissioners do not find that uniform good conduct is allowed to be carried to a convicts credit in the way of shortening the term of his imprisonment at any prison in the United States. At Weathersfield according to the report of 1829, the Warden of that Penitentiary has the power of punishing convicts who misbehave by a short seclusion in their cells on light diet. This punishment it is said, added to the knowledge that for every day of its duration the law will add one day to the sentence, has been sufficient to subdue the most stubborn offender, without the infliction of the lash, this however is very different from the suggestions of Captain Hall or Doctor Whateley; upon which (whatever discussions may arise) the Legislature of Upper Canada may not choose to act—preferring probably on the adoption of a Penitentiary system to avoid all projects, however ingenious and captivating which as yet are only based on theory, and inclining to adhere to the code of prison discipline which has in another country been more successfully reduced to practice.

The Commissioners in conclusion beg to submit a statement of their disbursements, and of the balance of the appropriation remaining unexpended.

JOHN MACAULAY,  
H. C. THOMSON.

Kingston, 12th November, 1832.

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

SCHEDULE

Of Documents accompanying the Report of the Commissioners on the proposed Provincial Penitentiary.

- Plan of Blackwell's Island Prison.
- Copy of Letter to Col. Wm. Powers.
- Letter from Col. Powers to Commissioners in explanation of his plan.
- Draft of a Law for the Government of a Provincial Penitentiary.
- Statement of expenses and of balance refunded the Receiver General.
- Reports of Boston Prison, Discipline Society, 2 Copies, each in one vol.
- Vol. containing Rules of Auburn, Wethersfield and Philadelphia Penitentiaries.
- Livingstons Introductory Reports to the Code of Prison Discipline for the State of Louisiana.
- Letter of G. Powers to the Hon. E. Livingston, in relation to Auburn State Prison.
- Reports of Inspectors of Auburn and Mount Pleasant Prisons for 1831, dated in January 1832.
- Reports of Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania for 1829, 1830 and 1831.
- Letter of Samuel R. Wood, Warden of the East Penitentiary of Philadelphia, respecting Walnut Street Prison, and the necessity of a new system of Police for the City and County of Philadelphia, 1831.
- Observations on the Penitentiary System, of the United States, &c. by J. Buchanan, Esq. H. M. Consul at New York, 1829.

COPY.

Kingston, Upper Canada, }  
31st July, 1832. }

DEAR SIR,

I embrace the first moment of leisure since my return from the United States to address you respecting the plan of a Penitentiary, which was the subject of our conversation when my fellow Commissioner, Mr. Thomson, and myself, had the pleasure of seeing you a few weeks ago at Auburn.

In obtaining information with regard to the plan and management of a building of this description, suitable to the probable wants of Upper Canada, we are anxious to submit, in our report to the Legislature, something specific and practical as to discipline, expense, accommodation and management. The population of this Province being now about 300,000, and there being a prospect of its very rapid increase, it is obvious, that any Penitentiary which it may be proposed to build at the present time should be designed on a scale corresponding with the probable number of convicts that may a few years hence be sentenced to confinement within its precincts; under such circumstances, and the provisions of a revised penal code. We cannot form any sort of estimate of the annual number of convictions in the Province on the revision of the Criminal Law, nor of the term of imprisonment that may be specially assigned to each sort of delinquency. It is, therefore, important that we should, in the first instance, erect a prison with a moderate number of cells according to a plan that may admit of subsequent additions without destroying its uniformity and security, or weakening the system of discipline, and the means of the most efficient supervision. The design which you were so good as to submit to our inspection at Auburn, appeared to us at the time to embrace several new and valuable improvements, nor did its merits sink in our estimation after we had visited the excellent establishments at Sing-Sing, Blackwell's Island, and Wethersfield. We have, for this reason, determined to request, that in conformity with the understanding between us, you will have the goodness to prepare for us, at your earliest convenience, a plan with elevations and estimates of a prison suitable for the reception, in one wing, of two hundred convicts, and capable by subsequent extensions, from time to time as required, of accommodating four times that number without injury to discipline or risking the general security of the establishment.

You will also please to favor us with your reasons for deviating from the arrangements of the prisons at Auburn, Wethersfield, &c.; and as we are aware that you can suggest more than one mode of improving on the general plan of those prisons, we shall highly esteem any remarks you may be disposed to make relative to the advantages or disadvantages comparatively of the particular alterations or modifications you may devise in the admirable plans of the prisons above mentioned. You will readily perceive our object to be the recommendation to our Legislature of the very best plan of a Penitentiary that the practical knowledge of this important

## APPENDIX

subject acquired by the people of the United States in recent years can furnish. We think ourselves justified in supposing, that notwithstanding the advances made in prison discipline and architecture by your country, the ultimate practical point of improvement cannot yet have been attained, and, consequently, while we are Commissioned to procure for this Province, into which the Penitentiary system has not yet been introduced, certain definite and full information respecting the plan and mode of conducting such Institutions, we wish to submit all the improvements that experienced men of sound judgment and mature reflection may suggest. Having thus stated our general views and wishes on this matter, I beg to say that we have derived, from a perusal of the valuable reports of the Boston Prison Discipline Society, and other public documents, obtained during our recent tour, much information relative to points on which we had intended to address to you and Mr. Lewis some inquiries, but with which it is not now necessary to give you any trouble. I take the liberty, however, of making a few observations arising from the perusal of the documents just mentioned, and our inspection of the Penitentiaries of New-York and Connecticut, which I hope will attract your notice when you are engaged in preparing an explanation of the advantages of the plan of a Prison which you may sketch for our Province.

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

*First.*—Will it be advisable to provide accommodation for female convicts in a building connected with the principal Prison, or in a building entirely separated from all others; or so disconnected with the yards and buildings occupied by the male convicts as to ensure their complete seclusion—applying in their case the principle of solitude at night, and joint labor, without intercourse, by day? In Auburn, the female department of the Penitentiary is defective, and admitted to be so. At Wethersfield, the place assigned for the imprisonment of the females is well planned. And we observe in the sixth report of the Boston Prison Discipline Society, an extract from the Chaplain's Letter, written in May, 1831, in which he states his opinion that "the female department of the prison is the best arranged of any in the world." We can ourselves bear testimony to the order and system apparent in that part of the Wethersfield Establishment; but we yet entertain doubts of the propriety of employing the females in the common kitchen. Indeed it appears to be the general sentiment conveyed in the reports on Prison Discipline, which have come under our notice, that it is improper to confine females in the same Prison with males. In the infancy, however, of our Penitentiary system in Upper Canada, we may be allowed, perhaps, for a time, to imitate, in some degree, the example of Connecticut, and provide at least temporary accommodation for female convicts within the area inclosed for the purposes of a public Prison. Their numbers we cannot undertake to estimate with any precision, but we think they surely will not be great for several years to come.

Referring to the State of Connecticut, and the number of its female convicts in the year 1831, and considering that its population is about equal to that of Upper Canada, we incline to the opinion that eighteen or twenty cells may be sufficient for the solitary confinement of our female convicts, and will thank you to provide for that number in the plan of our Prison, according to your own judgment.

*Second.*—At Auburn, we believe the labor of the convicts is disposed of to contractors. At Wethersfield, and also we think at Mount Pleasant, it is employed on a few productive trades, under the management of the Agent or Warden, and the manufactured articles sold by him for the benefit of the State.

According to the report of G. Powers, Esq., made in the year 1828, the latter system was followed for many years at Auburn, until, in consequence of "very serious losses," the Legislature abolished it and established the system now in use. It would however appear, that at Wethersfield, where the old system of manufacturing on account of the State is adopted, the profits are greater than at Auburn, where the new system of letting out the labor of the convicts to contractors has been introduced. How do you account for this? And which system would be the safer to commence with in a country where Penitentiary labor has not yet been brought into action?

*Third.*—What location do you consider most desirable for a Penitentiary? Would you prefer the bank of a stream affording the convenience of water power, or can that power be dispensed with or the absence of it be supplied by steam? Salubrity is, I suppose, the first consideration in selecting the site, and the second is a reasonable proximity to markets or facility in approaching them. I believe you consider it unfortunate, that the Auburn Penitentiary is so distant from the Western Canal. The late keeper, Mr. Powers, says in his Report, that if it were situated on that Canal, or if there were a Railroad or Canal leading to it from the Prison, the results in regard to revenue would be important.

*Fourth.*—At Auburn, the Prisoners mess together twice a day, in a large hall, under strict surveillance. At Sing-Sing and Wethersfield, they retire to their cells, and there take their meals in solitude. I observe that Captain Basil Hall is in favor of solitary meals, according to the practice in the Prisons last named. He says, experience had shewn at the time of his visit, i. e. about four years ago, that the trifling degree of sociability that was allowed at the mess table did some harm, and that much good was gained by compelling the convicts to mess alone. Doubtless you must have good reasons for not departing from the old custom at Auburn. I suppose that your experience has not in point of fact convinced you that the results have been in any degree prejudicial to discipline, as stated by Captain Hall.

*Fifth.*—Do you intend providing in one plan a room for a Sabbath School, independently of the Chapel? Is it requisite?

*Sixth.*—At Auburn, the avenues for inspection are in high repute, and we must acknowledge, that our own impressions are in their favor. At Wethersfield, however, it appears that though at first adopted, they are not at present in use. What is to be said on each side of this question? It is certainly a question of some importance. Facility of inspection, as the late Mr. Powers says, after separation by solitary cells, is almost every thing?

*Seventh.*—At Blackwell's Island, we remarked that the galleries leading to the cells were not supported by wooden posts, as at other places, but by iron fixtures built in the walls. The effect appeared to be, that the spaces between the outer walls and the blocks of cells were more airy, and the view was less obstructed than in other Prisons. This really is a great improvement, not only in these respects, but also as it serves to diminish the use of timber in such buildings, and the necessity of white-washing the wooden posts, which is required in other Prisons, in order to promote salubrity and remove all impurity. This improvement however may be expensive.

*Eighth.*—We wish you to be very particular in considering and determining on the dimensions of the cells. This is a most important point. We must confess, that we think highly of the proportions you mentioned to us, and are desirous that they should be fully explained, in order that the advantages that would result from this improvement may be evident to our Legislature. Is it your intention to place an aperture in the outer wall of the building opposite each cell; or will one aperture answer for two cells on your amended plan, whereby the width of the cells is reduced? Colonel Woodruff, the keeper of the Blackwell's Island Prison, shewed us an ingenious mode which he was about adopting for opening and shutting the window sashes of a building four or five stories in height, with very little trouble. By means of a rope and pulley, a person standing at the ground window of each range of windows, can open and shut the sashes, and the whole building can be thus ventilated with great facility. The sashes move on a pivot in the centre.

Be pleased also to describe particularly the benefit of constructing the blocks of cells in single ranges, with an area between the ranges, and areas also between the cells and the outer walls of the Prison. Note also the advantage of an avenue for inspection between the two blocks or ranges of cells, and whether the doors should face the outer walls or the inner area. If an avenue for inspection should be placed in the inner area, the doors we then think should open on that area. If otherwise, probably the doors should open on the outer areas. We merely advert to this subject in order to satisfy you that we bear in mind the plan you showed us when we were at Auburn, not considering our opinions on it as of any value, and trusting that you will not allow them any influence on the plan you may prepare for us.

*Ninth.*—How is a Prison most economically warmed? By furnaces or small stoves? A furnace is I believe used in some Prisons, in order to assist in the introduction of fresh air.

*Tenth.*—Why do you not adopt at Auburn a cooking apparatus similar to that of Mount Pleasant Prison, where the manufacture is carried on? I understand that in large establishments that apparatus is very convenient and economical.

*Eleventh.*—By the statement of the keeper of the Virginia Penitentiary, in 1830, inserted in the fifth Report of the Boston Prison Discipline Society, (page 425). We observe he complains of the evils resulting from a Hospital where the patients are associated "day and night without restraint." Has any evil resulted from this association (which to me seems unavoidable) of the sick convicts in one room at Auburn? We were much gratified with the appearance of your Hospital, and the system of management as explained to us by your worthy physician. It cannot be said that while the keeper on duty at night can inspect the Hospital at pleasure, your con-

## APPENDIX

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

APPENDIX victs are *without restraint*. And yet while in your Hospital, they must, we conceive, have great opportunities of intercourse with each other.

*Twelve.*—Have attempts ever been made from without to scale the walls of the yard.

*Thirteen.*—You will oblige us if, when transmitting the plan and estimate for the Prison and wall, you will further have the goodness to make a calculation of the probable annual expense of maintaining it in this Province with a full complement of convicts, specifying the number and salaries of the officers—the cost under their several heads of provisions, clothing, bedding, fuel &c., the annual expense of each convict, for maintenance alone, and the annual expense with the addition of the salaries and allowance to the keepers and guards. In making this calculation you can adopt as its basis the system of the Auburn prison and the prices and salaries there allowed and paid.

In order that you may be enabled to compute the expense of building the Prison in this Province, I beg leave to send you the prices of labor and materials supplied me by one of our Architects.

Be pleased to send me the plans and estimates by way of Oswego, as soon as you can conveniently prepare them. Our Legislature may perhaps be summoned to meet in the month of November; on the first day of which month we are required by law to submit our Report.

I am dear Sir, with regard,

Your very obedient and humble Servant,

JOHN MACAULAY.

COLONEL WILLIAM POWERS,  
Deputy Keeper, Auburn.

MEMORANDUM OF PRICES AT KINGSTON.

Quarrying Ashler, 2½d. per foot superficial.  
Rubble Stone, 6s. 6d. per toise of 216 solid feet.  
Coursers, 10s. per do.  
Masons wages, 7s. 6d. per diem.  
Tooled Ashler, 1s. 2d. per foot superficial.  
Busharded or axed, do. 10½d. per do.  
Window and door inbands, 3s. 9d each.  
Building, per toise, 12s. 6d. of 72 solid feet, for labor only—  
no walls taken at less than 2 feet thick.  
Lime, 7½d. per bushel—Sand, 2½d. per bushel.  
Pine Timber, 3d. to 4d. per foot.  
Oak do. 6d. to 7d. per do.  
Boards and Plank (common), 7 dollars per thousand, and—  
Do. do. (clear and seasoned), 10 dollars per do.  
Carpenters and Joiners wages, 6s. a 6s. 6d. per diem.  
Labourers, 3s. 6d. per diem, in summer.  
Plastering, including materials, three coat work, 1s. 8d. per yd.  
Carting of Stone depends on the distance—say half a mile a  
7s. 6d. per toise of 216 feet.  
One toise of Quarry Stone is considered to be equal to 2½ to  
2½ toise of Masons work when in the wall.  
English Bar Iron, £14 0 0 per ton.  
Sweeds do. do. 32 10 0 do.  
Nails, a 4½d. per lb.  
Glass, 7 9, a 35s. per 100 feet.

AUBURN, OCTOBER, 1832.

GENTLEMEN,

Agreeably to the request in your communication of 31st July, I send you herewith a plan of a Prison calculated to accommodate with cells and shops, when completed, eight hundred convicts: and also attached to the same, a plan of a Prison for females.

In submitting this plan to your consideration, it is proper, as you request, that I should explain, as particularly as may be, my views as to the advantages expected to be derived from the variations I have made from the plan of the Prisons at Auburn, Wethersfield, Sing-Sing, &c.

It is a maxim of sound policy, that a system, once adopted, and found by experience to promote, as far as is supposed to be practicable, the object proposed to be attained, should not be abandoned for doubtful theories.

This may perhaps be considered a good reason for not deviating, in any essential respect in the building arrangements, from Institutions that have been attended with such signal success as those above named. In answer to this possible objection, I would remark, that so far from abandoning the system, or any part of the system adopted in these Institutions, the variations that I propose to make in the building arrangements are such and such only as appear from experience to be necessary, in order to bring that system into complete and perfect operation.

You are aware that the particularly excellent and distinguishing characteristic of the Auburn system is non-intercourse among the convicts, while at the same time, they are employed by day, in

active useful labor. This is the grand foundation on which rests the whole fabric of Prison discipline. The security of the convicts, the safety of the keepers, the profits of labor, the hope of reformation, all depend upon this one feature of the system. Indeed it is this alone that distinguishes our Institution from some of the older prisons, and prevents it from becoming, like them, an active and most efficient school of vice. It is very plain to be seen, and our experience has most fully shown, that, to prevent communication among the convicts, it is necessary that they should be under the most vigilant and strict surveillance of the officers; and therefore, any arrangements that can be made to facilitate inspection, must be considered as improvements of no small importance. The healthfulness of the prison is also important, and indeed a paramount consideration. These two all important objects will, I think, be clearly seen upon examination and explanation, to be essentially promoted by the variations, in the building arrangements above alluded to.

Before going into a particular explanation of the advantages gained by the new plan of building, as it respects inspection and healthfulness, it may be well to make some comparison in regard to the cost of construction. Although a little difference in the expense of buildings designed for such important and permanent use, should not, I think, be taken into consideration; it will however be found on a comparative estimate, that the buildings on the new plan will be the least expensive. The length of the outer wall or shell required for a building, enclosing a block of 800 cells, like the North wing of the Auburn Prison, would be 890 feet; while the length of wall for a building enclosing the same number of cells, on the plan which I propose, would be only 788 feet, a difference in favor of the latter of about one-seventh, and of course a proportionably less expense for the grated windows, which would be an item of considerable amount.

The area enclosed by this length of wall on the old plan is only 15,288 square feet; while the same length of wall on the new plan would enclose 19,140 square feet, making a difference against the old plan of about one-fourth. This is believed to be of some importance, as the larger the area, the purer the air. But the greatest advantages will be found in the facility of inspection, and the free ventilation and consequent healthfulness of the cells. First, of inspection, the distance between the extreme cells, in a block of 800, five stories high, like that in our north wing, (including a pass-way or slip through the centre, which would be necessary in a block of such length, that access might be had from one side to the other without going round the end) would be about 370 feet. A keeper standing in the centre on one side, would be 185 feet from either extremity, and would besides have the disadvantage of being only on one side; while on the new plan, a keeper standing in the centre, would be only 86 feet from the extreme cells, and elevated upon a floor as high as the middle or third story, would be able to see every gallery and every cell door in the whole block, and hear any noise that might be made, even the lowest tone, in an attempt to converse or communicate from one cell to another. It is therefore demonstrably clear, that the facilities for inspection or surveillance of the convicts (without taking into consideration the advantages of the avenue between the ranges of cells which I shall presently explain) are more than four times greater on the new plan than on the old. When the convicts are marching to and from their cells, upon long galleries like those in our north wing and in the Sing-sing Prison, the opportunity for communication is unavoidable, as there is no position that a keeper can take from which he can see them any considerable distance, as they pass along the galleries. Their opportunity for intercourse is much greater here than in any other place in the prison. On the new plan this evil would be entirely obviated, as a keeper, occupying the central position just described, could distinctly see each convict as he walked along the gallery till he entered his cell. As it regards the avenue between the ranges of cells, a brief explanation will show it to be important. In the first place, it serves to separate the convicts on opposite galleries from each others view. This is indispensably necessary, to prevent intercourse—it is true this might be effected by a single partition; but by making the partition double, with a space of two and a half feet between, with small apertures on each side to look through, an avenue would be made in which a keeper could pass along and look into every cell, unseen by the convicts. It will be observed, by looking at the drawing, that the space between the two ranges of cells is 20 feet wide—an avenue of three feet in width, through the centre, would leave a space on each side between it and the cells, of eight and a half feet—now by raising the floor of the avenue four feet higher than the floor of the lower tier of cells, a keeper in the avenue could distinctly see, through the apertures above mentioned into two galleries on each side; that is, by passing along on one floor of the avenue, he could inspect four tiers of cells; and then by stepping up to another floor of the avenue, he would have the same convenience for inspecting four other tiers of cells, so that they would need to be only three floors in the avenue to enable a keeper, himself unseen, to look into every cell and watch the movements of each convict.

Convicts will always embrace every opportunity for communication, and when cut off from intercourse by conversation, they will as far as possible resort to signs and writing, when at their labor they have little or no opportunity for communication in any way, on account of the watchfulness of the keepers in the shops and in the avenue; but they have access to paper frequently (different kinds of wrapping paper for instance) and pencils made use of, in the shops, which they sometimes manage to take secretly to their cells, and attempt communication by handing a writing to each other, or leaving it where it can be picked up as they pass along the galleries, or in any other way in which they think that they shall escape detection, such offences for which they have no opportunity in the shops, are committed or attempted in the cell—while the convict is thus

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

APPENDIX engaged, in writing for instance, the keeper as he passes the cell door is generally discovered by the convict before the convict is seen by him. Although the convict cannot see the keeper, till he comes in front of his cell, still the keeper is seen in his approach by other convicts, who by a cough or some other signal which they understand, can give notice that a keeper is near. In this way they are enabled frequently, and perhaps generally, to escape detection: sometimes also, mischievous convicts are disposed to make themselves sport, and break the rules of the Prison by attempting to talk to each other, or harass and perplex the keeper by making noises in their cells, such as speaking out a few words audibly, or singing, whistling, &c.; and although the keeper may know within a few cells whence the noise proceeds, yet the convict will frequently pass unpunished a long time, because the keeper cannot ascertain *precisely* and *certainly* which cell the disorder proceeds from, by approaching it undiscovered.

It is easy to perceive that these evils and disorders of every sort might be effectually prevented, by means of the avenue above described, as the convicts in every cell could be watched by the keeper, and the keeper not be seen at all by any convict.

There is another object believed to be of much importance, which would be very essentially promoted by means of this avenue, and the new arrangement of the cells. It has ever been the practice in this prison, (and I presume the same at Sing Sing) to require the convicts, soon after they go into their cells from their work, or as soon as day light is gone in the cells, to lie down on their hammocks, and there lie (except in case of necessity) till day light in the morning, when they are taken out to their labor. If a convict is caught out of his bed or hammock after he is *rung down*, as we term it, he exposes himself to punishment. They are thus compelled, during the long winter nights, to lie upon their hammock thirteen tedious hours at one time. This rule, which in many, if not in most cases, must be exceedingly severe—not to say cruel, is considered necessary to prevent convicts from plotting or effecting any plan of mischief during the night. The necessity of this rigid rule would, by means of the avenue, and the central position of the keeper, from which his eye and ear could reach the most remote cells, be done away, and the convicts might be allowed to sit up and read their books, if they chose, till nine or ten o'clock in the evening. In effecting this humane object, another of vast importance would be accomplished by the same means. I allude here to *facilities for instruction*. If instruction in prison is a useful, benevolent object, which is admitted by the appointment of Chaplains, and the establishment of Sabbath Schools, and confirmed by experience, then any arrangement to further this object is valuable in proportion to the facility it affords. Experience in our Sabbath Schools has shewn, that even with the limited opportunity for reading and study that the convict pupils at present possess (being only on Sabbath days) they generally acquire an amount of lessons, which, under the circumstances, is truly wonderful. Extraordinary as it may seem, it is, nevertheless, a fact, that a convict in prison, precluded from all amusement and intercourse with his comrades, will make great proficiency in learning. Even one who could not be persuaded to learn at all in other circumstances, confined in his lonely cell, having no object to divert his attention, or beguile the tedium of confinement, he will read and study for amusement.—Nothing can exceed the anxiety that convicts manifest, under a system of discipline whose basis is solitude, for reading in their cells. They eagerly seize any book, tract, leaf, or piece of newspaper, that may happen to fall in their way, and read it with the greatest avidity. Now, if instead of being compelled to lie upon their hammocks, they could be allowed to sit up and spend the long winter evenings in reading religious, moral, and scientific books, how great an amount of additional time would be afforded them for the improvement of their minds. There can be no doubt that the tendency of such an arrangement would, in very many cases, not only be *ultimately* salutary, but have a very favorable influence in promoting order and stillness in the cells. While a convict is at labor, or engaged at reading, his mind is diverted from sport and mischief—he has less opportunity, and less inclination for it; and three hours opportunity for agreeable reading would, doubtless, be more likely to induce him to behave well in the cell during the time, than three hours painful confinement to his hammock.

I will now, in a few remarks, give my reasons for deviating in the size and proportion of the cells in the plan I propose, from those in this Prison, Sing-Sing, &c. The cells in Auburn Prison are three and a half feet wide, clear, between the walls, and seven feet long; and the walls between the cells one foot thick—making the cell, including the wall, four and a half feet in width, while the new cell will be only two and a half feet wide between the walls, and nine feet long, with a wall between the cells of only eight inches in thickness—making the cell and wall together only thirty eight inches, being sixteen inches less space than the new cell will occupy than the old, which will make a difference in the length of a range of twenty cells, (the number from the centre on the plan I have designed for you) of twenty-six feet and eight inches. This multiplied by four, the number of branches, would make a length of building one hundred and six feet eight inches, the two exterior walls, roof, windows, and all, more on the old plan than on the new: besides, the galleries, walls, and piers of the new cells, would be proportionably less in extent. This, as has been before observed, would be a great saving in cost of building; but for the greatest and most important benefit to be derived from narrowing the cells, consists in contracting the length of the whole range, or in lessening the distance from the centre to the extreme cells. This is thought to be very important, to enable a keeper (as before stated) standing in the centre, to see and hear through every part of the

prison; and the Chaplain also, in attending prayers, to be heard by all at once. It brings the convicts nearer the centre, and more directly under the keeper's observation.

It may, perhaps, be thought by some, that a cell but two and a half feet in width would be too narrow for the comfort of the convicts. Here let it be recollected, that the cell is only designed for the convict to sleep or lodge in, (excepting a part of the Sabbath) and that a space of thirty inches is amply sufficient for the largest man to lie down in. The two feet added to the length of the cell is much more important and useful to the convict than the foot in width, as it gives him, when his hammock is turned down, a space of about three feet, in which he may stand or sit, dress and undress, &c.

By making this addition in length, another step is also added to the convicts very limited walk, should he wish to exercise, as is always the case, especially with those whose employment is sedentary while confined to the cell during the Sabbath. It is in my view very clear, that the new cell with its additional length, and a grated window in the end opposite the door, through which the fresh air can have free circulation, is, notwithstanding its diminished width, a much more comfortable and healthy cell than the old.

The avenues around our shops, which are used not only for the keepers to pass through for the purpose of inspection, but for the passage of visitors through the prison, are only two and a half feet in width; and I think it must be plain, that a space wide enough for these purposes, is amply sufficient for a solitary dormitory. If, however, it should be thought too narrow, the cell can be made wider without altering any important feature of the new arrangement.

Having noticed some of the benefits of the new arrangement of the cells, in regard to *cost of construction* and specially *inspection*, I proceed to another point which will exhibit advantages still more important. I allude to the ventilation and *consequent healthfulness of the cells*.

It is a fact well known to all who have visited prisons, that an impure, offensive air generally characterizes the dormitories. This was, in fact, the case when the cells or rooms in which the convicts were confined were built on the old plan, joining the outer wall of the building, with a hall through the centre, and doors next to the hall, and windows in the outer wall, admitting fresh air from the outside directly into the cells. But when the plan was devised of solitary cells inclosed within and separated from the walls of the building, the safety of the convicts was indeed effectually secured, but the ventilation was lost. Had the thought occurred to those who devised the plan of the North wing of the Auburn Prison, to have left a space between the ranges of cells similar to the hall in the old Prisons, with the doors and galleries on the inside, and windows in the opposite end of the cells, separated, and removed a proper distance from the exterior walls, while the safety of the convicts would have been equally well secured, the old and more perfect mode of ventilation would have been preserved also. Let me not be understood here as intimating that the large cells of the old Prisons were more cleanly and healthy than those of the new: I believe they were less so; but the reason that the air in them was *not* more pure, was *not* because the ventilation was less perfect, but because the system of discipline (if it could be called a system) was such as to admit of vice and disorder, and filth in the lodging rooms. To supply the defect of ventilation in the cells of our North wing, a wooden tube was carried up through the back part of each perpendicular range of cells, from the lower to the upper story, into which an aperture was made in each cell, to allow the bad air to escape and rise above the block of cells, under the roof.

It was soon found, as might have been anticipated, that these tubes were not only useless as ventilators, but formed a prolific harbor for vermin, and a safe place for a convict to deposit a knife, spoon, pencil, or any other article of the kind which he might wish to destroy or conceal. These ventilators, thus found to be worse than useless, have been taken out, and the apertures through which they passed closed up. The new cells in our South wing, built this season, are made without any kind of ventilation or place for the impure air to escape, except a small aperture directly over the door. This I consider a very great and serious evil. How much disease is induced by breathing the confined and impure air of the cells, can never be known. There is no doubt that the late mortality at the Sing-Sing Prison, by the Cholera, was greatly increased by the want of ventilation of the cells. The deaths in that Prison, in the course of a very few weeks, were about one hundred, or one-tenth of the whole number, while the population of the Village, and the keepers who attended upon the sick, escaped the fatal disease almost without exception. These circumstances, with the fact well established that the Cholera prevails mainly where the atmosphere is impure, shew pretty conclusively that the extraordinary mortality alluded to may be ascribed to the *want of proper ventilation*. It is very obvious, on a careful examination, that a small cell, situated as one of these cells is, with no opening except a grated door on one side, and inclosed within a building, can have little or no ventilation. The opening being only on *one side*, there is no *motion* communicated to the air within the cell, and of course none escapes from it: but the impure offensive air occasioned by the breath of the convict, animal effluvia, and his night-tub remains confined there to be repeatedly inhaled. Let motion be communicated to the air within the cells, so as to draw or press it into the area between the cells and outer walls, and the impure air would rise above the cells and might be carried off by ventilators in the roof, or through the upper windows. By separating the ranges of cells and placing a grated window in one end of the cell, opposite the door, a circulation of air through the cell will of course be the consequence. When the

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

APPENDIX windows of the outer wall are raised, which is done every day when the convicts are out at their labor, a brisk current would circulate through, carrying off every impurity; and in the night, in cold weather, when the windows are closed, a degree of circulation would still be kept up by the action of the heat from the stoves and pipes placed on the basement story to warm the building. It is a fact well known to all of us about this Prison, that after the convicts have left their cells in the morning, and the windows are all raised to ventilate the building, while the air in the area and on the galleries is perfectly sweet and pure, there still remains in the cells, more or less through the day, an offensive odour, notwithstanding the great care taken constantly in cleansing the hammocks and blankets, washing the floors, and white-washing the cells throughout.

In answer to your several interrogatories, it would require a volume, to give a full and perfect explanation. I can only briefly touch upon the various subjects they embrace.

And first, of a Prison for Females.—I am aware that it has been the opinion of many, and perhaps the general opinion of those whose attention has been turned to the subject of our Penitentiaries, that the location of a Prison for females should be selected at a distance from that where the males are confined. This has probably arisen from the very defective state of the order and discipline of the female department of Prisons, where both males and females were confined.

Persons have been led to attribute the wretched condition of the female department to the circumstance of their being at the same Prison with the males, which I believe can easily be shown to be incorrect. The real cause will be found to consist in the want of suitable accommodations, and consequently the want of a proper system of superintendance and discipline. Let the necessary accommodations be furnished, and females are governed with rules less rigid than the males. They should have separate cells; and their buildings for cells, kitchen, hospital and shops, should be enclosed in a yard entirely separate from the other part of the Prison. A small prison for females may be built (as you will see by the plan I send you) in one corner of the main yard, where they may be kept as separate and distinct, as it respects intercourse with the male department, as though they were confined in a remote part of the State. I have ever been decidedly of the opinion, that a female Prison should be located adjoining the one for males, yet provided with all the necessary accommodations of a Prison by itself, as much as though it were at a distance. My reasons are the following:—First—the cost of construction will be vastly less; all the labor of erecting the Prison, building walls, shops, &c., as well as the subsequent repairs, can be done by the male convicts.

Second.—The expense of superintendance will always be incomparably less.—The same Agent, Clerk, Physician and Chaplain, would serve for both prisons, and it will only be necessary for the Agent to employ a discreet, resolute matron, who, with the occasional assistance of a gentleman, when necessary, (who might also be employed as an assistant keeper in the male department) might take the immediate oversight of the females, and manage them, ordinarily, without any other aid.

Third.—Employment for the females would always be secure, as their labor would be needed in making clothes for the male convicts. I would by no means advise to employ the females in cooking and washing; but they might make and mend their clothes without any connexion or interference of one department of the prison with the other.

2nd. Your next inquiry relates to the employment of convicts: whether it would be advisable to let out their labour to contractors, or to have the agent furnish the materials, and dispose of the manufactured articles. I understand that in the old prison in New York, many years ago, when it was the practice for the agent to furnish the material and sell the manufactured article, a practice which required a large amount of capital, the State sustained great losses. It was therefore determined by the Legislature that the labor of the convicts should be disposed of to contractors, where contracts could be made. What was the particular cause of those losses I am not at present informed; it will be recollected, however, that the prison at that time was in a wretched condition; as it regarded order and discipline. The number of convicts was very great, and probably there was great waste of materials and little labor. Under our present improved system of discipline, with an able and faithful Agent, who should attend particularly to the financial concerns of the prison, I am of opinion that that method of conducting its affairs would produce a very different result. I am inclined, however, to believe the mode of letting the labor of convicts to contractors, to be preferable, when fair contracts can be had, which will undoubtedly always be the case, when the discipline of the prison is known to be such as to give the assurance that the labor will be performed in a workmanlike manner, without any unnecessary waste of stock.

Should the agent manufacture for the state in such an institution as this, (in a small prison, like that at Wethersfield, the case would be somewhat different) a large amount of capital would be necessary to commence with. A number of Agents would also have to be employed to procure materials and vend the ware. Men will generally perform business of this nature to better advantage for themselves, than as Agents for the State. They are more directly interested, and generally more careful, economical and vigilant. Among a number of Agents there is always more or less hazard of unfaithfulness in some of them; and in transactions of this kind there are great facilities to speculate upon the public property.

APPENDIX The contractors of this prison are required to pay monthly for the labor of the convicts; this is necessary, to enable the Agent to pay his officers, who also receive their wages monthly. Such punctuality is necessary: should the Agent carry on the manufacture and sell the articles, a great amount of capital would (as before remarked) have to be invested in the first place for the purchase of materials; there would be many debts outstanding, and some that would not be collectable, unless prompt cash sales only were offered, in which case sales might be deferred till the articles were so out of market that a great loss would be sustained. Contractors furnish mechanics and foremen to superintend their work in the shops. Should the Agent carry on the manufacture, he would have to employ those mechanics: for should the keeper in the shops (even were he a competent mechanic) occupy his attention in directing and instructing the convicts in their labor, it must be done to the neglect of the general superintendance and watchfulness of the whole, and at the expense of the discipline.

Individual enterprise, as has before been hinted, I believe best adapted to the profitable investment of capital for manufacturing purposes.

3rd. Your third interrogatory relates to the location of the prison—whether the bank of a stream, affording convenience for water power should be selected, or whether it may not be preferable to employ steam power.

I am not myself sufficiently acquainted with the expense and operation of steam power to form or give a definite opinion upon the subject. Mr. Irad Hitchcock, a gentleman who has a contract here, and who manufactures steam engines, is of opinion that steam power would be preferable. He thinks that the fuel that would be necessary to warm the shop during the winter, would be sufficient to generate the steam and warm the shop also; and mentions as an objection to the use of water power to a cold climate, the difficulty attending it on account of freezing. I have also conversed with some other gentlemen acquainted with the use of steam, who agree with Mr. Hitchcock. I am inclined to believe, however, that if the site of the prison can be selected where water can be conveniently had, with a salubrity of atmosphere, and a convenient proximity to market, it is to be preferred. Salubrity, as you observe, is of the first importance; proximity to market the next; and if water power can be had with the other two, it is desirable—otherwise it can be very well dispensed with, and steam power substituted.

It will be necessary, however, to have the location such, that water can be carried through the prison yard, to flow through and cleanse the sewers. A small stream would be sufficient for this purpose merely, as the water might be retained in reservoirs, till sufficiently accumulated to drive through the sewer in a rapid current. In making the plan of the prison which I send you, I have supposed the yard to be located on the bank of a stream, running from left to right, as you stand in front, facing the prison along the rear wall. My design was to take water out of this stream, at such distance above the prison as necessary, and convey it by canal or other suitable aqueduct, through a large sewer, commencing at the corner of the yard for females, and passing through the other yard by the shops and reservoir on the left of the kitchen, then under the kitchen and by the other reservoir and shops, and then off under the wall and into the river again;—in this way the sewers of both prisons might be made the channel of a pure and constant stream of water, which would at once carry off all the filth deposited in the vaults, and leave them pure and free from any offensive smell; or if this method should be impracticable, the sewers might be perfectly cleansed daily, by retaining the water of a small stream in a reservoir, at the head, as mentioned above, and letting it off rapidly, by means of a gate. If, however, the ground should be too level to bring the water through by either of these methods, there is another still that might be resorted to: a reservoir at the head of the sewer, as well as the other reservoirs, might be filled as often as necessary, by means of a force pump.

Should the stream be sufficiently large with fall enough for hydraulic power, a shaft may either be carried through the wall to the shops, or the water be brought through in a covered flume, and the wheels placed in the yard. The latter method I should prefer, as it might be made to answer all the purposes of the best sewer, and all the hydraulic apparatus could be erected and kept in repair by the convicts, and the wheels more conveniently protected from frost.

4th. Your next enquiry respects the place and manner in which convicts should receive their meals. You observe that "Captain Basil Hall is in favor of solitary meals, according to the practice at Sing-Sing, and that he says *experience had shewn* that the trifling degree of sociability allowed at the mess-table did *some harm*, and that much good was gained by compelling the convicts to mess alone." This opinion of Captain Hall is unquestionably erroneous. In our Institution, at least, the very reverse is the fact. Instead of there being a *trifling degree of sociability* allowed at the tables, there is none at all either *allowed* or *practised*. There is no opportunity for communication at the mess-table, because they are assembled within a small compass very near the keepers and directly under their eye; and the tables being single are arranged (as you probably observed) so that none of the convicts face each other."

There is no more chance for communication in the dining-hall, than in the chapel, collected as they are in one room, with their faces all turned the same way, and under the immediate supervision of at least 14 or 15 keepers, who are careful to take such positions as are most favorable for watching every look and motion of the convicts under their charge. Communication or sociability,

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

APPENDIX even trifling without detection, is impossible—The truth is, the greatest opportunity the convicts have for intercourse, is when they are marching upon the long galleries to and from their cells; the next greatest is when they are marching in companies through the yard, when the *mouth* of one convict comes near the *ear* of the one before him—And the next in the shops at their labour. But *least of all* while sitting at their tables in the dining-hall or in the chapel. Had Captain Hall said that the *trifling sociability* (not allowed but) *practiced* while marching on the galleries to and from their cells, to take their meals, did *some harm*, and that *much good* was gained by having the convicts take their meals at the mess-room, his statement would have been more agreeable to fact. He must have got a wrong impression upon this point at the Sing-Sing prison. *Experience has shewn*, that a very serious evil is obviated, and *much good gained* in another respect, by assembling the convicts in the mess-room to take their meals. It is a well known fact, that a great difference exists in the wants of men, in respect to the quantity of their food: some require, naturally, much more than others. A great difference is also created by a difference in employment, according as it is more or less laborious. Our Coopers and Blacksmiths, for instance, require, and actually eat much more—perhaps I may say *twice as much* as the shoe-makers and tailors do. At the tables, the food, after having been distributed equally, is taken by the waiters (at a signal in perfect silence) from those who need less, and given to those who need more. But the practice of taking their meals in the cells results in this—while some of the convicts have more than they need, and leave a great part of their rations, others suffer exceedingly from hunger. That this is the effect of the practice, is not only what might have been expected, but is confirmed by the invariable testimony of all the convicts who have been brought from the Sing-Sing prison to this, (and the number is 120 in less than a year) as well as that of several of our keepers, who have been acquainted with the practice of both prisons. There is another evil arising out of the Sing-Sing method—the *time* spent in going to and from their cells, and in locking and unlocking them, is lost. And yet another—the cells are rendered *less cleanly*, and the air in them *less pure*.

5th. In answer to your fifth interrogatory, I think the chapel can be conveniently used for a sabbath school, and that no other room for that purpose will be necessary.

6th. Your next inquiry relates to the avenues. You remark that, although avenues were at first adopted at Wethersfield, they are not at present in use. It is difficult to conceive the reason why a plan of improvement so simple, so useful, and I may say the vast utility of which is so self-evident, should be given up after having been once tried.

The probability is, that it was but imperfectly made, and so situated, that access could not be had to it by the keeper without being seen as he passed in and out by the convicts, in which case most of its beneficial effects would be lost, as the convicts knowing at any particular time whether a keeper was in the avenue or not, would conduct themselves accordingly. Besides, we are all aware that there is a propensity in many men to be slow to believe or admit the utility of any plan for improvement of which they are not the authors, when applied to business in which they are engaged and profess to understand.

When the avenue was first suggested here, and even after a part of it was in actual use, it met with much opposition from many of the officers. But when it came to be completed so that a keeper could pass and repass from shop to shop through the whole Prison, and look into every *nook and corner* of the shops and yards without being discovered by a single convict, then its utility became so manifest as to overcome every prejudice of the officers, and none have since hesitated to admit, that it is of such importance as to be *indispensable* to a perfect system of discipline, and I venture the assertion without fear or mistake or refutation, that neither the Prison at Sing-Sing, nor that at Charlestown, nor even the small one at Wethersfield, or any other prison whatever, does, or ever can without avenues, compare, in point of discipline, with the Auburn Prison, since the avenues have been in use. This assertion may perhaps be thought too bold and positive, because on actual examination of the different Prisons, and comparison of this with the others, there does not *appear* such a contrast in the discipline as is here intimated. In answer to this I have to say, that when under examination and the convicts know they are seen by keepers and citizens, disorderly conduct is not to be expected. The convicts know their time better. But could their movements and actions be observed in Prisons where there is no avenue, when the keepers eye is turned or his business calls him to a remote part of a long shop, a scene of disorder, idleness and conversation, destruction of tools, and materials, sporting, signs, gestures and grimaces, would be witnessed that would astonish the spectator; a perfect contrast to the *uniform* order and industry of the Auburn Prison maintained almost solely by means of the Argus-eyed avenue, and which we have every reason to believe, would continue without interruption for hours, if every keeper were secretly to leave the Prison. To illustrate the use of our avenues, it may be well to describe the situation of some of our shops. Our Coopers' is nearly 250 feet or about 15 rods in length—in this shop we have a part of the time only *one keeper*—never but one while the keepers go to their meals—now it must be evident that one keeper could not, without the aid of the avenue, prevent conversation and mischief among the convicts at one end of the shop when he was at the other, or even when he stood in the centre. They would have only to watch him, and when his face was turned from them or his attention directed to something else (and he cannot keep his eyes on all at once) would have every opportunity for intercourse, sport and mischief. I was once told by a shrewd intelligent convict, before the avenue was

introduced, that intercourse *could not be prevented* in the shops, unless there were *almost as many keepers as convicts*; for, said he, the convicts can keep their eye on the keeper, and when his attention is called another way, they can communicate what they please to each other or stop their work (which was a constant practice with some) and mock him by menacing motions, gestures and grimaces, and when they saw him about to turn towards them again, instantly resume their quiet labor as if all had been industry and order. All this disorder is prevented by means of the avenue, when some of the assistant keepers or guards, or the agent, deputy, or contractors are constantly patrolling and watching the convicts; and if any particular one is suspected of idleness or disorderly conduct, he is specially watched by some officer other than his immediate overseer, until detected or proved to be orderly.

The Tool shop is about the same length of the Coopers' shop but with a turn or angle near the centre, so that when the keeper is not exactly at the corner or angle, a great part of the shop is out of his sight. There is however only one keeper stationed in this shop who, by the aid of the avenue, is enabled to preserve the most perfect order in every part. One of the Weave-shops is more than 250 feet in length, with only one keeper a part of the time, and here the shop is so filled up and the view so obstructed by the looms and other weaving apparatus that he could not see more than one-tenth of the convicts at a time let him be stationed in what part of the shop he might.

How could intercourse and mischief be prevented here without the avenues? I have been informed by convicts in this shop that, before the avenues were made, it was common for some of them when the keeper was in a distant part of the shop to leave their places and steal along behind the looms next to the wall, passing perhaps five, ten, and sometimes fifteen looms, to hold conversation with other convicts; and when their keeper was about to return, or any other one approaching the shop, a signal would be given by some one who was on the look out, and they would slyly return to their places and resume their work as before. Convicts in this shop have also stated, that they have taken newspapers from the pocket of their keeper's coat (when laid off in warm weather) read them and handed them about to others and returned them to the keeper's pocket again, without his knowledge—should any officer, contractor or visitor come into the shop, every thing would appear as it should be, perfect order and regularity. The truth is, that without an avenue, only a very little of the disorder and mischief that is carried on in the shops ever comes to the knowledge of the keeper. But now the convict knowing as he does that any irregularity on his part may be detected at any moment from the avenue, instead of watching his keeper, steadily and quietly pursues his labour and soon acquires a settled habit of industry. It has been remarked by some of our most intelligent assistant keepers that fifty additional keepers in the shops would not supply the place of the avenue or preserve the same order that prevails in our prison now. You are aware that most of our convicts are employed on contracts by the day. One of the contractors told me that were the avenue taken away, so that he could not, when he chose, secretly watch them at their work, he would not give them half so much for their labour.

Another weave-shop is more than 300 feet long, and so filled up with looms, and Spinning and Carding Machines, that the Shop Keeper (and there is only one stationed in the shop) cannot at one time see a fourth part of his men; but a keeper passing back and forth in the avenue, unseen by any convict, may watch a whole day and not find one of them out of order.

I must not omit to remark, as a strong fact in favor of the avenue, that for several years past, while more labor has been performed and better order maintained, the amount of punishment has been incomparably less than before the avenue was introduced, and the probability is, that but a small part of the offences formerly committed were ever detected. We consider the avenue of great utility in another respect—through all our State Prisons, great numbers of persons annually pass as visitors or spectators. At this Prison the annual number is probably not less than 10,000. In Prisons without the avenue all the visitors are necessarily conducted through the open shops, amidst the convicts. You will not need to be told that this is attended with serious evils. It often produces much confusion—always diverts the attention of the convicts, interrupts their labor, and frequently subjects them to punishment. It also affords them an opportunity to see and communicate with their friends and former comrades, and to lay plans and obtain implements to effect their escape. All these evils are obviated by the avenue; through which, as in our Prison, the visitors may be conducted with every facility necessary for gratifying a reasonable curiosity, and at the same time without interfering with the order and discipline of the shops, or affording any opportunity for communicating with the convicts, or even being seen by them. I cannot but think that the view which I have already given of the advantages of the avenue, will commend it to every unprejudiced mind as a highly valuable improvement in the construction and management of Prisons. But let me remark in conclusion of this topic, that it answers yet another purpose as important perhaps to the highest interests of such an Institution as any that I have mentioned—It affords the Principal Keeper, and his Deputy, the means of a complete supervision of the Subordinate Officers. It would be very remarkable if in a large establishment of this kind every Subordinate Officer should always be of the right stamp—he may prove to be dishonest, ill-tempered, rash, partial, cruel or indolent, careless, slack, and inefficient.

Besides, the best Officers *are but men*, and liable to fall into errors of judgment, and as experience has taught us, prone in their monotonous round of duty to relax the reins of discipline.

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

APPENDIX Now is it not manifest, that this avenue from which the shopkeepers know they are liable to be secretly observed at all times by one or the other of the superior officers must have a very important influence in preventing or detecting abuses, and in sustaining the tone of the discipline.

I have written at some length on this subject, because I have become deeply convinced by long experience and close observation that it is of very great importance "*facility of inspection is every thing*," and of course the importance of making suitable provision for it, in building, self evident. It may be well before I take leave of this part of the subject to advert to the arrangement of the shops as laid down in the drawing. It strikes me that it will be seen at a glance that this arrangement is a very great improvement. The shops in our prison, and of course the avenue that passes round in the rear of them, are little less than half a mile in length—all this distance must be traversed by the officers or visitors in taking even a slight or cursory view of the prison. When the Agent or Deputy wishes to take a more leisurely view and examine closely, not only whether all the convicts are in order, but whether the keepers in the shops and avenues are vigilant and faithful in the discharge of their duties, some hours are consumed in going round but *once*—In the new arrangement, the space (in the centre as seen in the drawing) for extensive observation is reduced to a point & the time required to a moment. From this central position four shops and the avenues connected with them can be seen at once, then, by ascending a few steps, another story of shops and avenues could be viewed with the same facility—In this manner a full view of all the shops in the prison would be the work of only a few minutes. At meal times when it is necessary for some of the keepers to be absent, one by means of the avenue between the shops could attend to two shops: and indeed one vigilant keeper in the centre could watch all the shops of one story. The convicts not being allowed to look into the avenue would never know whether their keeper was absent or secretly watching them—I do not hesitate to risk the assertion that in a prison built upon the plan which I send you, *two-thirds* of the number of assistant keepers and guards (in proportion to the number of convicts) required in this prison would superintend its discipline with equal advantage in all respects.

7th. In answer to your seventh interrogatory, I have only to remark, that I think the method of supporting the galleries by iron fixtures or anchors (as they are termed) firmly inserted in the wall while building, is as you observe a great improvement, not only for the reasons which you suggest, but also because they are not *ignitable or destructible* by fire: wooden posts obstruct the keepers view of the convicts as they pass along the galleries, which ought to be guarded against, as much as possible. In the block of cells built at this Prison the present season, Iron *Anchors* are used, like those at Blackwell's Island. The improvement is of such importance, that it should by no means be lost on account of the little extra expense. The irons are not however very expensive, as will be seen by the estimate.

8th. A part of your eighth enquiry I have already noticed. As it respects the number and size of the windows in the outer wall or that which incloses the cells, you will perceive by the drawing that the windows are designed to be large, like those in the Auburn Prison. Our Prison is very well lighted, and it is thought by the builders here, that windows of this size, sufficient to light the block of cells, are to be preferred, not only because they are cheaper, but on account of the appearance and strength of the building. Besides, it will be less work to raise them and close them again, which ought to be done every day for the purpose of thorough ventilation. The method of raising and shutting the windows by means of a rope and pulley, as shewn you by Col. Woodruff, is ingenious and very convenient—some method of this kind will be indispensable if the cell doors and galleries front the inner area, agreeably to the drawing.

If galleries should be made on the opposite side, next to the outer wall, a convict by reaching a short plank across from the gallery, could step out and regulate the windows, as is done in this Prison. But I see no necessity of making galleries on this side. It would be injurious in some degree, by obstructing the light if not the air. The outer area between the cells and the walls, I have designed should be six feet wide. This width is thought to be sufficient, and yet not more than it should be, as the more spacious the area, the less impure the air, while the convicts are in their cells. When the plan which you saw here was drawn, I designed to have the doors of the cells and the galleries in the outer area, and a lattice to each cell window, on the inner area, to prevent the convicts from seeing each other across from the opposite cells; but upon subsequent reflection, I came to the conclusion, that it would be far better to place the doors and galleries in this area, for the following reasons:

1st. A person standing in the centre, as before explained, would have a view of all the galleries and of the convicts walking upon them to and from their cells; whereas in the outer area he could only see a fourth part.

2nd. The lattices of the windows would in some measure obstruct the free circulation of air through the cells, and also the sound; so that an attempt to communicate from one cell to another in a low tone, would not be so readily detected by the keeper in the centre; nor could the Chaplain in reading and attending Prayers be so distinctly heard by the convicts.

3rd. The benefits of the avenue between the ranges of cells would be lost.

K

9th. Your ninth interrogatory—"How is a Prison most economically warmed?—is next to be considered. In warming the building containing the cells, I am of opinion that no better mode can be devised for economy in the consumption of fuel than that adopted in the Auburn Prison. But in warming the shops, great improvement may be made. It would, however, be very difficult, if not impracticable, to give you a clear idea of the method which I propose to adopt in the application or conveyance of heat to the shops without a personal interview. I can only say, in general terms, that it is by means of a furnace in an under ground room, directly under the centre or observatory of the shops; from which the heat may be conveyed to every part of the shops with the greatest facility, and so arranged, that it may be received into or excluded from any particular shop, or the whole of them together, at pleasure. The shops would be perfectly secure from fire, as the process of combustion would be carried on exclusively in a fire proof room underneath, to which the convicts would have no access except under the eye of the keeper.

In the manner of warming our shops, there is great danger from fire, and before our night patrol for the yards and shops was established, we had frequent fires, by which the Prison sustained heavy losses; no fire could be allowed to be carried into the shops in the morning till the convicts were unlocked and accompanied to the shops by their keepers. The consequence was (and the evil is now but partially remedied) that in the cold winter mornings much time was lost in getting the shops sufficiently warm to commence such kinds of labour as tailoring, shoemaking, weaving, &c. In the arrangement of shops, and the method of warming which I propose, the keeper or guard on night duty might with perfect safety start the fire in the furnace an hour before the convicts were unlocked, and then the shops would be sufficiently warm to commence labour immediately upon entering them. This would save much time which would otherwise be lost.

10th. In your tenth interrogatory, you inquire "why we do not adopt a cooking apparatus at the Auburn Prison similar to that at Mount Pleasant?"—an apparatus for cooking by steam was erected and put in operation here several years ago. It was used however but a few months; in cooking the meat and potatoes it answered a very good purpose, but not so good it was thought for making the *mush*—it was frequently out of repair, and the keeper in the kitchen thought it consumed as much fuel as the old method, and was not so convenient—I am not sufficiently acquainted with this way of cooking to determine upon its merits. Perhaps our apparatus was deficient, or not properly understood and applied.

11th. Your next inquiry relates to the Hospital Department. You ask "Whether any evil has resulted from the association of the sick convicts in one room?" This is a very important inquiry. The answer is, that any association or intercourse among the convicts has a pernicious tendency in proportion to the extent of that intercourse. The bad are always made worse by the company of the bad. They not only contrive plans of mischief, but countenance and encourage each other in resisting any favorable impression that otherwise might be made on the mind by their own reflections on their past lives and present condition, and by the sermons and pious instructions and prayers of the Chaplain, and good advice of the keepers. The evils in this point of view resulting from association, are beyond doubt very great. By being allowed intercourse, their reformation, otherwise hopeful, is rendered impossible.

In the Auburn Prison, and in others, so far as I am acquainted, the convicts in the Hospital (no keeper being present much of the time) have unrestrained intercourse with each other through the day. It is true, the keeper on duty in the wing during the night can look into the Hospital now and then through a grated window; but they will have little occasion for sociability in the night, when such an opportunity is enjoyed through the day. Hitherto, they are coming daily of some complaint or other from almost every shop in the Prison, and here they get information of each other from every part. They no doubt frequently feign themselves unwell, only for the purpose of going to the Hospital to ascertain *what news*, and enjoy an opportunity for sociability. I have heard it stated by our Physician, that instances had occurred in which convicts by neglecting to eat, or by some other means, had designedly induced ill health for the purpose of gaining admittance to the Hospital, and by repeated trials and perseverance in this artifice, had brought on diseases which terminated in death. The plan of an Hospital which accompanies the other drawing, is so arranged it is believed as to prevent intercourse, and at the same time better adapted to the condition of those who may be dangerously or seriously sick. It may be proper in this place to give some explanation of the drawing. The Hospital is designed to be placed directly over the kitchen, with a place for observation (unseen by those in the Hospital) in the side next to the Chapel, connected by stairs with a similar observatory for the kitchen, so that the keeper of the kitchen can step from an avenue between the kitchen and dining hall up the stairs as often as he pleases and examine the Hospital. The convicts in either place would not know but the keeper's eyes were fixed on them. It will be seen by the drawing, that the Hospital is divided into apartments or wards, similar to the cells, but larger, with an avenue between them, which avenue is connected by a door, with the area about the cells; so that a keeper on night duty in the building containing the cells, has only to step through into this avenue to see every ward and place in the Hospital.

When a convict is so unwell as to be retained in the Hospital, let him take one of these wards alone, (provided with a bed, a little table, chair, and every thing necessary for the accommodation of a sick man) and there let him remain without seeing or having any intercourse with any one in the Hospital except the nurse who attends him. Is it not evident that such an arrangement of the Hospital

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

**APPENDIX** would be far more beneficial and conducive to recovery in cases of severe sickness, than that which brings all the sick into one open room and exposes to their view all the unpleasant circumstances attending diseases of every variety and in every stage—the vomitings, &c. of some, the spasms and convulsions of others, the writhings of the distressed, the distorted and ghastly features of the dying, and the corpses of the dead?

These Hospital apartments should be placed at a little distance from the outer wall, so that access could not be had to the windows to put any thing through, saw off the grates or have communication with the yard; but the barrier to prevent this access ought to be grates of wood or iron, very open, so as to admit a free passage of air and light through the wards. The other ends of the wards next to the avenue in the centre might be left either entirely open or closed only by a grated partition and grated door, so as to admit a free circulation of air, and also to enable the keeper to see from the avenue into each department. These rooms might be made very cheap; a board or plank partition with wooden grates would be sufficient; and by building the walls of the Hospital high in the first place, if one story of these rooms should ever be found insufficient to accommodate all the sick, another story might be erected without inconvenience.

It is believed that this arrangement, with the facilities for inspection possessed by the keeper in the kitchen by day (by means of the stairs), and by the keeper on duty at night (by means of the avenue), would effectually prevent intercourse in the Hospital. It may be objected here, that the nurse and cook who must have access to the ward of every convict to attend upon him, would of course have opportunity for intercourse with him—this is true; but the convict who performs the office of nurse and cook, is selected from the rest, not only as being active, intelligent and kind, but as being faithful and trustworthy. It is considered a great favour by the convicts to obtain this place; and the one who does obtain it, will generally do his duty faithfully in order to retain it. It would be impossible for him, if out of his line of duty, to escape detection any length of time; and if found to be unfaithful, he is punished and sent to work in the shop, and never retained in the Hospital afterwards. The Physician or Keepers have an eye upon him almost constantly, and if undetected by them, some one of the convicts would soon report him.

12th. In your twelfth interrogatory, you inquire whether "attempts have ever been made from without, to scale the walls of the yard?"

A few years ago, before the night patrol was established in the yards and shops, several instances occurred of persons climbing over the wall from the outside in the night, which was discovered by the loss of articles from the Tailors' and Shoemakers' shops, and other appearances, which made it evident that the walls had been scaled. Unless the wall were very high, it would not be difficult in the night time for persons outside to ascend by a ladder to the top of the wall, and then by a rope ladder let themselves down into the yard, and after committing what mischief they had designed, whether stealing or setting fire to the shops, to return in the same manner, carrying off their ladders if they chose, without much danger of detection; for ought that we know, the occasional fires by which this Prison formerly sustained some heavy losses, as before remarked, were the work of incendiaries from without, perhaps discharged convicts, some of whom frequently remain in the vicinity after they leave the Prison.

The walls of the yard should, I think, be made at least twenty feet high. Those of this Prison are about thirty feet, but here the shops are built against the wall, which requires it to be higher. Two centinels are stationed upon the walls here at all times when the convicts are out of their cells. But upon the new plan, by making the dome in the centre an observatory, from which a person could see the interior, the summit of the entire outer wall and the grounds around at one view, one faithful servant would be sufficient.

13th. As an answer to your inquiry respecting the number and Salaries of Officers, and the whole annual expense of maintaining the Prison in your Province, with a full complement of convicts (making that of Auburn the basis of calculation), I submit the following statement:

One Agent and Keeper, and house rent, firewood, candles, and servants,	} per annum,	\$1,250 00	
One Deputy Keeper,.....		650 00	
One Clerk,.....		650 00	
Twenty Turnkeys or Assistant Keepers, a \$450,	} 9,000 00		
Sixteen Guards, a \$25 per month,		4,800 00	
			\$ 16,350 00cts.
One Physician and Surgeon, per annum,	} 500 00		
Medicine, &c. furnished Hospital,		392 50	
One Chaplain,.....		500 00	
636 average number of convicts,			
Rations for each, a \$19 05		12,115 80	
Clothing and Bedding, a 5 87		3,733 32	
			15,849 12
Oil and Candles,.....		694 00	
Fire Wood (\$2 per cord).....		1,250 00	
Discharged Convicts, (\$3 each)...		399 00	
Carried forward,.....			\$35,934 62

Brought forward,.....	\$35,934 62	<b>APPENDIX</b>
Soap,.....	211 00	
Charcoal (for Smiths' Shop).....	203 00	
Brooms,.....	79 00	
Stationary,.....	102 00	
Postage,.....	30 00	
Horse keeping, &c.....	79 00	
Incidental expenses, including materials for keeping building in repair, tools bought for men to work with, &c. &c. &c.	1,646 00	
		\$ 38,284.62

The annual expense of the Institution would be equal to \$60 12½ cts. per convict.

I suppose your prison to contain when completed 800 convicts, the excess over our average number for the last year would be 164. The expense for the rations and clothing of this number for one year would be \$4,086 88, which added to the last years expense of the Auburn prison, would make the sum of \$42,373 50. This sum, supposing no increase of officers at your prison, would be sufficient for its annual maintenance, making the expense at Auburn the basis of calculation.

But I am of opinion that the expense of some of the items will, under the new arrangement, be considerably reduced. I believe that instead of sixteen guards, (the number here) that eight would be sufficient in your prison to attend to the several posts and duties—to wit, one for the outer gates in front; one for the doors in the hall; one to wait on visitors; and one upon the dome as a sentinel; three to relieve the four above mentioned, and go on errands, &c.; and one for night watch to relieve an assistant keeper a part of the night in watching the cells. If, however, you should think it necessary to have a night patrol in the yard and shops, as in our prison, two would be required for that duty, that they might relieve each other, which would make the whole number ten.

The number of your assistant keepers for eight hundred convicts, certainly need not exceed our present number, and may perhaps be less. The expense for fuel, light, repairs, and some other items, would without doubt be reduced. I believe you may calculate with certainty that the annual expense of your prison when completed and filled with convicts, will not exceed \$45,000. The annual earnings of 700 of the convicts, (allowing 100 for invalids, waiters, cooks, and the tailors, shoe-makers, weavers, &c. employed in manufacturing articles necessary for the prison) on contract at 30 cents a day, reckoning only 300 working days in the year, would amount to \$63,000, leaving a balance of \$18,000 in favor of the prison. To meet precisely the expenses of your prison as stated above, (\$45,000) the price of the labor of 700 convicts would be but a fraction over 21 cents a day; the average price of our convicts' labor by the day is little less than 30 cents. Now after making every reasonable deduction for unforeseen embarrassments, accidents, &c. is it hazarding any thing to say, that with proper management your prison will at least support itself?

With only the 200 cells which you propose to commence with, the same number of officers will be necessary (excepting Assistant Keepers or Superintendents of shops) that you will need when the prison is finally completed. It will be necessary to have an Agent, Deputy, Clerk, Physician, Chaplain, and the eight Guards to fill the posts as before mentioned; but the salaries of the higher officers may with propriety be something less. The number of Assistant Keepers will vary according to the number of convicts; with the 200, however, more would be required in proportion than with the 800; six or seven would probably be necessary with only 200 convicts.

I have now replied to all your interrogatories, and have made such other remarks as I thought might be useful to you in the construction and management of the proposed Penitentiary. I regret that incessant calls in the discharge of my duties in this Institution, and other embarrassments, have not allowed me to give that exclusive attention to it that the subject demanded, or to revise and transcribe the manuscript so as to make it more correct and perspicuous. I think, however, the leading and most important suggestions will be intelligible; and should they be the means of determining you to adopt the improvements recommended, I shall be highly gratified; and allow me to repeat what I most confidently believe—you will have a prison better adapted to promote all the great ends of Penitentiary punishment than any other extant. In confirmation of my opinion, I beg leave, in conclusion, to subjoin the following certificates, with this remark, that they were given in reference to the plan or drawing which I exhibited to you here, since which I have made some slight alterations in the design, as stated in another part of this communication.

COPIES OF CERTIFICATES.

"We, the undersigned, having examined the plan of a State Prison lately conceived by Colonel William Powers, the Deputy Keeper of Auburn Prison, do not hesitate to say that, for cheapness and elegance of construction, airiness and healthfulness of the cells, arrangement of the work-shops, facility of inspection, saving of fuel, security from fire, and every convenience for the introduction and maintenance of a perfect system of discipline, with profitable labor, it is in our opinion far superior to any ever adopted, and to all who are or may be concerned in the building of prisons, we earnestly recommend it as a model.

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.



APPENDIX

E. WILLIAMS,  
HORACE HILLS,  
WALTER HEED, } Inspectors of  
Auburn Prison.  
J. H. HARDENBURGH,  
HIRAM BOSTWICK, Clerk.  
JOHN GEORGE MORGAN, Physician & Surgeon.  
B. C. SMITH, Resident Chaplain.  
\*SAMUEL C. DUNHAM, Builder.

Auburn, January, 1832.

\* This gentleman was employed in the building of both the Prisons in this State, and he designed and superintended the building of the Connecticut Prison.

JOHN MILLS,  
DAVID MILLS, } Builders of the  
New-York Prisons.  
IRAD HITCHCOCK,  
GEO. B. THROOP,—brother of the Governor  
of this State, and late Senator from this  
District.  
N. GORROW,—late Member for Congress, and  
Contractor for supplying this Prison  
with provisions."

This is to certify, that I have minutely examined the Plan or Drawing of Colonel William Powers, for building Prisons and Workshops. For new Prisons, I have no hesitation in saying that it has many advantages, far superior to any other that I have ever examined. From the centre or observatory, where the night watch can be stationed, he can hear any ordinary noise or sound from the most remote part of the Prison, containing one thousand cells. And I do most cheerfully recommend the whole plan together, as well worthy the attention of Legislators and others in those States where they contemplate the building of Prisons.

LEVI LEWIS, Agent and Keeper  
of the State Prison, Auburn.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Very respectfully your Obedient Servant,  
WM. POWERS.

J. W. MACAULAY, &  
— THOMSON, Esquires.

P.S.—You might have the advantage of convict labour, in building, by providing temporary cells of plank. I have inclosed, you will perceive, a sketch of the plan incomplete, shewing how a block of 200 cells may be built in the outset, on the general or complete plan, and with the design of carrying it ultimately to its completion in the form of the Principal Drawing. But I see the draftsman has made a mistake, in not fitting the end of the block of cells (next to what is to be the central point or observatory) for building upon, in carrying out the whole design.

It ought to be made in the form of a quarter section of the principal drawing or ground view (Mr. Dunham will explain if necessary) on this incomplete sketch. I have also had the shops drawn in another form, that you may examine and take your choice.

The block of cells for the females, is intended to be three stories, with a shop over the kitchen in the same building.

Please drop a line when you receive this.—We are obliged to fold the drawings to preserve them; they ought to be rolled.

EXPLANATION OF THE DRAWING.

- A—Passage from centre front gate to Portico, with six Grecian Doric Columns, 33 feet or 6 diameters high, which stand on the platform level with the principal floor; to which you ascend by a flight of steps along the whole front, including subplinths, against which the steps finish.
- B—Main hall or entrance, which has a communication by doors to the Keeper and Deputy Keeper's room, and also back to the Turnkey's hall and prison.
- C—Female prison, enclosed by a wall 145 feet in length on each side.
- EE—Carriage way.
- FF—Great avenue, which surrounds the whole Prison building, back yards, shops, &c.
- G—Ground plan for prison, 106 feet, in the form of a cross, in the centre of which is a vestibule of 46 feet in diameter, upon which is placed a whispering gallery and dome, to give airiness and light to the centre, and afford the greatest facility for inspection. This, with the avenues through the centre of the transverse halls, gives this plan a decided preference over any other that has come to our knowledge. (See the section or interior view.)
- HH—Shops in rear on the same plan.
- I—One of the avenues. (See I in the section.)
- JJ & KK—Rooms for kitchen accommodations, on the first floor, over which, in the second story, is to be the hospital, where it should be, near the kitchen.
- L—Desk for Chaplain and spectators.
- M—Dining Hall or Mess Room, with tables facing the desk, with passages around and through the centre. Over this room, in the second story, is to be the chapel.

NN, NN, NN—These lines show the place for carrying up a dead wall in case the whole plan should not be finished at once. These dead walls may easily be taken down when necessary, to complete the plan, or one of them, to make any enlargement.

OO—A deep sewer to carry off all filth, to be well grated where it passes under the wall.

QQ—Outer wall 20 feet high, 4 feet wide at bottom and 2 at top, making it battering on both sides. The corners may be carried up plumb or vertical.

RR—Plans of dwelling houses for Keeper and Deputy Keeper. It is as important that the Deputy Keeper should at all times be near the prison as that the Principal Keeper should; and in the absence of the latter, it is indispensable that he should be constantly at hand. Dwellings thus situated for these officers would be more convenient than in an upper story of the building immediately connected with the prison, and the prison would be less exposed to fire. (It would be an improvement, as the draftsman says, to place these buildings a little farther back to the right and left, so as to give a full view of the fine Grecian Portico.)

S—Scale of feet, which is one-fourth inch to 10 feet.

TT—Shews the line on which the section was drawn.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENCE.

In consequence of the absence of Mr. Dunham, upon whom I depended for an Estimate of the expence of building your Prison, I am unable to send it this time in detail; but have made such inquiries and calculations as to shew that for building on the incomplete plan, with 200 cells, the gross amount will not vary materially from the following:

For outer Wall, 2,712 feet in length, 24 feet high, 4 feet below the surface of the ground, and 3 feet (average) thick, with stone cap (platform), and iron railing along the top.....	\$17,200
For Building containing Cells, with 200 Cells complete,..	27,800
	\$45,000

An appropriation of fifty thousand dollars will be sufficient to cover the expense of the whole, including shops and all other buildings necessary.

I will endeavour to have the Estimate made out in detail, so as to send it by Mr. Dunham, who will be in Kingston, week after next, and who will give you any further information or explanation that may be necessary.

A True Copy.  
(Signed) WM. ROWAN.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the maintaining and good government of a "Provincial Prison" within this Province, and to define the general powers and duties of the officers connected therewith. Be it therefore enacted, &c., That the said Prison shall be under the direction of five Inspectors, to be appointed by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province, and to hold their office during pleasure; and the said Board of Inspectors shall from time to time choose one of their number to be their President.

2. And be it further, &c. That the Inspectors of the said Prison shall have power, and it shall be their duty, from time to time to examine and inquire into all matters connected with the Government, Discipline, and Police of said Prison; the punishment and employment of the Prisoners therein confined; the monied concerns, and contracts for work; and the purchases and sales of the articles provided for such Prison, or sold on account thereof. And they may from time to time require reports from the Agent or other Officers of the Prison, in relation to any, or all of the said matters.

3. And be it further, &c. That it shall be the duty of the said Board of Inspectors to inquire into any improper conduct which may have been alledged to have been committed by the Agent or other Officers of the said Prison; and, for that purpose, any Justice of the Peace shall have power to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses, and the production of papers and writings before them, in the same manner, and with the like effect, as in all other cases; and any witnesses who shall appear before them may be examined on oath, to be administered by the President of the Board.

4. And be it further, &c. That it shall be the duty of the Agents and other Officers of the said Prison, to admit the Inspectors of such Prison, or any of them, into every part of said Prison; to exhibit to them, on demand, all the books, papers, accounts, and writings pertaining to the Prison, or to the business, management, discipline and government thereof, and to render them every other facility in their power to enable them to discharge their several duties.

5. And be it further, &c. That the Board of Inspectors shall keep regular minutes of its meetings and proceedings, which shall be signed by the members of the Board, and preserved in the Prison; and it shall be the duty of the said Board of Inspectors

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

Draft of bill for maintaining and governing a Provincial Penitentiary.

APPENDIX to meet once in every two months, at the Prison, and then to inspect the same; and they shall annually, on or before the first day of —, make a report to the Legislature, of the state and condition of the said Prison; of the Prisoners confined therein; of the monies expended and received; and, generally, of all their proceedings during the last year: *Provided always*, that no Inspector of said Prison shall be Agent thereof, or be concerned in the business of such Agency, or hold any other appointment connected with such Prison.

6. And be it further, &c. That the Officers of the said Prison shall be as follows:—One Agent, who shall be the principal keeper, and shall reside in the Prison; one Clerk; one Chaplain; one Physician and Surgeon; one Deputy Keeper, who shall also reside in the Prison; and not exceeding twenty assistant keepers; the said Clerk to be appointed by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the Province for the time being, and to hold his office during pleasure; and the said Agent, Chaplain, Physician, Deputy Keeper, and Assistants, shall be appointed by the Inspectors of said Prison, and shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Board by which they were appointed, and a certificate of every such appointment, signed by the Agent, shall be filed with the Clerk of the Prison.

7. And be it further, &c. That the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, is hereby authorised to procure a guard, which said guard, while on duty at the Prison, shall be subject to the orders of the Agent or his Deputy.

8. And be it further, &c. That the Agent of said Prison, before entering on the duties of his office, shall execute a bond to His Majesty, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Inspectors of the Prison, in the penal sum of —, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office according to law, which bond shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Province; and the said Agent, Clerk, Deputy Keeper, and Assistant Keepers of said Prison, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, severally take and subscribe, before the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the District in which such prison shall be situated, the following oath of office, such oath to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Peace:—

"I A. B. do promise and swear that I will faithfully, diligently and justly, serve and perform the office and duties of — of the Provincial Prison, according to the best of my abilities.—So help me God."

9. And be it further, &c. That it shall be the duty of said Agent to attend constantly at the Prison, except when performing some other necessary duty connected with his office; to exercise a general supervision over the government, discipline, and police of said Prison; to give the necessary direction to the Keepers, and to examine whether they have been careful and vigilant in the discharge of their several duties; to examine daily into the state of the Prison, and the health, conduct, and safe keeping of the prisoners; to use every proper means to furnish such prisoners with employment the most beneficial to the public, and the best suited to their various capacities; and to superintend all the manufacturing and mechanical business that may be carried on within the Prison; to receive the articles so manufactured, and to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the Province.

10. And be it further, &c. That all transactions and dealings on account of the said Prison shall be conducted by and in the name of the Agent, who shall be capable in law of suing and being sued in all Courts and places, and in all matters, concerning the said Prison, by his name of office and by that name the said Agent shall be and is hereby authorised to sue for and recover all sums of money that may become due from any person to the Province on account of said Prison, and it shall be the duty of said Agent to enforce the payment of all debts due to the Institution under his charge, as soon and with as little expense to the Province as possible; but he may, with the approbation of the Inspectors, accept of any security from any debtor, on granting time that may be conducive to the interests of the Province.

11. And be it further, &c. That whenever any controversy shall arise relative to any claim or demand, which any person may have against the said Agent, or relative to any claim on demand which said Agent may have against any person on account of the Prison, such controversy may be referred to the Arbitration of two or more persons, mutually chosen by such Agent, and the person with whom such controversy may exist.

12. And be it further, &c. That whenever the Inspectors of said Prison shall so direct, it shall be the duty of the Agent of said Prison to make contracts from time to time for the labour of the convicts confined therein, or of any of said convicts with such persons, and upon such terms as may be deemed by the said Agent most beneficial to the Province; and all contracts so to be made shall be reduced to writing, and a counterpart or copy of every such contract shall be filed with the Clerk of the Prison, and a copy thereof shall be delivered to the Inspectors.

13. And be it further, &c. That the prisoners confined in the said prison, shall be supplied with provisions by contract, unless the Inspectors shall otherwise direct to be made by the Agent annually or semi-annually, under direction of the Inspectors, with such person as may be willing to do it on the lowest terms, at a fixed price per day, for each prisoner; the articles of food and the quantities of each kind to be prescribed by the Inspectors, and inserted in the contract; and so many rations shall be delivered at the Prison daily, or at such other times as may be agreed on, as

there are convicts confined therein, and for the purpose of ascertaining who will furnish supplies on the lowest terms, the Agent shall cause a notice to be published in two of the Newspapers printed in the District in which the Prison is situated, and in such other Newspapers, and for such time as the Inspectors shall direct, stating the particular supplies wanted, the manner in which they are to be delivered, and the time during which proposals will be received by such Agent for furnishing the same; the proposals to be offered pursuant to such notice, shall specify the lowest price per ration per day, and the contracts shall be made with those persons whose terms shall be most advantageous to the Province, and who shall give satisfactory security for the performance of their contracts, unless the Inspectors shall deem it expedient to decline all the proposals, and advertise a new.

14. And be it further, &c. That the necessary medicines and other Hospital stores for the use of the Prison shall be purchased from time to time as may be requisite by the Agent of the Prison with the advice of the Physician, and under the direction of the Inspectors.

15. And be it further, &c. That the Agent may purchase such raw materials as may be necessary to be manufactured by the convicts in the prison, and to be paid for by said Agent out of any money in his hands belonging to the Province, and whenever any supplies or materials for the Prison shall be purchased it shall be the duty of the Agent to take bills thereof at the time of such purchase, and the Clerk shall compare such bills with the articles delivered at the Prison, and if found correct shall enter them in books to be provided for the purpose. And whenever any services shall be rendered for the said Prison it shall in like manner be the duty of the Agent to take bills thereof at the time of making payment thereof. Every such bill to be entered by the Clerk in the books of the Prison, unless he shall know or have reason to believe that such bills are erroneous.

16. And be it further, &c. That no Inspector, Agent or other Officer or person employed at the Prison, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, purchase or sale, for, by, or on account of said Prison, under the penalty of one hundred pounds.

17. And be it further, &c. That all monies appropriated by the Legislature for the use of said Prison, shall be paid by the Receiver General of the Province to the Agent in discharge of such Warrant or Warrants as may be issued for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of the Province.

18. And be it further, &c. That it shall be the duty of said Agent to keep a regular and correct account of all monies received by him from any source whatever by virtue of his office, including all monies taken from convicts or received as the proceeds of property taken from them, and of all sums paid by him and the persons to whom, and the purposes for which the same were paid, and to make out and deliver to the Inspectors or one of them monthly, on oath, a return of all monies received by him on account of the Prison during the preceding month, specifying from whom received and to whom paid and on what account, and stating also the balance in his hands at the time of rendering such account.

19. And be it further, &c. That the said Agent shall annually close his account on the — in every year, and on or before the — thereafter shall render to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government, to be laid before the Legislature, a full and true account of all monies received by him on account of the Prison, and of all monies expended by him for the uses thereof with sufficient vouchers for the same. And also an inventory of the goods, raw materials and other property of the Province on hand, exhibiting a complete detail of the transactions of the Prison for the year. And to the several returns, accounts and inventories required to be rendered by the preceding clauses, there shall be annexed an affidavit of the Agent and Clerk of the Prison, stating that the same are true in every respect to the best of their knowledge and belief.

20. And be it further, &c. That the Agent shall, on or before the — in every year, transmit to the Inspectors of the Prison a report exhibiting a complete and comprehensive view of the transactions of the Prison during the preceding year—of the number of convicts confined therein; the various branches of business in which they are employed, the number employed in each branch, and the profits to the Province, if any, arising therefrom.

21. And be it further, &c. That the Agent, Keepers, and other Officers of the Prison shall support themselves from their own resources, and shall not receive any perquisites or emoluments for their services other than the compensation provided by this act; except that the Agent and his Deputy shall keep their offices and reside with their families at the prison, and shall be furnished with fuel from the stock provided for the use of the Province.

22. And be it further, &c. That it shall be the duty of the said Agent annually, on or before the — in each year, to make a report to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, of the names of the convicts pardoned or discharged the preceding year from the said Prison; the Districts in which they were tried; the crimes for which they were convicted; the terms of time for which they were severally committed; the ages and description of their persons; and in cases of pardons the terms unexpired of the time for which such convicts were respectively sentenced, when such pardons were granted and the conditions, if any, upon which they were granted.

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

APPENDIX

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining Plans and Estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this Province.

APPENDIX

23. And be it further, &c. That whenever there shall exist a vacancy in the office of Agent of said Prison, or the Agent shall be absent from the Prison, all the duties and powers of said Agent, so far as the same relate to the safe-keeping of the prisoners and the discipline of the Prison shall devolve upon and be executed by the Deputy Keeper of said Prison until such vacancy be filled or the Agent return to the Prison.

24. And be it further, &c. That it shall be the duty of the Physician of the said Prison to keep a register of all the sick convicts placed under his care, stating the disease with which they are afflicted, and the date of their entering and leaving the Hospital; also a register of the deceased convicts, stating their names, ages, disease, time and cause of death, and all other circumstances which they may deem necessary; which Register shall always remain at the Prison and be open for inspection.

25. And be it further, &c. That all books of account, registers, returns, and other documents and papers relating to the affairs of the Prison, shall be considered as public property and remain therein—and the Agent of said Prison shall preserve therein at least a set of copies of all official reports made to the Legislature respecting the same, for which purpose a suitable number of such reports when printed shall be supplied to him.

36. And be it further, &c. That the Officers of the Provincial Prison shall receive the following salaries and compensation to be paid quarterly out of any monies in the hands of the Agent of the Prison, (that is to say,)

The Agent,.....£	a year,
The Clerk,.....	a year,
The Physician and Surgeon,..	a year,
The Chaplain,.....	a year,
The Deputy Keeper,.....	a year,
And the Assistant Keepers,...	a year each.

27. And be it further, &c. That all convicts in the Provincial Prison, others than such as are confined in solitude for misconduct in the Prison, shall be kept constantly employed at hard labour during the day time, except when incapable of labouring by reason of sickness or bodily infirmity, and whenever there shall be a sufficient number of cells in the Prison, it shall be the duty of the Agent to keep each prisoner singly in a cell at night, and also during the day time when unemployed.

28. And be it further, &c. That the clothing and bedding of the convicts shall be of course materials manufactured, when it can be done, in the prison; they shall be supplied with a sufficient quantity of inferior but wholesome food; and it shall be the duty of the Agent to furnish at the expense of the Province, a Bible, to each convict confined in the Prison, who can read.

29. And be it further, &c. That when several convicts combined or any convict alone, shall offer violence to any officer of the Prison, or to any other convict, or do, or attempt to do any injury to the building or any workshop, or to any appurtenances thereof, or attempt to escape or resist or disobey any lawful command, the officers of the Prison shall use all suitable means to defend themselves, to enforce the observance of discipline, to secure the persons of the offenders, and to prevent any such escape.

30. And be it further, &c. That it shall be the duty of the said Agent to take charge of any property which any convict shall have with him at the time of entering the Prison, and if the same is worth three pounds or more and it be not demanded by any Trustee of the estate of such convict, appointed pursuant to law, the Agent shall place the same at interest for the benefit of such convict or his representatives. And the said Agent shall keep a correct account of all such property, and shall pay the amount thereof to such convict when released, or to his legal representatives, and in case of the death of such convict without being released, if no legal representative shall demand such property within one year, then the same shall be applied to the use of the Province.

31. And be it further, &c. That whenever any convict shall be discharged either by pardon or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Agent to furnish such convict necessary clothing, not exceeding three pounds in value, and such sum of money not exceeding one pound, as the said Agent may deem proper and necessary.

32. And be it further, &c. That no person shall, without the consent of the Agent, bring into or convey out of the Prison, any letter or writing to or from any convict; and whoever shall violate the provisions of this clause shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

33. And be it further, &c. That the following persons be authorised to visit the Prison at pleasure, namely: The Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of the Province; the Members of the Legislature, the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, the Attorney and Solicitor General; and any Minister of the Gospel who shall have charge of a congregation in the town or place wherein the Prison is situated; and no other person shall be permitted to enter within the walls where the convicts are confined, except by the special permission of the Agent, or under such regulations as the Inspectors shall prescribe.

34. And be it further, &c. That whenever any convict shall be delivered to the keeper of the Prison, the Officer having such convict in charge shall deliver, to such keeper, the certified copy of the sentence received by such Officer from the Clerk of the Court, and shall take from such keeper a certificate of the delivery of such convict. And whenever any convict confined in said

L

Prison shall escape therefrom, it shall be the duty of the keeper of such prison, to take all proper measures for the apprehension of such convict, and for that purpose he may offer a reward not exceeding ——— for the apprehension and delivery of such convict.

35. And be it further, &c. That it shall not be lawful for any Coroner to hold an inquest in the said Prison, upon the body of any deceased convict, unless requested by the Agent of the Prison or one of its Inspectors; but it shall be the duty of the Agent to call the Coroner in all cases of death of any convict, from any cause other than ordinary sickness. And whenever a convict shall die, it shall be the duty of the Agent, unless the body of such convict be taken away for interment, by the relatives of the deceased, within twenty-four hours after his death, to deliver on demand such dead body to the Agent of the Medical Society of the District wherein the Prison shall be situated.

36. And be it further, &c. That in case any pestilence or contagious disease should break out among the convicts in said Prison, or in the vicinity of such Prison; the Inspectors of the Prison may cause the convicts confined in such Prison, or any of them, to be removed to some suitable place of security, where such of them as may be sick, shall receive all necessary care and medical assistance —such convicts shall be returned as soon as may be to the Prison, to be confined therein according to their respective sentences, if the same be unexpired.

37. And be it further, &c. That whenever by reason of the Prison being on fire, or any building contiguous or near to said Prison being on fire, there shall be reason to apprehend, that the convicts confined therein may be injured or endangered by such fire, the keeper of said Prison may, in his discretion, remove such convicts to some safe and convenient place, and there confine them so long as it may be necessary to avoid such danger.

38. And be it further, &c. That it shall be the duty of the keeper of the Provincial Prison to receive into the said Prison, and safely to keep therein, subject to the discipline of said Prison, any criminal convicted of any offence against our Sovereign Lord the King, sentenced to imprisonment therein by any Court of the Province, until such sentence be executed, or until such convict shall be discharged by due course of law; the Province supporting such convict, and paying the expenses attendant upon the execution of such sentence.

39. And be it further, &c. That in case any prisoner shall escape or attempt to escape out of the custody of any keeper to whom such prisoner may have been so committed, he shall be liable to the like punishment as if he had been committed by virtue of a commitment or conviction, under the authority of a Court of Justice, and the keeper shall be liable to the like penalties and punishment for any neglect or violation of duty in respect to the custody of such prisoner, as if such prisoner had been committed by virtue of a commitment or conviction, under the authority of a Court of Justice.

40. And be it further, &c. That the Agent of the Provincial Prison, and all persons actually employed in said Prison, shall be exempted during their continuance in office from serving on Juries and from Militia duty—and also from serving as Town or Parish Officers.

41. And be it further, &c. That no female convict confined in said Prison shall be punished by whipping for any misconduct in said Prison.

42. And be it further, &c. That no Spirituous or fermented liquors shall on any pretence whatever be sold within the said Prison; nor shall any kind of spirituous or fermented liquor be brought into the Prison for the use of any convict confined therein, without a written permit signed by the Physician of said Prison, specifying the quantity and quality which may be furnished to any prisoner, for whom and the time when the same may be furnished; which permit shall be delivered to and kept by the Keeper of the Prison.

APPENDIX

Draft of bill for maintaining and governing a Provincial Penitentiary.

REPORT

Of the Engineer appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on constructing a Bridge across the River Trent.

RIVER TRENT, U. C. }  
26th October, 1832. }

SIR,

I have the honor to state for the information of His Excellency Sir JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B., that in compliance with His Excellency's commands, I have examined the River Trent from its confluence with the Bay of Quinte to the foot of the Long Rapids (above a mile from its mouth), with the view of ascertaining the most suitable situation for a Bridge across that River; and after sounding in various places, and collecting all the information in my power relative to the effects of the Spring floods, and what the jamming and rising of the ice might have on such a work, and being from such information satisfied that the construction of a Bridge at what might appear the most suitable site as to breadth of River, foundation and depth of water, would be attended with considerable risk from the accumulation and rise of anchor ice as reported, and having had no opportunity of witnessing the effects of such, the situation as laid down upon the accompanying plan and section, with an estimate of the work, I would submit for His Excellency's consideration as the most eligible in all respects, being about 500 feet above the present line of ferry and road, will leave ample space for a spacious Harbour at some future period, if required, an object not to be lost

Report of the Engineer appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on constructing a Bridge across the River Trent.

APPENDIX

sight of, in the event of that fine River being rendered navigable, of which, by all accounts, it is so susceptible. The situation pointed out being nearly clear of the current of the waters of the Trent, it is to be presumed the ice will in the Spring of the year move away by its specific gravity so imperceptibly as to render the Piers perfectly safe.

Report of the Engineer appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on constructing a Bridge across the River Trent.

Having disposed of the most suitable situation for the Bridge, the next point which calls for consideration is "the kind of Bridge it may be expedient to construct, and the best mode of proceeding with the work;" as to the former, I would, under the circumstances of an excellent rock foundation throughout the whole transverse section of the River, and in a situation not liable to a great rise and fall of water, the extremes being about 3 feet 6 inches, and building materials being plentiful on the spot, recommend a Wooden Truss Bridge, in five main spans of 105 feet each, and two smaller at the shores of 60 feet, as shewn on the elevation, plan, &c with substantial Piers of a construction to meet the anchor ice and drift timber, with guarded Piers in front, if required; with respect to the latter consideration, viz. the best mode of proceeding with the work—I would suggest, that working plans and specifications of the work be made out, and tenders be received in terms thereof, naming two sufficient securities for the fulfilment of the contract, that (if ordered) the Piers may be completed this Winter, the ice affording every facility for their construction, and materials can be so much easier procured than at any other period.

I beg to state for His Excellency's information, that this Bridge, 700 feet in length, will cost, (with double roadway and footpaths,) as per detailed estimate, £4,999 11s. 9½d. currency, and may be completed in eighteen months from the date of the contract (providing such be entered into, prior to or soon after the ice taking,) or against the 1st of May, 1834.

On fixing the situation described as the one best calculated to insure the stability of the Bridge, I do so on the strength of the information as to the effects of the anchor ice which I have been enabled to collect, and not from my own personal observation, but from the appearance the banks above exhibit, torn up in all directions by the ice, I am induced to believe, that the situation now selected (although the Piers will be in 17 feet water in place of 13) as the more advisable, and I do not apprehend the difference in the estimates would amount to 1/8 on the whole. I would further remark, that from the reported rise of anchor ice towards the centre of the Bridge, I have been obliged to estimate the Piers at 10 feet above the present surface water, which is 2 feet 6 inches below high water mark, making the centre Piers 27 feet 6 inches in height.

APPENDIX

Report of the Engineer appointed by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, on constructing a bridge across the River Trent.

In the accompanying Estimate, I have made no provision for a Draw-Bridge, conceiving that unnecessary in the present unimproved state of the Trent.

Trusting that I have rendered the subject sufficiently explicit, waiting His Excellency's further commands—

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

N. H. BAIRD,

CIVIL ENGINEER,  
M. I. C. E. L.

LIEUT. COL. ROWAN,  
Civil Secretary, &c. &c.  
York.

ESTIMATE

Of the Expense of constructing a Bridge across the Mouth of the River Trent, U. C., in conformity with the accompanying Elevations, Plans and Sections.

By N. H. BAIRD, C. E.

OCTOBER, 1832.

M. I. C. E. L.

Estimate of the expense of constructing a Bridge across the mouth of the River Trent.

	Quantities.	Rate.		Amount.		Currency.				
		s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Clearing out Foundation for Approaches and Land Abutments,.....								75	0	0
Ditto for six Piers,.....								20	0	0
<b>CONSTRUCTING PIERS.</b>										
Logs for incasement of Piers,.....										
Side Logs, 13 x 1 : 6 x 1 : 3 x 2 x 47 : 6,.....	2315 : 7 : 6									
End Logs, 13 x 1 : 6 x 1 : 3 x 2 x 18 1/2 x 14 x 4,.....	3315 : 0 : 0									
Bottoms, 45 x 1 : 3 x 1 : 3 x 6,.....	421 : 8 : 6									
Cross Ties for centre of Piers, 1 : 6 x 1 : 3 x 18 1/2 x 10 x 13,.....	341 : 3 : 0									
Open Frame Work for Piers above water, Side Logs, 40 1/2 x 1 : 3 x 1 : 3 x 6,.....	328 : 1 : 6									
End Logs ditto, 13 1/2 x 1 : 3 x 1 : 3 x 6,.....	107 : 9 : 9									
Upright Logs to stiffen Angles, 30 1/2 x 1 : 0 x 1 : 0 x 4,.....	114 : 0 : 0									
	6943 : 6 : 5	0	7 1/2	216	19	8 1/2				
Oak Fenders, 1 : 6 x 1 : 6 x 31,.....	69 : 9 : 0	1	3	4	7	2 1/2				
	C. Yards.									
Filling in promiscuously with rough stone to surface water, 42 1/2 x 13 x 15 : 9,.....	337 1/2	5	0	84	7	6				
	Cube Feet.									
Dry rubble work, from surface of water to top of Piers, 35 x 10 x 11 : 6,.....	4025 : 0 : 0	0	5	83	17	1				
								389	11	5 1/2
The foregoing will form data for the four centre Piers—these £389 11s. 5 1/2d. x 4,.....								1558	5	11
<b>TWO EXTREME PIERS.</b>										
Side Logs for incasement, 8 x 1 : 6 x 1 : 3 x 50 1/2 x 38 x 2,.....	1320 : 0 : 0									
End Logs ditto, 8 x 1 : 6 x 1 : 3 x 9 1/2 x 11 x 10 1/2 x 12 1/2 x 4,.....	637 : 6 : 0									
Cross Ties, 1 : 6 x 1 : 3 x 13,.....	24 : 0 : 0									
Upright Logs to stiffen Angles, 13 x 1 : 0 x 1 : 0 x 4,.....	52 : 0 : 0									
Open Frame work above, as per former statement,.....	435 : 11 : 3									
	2469 : 5 : 3	0	7 1/2	77	3	4 1/2				
Oak Fenders, 25 1/2 x 20 x 1 : 6 x 1 : 6,.....	50 : 7 : 6	1	3	3	3	3 1/2				
	C. Yards.									
Filling in below surface of the water, 41 x 10 x 12,.....	182 1/2	5	0	45	11	3				
Dry Rubble work, as per former statement,.....	4025 : 0 : 0	0	5	83	17	1				
The foregoing will form data for the two Piers—then,.....								209	15	0
Land Abutments and Approaches,.....								209	15	0
<b>NORTH SHORE.</b>										
Side Logs under surface of water, 46 1/2 x 38 x 1 : 6 x 1 : 3 x 4,.....	315 : 0 : 0									
Angle of Abutment Land Fenders, 40 x 22 x 1 : 6 x 1 : 3 x 4,.....	465 : 0 : 0									
Land Ties for ditto, 20 x 1 : 3 x 1 : 3 x 4,.....	125 : 0 : 0									
	905 : 0 : 0	0	7 1/2					28	5	7 1/2
	C. Yards.									
Filling in Approaches and Abutments, 200 x 33 x 15 x 12 x 10 1/2,.....	2261 : 0 : 0	3	6					395	13	6
	Supl. feet.									
Extra on rough Rubble, face above water surface, 35 x 8 x 0,.....	280 : 0 : 0	1	6					21	0	0

APPENDIX		Quantities.	Rate	Amount.	Currency.	APPENDIX
SOUTH SHORE.			s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Side and end Logs, as above,.....	C. Feet.	315 : 0 : 0				
Angle of Abutment Land Fenders, 100 x 100 x 1 : 6 x 1 : 3 x 2 x 4, }.....		375 : 0 : 0				
		3000 : 0 : 0				
Land Ties, 20 x 1 : 3 x 1 : 3 x 4,.....		3690 : 0 : 0	0 7½		115 6 3	
		125 : 0 : 0	0 7½		3 18 1½	
Filling in 125 x 33 x 9 : 5,.....	Yards.	1442½	5 0		360 12 6	
Dressing and levelling Approaches, &c. on both sides,.....					18 0 0	
Total of Piers and Abutments,.....					3405 3 4½	
<b>MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP FOR THE BRIDGE.</b>						
For the seven Spars, Sills and Piers, to receive string pieces, 30 x 1 : 6 x 1 : 6 x 24,.....	ft. ft. in. ft. in. No.	540 : 0				
String pieces, double for the whole, 645 x 1 : 4 x 1 : 0 x 3 x 2,.....	ft. ft. in. in. ft. No. ps.	5160 : 0				
Cross Sleepers over Piers, 24 x 1 : 0 x 1 : 0 x 14,.....	ft. ft. in. ft. in. No.	336 : 0				
Ditto on centre of Span, 24 x 0 : 9 x 1 : 0 x 14,.....	ft.	252 : 0				
Ditto intermediate, 24 x 1 : 0 x 0 : 9 x 12,.....		216 : 0				
Main Uprights, 20 x 1 : 6 x 1 : 6 x 24,.....		1080 : 0				
Cross Braces for ditto, 30 x 1 : 6 x 4 x 24,.....	in.	360 : 0				
Diagonal Suspenders, 35 x 1 : 0 x 3 x 96,.....	ft. ft. in. no.	840 : 0				
King Posts on centre of Spans, 22 x 1 : 0 x 6 x 15,.....	in.	165 : 0				
Struts from same, 30 x 9 x 3 x 30,.....	in. in.	168 : 9				
Intermediate Posts, 10 x 6 x 6 x 36,.....	in. in.	90 : 0				
Diagonals for same, 24 x 6 x 4 x 72,.....	in. in.	288 : 0				
Longitudinal Rail on top of ditto, 645 x 6 x 4 x 3,.....	in. in.	322 : 6				
Cross leading for road way, including foot path, 645 x 31 x 0 : 3,.....		8818 : 3	0 1		440 18 3	
Longitudinal Runs for Carriages, 645 x 8 x 0 : 2,.....		4998 : 9				
Scantling for Guides, 645 x 3 x 3 x 4,.....	in. in.	860 : 0				
Hand Rail and Support, complete, 645 x 2,.....		161 : 3				
Keys, Plates, &c.....		6020 : 0	1 0		301 0 0	
Iron Work,.....		1290 : 0	4 0		258 0 0	
					15 0 0	
					125 0 0	
Add for unforeseen Contingencies, Superintendence, &c. &c. 10 per cent.....					4545 1 7½	
					454 10 1½	
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT.....</b>	<b>Currency.</b>				<b>£ 4999 11 9½</b>	

Estimate of the expense of constructing a Bridge across the mouth of the River Trent.

Estimate of the expense of constructing a Bridge across the mouth of the River Trent.

Say—Four Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-nine Pounds Eleven Shillings and Nine Pence Halfpenny, Halifax Currency.

N. H. BAIRD, CIVIL ENGINEER.  
M. I. C. E. L.

TRENT RIVER, U. C. 26th Oct. 1832.

The Government of Upper Canada,  
1832.

To N. H. BAIRD, CIVIL ENGINEER.

To Expenses incurred on an inspection of the River Trent, with the view of ascertaining the most suitable situation for a Bridge across that River, per order Major General SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B.

Performed between 17th Oct. & 3d Nov. 1832.	Steam Boat Fare, from Bytown to Montreal, £1 17s. 6d.; Expenses, 12s. 6d.....	2 10 0
	" " " Montreal to Prescott, £2; Expenses on same, 14s. 6d.....	2 14 6
	" " " Prescott to the Trent, and Assistant from Kingston,.....	1 17 6
	Expenses on same,.....	0 7 9
	Expenses self and Assistant at Trent,.....	£0 18 4
	Mens Wages and Boat, &c. &c.; Sounding the River, &c. &c.....	1 1 0
	Wagon to Carrying Place, and Bill,.....	0 14 0
	Stage Fare to Cobourg, and Expenses,.....	1 3 0
	Expenses in Cobourg, waiting Steamer,.....	0 13 6
	Passage to York, self & Assistant,.....	1 10 6
	Expenses do. do.....	0 5 0
	Expenses in York, at Ontario House,.....	4 14 9
From 3rd till 8th Nov. 1832.	Returning to Bytown, including Expenses, will be—	
	Say to Prescott,.....	£2 0 0
	Wagon to Kempville,.....	1 10 0
	Canoe to Bytown,.....	1 15 0
	Expenses,.....	0 15 0
		6 0 0
		24 9 4

Say—Twenty-four Pounds Nine Shillings and Four Pence, Currency.

3rd Nov. 1832.

N. H. BAIRD, CIVIL ENGINEER.

The Government of Upper Canada,

To N. H. BAIRD, CIVIL ENGINEER.

To inspecting the River Trent at the Mouth thereof, and upwards, for the purpose of ascertaining the most suitable situation for a Bridge across that River—making Plans and forming Estimates of the Work, with a Report thereon, per order of His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B., &c. performed between the 17th Oct. & 8th Nov. 1832, both days inclusive, in all 21 days, at £

## APPENDIX

## ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS,

*Respecting the claim of Joseph Turton, for Work done, and Materials furnished for the new Parliament House.*

To His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B.,  
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper  
Canada, Major General Commanding His Ma-  
jesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of Joseph Turton, of the Township of York,  
Contractor for the Stone Work, Brick Work, and Plastering of  
the Parliament House—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

That Your Excellency's Petitioner begs leave to refer  
Your Excellency to the letter of Messrs. Allan and Powell, the  
Commissioners, to Messrs. Ewart and Parke, the Superintendents  
of the Building, dated the 2nd of August last, and to state to Your  
Excellency, that under the sanction implied therein, Your Pe-  
titioner proceeded with his part of the work, until the season pre-  
vented his doing any more. That the sum due to your Petitioner  
at the time he left off work, exceeded one thousand pounds; that  
Your Petitioner most confidently expected that provision would  
be made by Parliament during the last Session, for paying off his  
claims. That he now finds that a bill was before both the Houses,  
which provided the sum of three thousand pounds for the payment  
of the debts due to the Contractors, and for completing the  
Building. That this grant of money had received the sanction of  
two branches of the Legislature, when owing to some difference  
of opinion regarding the appointment of one of the Commissioners,  
the bill was lost. That Your Petitioner finds himself most unex-  
pectedly left without the funds which he so reasonably hoped to  
receive, and in consequence, he must suffer great embarrassment  
and loss, unless Your Excellency shall be pleased to take measures  
to afford Your Petitioner relief, which if Your Excellency cannot  
afford, it is impossible to foresee the extent of the injury which  
Your Petitioner may be made to suffer from the want of means to  
meet the just and reasonable claims of those who furnished him  
with materials, and who expended their labor in his employment.

Therefore, Your Petitioner prays that Your Excellency will  
be pleased to take his peculiar case into Your Excellency's fa-  
vorable consideration, and afford him relief in the premises.

And as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JOSEPH TURTON.

York, February, 18th, 1832.

Clerk of Assembly's Office,  
York, 8th February, 1832.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, to be laid  
before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, extracts from the  
Journals of the Assembly of the last Session, shewing the pro-  
ceedings of the House on the subject of the Parliament Building  
now erecting; and also a copy of the bill which passed the Assem-  
bly to provide for the completion thereof; together with amend-  
ments made to the bill by the Honorable the Legislative Council,  
which amendments were rejected by the Assembly.

I think it is proper that I should here state, for His Excel-  
lency's information, that the amendments were received by the  
Assembly too late on the last day of the Session to admit of any  
measures being adopted as a substitute for the bill.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

JAMES FITZGIBBON,

Clerk of Assembly.

To

EDWARD McMAHON, Esquire,  
&c. &c. &c.

COPY.

## REPORT

*Of the Committee to whom was referred the Message and Docu-  
ments sent down by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,  
relating to the Parliament Building.*

GEORGE S. BOULTON, Chairman.  
WILLIAM BERCZY,  
ALLAN N. MACNAB, } Members.  
JESSE KETCHUM, }

Your Committee beg leave to report, that by an Act of the  
Legislature of this Province, passed on the 30th January, 1826,  
entitled "An Act to authorise the raising by Debenture a sum of  
money to be applied in erecting Buildings for the use of the Legis-  
lature," the Honorable William Allan, William Thomson, and  
Grant Powell, Esquires, were appointed Commissioners for the  
purposes therein mentioned. That the said Commissioners ad-  
vertised for Plans and Estimates, as in the said Act is provided,

and procured a Plan and Estimates from an Architect of the name  
of Rogers, for the erection of such Buildings, for a sum between  
6,000 and 7,000 pounds.

That the said Commissioners applied to the said Rogers to  
reduce the plan and estimate so that the plan and estimate should  
not cost more than £4,000, and the said Rogers subsequently re-  
duced them to £5,300. That on the 30th July, 1829, a Contract  
was drawn between the said Commissioners and one Matthew  
Priestman, to erect the said Buildings and find all the materials for  
the sum of £5,400, and to have them so far finished by the first  
January, 1831, as that the Legislature could then sit in them,  
leaving the remaining work to be done by the first August there-  
after. That the said Contract appears executed by all the said  
parties except the said William Thompson, who seems to have  
declined any interference in the matter. That the said Matthew  
Priestman having failed in his contract, and having made sub-con-  
tracts with Joseph Turton, as Mason, James Crowther a Carpenter,  
the said Grant Powell, about the 2nd August, 1830, accepted such  
sub-contracts, and allowed the said Joseph Turton and James  
Crowther to proceed with the work without any new contract.  
That the building has been so far conducted in a way very un-  
satisfactory to your Committee, and your Committee cannot but  
remark, that in their opinion great blame is attributable to the  
Commissioners, for curtailing the sum in the contract so much  
below the sum appropriated by the Legislature, as also, after the  
failure of the original Contractor, for allowing the work to pro-  
ceed without a new contract. Your Committee, however, beg  
to observe, that the Honorable William Allan does not appear to  
have taken any step in the business since the failure of the original  
contract, further than advancing money from time to time to the  
said Joseph Turton and James Crowther, on the report of Mr.  
John Ewart, who has been authorised to superintend the work.

Your Committee further state, that the said Matthew Priest-  
man received a thousand pounds on the said contract, and six  
thousand pounds more have been expended on the said building,  
the greater part of which has been paid to the said Joseph Turton,  
who, nevertheless, has failed in his sub-contract with Matthew  
Priestman. That the said building is not finished, and the said  
Joseph Turton and James Crowther demanded about £1,750  
beyond what they have received. That Your Committee have  
made every inquiry, and have ascertained that about £3,500 will  
still be required to complete the said building and pay the claims  
thereupon.

Your Committee have examined the internal arrangements of  
the said building, as also the elevation thereof, and do not con-  
sider them so well adapted for the purposes for which they were  
intended as they might have been, if the sum had not been cur-  
tailed in the manner before mentioned.

Your Committee beg to annex a statement made to your  
Committee by Mr. Allan, on the subject referred to your Com-  
mittee.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

(Signed) G. S. BOULTON,  
CHAIRMAN.

House of Assembly, }  
17th January, 1832. }

COPY,

Committee Room House of Assembly, }  
28th January, 1832. }

The Honorable William Allan being called in and examined  
by the Committee states—That the reason which induced him to  
curtail the sum for which the contract was entered into for the  
Parliament Buildings was, that the Lieutenant Governor expressed  
himself averse to a greater sum than five thousand pounds being  
expended in such building. Mr. Allan also states, that he did not  
consider himself acting under the Act which appointed him and  
Messrs. Grant Powell and Thompson Commissioners, but under  
the instructions of the Lieutenant Governor. The two Houses of  
the Legislature in the Third Session of the Ninth Parliament, ex-  
pressed their wish that the building should not be undertaken with  
haste, but that the Hospital in which they held their Session that  
year should be taken at an annual rent for their accommodation, if  
it could be obtained. The Hospital however was not obtained in  
the manner that was desired.

The Commissioners in the first instance received a plan and  
estimate from a person of the name of Nixon for erecting Parlia-  
ment Buildings of stone or of brick—the sum for the stone was  
£15,000, and for the brick building was £11,000. The two  
Houses however approved and adopted the plan and estimate for  
the larger sum, but recommended delay in commencing the work,  
as the finances of the country did not seem to justify so great an  
expenditure at that time. Mr. Allan states, that he had great re-  
luctance in consenting to be a Commissioner about the Parliament  
Buildings, and altho' he joined in the contract with Priestman,  
he did not, after the failure of Priestman, take any part in the ar-  
rangements made by Mr. Powell with Turton and Crowther fur-  
ther than paying out the money in his hands from time to time, on  
the certificate of Mr. Ewart, who had been appointed to superin-  
tend the building accompanied by an order from the said Grant  
Powell.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY 17th JANUARY, 1832.

Mr. George Boulton, seconded by Mr. Werden, mover that  
the report of the Select Committee to whom was referred the  
Message and Documents relating to the Parliament Buildings sent

Accounts and  
papers, respect-  
ing the claim of  
Joseph Turton,  
for work done  
and materials  
furnished for the  
new Parliament  
House.

Accounts and  
papers, respect-  
ing the claim of  
Joseph Turton,  
for work done  
and materials  
furnished for the  
new Parliament  
House.

APPENDIX down by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Ordered.

20TH JANUARY, 1832.

*Resolved*,—That the sum of £3,000 be granted to His Majesty to remunerate certain persons for work done at the building intended for the accommodation of the Legislature, and to complete the same.

Mr. G. S. Boulton, seconded by Mr. Robinson, moves that Messrs. Macnab and Berczy be a Committee to draft and report a bill in pursuance of a resolution of this House granting £3,000 to pay for work done to the building intended for the accommodation of the Legislature, and also to complete the same building.

Ordered.

Mr. Macnab from the Select Committee appointed to draft a bill in conformity to a resolution of this House granting £3,000 for the completion of the Parliament Buildings, reported a draft which was received and read a first time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

23RD JANUARY, 1832.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the bill granting a sum of money to complete the Parliament Buildings now in progress was read a second time and referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Roblin was called to the chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Roblin reported the bill as amended.

The report was received and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on to-morrow.

24TH JANUARY, 1832.

The bill granting a sum of money to complete the Parliament Building now in progress was read a third time, passed and signed, and sent to the Legislative Council for their concurrence.

25TH JANUARY, 1832.

A Message was received from the Honorable the Legislative Council, which was read as follows:

MR. SPEAKER,

The Legislative Council desire a conference with the Commons' House of Assembly on the subject of the bill sent up to this House, entitled "An Act to provide for the completion of the Parliament Buildings," and have appointed the Honorable Messrs. Wells and Baldwin on the part of this House, who will be ready to meet a Committee on the part of the Commons House of Assembly this day at four of the clock P. M., in the Committee room of the Legislative Council for that purpose.

JOHN. B. ROBINSON,

SPEAKER.

Legislative Council Chamber, }  
25th day of January, 1832. }

The Solicitor General, seconded by Mr. Brown, moves that the request of the Honorable the Legislative Council for a conference be concurred in and that Messrs. Berczy, Boulton, Robinson, and Macnab be the conferees on the part of this House.

Ordered.

Mr. Macnab from the Select Committee of Conference with the Honorable the Legislative Council on the subject matter of the bill entitled, "An Act to provide for the completion of the Parliament Buildings," reported as follows:

To the Honorable the Commons' House of Assembly.

The conferees appointed on the part of this House, to meet the conferees of the Honorable the Legislative Council on the subject of a bill entitled "An Act to provide for the completion of the Parliament Buildings," beg leave to report, that they proceeded to the Joint Committee Room at the time appointed, where they met the conferees of the Honorable the Legislative Council and received from them the following communication.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALLAN N. MACNAB,

CHAIRMAN.

House of Assembly, }  
Jan'y 25th, 1832 }

"The Committee of conference appointed by this House on the subject matter of the bill sent up to the Legislative Council, entitled "An Act to provide for the completion of the Parliament Buildings" are instructed to represent, that they have desired this conference for the purpose of acquainting the Assembly that as the building erecting for the use of the Legislature is intended to afford accommodation both to the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and as the arrangements to be made may materially affect the convenience of each House, they trust that

M

"the House of Assembly will agree with them in the propriety of having one of the intended Commissioners either a member or officer of the Legislative Council."

28TH JANUARY, 1832.

Mr. Macnab, seconded by Mr. Vankoughnet, moves that this House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of conference on the subject of the grant made by this House for the completion of the building intended for the accommodation of the Legislature.

Which was carried, and Mr. Burwell was called to the chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Burwell reported that the Committee had agreed to a resolution which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The report was received.

The resolution was then put as follows:

*Resolved*,—That this House will consent that the Honorable the Legislative Council insert the name of an additional Commissioner in the bill, entitled "An Act to provide for the completion of the Parliament Buildings."

On which the House divided:

For the motion, Messieurs Att'y General, Berczy, Boulton, Brown, Burwell, Chisholm, Clark, Elliott, Jarvis, D. McDonald, McMartin, Macnab, Maçon, Morris, Mount, Norton, Randal, Robinson, Samson, Shade, Werden, and J. Willson—22.

Opposed to the motion, Messieurs Bidwell, Buell, Cook, Howard, Ketchum, McCall, Roblin, and Shaver—8.

Question carried majority fourteen, and a Message was sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council informing them of the same.

The Clerk to the Honorable the Legislative Council brought down from that Honorable House the bill entitled "An Act to provide for the completion of the Parliament Buildings," with an amendment, to which the concurrence of this House was requested.

The amendment was read a first time.

Mr. Samson moves that the amendments made by the Honorable the Legislative Council in and to the bill sent up from this House, entitled "An Act to provide for the completion of the Parliament Buildings," be read a second time this day three months.

Ordered.

Truly extracted from the Journals of the Assembly.

JAMES FITZGIBBON,

CLERK.

COPY,

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:

Whereas the money authorised to be raised under and by virtue of an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to authorise the raising by debenture a sum of money to be applied in erecting buildings for the use of the Legislature," hath been raised and expended, and whereas it appears from the report of the Commissioners appointed for superintending the erection of the said buildings that an additional sum is required for their completion. Be it therefore enacted, &c. That from and out of the rates and duties already raised, levied and collected, or hereafter to be raised levied and collected and unappropriated, there be granted to Your Majesty, Your Heirs and Successors, the sum of three thousand pounds, which said sum of three thousand pounds shall be appropriated and applied in completing the said buildings, enclosing and leveling the ground appertaining thereto, and discharging any just claims for work done to the said buildings. And be it further enacted, &c. That James Fitzgibbon, Esquire, David Archibald Macnab, Esq., and William Proudfoot, Esq., be Commissioners to carry the provisions of this Act into effect, and also for the purpose of examining the accounts of the expenditure under the said recited Act; Provided always nevertheless, that if any of the said Commissioners shall die or shall decline to act as Commissioner under this Act, it shall be in the power of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners in the room of any one or more of such Commissioners as shall die or refuse to act as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, &c. That the monies hereby granted and so applied, shall be accounted for to His Majesty 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, and that an account of the expenditure thereof in detail, shall be submitted to the Legislature at its next Session.

ARCHIBALD McLEAN,

SPEAKER.

Commons House of Assembly, }  
24th day of January, 1832. }

Accounts and papers, respecting the claim of Joseph Turton, for work done and materials furnished for the new Parliament House.

APPENDIX COPY,

Amendments made by the Honorable the Legislative Council in and to the bill sent up from the Commons House of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the completion of the Parliament Buildings."

Press 2, Line 3.—Before "James Fitzgibbon, Esquire," insert "the Honorable Alexander McDonnell" and expunge "David Archibald Macnab, Esquire."

JOHN B. ROBINSON, SPEAKER.

Legislative Council Chamber, }  
28th day of January, 1832. }

J. C.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the Executive Council the accompanying papers, and requests their opinion as to the expediency of adopting measures that may lead to an examination of the claims of several individuals who have been employed in working at the building intended for the use of the Legislature, and whether it will be necessary to authorise the payment of the sums found to be due to them before the next Session; and also whether the building should not be fitted up in such a manner as would admit of its being occupied by the Legislature the next Session.

Government House, }  
20th February, 1832. }

Executive Council Chamber at York, Tuesday 21st Feb., 1832.

PRESENT,

The Honorable JAMES BABY, Presiding Councillor.  
" GEORGE H. MARKLAND,  
" JOSEPH WELLS.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B.,  
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper  
Canada, and Major General Commanding His  
Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The Council having had under consideration the reference of Your Excellency relative to the claims of several individuals who have been employed in working at the building intended for the use of the Legislature, turned their attention to the provisions of an Act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, appropriating a sum of money for that purpose, and they find that in the ninth clause it is provided that certain Commissioners therein named shall superintend the expenditure for the erection of said building; it therefore appears to the Council that those persons who have made the contract under the authority of an act still existing are the most proper to investigate and establish the claims of their contractors, or any other claims arising out of the powers vested in them.

It further appears, however, that those Commissioners are only bound to account to the Legislature for the execution of their trust, and are not under the control of this Board. It is therefore respectfully recommended that they be requested to furnish for Your Excellency in Council, a statement of the claims recognized by them and still unpaid, in order that having been fully made aware of the precise nature of them, Your Excellency in Council may determine whether they are of such a description as to induce Your Excellency, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, to interpose the aid prayed for, and which was evidently intended by both branches of the Legislature.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. BABY, P. C.  
J. C.

SIR,

23rd APRIL, 1832.

Agreeably to the desire of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, I have submitted the statement of the demands of Joseph Turton, for work done to the Parliament House, to the examination of Messrs. Ewart and Park, whose remarks upon the same are herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

EDWARD McMAHON, Esquire, GRANT POWELL.  
&c. &c. &c.

Government House,  
25th April, 1832.

Referred to the Honorable the Executive Council.  
By Command.

EDWARD McMAHON,  
A. Secretary.

In Council, 3rd May, 1832.

Recommended, that the sum of £842 10 3½, Currency, be advanced to the Commissioners on account of the building of the Parliament House, as it appears that the Legislature rose without having had time to provide for the same.

J. BABY, P. C.

Accounts and papers respecting the claim of Joseph Turton, for work done and for materials furnished the new Parliament House.

ACCOUNT

APPENDIX

Of Work done and Materials provided for the Parliament House, York, U. C. by Joseph Turton.

	£	s.	d.
No. 1.—422 Toise of stone work, a £1 15s. per toise,.....	738	10	0
No. 2.—829,500 brick, as per measurement by Messrs. Ewart and Park, they allowed only 15 bricks per foot, reduced a £2 12 6 per M,	2177	8	9
No. 3.—55,300 by adding one brick to each foot, they being usual and customary allowance, viz. 16 bricks to each foot of reduced brick work,.....	144	18	3
No. 4.—122,500 for labor, a 15s. per M,.....	91	17	6
No. 5.—40,000 laid this last season in chimneys, arch in hall and beam filling, &c. £86 12 6	105	0	0
No. 6.—Extra brick work for projections to 12 large and 5 small windows,.....	37	10	0
No. 7.—Amount of day work as per bill,.....	30	7	8½
No. 8.—Use of scaffolding for carpenters & painters,	10	0	0
No. 9.—1,120 yards 4 feet of pugging or deafening under floors, a 9d. per yard,.....	42	0	4½
	£33	11	3
	£	3377	13 7

PLASTERING WORK.

No. 10.—1,380 feet sup'l. of moulding in Baylis Compo. to outside of windows, a 1s 6d per ft.	103	10	0
No. 11.—13 yards 5 feet work in do. do.....	1	9	3
No. 12.—30 run of Arris to do.....	0	3	9
No. 13.—2,144 sup'l. of 3 coat plastering, a 1s. 10d. per yard,.....	198	14	8
No. 14.—5,143 do. of straight plaster corners, £328 1s. a 1s. 6d.....	385	15	4½
No. 15.—1,506 do. of circular do. do. a 2s 3d,	169	8	6
No. 16.—398 do. of straight plaster freize and soffits, a 6d,.....	9	19	3
No. 17.—384 superfl. of circular plaster freize and soffits, a 1s 2d,.....	12	16	0
No. 18.—10:6 do. of leads and quirks as moulding,	0	15	9
No. 19.—120 run cutting of quirks to wood leads,.	0	15	0
No. 20.—No. 64 patterns to centre flowers,.....	5	17	4
No. 21.—No. 12 large roffed leaves to do. cast solid, and undercut, fixed up with screw bolts and nuts,.....	18	18	0
No. 22.—No. 24 seeds and leaves seeds to crisps of do.....	2	16	0
No. 23.—No. 20 moulded trusses and caps, cast solid, and undercut, and fixed at intersections,.....	21	10	0
No. 24.—No. 4 laurel leaves, cast solid, and undercut,.....	19	5	0

The whole of the above moulded as per original, designed expressly for this work.

No. 25.—2,343 yards 6 feet suppl. of two coat plastering, a 1s 6d,.....	213	4	6
No. 26.—9,51:5 do. lathing only, a 7d, £21 12 10	27	14	9
	£	1192	13 1½

Work remaining to be done.

951 yards 5 feet of two coat plastering in ceilings, a 11d,.....	43	11	9
3042 do. on walls, a 1s 6d,.....	228	3	0
9 yards of Baylis Compo. to blank windows,.....	0	19	3
70 run of cutting quirks to wood leads,.....	0	8	3
12 hearts,.....	6	0	0
14 toise of stone work to steps, dwarf walls, &c. ...	24	10	0
Turning one trimmer arch, running circle round stove pipe, and other casual jobs, it is presumed will cost.....	10	0	0
	£	313	12 3

RECAPITULATION.

Stone and Brick Work,.....	£3,377	12	7
Plastering Work,.....	1,192	13	1½
	4,570	5	8½
Cash received.....	3,482	16	3
Balance,.....	1,088	18	8½
	1,087	9	5½

The sum of £3,482 16 3, is the sum paid to Joseph Turton by the Commissioners.

3rd MAY, 1832.

GRANT POWELL.

£4,325 6 6½  
3,482 16 3

Balance due to Turton, £ 842 10 3½ C'y.

Recapitulation.

RECAPITULATION.

Stone and Brick work,.....	£3,377	12	7
Plastering work,.....	1,192	13	1½
	4,570	5	8½



APPENDIX Days Work done at the Parliament House, by Joseph Turton.

		£	s.	d.
1830.				
Aug. 25,	Bricklayer and Laborer, 1 day each, altering doorway to stove-house,.....	0	13	1
1831.	Six hods mortar,.....	0	3	0
April 23,	Two Bricklayers and two Laborers, 3 days each, making good brick work to back of window sills and frames,.....	1	19	3
	400 brick and 41 hods of mortar,.....	1	12	6
" 25,	Two Bricklayers and 2 Laborers, 2½ days each, turning trimmer arches,.....	1	6	2
	850 brick and 31 hods mortar,.....	2	1	0
May 4,	Bricklayer and Laborer, 2½ days each, taking wood bricks out of front and ends of building, and replacing them with hard bricks, 10 hods mortar,.....	1	11	2
" 14,	Bricklayer and Laborer, ¾ day each, breaking holes in cellar walls for air funnel, 1,900 brick, and lime and sand to ditto,...	0	8	8½
" 16,	Two Bricklayers 2¾ days each, 3 Laborers 6½ days building air funnel,.....	3	17	3
	Flags to do. for covering,.....	0	15	0
June 15,	Bricklayer and Laborer, 5 days each, altering doorways,.....	3	5	5
	38 hods of mortar,.....	0	19	0
" 25,	Carpenter 3 days, and 7 Laborers 2 days each, taking down centres from under arches,.....	4	3	2
Aug. 3,	Four Bricklayers 2½ days, 3 Laborers 1½ day, taking down bricks and preparing work for turning arch in hall,.....	1	8	4
" 15,	Bricklayers and Laborer 1½ day, making good to flues and joist in hall,.....	0	19	7½
	400 bricks and 12 hods of mortar to do....	0	18	0
		£	30	7 8½

Accounts and papers respecting the claim of Joseph Turton, for work done and materials furnished for the new Parliament House.

SIR,

In compliance with your directions, we have measured the work done to the Parliament Building by Joseph Turton, under his contract with Matthew Priestman, bearing date the 19th July, 1830, and having carefully examined his Account rendered of the same, beg leave to submit the following remarks on its several items, separated and numbered:—

		£	s.	d.
No. 1.—	422 toise of stone work, a £1 15s. per toise £738 10s.	738	10	0
	This item agrees with our certificate of the 12th January, 1831,.....			
No. 2.—	829 thousand five hundred bricks, a £2 12s. 6d. per M. £2,177 8s. 9d.	2177	8	9
	This item also agrees with our certificate of the above date,.....			
No. 3.—	55,300 by adding one brick to each foot, they being usual and customary allowance, viz. 16 bricks to each foot of reduced brick work £144 18 3.	0	0	0
	We believe this charge to be incorrect.....			
No. 4.—	122,500 of workmanship in openings at 15s. £91 17 6.....	91	17	6
	This item agrees with our certificate of Jan'y. 12, 1831.....			
No. 5.—	40,000 laid this last season in chimneys, arch in hall, and beam filling, &c. £105.	86	12	6
	There is only 33,000 bricks in this item, (the difference, we presume, has occurred by mistake, at £2 12 6.....			
No. 6.—	Extra brick work for projections of 12 large and 5 small windows £37 10 0.....	37	10	0
No. 7.—	Amount of day work as per bill £30 7 8½	30	7	8½
	We believe this item to be correct.....			
No. 8.—	Use of scaffolding for Carpenters and painters £10.			
	This accommodation has been fully compensated in the use of scaffolding for plastering.			
No. 9.—	1120 yards 4 feet of pugging or deafening, under floors, at 9d per yard £42 0 4½.	33	11	8
	In measuring this work, we find it contains 895 yards at 9d.....			
	£3,195 17 8½			
No. 10.—	1380 feet superf'l. of mouldings in Baylis Compo. to outside of windows, at 1s 6d per foot £103 10 0.	103	10	0
	We believe this item is correct.....			
No. 11.—	13 yards 5 feet of plain work in do. do. outside of windows £1 9 3.....	1	9	3
No. 12.—	30 run of aris to windows 3s 9d.....	0	3	9
No. 13.—	2144 yards superf'l. of 3 coat plastering, at 1s 10d £198 14 8.	198	14	8
	There is a small deficiency in this item, which is made up in the two coat work.....			
No. 14.—	5148 feet superf'l. of straight plaster cornices, at 1s 6d, £385 15 4½.	328	13	0
	These cornices measure 4382 feet superf'l. at 1s 6d.....			
No. 15.—	1506 feet superf'l. of circular do. at 2s 3d £169 8 6.....	169	8	6

		£	s.	d.
No. 16.—	398 feet superf'l. of straight plaster freize and soffits, at 6d £9 19 3.....	9	19	3
No. 17.—	384 feet superf'l. of circular plaster freize and soffits, at 1s 2d £12 16 0.....	12	16	0
No. 18.—	10 : 6 superf'l. of beads and quirks as mouldings 15s 9d.....	0	15	9
No. 19.—	120 run of cutting of quirks to wood beads 15s.....	0	15	0
No. 20.—	No. 64 patterns to centre flowers £5 17 4	5	17	4
No. 21.—	No. 12 large raffiaed leaves to centre pieces, cast solid, and undercut, and fixed up with screw bolts and nuts £18 18s.....	18	18	0
No. 22.—	No. 24 seed leaves, and seeds to crisps of do. £2 16s.....	2	16	0
No. 23.—	No. 20 moulded trusses and caps, cast solid, and undercut, and fixed at intersections £21 10s.....	21	10	0
No. 24.—	No. 4 laurel leaves, cast solid, and undercut £19 5s.....	19	5	0
No. 25.—	2343 yards 6 feet superf'l. of two coat plastering, at 1s 6d £213 4 6.....	213	4	6
No. 26.—	951 yards 5 feet of lathing only, at 7d, £27 14 9.			
	This amount, we presume considered the whole of the lathing as finished, there is only 742 yards done at 7d.....			
	£1129 8 10			
		4325	6	6½
		3482	16	3
		£	842	10 3½

Accounts and papers respecting the claim of Joseph Turton, for work done and materials furnished for the new Parliament House.

We consider the items passed without remarks to be reasonable charges.

All which is most humbly submitted,

By your most obedient humble Servants,

JOHN EWART.  
THOMAS PARKE.

APRIL 10th, 1832.

To  
GRANT POWELL, Esq.  
Commissioner.

REPORT

Of Select Committee on Expiring Laws.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Select Committee appointed to examine and report what Laws have expired or are about to expire during the present Session, beg leave to report :

That an Act to continue an Act passed in the 55th year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to repeal an Act passed in the 54th year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'An Act to supply in certain cases the want of County Courts in this Province, and to make further provision for proceeding to Outlawry in certain cases therein mentioned.'"

Report of Select Committee on expiring laws.

"An Act to continue the laws now in force providing a Salary for certain Sheriffs in this Province."

"An Act further to continue an Act passed in the 33d year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled 'An Act to provide for the appointment of Returning Officers of the several Counties within this Province.'"

"An Act to continue and amend an Act passed in the 58th year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled 'An Act to continue the laws now in force for granting an additional duty on Shop Licences, and to require persons selling Spirituous Liquors by wholesale, to take out Licences for that purpose.'"

"An Act to continue and amend the laws now in force for the trial of Controverted Elections."

"An Act to declare what fees shall be received by Justices of the Peace for the duties therein mentioned."

"An Act to continue an Act imposing duties on goods sold by Auction."

"An Act to continue for a limited time the laws imposing duties upon Stills."

"An Act to authorise the detention of debtors in certain cases."

And "An Act to authorise the Quarter Sessions of the Home District to provide for the relief of Insane Destitute Persons in that District," have expired or are about to expire during the present Session.

All which is respectfully submitted.

PETER SHAVER,  
CHAIRMAN.

House of Assembly,  
14th November, 1832.

FIRST REPORT

Of Select Committee on Education.

To THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Education and the School Lands, in discharge of their duty, and with the view of devising such means as in their opinion will tend to promote the general instruction of 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 Legislature 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 Law Officers of the Crown, in 1798. In 1806, the Legislature, to shew 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 honorably 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 Honorable 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 a 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 for ever 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 your Honorable 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 Honorable 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 this 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 Honorable 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 any thing personal; in consequence, they do not propose to interfere in any appointment except that of visitor; nor would they have made any charge 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 Honorable 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 emanated from a Committee of unquestionable ability; premising at the same time that your Honorable 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 Institution; but your Committee leave the Charter in 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 earnestly to recommend to the adoption of your Honorable House.

First Report of Select Committee on Education.

All which is respectfully submitted.

M. BURWELL,

CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room, Commons' House of }  
Assembly, 21st day of Nov. 1832. }

BILL

Accompanying First Report on Education.

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, in the words following:

(See Appendix to Journal of 1828.)

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 therefore enacted, &c. That for and notwithstanding any thing in the said Charter contained, after the said University shall be organized, upon any future appointment of 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 His Majesty's 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 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 any time 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.

Bill accompanying first report on Education.

WELLAND CANAL

Company's Balance Sheet, November 1832.

Folio	Expenditure on new Line to Gravelly Bay.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
65	Hannon & Donovan,.....	7	8	0			
72	Love Newlove,.....	1,222	3	11			
84	Francis Galbraith,.....	606	18	0			
162	Green & Co.,.....	24	13	0			
166	Robert Yorke,.....	1	5	0			
174	John Boyle,.....	81	11	11			
179	Simon Sixsmith,.....	134	4	10			
188	Arthur Shore,.....	11	1	3			
198	W. C. Johnson,.....	484	19	3			
201	William More & Co.,.....	126	4	1			
212	William Orderly,.....	143	13	10			
212	Orderly & Beattie,.....	201	11	8			
230	R. Buchanan,.....	171	4	4			
232	Darraugh & Duger,.....	362	13	11			
235	Craig & Boyle,.....	452	19	7			
236	T. McChesney,.....	64	15	0			
254	John Donaldson,.....	2,614	12	1			
266	J. Spratt,.....	23	12	10			
284	Wilson & Mitchell,.....	11	18	6			
290	William Bell,.....	44	3	8			
322	George Hixon,.....	113	6	6			
324	Moor & Dwyer,.....	72	6	11			
328	H. N. Monson,.....	99	16	4			
332	Hancock & Murray,.....	74	1	6			
338	Calbreath & Lax,.....	80	10	2			
339	Garrison & Little,.....	4,441	17	1½			
342	— Baily,.....	6	10	11			
343	C. Martin,.....	1	0	0			
351	George Keefer,.....	11	0	0			
355	David Thompson,.....	975	6	11			
356	George Harrison,.....	24	16	6			
357	Buck & Calaghan,.....	123	11	1			
358	J. Turney,.....	10	18	10			
359	McGraw & O'Neil,.....	54	16	8			
360	Thomas Merritt,.....	1,206	2	2			
361	Lewis A. Constantine,.....	162	11	11			
362	Boyle & Boyle,.....	70	6	1			
363	Hugh Quinn,.....	121	3	10			

Welland Canal Accounts.



1832.		£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
APPENDIX	April 7,	Paid L. Dyer, Directors' bill..	1	5	0		
		" James Dittrick, Horse and Waggon hire .....	4	6	3		
		" Silas Vandecar, repairing stove.....	0	6	3		
		" D. Cameron, fees 2 Great Seals.....	9	16	8		
		" Leslie & Sons, Stationary	1	10	0		
		" W. H. Merritt, travelling expenses.....	12	15	0		
		" Secretary, travelling and incidental expenses .....	5	2	9		
		" Postage account .....	3	0	7½		
		" McMillan, G. Smith, and S. Hood, on account of Emigrant labour.....	42	8	7½		
						80	11 2
	May 4,	" William H. Merritt, travelling expenses.....	5	3	5		
		" Secretary, incidental expenses.....	2	7	7		
		" Robert Randal, travelling expenses.....	1	0	0		
		" William L. Mackenzie, printing.....	1	5	0		
		" A. Handy, printing.....	6	10	0		
		" John Hill, for altering road	10	0	0		
						26	6 0
	June 1,	" Robert Randal, Stationary	0	10	0		
		" James Little, do.	1	5	4½		
		" Secretary, incidental expenses.....	2	2	8½		
		" William H. Merritt, travelling expenses.....	6	0	0		
						9	18 1
	August,	" Directors' travelling expenses.....	5	4	4½		
		" bill at Dyer's.....	6	8	7		
		" William H. Merritt, travelling expenses.....	2	17	6		
		" Walter Detrick.....	0	10	0		
		" Postage account.....	2	11	0½		
		" Armstrong, for fetching level .....	1	5	0		
		" Messrs. Merritt & Randal, bill at Gravelly Bay .....	0	16	3		
		" Garrison & Co. for Stationary .....	2	4	9		
		" Stephenson, for horse hire	4	15	0		
		" Thomas Kerr.....	5	18	0		
		" Postage account.....	1	6	8		
		" Robert Randal's contingent account.....	3	4	2		
		" William H. Merritt's travelling expenses.....	8	18	2½		
						45	19 6½
	October,	" Owners of Schooner, for freight, 1831.....	33	16	10½		
		" Owners of Schooner Prosperity, for freight, 1831..	11	0	6		
		" George Smith, for wages from 24th April to 30th June .....	33	10	0		
						78	7 4½
						418	7 11½

Contingent expenses, for 1832.

DEDUCT		£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
Amount returned by Henry J. Boulton, over paid him on travelling expenses, 10th March, 1830,.....		3	13	6			
Amount received from H. Leavenworth, for stone supplied him.....		1	10	0			
Amount received from Lewis Garrison & Co. for a horse.....		15	0	0			
					20	3	6
					£398	4	5½

Contingent expenses, for 1832.

Mr. John Clark, Secretary to the Welland Canal Company, maketh oath, that the preceding Accounts are just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN CLARK.

Sworn before me at York, this }  
21st day November, 1832. }

JOHN B. ROBINSON, C. J.

STATEMENT,

Of monies now due by the Welland Canal Company for work done on the new and old line of Canal; amount that may be supposed to be due to claimants for damages; and the amount required by the estimate of the Engineer for the completion of the Canal:

	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
To amount due Contractors on the new line of Canal, .....				8,307	7	11½
To amount due Contractors and others on the old line of Canal, .....				2,956	18	7½
Salaries, Contingencies, &c. ....				550	0	0
				11,814	6	7
Damages awarded to claimants under the Act of 1829, by Griffin, Brady, and Miller, .....	2,000	0	0			
Claims not yet decided by Arbitrators, under the Act of 1831, Street, Thorburn and Warren, may be estimated at,.....	3,000	0	0			
Repairs required to complete the Canal, recommended by a Committee of the Board, and estimated by the Engineer, .....	6,319	10	0			
				11,319	100	
	£			23,133	16	7

Statement of monies now due by the Welland Canal Company, &c.

York, 4th December, 1832.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

**STATEMENT OF TOLLS**

*On Vessels, Boats, &c. with Property, passed through the Welland Canal, during the Year 1832.*

Months	Per Returns from Collectors at	Number of				Flour.	Pork.	Whisky and High Wines.	Ashes.	Lard.		Bushels of Wheat.	Number of Staves.	Feet Boards.	Number of Saw Logs.	Ft. Square Timber.	Barrels of Salt.	Merchandise.				Passengers.	Other description of Articles.	Amount of Toll.
		Schooners and Sloops.	Barks and Scaws.	Arks.	Rafts.					Tons.	Cwt.							Qrs.	Lbs.					
1832.	Dunnville,.....	1	7	1	2,829	81	12	3	23,098														£ 54 5 10½	
	Dunnville,.....	1	18	1	3,163	119	111	25	187,400		11,565									31			128 13 7	
May,.....	Port Robinson,...	7	19		483	6		355			83								6	30			39 9 9½	
	Port Dalhousie,...				963	30					6,773								148	172			103 8 5½	
	Dunnville,.....	12			243	191														61			24 19 10	
June,.....	Port Robinson,...	14	6	1	1,569	18		342	44,600		26,868								74	64			260 5 4½	
	Port Dalhousie,...	34	5		4						500								94	248			106 0 0½	
	Dunnville,.....	8																		24			0 10 11	
July,.....	Port Robinson,...	14	26		2,623	3	81	85	8,000		9,783								13	30			129 19 3½	
	Port Dalhousie,...	17	1		2														60	353			59 6 2½	
	Dunnville,.....	14	1	2	849	2														29			38 9 0½	
August,.....	Port Robinson,...	37	18	2	3,111	3	506	157	24,000		52,480								173	26			444 0 8	
	Port Dalhousie,...	35	2																90	608			93 10 7	
	Dunnville,.....	18			253	50	103													133			16 11 1	
September,	Port Robinson,...	12	10	3	2,729	9	211	65	8,791										97	23			347 12 11	
	Port Dalhousie,...	31	1		14	9													113	28			92 2 6½	
	Dunnville,.....					32	211												4	40			38 12 10	
October,...	Port Robinson,...	24	15	2		53	3												10	111			165 1 4½	
	Port Dalhousie,...	14	1																70	29			58 7 5	
	Total,.....	240	175	10	12	18,835	5,422	606	12,38	1,029	254	46,136	728,835	4,186	75,992	34,546	956	9	16	2040			£ 2203 7 10	

JOHN CLARK,  
Secretary, W. C. C.

Statement of Tolls on Vessels, Boats, &c. with Property, passed through the Welland Canal, during the year 1832.

## APPENDIX

## REPORT,

Of the Arbitrator appointed to determine on the proportion of Duties to be received by this Province from Lower Canada, and the correspondence of the Arbitrators on that subject.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B.,  
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper  
Canada, Major General Commanding His Ma-  
jesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

In conformity with the orders contained in Your Excellency's Commission, dated the sixth of September last, I had the honor of proceeding to Lower Canada, for the purpose of meeting the Honorable Mr. Pothier, the Arbitrator appointed on the part of that Province, with whom I had previously communicated, and arranged the period for the commencement of our negotiation.

On the 20th I had an interview with the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, who manifested the utmost desire to come to an arrangement on the subject which had been submitted to our decision.

Our first attempt was to agree upon a third Arbitrator, but finding a concurrence of opinion not easily attained, it was determined to enter into such discussion as would enable us to understand each others sentiments, as in case of our views according, the nomination of that otherwise highly important person became of less consequence.

It was highly satisfactory to me to learn, that the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada was willing in the outset to take Population as the general basis, feeling assured, as I did, that it was the best within our reach; upon that ground, therefore, I fixed my claim for our proportion, at one third, and together with the Population Returns, submitted it for the consideration of the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada.

After a short interval, communication No. 1, was transmitted to me, in which, as will appear, it was attempted to establish the right of Lower Canada to make certain deductions for the temporary population thrown into that Province by the of Upper Canada, after which deduction, thirty per cent, instead of thirty-three and a third, was offered to this Province.

In my reply, (No. 2,) I attempted to convince the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, of our right to all consumption in either Province, caused by our trade—a right which was admitted on the occasion when a third Arbitrator was before appointed by the King.

The communication No. 4, proved the failure of my attempt, and having again in vain urged the claim to so equitable an admission, I was under the necessity, as the only alternative, of proposing the interposition of His Majesty, by the appointment of a third Arbitrator, as provided in the Imperial Act.

I was further induced to follow this course by a conviction of its being no longer a question of amount of duties, but of the principle on which our right rested, which I considered would be infringed by admitting any such assumption as had been advanced.

Although in this instance, various reasons concurred to induce me to enter into negotiation with Population as the basis, yet, I am fully persuaded, that when the period shall arrive for making the next arrangement, the probable changes and rapid increase of this Province, will render it no longer satisfactory.

The differences which characterize the Inhabitants of Upper Canada, cause a very great increased consumption of the Manufactured articles of Great Britain, and the greater use of Teas, which produce a large Revenue, give us a claim for a much larger proportion of the duties on them.

It is perhaps not extreme to say, that of advalorem goods, Tea and Sugar, we consume more than one-half, of Brandy, Gin, and the better quality of Wines, our consumption is equal while Rum, and Salt imported by Sea, are used in a far less quantity than in the Lower Province.

But after a lapse of four years, when our trade and population will have increased in a very great degree, and when, I trust, we shall have established our right to all consumption, caused directly or indirectly by that trade, it must then become necessary to resort to some other mode of ascertaining our proportion, as population will no longer be a just or satisfactory ground.

Whether our Imports and Exports can be so accurately estimated as to form a true basis, or whether any other mode can be devised, will best be considered in the proper quarter.

It will no doubt, however, appear to your Excellency, a question for early consideration, as enactments may be necessary to establish many facts which would be required, if such a course were deemed expedient.

Before leaving this subject, it becomes my duty to call the attention of your Excellency to the circumstance, that the Canada Trade Act only provides for the award of our proportion of duties, levied under Acts of the Imperial Parliament which then existed; others have since been passed, imposing or changing duties on imports, of which no portion has ever been paid to Upper Canada, nor is it a subject which comes properly under the consideration of the Arbitrators, although in the spirit of the law, passed by the Imperial Parliament, it was, no doubt, contemplated, that all duties should be ascertained and awarded.

This Province is of course entitled to her proportion during the past as well as the future, but it requires a provision by the Imperial Parliament to authorise the Arbitrators to take the matter under their consideration, and include the amount in their award.

All which is most respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE H. MARKLAND.

5th November, 1832.

(Copy No. 1.)

*Observations on the proportion of Duties to be allowed to Upper Canada as Drawback on Goods Imported to that Province, through the Province of Lower Canada.*

By the terms of the Act 3rd. Geo. 4th it is apparent that the intention of the enactment concerning the proportion to be paid to Upper Canada, of Duties levied in the Lower Province, is to ensure to the Upper Province an equal right and advantage of entry for the goods and merchandize, &c. imported by Sea for the internal consumption of that Province, and which must necessarily pass through the Province of Lower Canada.

The proportion to be paid to the Sister Province by Lower Canada, is therefore as a Drawback on account of the proportion of goods so imported into Lower Canada, and passing from thence into the said Province of Upper Canada, and consumed therein," it remains to the Arbitrators to decide what that proportion should be.

The principle of the comparative Population of either Province seems to be the best standard whereby to regulate the supposed internal consumption of each—but before entering upon the division of Duties according to this ratio, I must observe, that it would be equitable to demand on the part of Lower Canada, a certain primary deduction on the gross amount of duties levied, as a local advantage attached to her Ports of Entry by duties raised on articles imported by Sea which pass to other parts of the Continent and elsewhere, and, therefore, should not be included in the consumption of either Province. Also, a certain allowance for the charges attending the collection &c. Again, in distributing the sums levied to either Province, on the score of respective Population, it should be remarked, that Lower Canada has claims beyond the mere numerical number of the census of its Inhabitants, arising from adventitious causes.

1st. A very considerable temporary population is thrown into the Lower Province during the summer months, by the Shipping that occupy its Ports. By the return of vessels entered at the different Ports, the number of Seamen cannot be estimated at less than 12,000; besides storing the ships for their homeward voyage, gives an increase of consumption on many imported articles.

2nd. Another migratory population accrues to Lower Canada, by the Lumber men, and Batteau crews from above, who are thrown into Lower Canada to promote the Trade of the Upper Province; their passage in the Lower Province is solely dependent on the interests of Upper Canada; it occasions a large temporary influx of population—say not less than 20,000 and consequent increase of consumption within the limits of the Lower Province; and this Province becomes at least entitled to reap the advantages of its local position, while it lends to Upper Canada the free benefit of its Ports.

3d. It may also be noted, that the Military Force within the Lower Province exceeds that stationed in the Upper Province;—all which causes contribute to increase the consumption of imported articles in Lower Canada, and must therefore decrease the proportion supposed to pass upwards.

The census of the Population of Lower Canada was taken in 1831, that of Upper Canada in 1832; it therefore becomes essential to add the probable increase of Population of one year.

Report of the Arbitrator appointed to determine on the proportion of Duties to be received by this Province from Lower Canada, and the correspondence of the Arbitrators on that subject.

Report of the Arbitrator appointed to determine on the proportion of Duties to be received by this Province from Lower Canada, and the correspondence of the Arbitrators on that subject.

APPENDIX

In 1831, the Population of Lower Canada amounted to..... 511,917  
 In 1825, it amounted to..... 423,630

Augmentation in 6 years,..... 88,287  
 divided in equal parts, would give for each year an augmentation of 14,714 $\frac{2}{3}$ ; but as the augmentation of the first year cannot have been as great as that of the subsequent years, it is to be presumed that in the seventh year, 1832, the augmentation must have increased to an *excedant* of at least 20,000 in Population above that of the year 1831: therefore, the difference of Population of Lower and Upper Canada will appear to be 274,103, in lieu of 254,103. Take it again differently, by comparing the census of 1831 of the respective Provinces,—that of Upper Canada then amounted to 234,865, which deducted off that of Lower Canada, 511,917, leaves a difference of 277,052; this should prove the accuracy of the consumption.

Census of Lower Canada, 1831,..... 511,917  
 Progressive augmentation of the Population during one year, to 1832,..... 20,000  
 Temporary Population, (Sailors, Lumber-men, &c.) reckoned as 32,000, reduced to one quarter, as an equivalent for time,..... 8,000  
 -----  
 Returns of Population for 1832,..... 539,917  
 -----  
 Returns of Population for 1832,..... 257,814

Difference in favor of Lower Canada, 282,103

Mr. Markland observes that the return of some of the Upper Canada Townships had not been received; the same remark may be made with respect to the Lower Province; the census of a great many settlements has not been taken; the deficiency on either side may therefore be supposed as equivalent.

As the award is made for a period of four years; the probable progressive rise of Population is also to be taken into consideration.

Hitherto, the advantage on that score has undoubtedly been with Upper Canada, but I do not consider that that Province will continue to maintain the same superiority during the ensuing period.

The grounds on which I base this opinion may be succinctly stated.

The Population of Upper Canada has increased very materially since the establishment of the Land Company in England, the Company having used their best exertions to promote the settlement of that Province, by directing the tide of Emigration, under plausible inducements, specially to the Lands of Upper Canada. Such were the impressions imbibed by the European Settlers, that hitherto Lower Canada has been to them simply the passage to the true Canaan—the Land of Promise; and they have passed through it as through a desert, without staying their steps, even to prosecute the slightest inquiry as to the comparative advantages of the countries open to their investigation. With very few exceptions, the Settlers who, in the earlier period of *Immigration*, fixed themselves in the Lower Province, were such as were destitute of means to prosecute their journey further. Now I conceive that the impetus which guided the force of Emigration from the shores of the Mother Country to one appointed spot, has lost its power. Practical experience has disproved much of the inculcated theory cherished by imagination. It is found that the plenteousness of the vaunted land of milk and honey can only be attained when sought through the exertion of toil and labour; and it is felt that every soil will yield alike some equivalent harvest to the hand of industry and perseverance. Therefore, the superior advantages attributed to the Upper Country, being merely ideal, the promulgated results of experience will cause the future Settlers to fix themselves promiscuously throughout the two Provinces, whenever their own observations and inquiries may guide them, without any longer imagining that to step across the boundary line is essential to their interests. Then the spots first attained will naturally arrest their earliest attention, so that when the Lower Canada Land Company is organized, and shall use its endeavours to fix the Settlers on its Lands, the tables may be turned as to the progressive rise of Population,—at least it cannot but be supposed that the Lower Province will maintain a due aggregate increase. In support of this argument, it is to be remarked, that this year a number of respectable settlers, possessed of means sufficiently ample to admit of the free exercise of their choice in fixing on their resting place, have remained in the Lower Province.

To resume:

Mr. Markland claims one-third—now this claim would be just, if taken *solely* on the principle of Population; could Upper Canada shew a Population equal to one-half of that of

APPENDIX

Lower Canada, but, according to the preceding calculations and reasoning, it will be seen that the Inhabitants of the Lower Province rather exceed the double proportion, and that from incidental causes the Population receives, during a portion of each year, an increase which greatly extends its numerical advantage: while at the same time, the Ports of Lower Canada receive no inconsiderable portion of Imports, which, passing again from thence, elsewhere, cannot afford to Upper Canada any pretext of claim of *drawback*. This latter circumstance, should, I conceive, be considered as entitling the Lower Province to a primary deduction on the whole amount of duties levied, before proceeding to the distribution of the respective shares, supposed as arising from the internal consumption of either Province; but in order to adjust the proportion in a more simple manner, and to avoid even the semblance of contention between the Sister Provinces, I shall confine myself with respect to deduction, simply to the charges incurred in collection, &c. (as of right, the parties thereby bearing equally their own proportions); and then subject the total sum levied to division, taking into consideration the reasons above alleged for negating the proposed proportion of one-third, or thirty-three and a third per cent.

The claims of the last arbitration, 1828, were settled at one-quarter or twenty-five per cent, I should be disposed, considering the progressive augmentation, to grant an additional allowance of five per cent, making in lieu of Thirty-three Pounds Six Shillings and Eight Pence, as demanded, a proportion of—

To Upper Canada..... £30  
 To Lower Canada,..... 70

On each,..... £100  
 a proportion which, I trust, after candid and impartial consideration, the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada will concur in adopting, as a fair and just award.

(Copy, No. 2.)

The undersigned, the Arbitrator on the part of Upper Canada, has had the honor of receiving the communication of the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, and after having given it his attentive consideration, begs leave to offer the following in reply:

The undersigned, in proposing to the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, that one-third of the duties levied at the Port of Quebec, for the next four years, should be the proportion assigned to Upper Canada, was governed by relative Population as the basis of such an arrangement, feeling persuaded that none more accurate could be attained. It was matter of great satisfaction to him to learn, that the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada entertained the same view of the subject; and the undersigned having taken the whole Population of both Provinces, and finding that of Upper Canada to constitute one-third, considered it a matter of course, that one-third of the whole revenue would consequently be awarded to that Province.

It is with infinite regret, therefore, that the undersigned has learned, that after establishing such a ratio, it is proposed to make certain deductions on the part of Lower Canada, which he could not have contemplated, and cannot accede to.

Before investigating those deductions, it may not be out of place to advert to an impression which the undersigned has received from the tenor of the communication of the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, that the use of the Port of Quebec and of the Saint Lawrence, by the Province of Upper Canada, is deemed a concession, for which, by deducting from her proportion, she is to yield an equivalent. In the very outset of the negotiation, and before entering into the particulars of the observations furnished by the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, the undersigned, at this earliest opportunity, takes the liberty of protesting most firmly, yet most courteously, against any such assumption; and of declaring that in no manner or degree whatever can he admit of Upper Canada to be a dependency of the Lower Province.

The Port of Quebec he considers as common to both Provinces, and the St. Lawrence the great highway, open equally to both, without a right in either to oppose obstacles other than those which may be created by works intended for the advantage of all. That such is the view entertained by the British Parliament, plainly appears from the 28th clause of the Act 3d Geo. 4, restricting either Province from imposing or increasing any duties without the consent of the other, and declaring in its preamble, that the division of the Province of Quebec was intended for the common benefit of His Majesty's subjects residing in both, and not in any manner to prejudice the trade of either of the said Provinces.

The first claim for drawback, suggested by the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, is an allowance for the

Report of the Arbitrator appointed to determine on the proportion of Duties to be received by this Province from Lower Canada, and the correspondence of the Arbitrators on that subject.

Report of the Arbitrator appointed to determine on the proportion of Duties to be received by this Province from Lower Canada, and the correspondence of the Arbitrators on that subject.

APPENDIX charges attending the collection of the duties. It perhaps, however, did not occur, that the division is made from the net amount, and therefore a deduction on that ground had been anticipated, and is regulated by a more certain and satisfactory arrangement.

The next claim for drawback to Lower Canada, is thus stated: "a very considerable temporary Population is thrown into the Lower Province, during the summer months, by the shipping that occupy its Ports. By the return of vessels entered at the different Ports, the number of seamen cannot be estimated at less than twelve thousand, besides storing the ships for their homeward voyage, gives an increase of consumption on many imported articles."

The third claim is as follows: "another migratory Population accrues to Lower Canada, by the Lumber men and Bateau crews from above, who are thrown into Lower Canada to promote the trade of Upper Canada; their passage in the Lower Province is solely dependent on the interests of Upper Canada; it occasions a large temporary influx of Population, say not less than 20,000, and consequent increase of consumption within the Province of Lower Canada, and this Province becomes at least entitled to reap the advantages of its local position, while it lends to Upper Canada the free benefit of its Ports."

It is rather remarkable, that the undersigned had prepared, if it should prove necessary, to advance these as claims on the part of Upper Canada, as on former occasions those very circumstances have been successfully urged in her favor. The following is an extract from the last report: "our right has been admitted to the proportion consumed by such navigators of vessels as are brought to the Ports of Lower Canada, to convey our Imports—such as arrive to transport our Exports, and the proportion consumed by Raftsmen and Boatmen, while necessary in Lower Canada, for the delivery and receipt of their cargoes."

The undersigned trusts, that it must be unnecessary to remind the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, that such parts of the Imperial Act (3 Geo. 4) as relates to the arbitration between the two Provinces, was passed for the purpose of giving to Upper Canada her just proportion of duties levied at the Port of Quebec, that the whole spirit of it can only be construed into a design of the Parent State, to afford by her intervention an equitable division to dependencies which unhappily had not come to a satisfactory arrangement themselves. That as Arbitrators "to hear and determine all claims of the Province of Upper Canada, on account of drawbacks or proportions of duties, under agreements made and ratified by the authority of the said Provinces, according to the fair understanding and construction of the said agreements;" and also, "to hear any claim which may be advanced on the part of Upper Canada," it would become the duty of each to suggest any thing which occurred in favor of the just claim of either Province, although disadvantageous to that of which he represented.

With this view of the question, it appears to the undersigned, that the fairest course to pursue would be to suppose Upper Canada as having an outlet to the Sea, without passing through Lower Canada, a circumstance wholly owing to the local situation of the country, and without her control. Would not, then, the consumption by Sailors, Boatmen and Raftsmen, be productive of an increase of her revenue in the very proportion now claimed for Lower Canada, and should she not have the benefit of its whole amount, especially when her trade causes other local advantages to Lower Canada, by extending her Commerce, employing her Inhabitants, and enlarging her Capital?

With respect to the use of the Ports of Lower Canada, it is unnecessary to advert again to the general principle; but it cannot have escaped the notice of the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, that all Port dues, wharfage, tolls, &c. are of course paid at the same rate by Upper Canada as by the Lower Province.

The fourth claim is for the excess of the military force of Lower Canada. It must, however, be obvious, that the proportion in this instance is in favor of Upper Canada, as she has more than one-third of the whole force stationed in both Provinces.

With reference to the scale of population, as furnished by the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, the undersigned begs leave to observe, that the census of Upper Canada was taken last Spring, since which period six months have elapsed, and in conformity with the estimate made for Lower Canada, an increase of about 9,000 would have taken place—consistently with the views of the undersigned, the case would stand thus:

Census of Lower Canada,.....	512,000	
Increase in one year,.....	20,000	
Immigration,.....	10,000	
		542,000

Census of Upper Canada,.....	258,000	
Increase in six months,.....	9,000	
Immigration,.....	20,000	
		287,000

Giving for the whole Canadas,.....	829,000	
One-third of which amount,.....	276,000	

is less than the computed Population of Upper Canada, and thus it will appear that the claim for one-third, according to the above ratio, is fully made out.

The undersigned quite concurs with the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, in thinking it an important consideration, that the arrangement is to continue for four years; and, though willing to admit, that the exertions of a Land Company may cause many persons to remain in the Lower Province who would otherwise proceed further, still he cannot but feel assured, that similar laws, language and habits, the superiority of the climate, the greater certainty of the tenures, together with other circumstances arising from a connexion with persons already there, will hold out such inducements to Europeans, as must attract by far the largest proportion of them to Upper Canada.

The undersigned will not at present urge the claim which might be advanced in favor of Upper Canada, in consequence of having received the same proportion for the last two periods, nor will he at present advert to the circumstance of her not having any portion assigned to her, of the duties levied under British Acts passed since the Canada Trade Act, but will rest his claim for one-third upon the grounds already predicated, confidently trusting, that the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, by reversing the question, and considering it as if Lower Canada were placed in the same situation as the Upper Province, will not fail to arrive at the same conclusion as the undersigned, who has the honor of subscribing himself his—

Most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) GEORGE H. MARKLAND.

Copy, No. 3.

The Arbitrator named on the part of the Province of Lower Canada, for the purpose of determining the proportion of Duties to be paid to the Province of Upper Canada for the ensuing four years, has had the honor to receive a paper from the Honorable the Arbitrator on the part of Upper Canada, in reply to some observations respecting the relative position and rights of the two Provinces, which had been handed to the Honorable the Upper Canada Arbitrator, with a view to demonstrate the principles upon which the Arbitrator on the part of Lower Canada deemed it expedient to resist the (in his opinion) over extortionate demands of the Upper Province, in order to facilitate the discussion of these claims between the respective Arbitrators, or rather Commissioners. These observations cursorily thrown on paper, as a mere appendix to conversation, in their crude and unstudied expression, divested of the more precise forms of official communication, have apparently given rise to an erroneous impression of the principle advocated.

The Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada precludes that he has experienced disappointment, inasmuch as that he had imbibed an opinion, that the Arbitrator for Lower Canada was willing to be guided by the respective populations of the two Provinces, in forming the award. In no wise does the undersigned swerve from the principle, that Population appears the most accurate basis whereon to estimate the respective consumption of imported articles in either Province; but it surely could not be assumed, that in adopting the readiest mode of division, as to calculation, he would overlook any advantages in the scale of comparative Population, or relinquish the benefits of any local rights attached to the Province which he has the honor to represent.

It is equally a misconception on the part of the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada, to consider that the Arbitrator for Lower Canada expresses an opinion on the part of this Province, tending to claim superiority over the Upper Province, and to assert the subserviency of the latter as a mere dependency upon the Quebec Government. Far be it from the intention of the undersigned to advance so uncourteous an assumption;—on the contrary, the principle on which he grounds his assertion of the reciprocal rights of either Province, rests on the plea of their whole and total independence. A reference to the observations first handed by the undersigned, will assuredly attest this assertion; and it is the very circu-

Report of the Arbitrator appointed to determine on the proportion of Duties to be received by this Province from Lower Canada, and the correspondence of the Arbitrators on that subject.

Report of the Arbitrator appointed to determine on the proportion of Duties to be received by this Province from Lower Canada, and the correspondence of the Arbitrators on that subject.



APPENDIX

stance of their mutual perfect independence which, in the opinion of the undersigned, debars the Upper Province from claiming any benefits, or participating in any advantages, peculiarly confined to the precincts of Lower Canada,—save and except those alone arising from the entry of Goods passing to Upper Canada up the Saint Lawrence, the one great water inlet to Commerce and outward relations, common to both the Canadas; the free and acknowledged channel of communication between Upper Canada and the sea; open to her use without restriction or impediment, on the part of the Lower Province. In this sense of affording free ingress and egress to the Trade of Upper Canada, so as (in the words of the preamble of the 28th clause of the Act 3 Geo. 4, quoted by the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada) “not in any manner to obstruct the intercourse, or prejudice the trade to be carried on by the inhabitants of any part of the said late Province of Quebec, &c. &c. &c.” In such a sense—that of free passage, alone, does the undersigned concur in considering “the Port of Quebec as common to both Provinces, and the Saint Lawrence as the great highway, open to both;” and he conceives himself upheld in this construction of the spirit of the British Act in question, by the very expressions of the Act itself, in the preamble to the 17th clause, (already cited in the observations offered by the undersigned) which relates to the settling the proportion of duties and drawbacks between the Provinces by Arbitrators. The words of the Act express the regulation to be concerning “the payment of drawbacks of such duties to the Province of Upper Canada, on account of the proportion of Goods so imported into Lower Canada, and passing from thence into the said Province of Upper Canada and consumed therein.” Again, in the enactment of the same clause, power is given to the Arbitrators to “hear and determine all claims of the Province of Upper Canada upon the Province of Lower Canada, upon account of drawbacks or proportion of duties, &c. &c. &c.”; and the 25th clause of the same Act provides, that in future, the proportion to be paid to Upper Canada of duties levied in Lower Canada upon goods imported by sea, shall be ascertained by the award of Arbitrators, having the same powers, and subject to the same provisions regulating the execution of their duty, as specified with regard to the Arbitrators then appointed for settling the claim of arrears, &c. It therefore appears evident, in the opinion of the undersigned, that the drawbacks or proportions of duty contemplated by the Act, extend to whatsoever goods may pass to Upper Canada by the way of the Lower Province, but cannot be construed into a due upon all entries indiscriminately made in every Port of Lower Canada, whether such imports be designed for traffic with other countries as well as for the home consumption of either Province. In support of this view of the question, it may be also urged, that the Lower Province is equally entitled with the Upper to lay a favorable stress on that expression of the British Act, invoked by the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada, which disclaims any intention to “prejudice the trade to be carried on by the inhabitants of any part of the said late Province of Quebec, with Great Britain or other countries.” Now, in the opinion of the undersigned, the indiscriminate exaction of the large proportion of one-third of the duties promiscuously levied in Lower Canada, to be paid over to the Province of Upper Canada, would operate as a tax upon the commercial transactions of the Lower Province, a burthen which the Parent State could never have sought to saddle upon one portion of her adopted Colony, in order to benefit another. Could such be the case, it would make it appear as though it had been with a view to endow some favored progeny, that the touch of policy had severed apart from the one beautiful whole into which the master hand of nature had amalgamated the geographical position, of the vast shores of the mighty Saint Lawrence; these seem indeed to bend in unison towards the magnificent stream which engulphs into one reservoir, into one outlet to the great ocean, the many and extensive waters that vivify the fine tract of country comprised within the Canadas. But it comes not within the competence of Commissioners named on a mere point of finance to determine whether the Legislators who formed the enactments which have given rise to the necessity of Arbitrators, by giving birth to competition in interests, have really accomplished the intended “common benefit of His Majesty’s Subjects residing within both of the newly constituted Provinces.”—(Preamble to clause 28th, Act 3rd, Geo. 4th.) It is not to them to re-mould the natural connection which policy and law have severed; the more confined view of the relative precincts which that law has established, of the local advantages which that policy has separated, is alone embraced in the present question; it is not on that which could or should be, but on that which is, that the division of right must rest.

Upper Canada divided from Lower Canada in every local interest, can consequently have no claim on the local advantages of the Lower Province. Both enactments have secured to the Upper Province the free passage of the St. Lawrence;

have provided against the imposition of any impediments that might be thrown in by Provincial rivalry, tending to encumber the freedom of her trade, through the medium of its waters; beyond this, she can have no claim on the Ports of Lower Canada; she may not levy a tax on its commerce; she cannot assume a right to participate in its local revenues. If such were the case; if Lower Canada were considered by the Mother Country as a portion of its Colony, isolated from the new settlements on account of the difference in the origin and habits of a large proportion of its inhabitants, and consequently set aside as a mean thoroughfare and necessary highway to the region peopled by the people of the British Islands, or by settlers from the adjoining American States, who by the affinity of language, &c. bear a nearer resemblance to the Parent Country, then indeed might the Lower Canadians be exonerated in raising the wail of discontent, in impeaching the justice, and doubting the integral impartiality of the Parent State.—Under this impression, the undersigned feels confident, that an impartial consideration will bring the conviction, that the British Government has not sought after separating the two Provinces, to promote the prosperity of the one by sacrificing the interests of the other; that she has, merely with a view to general justice, secured to the Upper Province a free passage to the sea, and guarded her against the imposition of any fresh duties by the Lower Province, unless met by the common consent of both; an obligation which is mutual between the Provinces, so as equally to shield either, against encroachment on their free and independent interests.

The cause of adopting the scale of population, as the best method of judging fairly of the just proportion due to Upper Canada, is the absence of proper entries, shewing precisely what portion actually passed into her limits, of goods imported by sea. If such were kept, there could be no difficulty in settling the award; for what shadow of pretence could Upper Canada then have to share in proportion to her population equally with Lower Canada, in the gross amount of one branch of her revenues more than in any other? The drawback, the free entry to her trade, would thus be allowed to the Upper Province, but nothing more; and in the opinion of the undersigned, it would not amount to the large proportion claimed; for it cannot be denied, that the superior advantages of its geographical position, gives to the lower Province facilities of foreign commercial connection, which the Upper Country does not command; nor yet should Upper Canada contend, that this view of the case is imposing a restriction on her commercial connexions with other countries, since whatever goods, she imports are free to reach her, and she may traffic with them as she will; if she labours under the restraint of local inability, that restraint has not been imposed by the acts of the Sister Province, nor at any event are the respective Arbitrators named to inquire into matters foreign to the simple determination of the duty for which they are named. As then, it has been deemed expedient to divide the Provinces for the separate benefit of both, it cannot by any impartial observer be deemed an injustice, that each should enjoy its own advantages. And the undersigned feels himself called upon, with every deference to the frankly avowed opinions of the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada, to use equal candour in the expression of his own impressions, and consequently firmly to deny that the Ports of Montreal or Quebec can be deemed common to the Province of Upper Canada, in any other light than as affording ingress and egress to her trade. In reply to the observation of the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada, on that which he is pleased to call *the claim for drawback*, urged by the Arbitrator for Lower Canada in favor of the Province he represents, the undersigned would beg leave to remark, that the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada appears to have misunderstood the argument offered;—no claim of “drawback” whatsoever was proposed on the part of Lower Canada; but it was suggested, that the considerations of situation and commercial connexions, entitled her to some allowance in deduction from the gross amount of duties, in order to place the two Provinces on an equality as to the supposed respective consumption of imported articles, before sharing the proportions according to the scale of their respective populations; and as no authenticated returns can be made of this proportion in the respective imports of either Province, from the want of proper and distinct entries for each, it was proposed to deduct a certain per centage from the division by population, in order to do equal justice to either Province. The proportion demanded by Upper Canada was one-third, or thirty-three and one-third per cent. The Arbitrator for Lower Canada conceived it but equitable to reduce it to thirty per cent, making merely the trifling difference of three and one-third per cent. in favor of the very superior maritime advantages of Lower Canada, which the undersigned strenuously maintains are *her own*. The deduction proposed was surely moderate, and the Arbitrator for Lower Canada remains unshaken in his opinion, that according to the actual rates of respective population, thirty per cent. is not merely a fair, but even a liberal award to the Province of Upper Canada.

Report of the Arbitrator appointed to determine on the proportion of Duties to be received by this Province from Lower Canada, and the correspondence of the Arbitrators on that subject.

APPENDIX  
Report of the Arbitrator appointed to determine on the proportion of Duties to be received by this Province from Lower Canada, and the correspondence of the Arbitrators on that subject.

## APPENDIX

The Arbitrator for Lower Canada, in support of his demand for a reduction of the large proportion claimed by Upper Canada, made particular mention of some of the results of the above causes in the scale of comparative population. These notes are successively reviewed in the reply of the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada, commencing by the prefatory requisition for an allowance for the charges attending the collection of the duties; as regards this matter, if the division be made on the nett proceeds of the duties levied, the object of dividing the costs proportionably between the Provinces, is of course accomplished; but as this mode of proceeding is not specified by the Act, the deduction from the gross amount was mentioned merely to avoid misunderstanding.

The comments of the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada then turn upon the excedent in Population beyond the mere census of its registered Inhabitants, arising from various incidental causes, and noted by the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, a claim which the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada utterly disclaims, and against which he strongly animadverts. It therefore requires a more detailed discussion.

The undersigned would beg to remind his Honorable Correspondent, that the provisions of the Act (3 Geo. 4.) under which the appointment of the office they hold is constituted, tend to assure to Upper Canada a *drawback* of duties for the Imports from Sea she receives through the Lower Province, and provides on account of the promiscuous and common entry made of all goods for both the Canadas, that to obtain the object in view, a certain equivalent proportion of the duties levied should be apportioned to her. The equivalent or proportion to be divided by the award of mutual Arbitrators. To decide this equivalent, according to the consumption of either Province, the Commissioners agree to adopt the basis of Population, as a fair medium, whereby to estimate the dues of each. On this principle then, that by the scale of inhabitants or consumers, the respective proportions of duties accruing to either Province may be fairly estimated, it surely is admissible to put into the scale so large an incidental Population as that which is asserted by Lower Canada.

But the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada contends that the incidental Population the Lower Province claims, being furnished by the shipping, and by the boats and raftsmen, &c. from above, Upper Canada should equally share in the benefit of their consumption. The undersigned would beg to remark, that the object in view is to ascertain the supposed proportion of imports "passing into the Upper Province." That therefore any circumstance tending to increase the consumption of such in the Lower Province may fairly be computed. Guided by this principle, it appears to the undersigned scarcely necessary to enter into any controversy respecting the claim assumed by his Honorable Correspondent, that Lower Canada should not only forbear to note the increase of consumption within her boundary, on account of the thousands who temporarily sojourn there to promote the Trade of Upper Canada, but that she should even be answerable to that Province and make an additional allowance in her favor, on account of the consequent diminished consumption of the Upper Province!—a position which, moreover, the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada supports, by adducing the consent given by former Arbitrators. However high the estimation in which the undersigned may hold the judgment and abilities of his predecessors in this office, still, he cannot wholly concur in this view of the case; and he would pray the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada to give his attention to the reverse of the proposition. If, for instance, a Custom House, to record specially the entries of Imports from Sea to Upper Canada, were kept at the boundary line of the two Provinces, or at the Port of Quebec, would not the *drawback* be based on the entries; and would not the consumption occasioned in the Lower Province, by all and every local circumstance, be to its own advantage?

As to the remark respecting the surplus of Military Force, the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada will perceive by referring to the first observations handed by the undersigned, that it was a mere cursory remark respecting the incidental scale of the proportion of inhabitants resident in either Province, and that *no additional number* was carried in consequence to the summing up of the whole population, as being of too trivial an import to carry influence.

Respecting the observations in the Honorable the Upper Canada Arbitrator's reply, as to the tolls, wharfage, &c., paid by boats, &c. from Upper Canada; as they do not pay a higher proportion of these rates than is exacted from boats navigating from shore to shore within the Lower Province itself, it does not appear to the undersigned that such fees can at all add matter of argument as to the real point in question.

Having thus explained that the whole of the above causes, including likewise the temporary population as the *mere effect* of the local advantage claimed, have only been estimated by

the Arbitrator for Lower Canada at the difference of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. upon the claim of one-third made by Upper Canada, it is almost needless to discuss the scale of Population offered by the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada, since, even admitting it at his own ratio, the proportion of 30 per cent. offered by the Lower Canada Arbitrator, would, from the reasons argued, still be a fully adequate proportion. But it may yet be well to notice some undue proportions, doubtless inadvertently admitted into the scale in favor of Upper Canada, which, when rectified, would more than erase the fraction presumed in favor of Upper Canada, as exceeding the "one-third of the whole."

The Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada remarks, that "the census of Upper Canada was taken last Spring, since which period six months have elapsed, and in conformity with the estimate made for Lower Canada, an increase of about 9,000 would have taken place, besides the proportion of Emigration within the present Summer." The undersigned would beg leave to observe, that a few months might, in the same manner, be added to the year elapsed since the taking of the census of Lower Canada—besides it has probably escaped the observation of his Honorable Correspondent, that an increase of 9,000, upon a population of 257,000 in six months, far from being in conformity to the calculation of an increase of 20,000 upon a population of 511,000 in *twelve months*, offers an enormous disproportion, the augmentation being computed on nearly a *double* scale. Moreover, if an imaginative increase for the six months elapsed since the census for the present year was taken, be allowed to Upper Canada, a similar and *proportionate* addition ought to be allowed to the Lower Province. On the augmentation resulting from Immigration, the Hon. the Arbitrator adopts the supposition that of the 50,000 settlers who have arrived in the Canadas this Summer, 20,000 may have crossed the American lines; and he distributes the remainder between the two Provinces, allotting 20,000 to Upper Canada, and 10,000 to Lower Canada. This ideal proportion (which certainly is not prejudicial to the interests of the Upper Province) the undersigned not having any certain data on the subject, and taking it for granted that his Hon. Correspondent has founded the division on well derived information, is willing to admit, for *this year*—but he must remark, that the census for 1831, of Lower Canada, having been taken in June of that year, it would be but fair to add the Immigration of that season also to the Lower Canada scale—since the proportion that settled in Upper Canada is of course included in the census of 1832. These corrections would make a great difference in the scale, even setting aside the temporary population to which the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada objects; but to which the undersigned remains unaltered in his opinion, that he has adduced a just claim.

Proceeding next to consider what influence the period of duration of the award should carry in the decision of the Arbitrators, the undersigned begs to state, that he has already expressed his conviction that in future, the annual augmentation by Immigration, will at least be on a parity with regard to either Province; notwithstanding the just boast of the resources of the Upper Province, and granting to that fine country all its advantages, he yet is not disposed to consider the Lower Province as the less favored portion of the Canadas; as to the alleged inferiority of climate, the superior salubrity of Lower Canada more than compensates for the greater rigour of the winter, particularly as the milder seasons are yet of sufficient duration to afford ample time to gather in every desirable production from a fertile soil: besides, the husbandman in this Province has a great advantage in the proximity of a market for the fruits of his industry; his profits are also enhanced by the higher price obtained for articles of export, and the lower rate at which imported goods can be procured, owing to the difference of the additional expense which the cost of distant transport entails upon all merchantable produce in the more inland parts of the Canadas; the necessity of conveyance to and from the upper settlements; the great distance which lies between them and an open navigation to the sea, is a heavy burthen upon the produce of the Upper Province.

To reply to the ensuing observations:—the inducements offered to the Settler by similarity of language and habits; by the link of friends and connections who have preceded him to the Canadian shores, and offer to him in the land of America the associations of his European home, are already widely diffused throughout all parts of the Canadas, and must annually become more universally extended. The vast extent of Land comprised within the Townships of Lower Canada offers none but English settlements, and their population is considerable. Throughout the tract occupied by the Seigniories, the commencement of an English population is to be found scattered among the inhabitants of French origin, and the Immigration of each succeeding year can but add to the attraction of familiar names and connexions throughout all parts of both the Provinces. To those who peculiarly venerate the Laws of their native land, the Townships of Lower Canada stand on a

Report of the Arbitrator appointed to determine on the proportion of Duties to be received by this Province from Lower Canada, and the correspondence of the Arbitrators on that subject.

Report of the Arbitrator appointed to determine on the proportion of Duties to be received by this Province from Lower Canada, and the correspondence of the Arbitrators on that subject.

APPENDIX parity with Upper Canada on this privileged point. The English Law alone obtains there. As to the security of tenures in any part of this Province, the undersigned holds the perfect conviction, that by the observance of due caution, which is necessary elsewhere as well as here, the Lands can be held on as certain a tenure as in any other country. And indeed were it not for the bias of early prejudices, the Farms on Seigniorial Tenure would offer more advantage to the settler provided with but scanty means, than any other—being encumbered with but trifling rents, and affording to him the possibility of acquiring property without possessing capital. These remarks on the comparative advantages offered to the settler, by either Province, have merely been introduced in reply to the Honorable the Upper Canada Arbitrator's reasons for assigning to the Province he represents an expected continued augmentation of population from Immigration, exceeding in number that to be anticipated by Lower Canada, an opinion which the undersigned conceives himself authorised to combat. At the same time he would express his hope, that his Honorable Correspondent will do him the justice not to attribute to him any view of exciting or expressing any feelings of ungenerous rivalry between the two Provinces, whose interests he concurs in considering they, as Arbitrators appointed to promote a good understanding in their financial arrangements, are mutually and reciprocally bound to advocate; he regrets the disquisition into which the too lofty pretensions of the sister Province have obliged him to enter, though he would fain indulge the pleasing anticipation that the explanations he has offered may tend to facilitate the settlement of the important matter in question.

Report of the Arbitrator appointed to determine on the proportion of Duties to be received by this Province from Lower Canada, and the correspondence of the Arbitrators on that subject.

In conclusion, the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada hints at the omission of a share of duties under the British Acts passed since the Trade Act, as a consideration which might add weight to the Upper Canada claims. The effect of any Acts ulterior to the Act under which the present corresponding Arbitrators have been named, is utterly foreign to their competence, and therefore inadmissible in argument.

Lastly, the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada closes his paper by the expression of a conviction, that a change in the relative position of the Provinces, might produce a corresponding effect in the perception of the Arbitrator of Lower Canada, tending to approximate their opposed opinions towards one simultaneous conclusion; an expression of confidence in the justness of the cause he advocates, which the undersigned is reciprocally inclined to entertain; only reversing the application. Thus firm in the view he has individually embraced of the case, and actuated in the discharge of the important duty committed to his trust, by an honest desire to do justice to the Province on whose part he has been named, a duty equally incumbent with that of meeting with frank liberality the demands presented to his Honorable Correspondent, the undersigned cannot agree to a greater increase on the proportion of duties to be paid to Upper Canada, than that already offered of five per cent additional on the quarter already enjoyed by that Province, or thirty pounds on each hundred pounds, levied under the Acts in question. But although the undersigned considers himself bound to uphold the principle he adopts in the utmost rectitude of his judgment, yet he would not shun submitting it to the immediate decision of a third Arbitrator, as enjoined by the British Act.

The two corresponding Commissioners have not yet concurred in the nomination of this true Arbitrator or Umpire to decide between the claims of the one Province and the asserted rights of the other; the undersigned although led to apprehend from the results of his personal interviews with his Honorable Correspondent, that it is doubtful whether they can establish a concordance of choice in the nomination of a person to the office of a third Arbitrator—yet confiding in the desire of the Hon. the Arbitrator for Upper Canada to bring the matter before them to an immediate conclusion, without querulously calling in the intervention of His Majesty's Government for the appointment of an Umpire, whose nomination is placed within the power of their own discretion, he entertains the expectation that he may meet the assent of his Honorable Correspondent, in proposing a talented individual worthy of the confidence of either Province on the score of independent opinions and eminent abilities, highly capable both from natural intellectual endowments, and studied legal acquirements to expound the true spirit of the Law and define its precise ordonnances.

In proposing a name so well known to either Province as that of Andrew Stuart, Esq., the undersigned can scarcely anticipate a dissent to his proposition. Mr. Stuart's connections with the Upper Province, removing him from the suspicion of nurtured prejudices which might otherwise deter the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada from submitting the claims of his Province, to the decision of a resident of Lower Canada.

P

The undersigned takes this opportunity of assuring his Honorable Correspondent of his esteem and consideration, and subscribes himself,

APPENDIX

His very obedient Servant,

H. POTHIER.

Montreal, 5th October, 1832.

(No. 4.)

The undersigned, the Arbitrator on the part of Upper Canada, has had the honor of receiving the communication of the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, dated the 5th ultimo, and begs leave to transmit the following observations:—

The undersigned, in stating that he had felt regret on finding that the basis of population was not to be the sole guide in apportioning the Duties to be assigned to Upper Canada, had not the slightest intention of insinuating that the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada had at all departed from the principle before acceded to; on the contrary, he felt that, notwithstanding the short conversation which had previously taken place, either party was still at liberty to assume new ground, if he considered it necessary toward a more equitable result.

Report of the Arbitrator appointed to determine on the proportion of Duties to be received by this Province from Lower Canada, and the correspondence of the Arbitrators on that subject.

It is matter of much satisfaction to the undersigned to be assured that he had misunderstood the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, in supposing that he considered the Upper Province in any way dependant on the Lower, although he considers the impression he felt as being very naturally derived from the expression "while it lends to Upper Canada her Ports:" since to lend requires the will of one party to confer an obligation on the other,—a ground on which the undersigned must repeat that he did not desire the present negotiation to rest.

The undersigned has not failed to give his most attentive consideration to the arguments advanced by the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, in favor of the deductions proposed in his former communication; the result, however, has been more fully to impress upon his mind the conviction, that Upper Canada should derive the entire benefit of all consumption caused by her trade.

The division of the Province of Quebec was for the mutual benefit of both, to give separate Legislatures to the Inhabitants of each, who were dissimilar in their habits, language and laws. In process of time it arose, that owing to her local inland position, having no access to the ocean, the intervention of the Home Government became requisite to secure to Upper Canada a due proportion of the duties levied upon Goods, Wares and Merchandize, imported by sea into Lower Canada; that is, to remedy the defect in her Commercial situation caused by the Act of the Government, and to restore her as nearly as might be to a position equally favorable with that from which she had been taken.

The most just and simple mode of effecting this, would have been to assign to Upper Canada another portion of Territory as useful and valuable in a Commercial point of view; but hemmed in as she is, on one side by a Foreign Country, and on the other by the Lower Province, such was impossible; they therefore adopted that course which is pursued by individuals, and successfully resorted to by Nations—a provision was made for the appointment of Arbitrators, who should "hear and determine all claims of Upper Canada," and by their award, founded upon principles of equity and mutual benefit, approximate her as nearly as possible to that station which she held before she was obliged by an Act, not within her control, to pass through Lower Canada in transporting her produce to the Parent State.

For this purpose, the undersigned considers that the question can best and most fairly be decided by supposing the Upper Province as it would be placed if Montreal were within her boundary; a Port at which then her ships would arrive for the discharge and receipt of their cargoes, and where her revenues could be collected within her own territory, by her own officers. If such were the case, it is undeniable that the present claim for deduction could not exist; it is equally so, that if the division of the Province of Quebec was to produce mutual benefit, and not disadvantage to either, no claim on the part of Upper Canada should be resisted, which under the above circumstances could be upheld.

The undersigned is further borne out in giving this liberal construction to the Act of the Imperial Parliament, by the circumstance of its being passed at the instance of Upper Canada, to obtain her due proportion, and framed by an eminent individual holding the highest judicial office there, with no other aim than that of adjusting any difficulties that might arise respecting the proportion of Duties levied at the Port of Que-

APPENDIX bec;—all which are considerations fairly within the scope of an equitable tribunal appointed expressly to do justice between the parties.

Report of the Arbitrator appointed to determine on the proportion of Duties to be received by this Province from Lower Canada, and the correspondence of the Arbitrators on that subject.

The undersigned has not overlooked the words "and consumed there," quoted from the Act, and much dwelt upon by the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada. It is, however, to be remarked, that they are only to be found in the preamble of that part which refers to former agreements, under the authority of Acts of the Legislature, and are no where in the enacting clauses. Giving it, therefore, the fullest significance that could be claimed, it would only prove that if such were the intention at the outset, in prosecuting the subject through its details to a completion, such a restriction was omitted as unsatisfactory, and not likely to produce the desired effect. Neither does the undersigned at all concur in the inference drawn by the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, from connecting the former part of the Act with the 25th clause, that the Duties contemplated by the Act extend only to whatever goods may pass through Lower Canada to the Upper Province. He considers all that part of the Act respecting Arbitration which precedes the 25th clause as retrospective, relating, as it declares, to proportions of Duties "under agreements made and ratified" and "heretofore levied."

That claim of Upper Canada for the past period having been disposed of, and provision made till July, 1824, without the medium of Arbitration, you proceed to the 25th clause, and there you find what is to be done for the future. After the said first day of July, "the proportion to be paid to Upper Canada of "Duties levied in the Province of Lower Canada, under the "authority of any Act or Acts passed or to be passed therein, "upon Goods, Wares and Commodities imported therein by "Sea," not passing through or consumed in Upper Canada, as observed by the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, "shall be ascertained by Arbitrators "to be appointed in the "same manner," that is, by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and "with the same powers," that is, to send for persons and papers, swear witnesses, certify award, &c. without which they could not proceed, and to re-enact which would have been unnecessary.

The Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada points out the equal claim of that Province to lay a favorable stress on that expression of the British Act alluded to by the undersigned, which disclaims "any intention to prejudice the Trade to be carried on by the inhabitants of any part of the said late Province of Quebec." The undersigned readily admits the full benefit of this construction, but cannot allow any external Commerce to be that of Lower Canada which would not exist at all without Upper Canada, and is wholly created by her Inhabitants.

It does not appear to the undersigned how the admission of the claim alluded to for consumption in Lower Canada could constitute a tax upon the trade of Lower Canada for the benefit of the Upper Province, although he considers it quite manifest, that in various ways the present situation of Upper Canada contributes to the wealth, prosperity and importance of the Lower Province.

With reference to that part of the communication of the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, in which he declares, that "if proper entries could be made, showing what portion actually passes into Upper Canada, no shadow of preference could be set up for a further share."—The undersigned begs distinctly to state, that he does not consider that it would change the question in the slightest degree, but that Upper Canada could then fairly claim, over and above the proportion ascertained to be consumed within that Province, all which might be consumed by the navigators of ships employed in her trade at the ports to which they must necessarily come with and for their cargoes; and for no other reason than that the ports of the Saint Lawrence, so far as her commerce is concerned, and all advantages arising therefrom, directly or indirectly, are as much the ports of Upper Canada as of Lower Canada.

With respect to the amount of population, as established in the scale offered by the undersigned, he has only to remark, that if one-half of the increase objected to by the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada be deducted, it will still leave more than one-third of the whole, provided the temporary population assumed for Lower Canada be withdrawn.

While on this part of the subject, the undersigned takes the opportunity of alluding to that portion of the communication from the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, which is thus expressed:—"it appears scarcely necessary to enter into any controversy respecting the claim assumed, that Lower Canada should not only forbear to note the increase of consumption within her boundary, on account of the thousands who temporarily sojourn there to promote the trade of Upper Canada, but that she should be answerable to that Province, and make additional allowance in her favor, on account of the consequent diminished consumption of the Upper Province."

APPENDIX Now it should be recollected, that the undersigned did not agitate the question at all; when brought forward, he was not unwilling to discuss it generally; whether a computation on that head would have produced so unreasonable a result, certainly does not appear, for he was content to take the supposed population, leaving that claim as a set-off, should the basis proposed not be acceded to.

The undersigned deems it inexpedient to enter into any discussion upon the comparative advantages of the respective Provinces, as not mainly important to the question: they were only before referred to in consequence of the duration for four years of each arrangement, which caused an allusion to their probable increase. He feels little doubt, however, that a review of the exports of each would tend greatly to prove a superiority in favor of Upper Canada, and if he were at a loss for an instance, he conceives he would not be far wrong in stating, that while the crops have been housed in the Upper Province nearly a month, in the whole District of Quebec they are still on the ground, exposed to the inclemency of the weather.

The next subject to which the undersigned must advert, he feels to be one of peculiar delicacy, that of the appointment of a third Arbitrator. In the highly esteemed individual named by the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, he is sure would be found all the requisites of worth, talent and liberality, and were he in his private capacity called upon to assent to the proposition, he should not hesitate for an instant; he cannot however overlook, that in acting as a public servant, he has a greater responsibility, and when he adverts to that part of the law which authorises His Majesty to appoint a third, he finds that persons resident in either Province are excluded from the selection. It might not therefore appear to be acting with all due discretion, to make choice of one who has lived the greater part of his life in Lower Canada, has attained distinction as a Representative in its Assembly, and has consequently both a public and private inducement to watch over its interests. The undersigned is further confirmed in this opinion, by reflecting that the difference is no longer one of amount of duties only, but involves a principle of the utmost importance to Upper Canada, and as the period allowed for the choice by the two Arbitrators is about to expire, he should prefer leaving the appointment to the King, as provided for by the Act of the Imperial Parliament.

The undersigned regrets having occupied so much of the time of the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, and takes this opportunity of repeating to the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, the assurances of the high consideration and esteem with which he subscribes himself his—

Most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) GEORGE H. MARKLAND.

I certify the foregoing Report and accompanying Documents to be true copies.

WILLIAM ROWAN.

## SECOND REPORT

*Of the Committee on Education.*

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

In submitting a second Report, Your Committee beg leave to state, that they are deeply impressed with the great responsibility which rests upon them in discharging the important trust committed to their management, and have felt the many difficulties which they have had to encounter in bringing it to such a result as would be at once useful and satisfactory. Sensible that the subject of Education is fraught with the most weighty and serious consequences to the future welfare of the Province, they have most anxiously and faithfully endeavoured so to direct their labours as to meet the just expectations which your Honorable House manifested on their appointment. Aware that little or nothing has been done for many years to extend the means of instruction, and to meet the increasing wants of our rapidly growing population; that our present system of District or Grammar Schools, excellent as it was at the time, and adequate as it may have been for a Colony containing only fifty thousand inhabitants, is quite unfit, without material improvement, for a population of nearly three hundred thousand.

That the situation of the Province in wealth and commerce, and in its demand for superior attainments in the various professions, is very different from what it formerly was, and that unless opportunities are immediately furnished by the establishment of superior Schools for the instruction of our youth in the higher branches of Science, we must fall behind the age in which we live. Your Committee, after acquiring the best information within their reach, are not without hope that the plan which they are about to recommend to the adoption of your Honorable House, taken in connexion with their former report, will present a system of Education which will be found to deserve the approbation of every friend of knowledge—to contain within itself the power of expansion so as to meet the wants of our extending settlements, and to place the Province in a situation as enviable for the means of instruction as

Report of the Arbitrator appointed to determine on the proportion of Duties to be received by this Province from Lower Canada, and the correspondence of the Arbitrators on that subject.

Second Report of Select Committee on Education.

**APPENDIX** it is for the freedom of its Institutions and the fertility of its soil. It will be seen that your Committee aspire to much more than that of satisfying the wishes of their fellow subjects of the present generation—they aspire to cherish and promote the permanent and substantial interests of the Colony, and the character and respectability of the people by whom it may be inhabited in all time to come.

With a view to the attainment of these most desirable objects, your Committee in the first place agreed upon a list of Questions to be put to such persons as they might find it necessary to summon before them for examination; which questions, together with the various answers, will be found in the appendix to this report, and in the opinion of your Committee will afford to the country a fund of valuable information. These, with the many important documents in the Journals of your Honorable House, with such other assistance as your Committee have been able to glean from the practice of other countries, have been carefully considered, with a special view to the wants and wishes of this extensive, happy and prosperous Province, and have induced your Committee to offer the following **REPORT** as the result of their deliberations.

That it appears to your Committee from Documents before them, that the original appropriation, in order to raise a fund for promoting Education, consisted of 549,217 acres of land, and that by a recent order from His Majesty's Government, the University of King's College has been endowed with 225,273 acres, which appears to be in accordance with the prayer of the Legislature in 1797; the residue, consisting of 323,944, or in round numbers 324,000 acres, is at the disposal of the Provincial Parliament. In regard to any other deduction, for the support of Upper Canada College, your Committee entertain no doubt that on a respectful representation to His Majesty's Government, an endowment will be granted to that Seminary as a separate and Royal Gift exclusive of the School Lands originally set apart for the University and District Grammar Schools. It is indeed manifest from the spirit of the letter of His Grace the Duke of Portland, that further grants would have been cheerfully made had they been requested and deemed necessary. And surely there is no reason to doubt but that His Majesty's present Government is as willing now as it was then to comply with any reasonable prayer of the Legislature for further appropriations for the education of our now great and increasing population. And how can the Waste Lands of the Crown be more usefully disposed of than in promoting public instruction and establishing beneficial Institutions?

Your Committee, proceeding upon the reasonable assumption that 324,000 acres of land still remain at the disposal of the Legislature for the support of Grammar Schools in the several Districts throughout the Province, are of opinion, that their management, as well as the superintendence of all the District and Grammar Schools, might be usefully and conveniently placed under such a Board of Commissioners as is recommended in His Excellency's Speech from the Throne, and in the report of the Executive Council of the 29th April 1831, with this material addition—that each District Board of Trustees for the several District Grammar Schools be incorporated with the General Board, and communicate therewith by its Chairman or Secretary.

Your Committee feel the more confidence in recommending the establishment of such a Board, from observing that a General Board of Education or University of Regents, has for many years superintended all Grammar Schools and Academies in the State of New-York, between Common Schools and Chartered Universities, at present about sixty in number, with the most beneficial results. Such a Board established in this Province, with similar powers, would virtually possess all the knowledge and experience of the several District Boards, from its communication with their Chairmen, and also from the occasional attendance of their members at its meetings; and thus a deep interest in its proceedings and success would be diffused through the whole Province. Under the superintendence of such a General Board, the improvements of District Grammar Schools would be equal and uniform, and when new Districts were formed, their Boards of Trustees would of course become members and correspondents of the General Board, and receive their share of the available funds.

Such Board should be restrained in the power and authority with which it may be entrusted, by such rules and regulations as the Legislature may from time to time deem meet and expedient. After ascertaining the quality and value of the Lands under its management, by careful inspection and examination, it might be ordered, that no portion should be sold under the average price of Crown and Clergy Reserves, which is at present about fifteen shillings per acre; a price which would be gradually increasing, as the School Lands are, or ought to be equally good. That the capital arising from sales be invested in good securities, and the interest or annual income only expended. In this way a Grammar School fund will be gradually accumulated, and although it may not for some time be considerable, it cannot fail to be ultimately great; and it should be borne in mind, that public institutions of this kind are for the benefit of posterity as well as the present generation, and can seldom be extensively available when first established.

As it has ever been the intention of the Legislature to establish a superior Grammar School in each District, to support which, these lands offer the principal source, it would be a thousand pities, by too hasty sales to render it inefficient, since a little precaution, from the wonderful rapidity with which the Province is advancing in wealth and population, would soon realize an annual revenue equal to every reasonable purpose.

If the Province, without detracting from the present income, would erect in each District a good substantial structure of stone or

brick, after an approved model, so contrived, as besides convenient school rooms, to admit of a residence for the Head Master, with proper accommodations to enable him to keep Boarders, the plan suggested might become immediately efficient, and the accumulating fund would soon supply a salary for an additional Classical Master, and a teacher of Mathematics; but if it should be difficult to meet this expense in the present state of the Provincial Revenue, your Committee most respectfully submit that another mode presents itself for effecting the same thing, to which they do not anticipate any serious objection—and that is, to make it imperative in the several Districts to erect such buildings out of their own funds. This expenditure, as the School Houses would be all of the same form, need not exceed a specified sum; and for a purpose so necessary, it would meet with general approbation, and would at the present time be scarcely felt by any District. It is an expense which they could well afford, and which they ought cheerfully to meet, and would greatly relieve the Provincial Revenue and School Fund.

It would be the duty of such General Board to come to some conclusion what the ultimate condition of such District Grammar School ought to be, that they might keep it always in view, so as to take care in their sales of Land to insure an increase fully adequate to their proposed objects. In the mean time, to render the Board useful and efficient, it might be entrusted with an annual grant to a certain amount, in aid of its revenue arising from interest on the money invested from the sale of lands, to be expended in salaries to additional Masters of District and Grammar Schools, where required.

Were, for example, five thousand pounds per annum at the disposal of the Board, the deficiency between its income and this sum to be made up from the Provincial Revenue, such deficiency would lessen every year, and in a short time totally disappear, and so relieve the Province from all charge. Your Committee, in making this recommendation, are supported by authorities both in England and America.

It might also be advisable to invest the General Board with power to encourage Grammar Schools and Academies in populous towns and places, on certain conditions—such as erecting proper buildings—placing them under the superintendence of the Board, and adopting the system of instruction recommended, and by assigning to their Teachers reasonable salaries. In directing their attention to the principles upon which such Schools as they have been proposing to place under the general Board ought to be established, your Committee so strongly agree in opinion with one of the Gentlemen examined that they cannot do better than quote his answers.

1st.—A vigilant superintendence over both Masters and Scholars by a local Board of Trustees, is absolutely necessary. It may be wise and convenient to give the Head Master a seat at such Board, that its rules and regulations may be conveyed through him, and that in their adoption the Board may have the benefit of his judgment and experience.

2nd.—Such a system of instruction as may meet the wants and wishes of the country ought to be chosen, and this will be best digested and arranged by persons acquainted with the Province from long residence and observation.

3rd.—Some portion of the income of the Teachers should depend upon the prosperity of the Institution. In Universities where the higher branches are only taught, where few students can be expected, and where fees are not always exacted, it is different; but in all inferior Schools and Seminaries, the Masters ought to have an immediate interest in their becoming flourishing.

4th.—A just system of discipline not confined to School hours or School grounds, but extending over the conduct of every Scholar, at all hours and in all places, while he continues in the Seminary. No severe punishment ought to be inflicted on any boy until after conviction, on clear evidence, and admitting the accused a full opportunity of defence. No weapon allowed for punishing that may injure, and corporal punishments, except for immoral conduct, discountenanced as much as possible. Your Committee are inclined to believe, that if in any Seminary punishments are frequent, the cause is frequently to be attributed to the irritable disposition of the Master, and his incapacity to teach—such Masters ought to be speedily removed, for no Teacher, whatever his abilities may be, is fit for the office of an Instructor, who is not rather loved than feared by his Pupils.

Your Committee having thus stated at some length what they consider the best plan for managing the School Fund, and for superintending and improving the District and Grammar Schools, and placing them on the most approved principles, proceeded to reduce the same into the form of a Bill, which they present herewith, and earnestly recommend to the adoption of Your Honorable House.

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 School 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 Honorable House, for amending the Charter of that Royal Institution. Several powerful considerations have induced Your Committee to adopt this course.

**APPENDIX**  
Second Report of Select Committee on Education.

APPENDIX

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 enquiry 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 which is most respectfully submitted.

M. BURWELL,  
CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room, Commons' House of }  
Assembly, 13th December, 1832. }

APPENDIX

To the Second Report of the Committee on Education.

Examination of the HON. JOHN B. ROBINSON, Chief Justice, and a Member of the General Board of Education.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1st. What portion of School Lands were placed under the direction of the General Board of Education?	I think somewhere about two hundred and fifty thousand acres; but the Secretary of the Board can state it accurately from Official Documents.
2nd. What, in your opinion, would be the most judicious manner of managing the School Lands in future?	The first step I think should be to have the quality of the various allotments of Land ascertained, by actual examination of each tract; a division could then be made satisfactorily among the several Districts, and this division should be without regard to locality. I mean, for example, that of the Lands in the Midland District, each District should have its proportion—for it is only in this way that an equal distribution can be made, on account of the fluctuation in value, as new settlements arise, and from other causes. As to the management of these Lands, I am in favour of retaining them in hand, rather than of alienating them, unless indeed it be such portions of them as will bring a considerable price. I suppose the intention is, that from this resource a superior Grammar School shall be perpetually endowed in each District, and, when we see with what wonderful rapidity this Province is advancing, it would be a thousand pities, to lose, by too hasty a sale, the certainty of the valuable endowment which these Lands will realize at no distant period, an endowment which cannot fail to increase with the increasing opulence of the country. I would take the liberty of suggesting, that the Legislature should either direct by an Act of their own, or through Commissioners to be appointed for that purpose, upon what scale the School or Academy of each District shall be established, prescribing an uniform system for each. If the Province, without detracting from the present en-

Appendix to second report of select committee on Education.

dowment, would erect in each District a good substantial structure of stone or brick, so contrived as to admit hereafter of two wings, which would furnish additional Class Rooms, the resource which is to support the current expense of the Institution would be left untouched, and in a few years the Lands would supply a Salary for an additional Classical Master, and a Teacher of Mathematics.

Whatever is designed to be the ultimate or most effective condition of these Schools, an estimate founded upon the charge of such an establishment might now be made, and I would at all events provide, that none of the Lands should be sold under such a price as that the interest of the purchase money of the whole endowment at that price would repay the charge of the Institution, as for instance, two Classical Masters £200 each, besides what fees they may receive—one Mathematical Master at £200—one Teacher of Writing, Arithmetic, and the ordinary branches of an English Education at £150. This would require £750, and adding for Library repairs and contingencies of all kinds £250 more, the sum required would be £1,000 annually—supposing each District to have 25,000 acres of Land, they ought to sell for fourteen shillings an acre, to produce the necessary endowment—and I would not therefore dispose of them for a less price—and would only increase the present establishment of the Schools, as the interest of the proceeds of sales would admit of it, unless temporary assistance can be procured in the mean time. As to the manner of vesting the Lands in Trustees, in order to their future management, I am not prepared to express any opinion at present—great care will be necessary to prevent their being the subject of jealousy and the cause of discontent. Perhaps it would be expedient to provide for a Board of Trustees for each District, not too numerous, and subject to the control of a General Board, of which all should be Members, so that each might in its District act as a Committee of the General Board.

Appendix to second report of select committee on Education.

3rd.  
Have the Board any connexion with Upper Canada College?

No further than that the Members who composed the Board have consented, at the request of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to concur with His Excellency in giving whatever services they have it in their power to render towards advancing the prosperity of the Institution. These services can extend no further at present, than the offering suggestions and advice.

4th.  
Where is the District School of the Home District?

Before the Upper Canada College was founded, the District School of the Home District had been for several years incorporated with the Royal Grammar School—and the Master, in addition to his Provincial Salary of £100, received from the Crown an additional Salary as Teacher of the Royal Grammar School.

5th.  
By what authority was the District School made part of Upper Canada College?

When His Excellency the Lieut. Governor took measures for increasing the Royal Grammar School, or rather for converting it into a School or College of a very superior description, the same Gentleman who had conducted the Royal Grammar School, which was in fact the District School, was made Vice-Principal, and his Scholars became Scholars in this enlarged Seminary. The price of Tuition was not increased, while the means of instruction were greatly augmented; and it was confidently expected, that the most liberal construction would be placed upon an arrangement which increased the advantages formerly enjoyed, and extended them to a much greater number. Since, however, dissatisfaction has been expressed at this arrangement, the Salary of a District School Master has not been drawn. The Trustees of the Home District School, at the time the change was made, concurred in it, and thought they were doing right, though perhaps some informality might be objected, if there was a desire to take exceptions.

6th.  
Are there any free Scholars in Upper Canada College?

I am not aware that there are any.

7th.  
Were there not free Scholars in the District and Royal Grammar School; and have not the Laws provided for sending ten free Scholars to each of the District Schools?

I think there were—but am not certain whether they were to be considered as being actually on the foundation of the District School or of the Royal Grammar School, which I know had a limited number of free Scholars on the foundation, by the arrangement of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland.

**APPENDIX**  
 8th.  
 Is it usual to place French and Drawing Masters on the foundation of large Schools, and allow them salaries without any regard to the number of their Pupils?

I believe it is not the usual course, but I am not particularly informed on this point. It was thought that instruction in French and in the rudiments of Drawing, would be a very important addition to the ordinary course of Education, and that if these could be made parts of the general system of instruction, and taught to all without exception, a great general good would be attained. Whereas, if they were made to entail an additional charge for Tuition, some parents might be unable to avail themselves of the advantage, and others who were able, might, from a too rigid economy, dispense with it. For the sake of the youth of the Province, therefore, these branches were placed upon the footing on which they now are. I doubt whether it has answered well, and am sensible that the plan is subject to objections, but I thought it expedient at the time, and fully concurred in it.

Appendix to Second Report of Select Committee on Education.  
 9th.  
 Are the inhabitants of York less able to pay for the instruction of their children in these branches than the people of the other Districts?

I hope they are not less able; but it must be very well known, that the advantage is by no means confined to them, or even to the Inhabitants of the Province. Every such Institution must be placed somewhere; the Inhabitants of every other District, who live more than five miles from the District Town, can no otherwise avail themselves of the District School in their own District, than by sending their children from home to board in the District Town, which will not cost less than to board them in York, and yet I should think it was never imagined that the Legislature established the District Schools merely for the convenience of the people living in the District Towns. Upper Canada College, it is well known, owes its establishment to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who can clearly have no local interests. The Inhabitants of York did nothing more than assist in giving effect to His Excellency's measures, and as one of these, I had no idea that the College would be regarded as established for the benefit of the Inhabitants of York, any more than the University of Oxford is looked upon as belonging to the people of Oxford, or Eton College to be maintained for the sake of the Inhabitants of Windsor.

10th.  
 Does Upper Canada College appear to answer the purposes for which it was intended?

I understood it to be principally intended to prepare the Youth of this Province to receive the instruction to be dispensed from King's College, the proposed University—this specific purpose it can of course not have answered, because the University has been checked in its very commencement; which I conceive has been exceedingly injurious to the Province.

11th.  
 In what do you consider it defective as an Institution for promoting the education of youth?

I have thought the system pursued not judicious in several respects, I mean as to the method of instruction. The discipline, I believe to be good and strictly observed. At the request of the Lieutenant Governor, I have on one or two occasions stated what I thought might be amended, in order that what was represented as amiss might be considered. I do not pretend to judge of the proper mode of conducting the details of a College, in other respects than such as are within the observation and experience of people generally.

12th.  
 Does the income of the Master depend in any manner upon the number of his pupils?

It does not.

13th.  
 Are the Masters responsible to any Board?

I cannot say precisely what the Masters may think in regard to their responsibility. At present, I look upon myself in no other light than as one of a number of Gentlemen whom His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to consult in matters affecting the College. If those Gentlemen were to unite in a representation upon any essential point, and their right to interfere were denied—I take it for granted they would withdraw from a trust in which they could be no longer useful; because it is not to be expected, that any one would willingly be responsible, even in appearance, when he had in fact no control.

14th.  
 Upon what principles ought such a Seminary to be established?

In answer to any specific enquiries, I should be happy to give my opinion; but it would probably be of little value.

Examination of the HONORABLE AND VENERABLE JOHN STRACHAN, ARCHDEACON OF YORK, and a Member of the General Board of Education. **APPENDIX**

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1st. What portion of School Lands were placed under the direction of the General Board of Education?	The portion of School Lands placed under the direction of the General Board of Education, was 190,573 Acres, certain parcels of which have from time to time been sold, but the exact quantity I do not know; this however, the Secretary will be able to state. It appears from the report of the Executive Council, that about 240,000 Acres, or nearly a moiety of the original reservation, will remain at the disposition of the Legislature. It also appears to me, from reference to the Duke of Portland's Letter, and the readiness it manifests to meet the wishes of the Legislature, that further grants would have been cheerfully given, had they been deemed at the time necessary, and been requested. And we have no reason to doubt that His Majesty's present Government will be as willing now as it was then to comply with any reasonable prayer of the Legislature, for further appropriations for the Education of our great and increasing Population. And how can the waste Lands of the Crown be more usefully disposed of than in promoting public instruction and establishing beneficial Institutions.
2nd. What, in your opinion, would be the most judicious manner of managing the School Lands in future?	It is difficult for an inland Colony like this to get any large and beneficial establishments, except through the intervention of Land, as the Provincial Revenue increases too slowly to allow for a long time of large appropriations.  The management of School Lands as well as the superintendence of all the District and Grammar Schools, might be conveniently and usefully placed under such a Board of Commissioners as we find recommended in His Excellency's Speech from the Throne, and in the Report of the Executive Council, with this addition, that each District Board of Trustees for the District School be incorporated with the General Board, and communicate therewith by its Chairman or Secretary.  Were such a Board constituted a Corporation, with powers similar to the General Board of Education or University of Regents in the State of New York, which has under its superintendence all Grammar Schools and Academies, between Common Schools and Chartered Universities, at present about sixty in number, the most beneficial results might be anticipated.  Such a Board would virtually possess all the knowledge and experience of the several District Boards from its communication with their Chairman, and also from the occasional attendance of their Members at its meetings, and thus a deep interest in its proceedings and success would be diffused through the whole Province. Under the superintendence of such a General Board, the improvements of District Schools would be equal and uniform, and when new Districts were formed, their Board of Trustees would of course become Members and Correspondents of the General Board, and receive their share of the available funds.  Such General Board might be restrained in the exercise of its powers and authority as the Legislature might deem meet. After the Lands under its management had been carefully inspected and valued, it might be ordered that none should be sold under — per acre. That the capital rising from sales be invested in good securities, and the interest, or annual income, only expended. In this way a Grammar School fund will be gradually accumulated, and although it may not for some time be considerable, it cannot fail to be ultimately great. Indeed the rapid increase of population will shortly render it productive; and it should be borne in mind, that public Institutions of this kind are for the benefit of posterity as well as the present generation, and can seldom be extensively available when first established.  To give such a Board immediate efficacy, it might be intrusted with an annual sum to a certain amount, to be expended in salaries to the Masters of District and other Grammar Schools, and such other aids as might make them more efficient, say, merely for illustration, four thousand pounds per annum—the deficiency between the income of the Board arising from interest of money from Lands sold, and this sum to be made up from the Provincial Revenue. The deficiency would lessen every year, and in a short time totally disappear and relieve the revenue from all charge. This has been the practice of the neighbouring

Appendix to Second Report of Select Committee on Education.

## APPENDIX

Appendix to  
Second Report  
of Select Com-  
mittee on Edu-  
cation.

- 3rd. Have the Board any connexion with Upper Canada College?
- 4th. Where is the District School of the Home District?
- 5th. By what authority was the District School made part of Upper Canada College?
- 6th. Are there any free Scholars in Upper Canada College?
- 7th. Were there not free Scholars in the District and Royal Grammar School; and have not the Laws provided for sending ten free Scholars to each of the District Schools?
- 8th. Is it usual to place French and Drawing Masters on the foundation of large Schools, and allow them salaries without any regard to the number of their Pupils?
- 9th. Are the inhabitants of York less able to pay for the instruction of their children in these branches than the people of the other Districts?

States in like cases, and is still acted upon in many.

This General Board might also have power to encourage Academies established in populous towns and places, by assigning salaries to their Teachers if placed under its superintendence—such for instance as the one at St. Catharines and the one at Bath, and soon will similar Institutions require aid at Bytown, Prescott, Belleville, Peterborough, Dundas, Ancaster, and Amherstburgh, &c. &c.

The plan suggested would acquire uniformity and usefulness if it were made imperative in the several Districts out of their own funds, and which they could well afford, to erect a substantial School House and residence for the head Master of the District School, with proper accommodations to enable him to keep Boarders, all to be built after an approved model, and not to exceed a specified sum. An expenditure for a purpose so necessary would scarcely be felt by the several Districts, an expense which they ought cheerfully to meet, and would greatly relieve the Provincial Revenue and School Fund, and bring the system proposed almost immediately into operation.

The General Board should meet four times in the year, on known and fixed days, with power to adjourn, that any of the Members, being Trustees in outer Districts, might attend it if they thought fit and could make it convenient.

The General Board of Education has attended to the fiscal arrangements respecting Upper Canada College, and given its advice when asked, but has never exercised any direct authority over that Institution.

Many years ago, the District School was incorporated with the Royal Grammar School, under the same Teacher, and as it was supposed, with mutual benefit.

Both were included in Upper Canada College, and from the best motives though perhaps in a legal point of view, somewhat irregular. I certainly agreed in the hope of establishing a more efficient Seminary, but the moment measures arose about the District School, the Salary was no longer paid to Upper Canada College, and is I presume at the disposal of the Legislature.

There were eight free Scholars at the Royal Grammar School, and I was anxious that they should be continued at Upper Canada College, but it was argued, and with some reason, that the fees were so small, that there was no necessity for admitting any altogether free.

The Law certainly provide for ten Scholars of superior talents, selected from the Common Schools, to be sent to the District School, but no District has, I believe, availed itself of this privilege, nor will till the School Fund or the Legislature assume the whole expense of such Scholars while they remain at the District School, in board and lodging as well as tuition. Such children are commonly of the poor class, who are unable to support the expense of boarding them from home. The whole expense in a free country like this, should be defrayed by the public, that promising boys, giving indication of high talent, though poor, might have an opportunity of cultivating their faculties, and if able and virtuous, taking a lead in the community.

According to my experience and information, French and Drawing Masters are attached to Seminaries, but not placed with Salaries on the foundation. They are paid only by those who employ them. To this general practice there may be exceptions, but I consider it the most judicious, and it seems to work well.

Doubtless—but Upper Canada College is not exclusively for York—but for the District and the whole Province.

10th. Does Upper Canada College appear to answer the purposes for which it was intended?

11th. In what do you consider it defective as an Institution for promoting the education of youth?

12th. Does the income of the Master depend in any manner upon the number of his pupils?

13th. Are the Masters responsible to any Board?

14th. Upon what principles ought such a Seminary be established?

APPENDIX  
One of the purposes which Upper Canada College was expected to answer, namely, that of preparing young men for the University cannot be fulfilled, as the University has been delayed. Under all the circumstances of its establishment, I am of opinion that it has answered the purposes for which it was intended, as well as could have been reasonably anticipated.

It must be the earnest wish of every lover of knowledge, that an Institution so splendid as that of Upper Canada College should have no defects, I believe some that have been noticed are in the course of correction, and I am likewise of opinion that it is gradually improving, and becoming more in accordance with the wants and wishes of the Country, any defects which may still remain, will be removed so soon as its organization shall be fully completed, which has hitherto continued imperfect.

I believe not.

The answer may be found to that of number three.

The question can only be answered on general principles, without reference to any particular School or Seminary, and I beg so to be understood.

1st.—A vigilant superintendence over both Masters and Scholars by a Board of Trustees is absolutely necessary. It may be wise and convenient to give the head Master a seat at such Board, that its rules and regulations may be conveyed through him, and that in their adoption, the Board may have the benefit of his judgment and experience.

2nd.—Such a system of Instruction as may meet the wants and wishes of the Country ought to be chosen, and this will also be best arranged by persons acquainted with the Province, from long residence and observation, and not by strangers, that is, by a Board constituted as above.

3rd.—Some portion of the income of the Teachers should depend upon the prosperity of the Institution; if they are diligent and do their duty, the reputation of the Seminary will rise—the Scholars will increase, and consequently their emoluments. The portion of the Teachers' income which should depend upon their industry, that is, the number of their Scholars in a new country like this, may not be easy to determine, perhaps a third may at present be sufficient—in a dense population a much larger proportion is common. In Universities where the higher branches are only taught, where few students can be expected and where no fees are perhaps exacted, the principle is different, and a vigilant superintendence is all perhaps that can be applied.

4th.—A just discipline not confined to School hours or School grounds, but extending over the conduct of every Scholar, at all times and in all places, while he continues at the Seminary: no severe punishment ought to be inflicted on any boy till after conviction on clear evidence, and admitting the accused a full opportunity of defence: no weapon allowed for punishing that may injure, and corporal punishments, except for immoral conduct, discountenanced as much as possible. It is a maxim in the conduct of Education, that if in any Seminary or class, punishments are frequent, the cause is the ungovernable passions of the Master, and his incapacity to teach—such Masters ought to be speedily removed by the Board; for no Teacher, whatever his abilities may be, is fit for the office of an Instructor, who is not both loved and feared by his Pupils.

YORK, 26th NOVEMBER, 1832.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose Answers to the Questions proposed to me by the Committee of the Honorable House of Assembly, on the subject of Education.

In accordance with the request of the Committee, expressed to me when before them on Saturday, I have entered much more into detail than I had intended, but the deep interest which I take in the subject of public instruction, made it a pleasure to me to meet their wishes.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

JOHN STRACHAN.

MAILTON BURWELL, Esq. Chairman of  
the Select Committee on Education.

Appendix to second report of select committee on Education.



APPENDIX Examination of the HONORABLE GEORGE H. MARKLAND, Member of and Secretary to the General Board of Education.

APPENDIX

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1st. What portion of School Lands were placed under the direction of the General Board of Education?	About 549,000 acres were originally set apart for the purposes of Education, of which about 225,000 have been transferred to Government in lieu of the leased Crown Reserves with which King's College is endowed. About 190,000 acres, consisting of Blandford, Houghton, Middleton, Southwold, Yarmouth, Westminster, in the London District, Seymour, in the Newcastle District, and Sheffield in the Midland District, have been placed under the more immediate control of the Board, for realizing a fund for practical purposes.
2nd. What, in your opinion, would be the most judicious manner of managing the School Lands in future?	As sales must be made, instalments received and deeds be prepared, after the payments are completed, it will be necessary to place the lands within the control of a Board of Commissioners, or of a single Commissioner, in order to have the business transacted. The amount received should be paid to the Receiver General half yearly, with an account in detail of receipts during the period. Whether the Agent should not be allowed to execute the deed, in fee, as in the case of the King's College grants, is worthy of consideration, as it would much facilitate the completion of the transactions.
3rd. Have the Board any connexion with Upper Canada College?	They are Trustees of that Institution.
4th. Where is the District School of the Home District?	The District School is not in operation. It was for some time attached to the College of Upper Canada, but has since been withdrawn; and I believe the salary remains untouched.
5th. By what authority was the District School made part of Upper Canada College?	By the authority of the Lieutenant Governor and the Board.
6th. Are there any free Scholars in Upper Canada College?	There are not any free scholars.
7th. Were there not free Scholars in the District and Royal Grammar School; and have not the Laws provided for sending ten free Scholars to each of the District Schools?	The law did provide for sending ten free scholars to each of the District Schools, and there were free scholars in the District School.
8th. Is it usual to place French and Drawing Masters on the foundation of large Schools, and allow them salaries without any regard to the number of their Pupils?	I am not fully informed on that subject.—The reason for doing so in this instance was, that without fixed salaries there would not be sufficient inducement for persons duly qualified to come to this Province.
9th. Are the inhabitants of York less able to pay for the instruction of their children in these branches than the people in the other Districts?	I should not suppose the inhabitants of York less able to pay for the instruction of their children, but the contrary.
10th. Does Upper Canada College appear to answer the purposes for which it was intended?	There have not been as many pupils from a distance as were expected, although the expense of tuition and board amounts only to £25 per annum, but it is fair to suppose that further experience will make it a more general resort for the youth of the Province. Its efficiency can ill be judged of before there has been time sufficient to go through the whole course of study which it affords.

11th. In what do you consider it defective as an Institution for promoting the education of youth?	I am not aware that it is materially defective for that purpose. — There may be too much time devoted to the Classical department, and too little to other branches of greater practical utility, which renders the course too long for the ordinary description of Students, and occupies the time that might otherwise be devoted to acquiring a profession. There have been differences of opinion respecting the internal regulations, which do not however interfere with the question of the utility of such an establishment.
12th. Does the income of the Master depend in any manner upon the number of his Pupils?	The income does not depend on the number of scholars—I was decided, in the outset, that no persons of high standing in the Universities could be induced to superintend the College without a certain remuneration, and that therefore all College dues should be credited to the funds of the institution, and the amount of salaries be so fixed as to form a certain permanent income.
13th. Are the Masters responsible to any Board?	The Masters are in some degree responsible to the Trustees.
14th. Upon what principles ought such a Seminary be established?	Upon such principles as will combine general utility with the means of affording a complete Education to those who desire it, without obliging the youth of the Province to leave it for that purpose.

Examination of the HON. COLONEL JOSEPH WELLS, Member the General Board of Education.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1st. What portion of School Lands are placed under the direction of the General Board of Education?	I respectfully refer to the answer of that Member of the General Board of Education who acts as Secretary, as it doubtless will be more satisfactory than what I am enabled to afford upon this point.
2nd. What, in your opinion, would be the most judicious manner of managing the School Lands in future?	This question seems, in my humble opinion, to be best resolved by dividing it under two distinct heads. 1st. As to the most expedient mode of disposing of these school lands; and, 2ndly. As to the most judicious manner of managing their proceeds. First—As to the most expedient mode of disposing of these school lands. To this I respectfully reply: (as my humble opinion,) to dispose of these lands gradually, as favorable opportunities may either present themselves, or be courted by judicious advertisements; but on no account to force them into the market by a premature offer of either the whole or a greater part of them, lest by such premature indiscreet compromise, of their increasing value, the advantages to be naturally anticipated by the influx of capital now annually pouring into the Province, may be sacrificed thereby; for it is self evident, that as Townships, far more distant than these School Lands, are now rapidly filling up, these latter must, according to the common nature of events, be eagerly sought after, and considerably advanced prices easily obtained for them, by the successive increase of future Emigrants from Europe, who will be naturally induced to prefer an intermediate settlement to a far advanced one. And second. As to the most judicious mode of disposing of their proceeds. To this I further with deference reply: that the proceeds from all sales of School Lands should be considered as a principal to be so invested, as that posterity may benefit by the interest to be derived therefrom; for should an indiscreet inroad of that principal be once intruded upon, what bounds can be set upon its total extinction? And from this I presume to argue, that the proceeds of the interest accruing from the investment of such principal, should form the boundaries of the edicts of the Legislature in their pecuniary allotments, for the benefit of the schools of the Province, as far as may affect the produce which may arise from the sale of these school lands; in short, I trust, that rather than encroach upon the claims of posterity for their inheritance to the advantage arising from the original grant, this and all future Legislatures, will rather, by an extra grant of money, burthen the race that is to be immediately benefitted by any extra expenditure that may be called for, than annihilate the foundation originally intended for the benefit of all future generations.

Appendix to Second Report of Select Committee on Education.

Appendix to Second Report of Select Committee on Education.

## APPENDIX

3rd.  
Have the Board any connexion with Upper Canada College?

4th.  
Where is the District School of the Home District?

5th.  
By what authority was the District School made part of Upper Canada College?

6th.  
Are there any free Scholars in Upper Canada College?

7th.  
Were there not free Scholars in the District and Royal Grammar School; and have not the laws provided for sending ten free Scholars to each of the District Schools?

8th.  
Is it usual to place French and Drawing Masters on the foundation of large Schools, and allow them salaries without any regard to the number of their Pupils?

The General Board of Education having been appointed Trustees of the Upper Canada College, are so far connected with it as to have authorised all the expenditures for its erection and the salaries for its Masters.

I am not aware that there is at present any District school for the Home District.

I cannot precisely answer this quere—as a Member of the General Board of Education, I simply understood that the former District and Royal Grammar School was recommended by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to merge in the Upper Canada College, (or as it was first called, Minor College,) as a superior benefit, not merely to the District, but to the Province at large; and the Board concurred in that arrangement, by carrying it into effect.

There are no free scholars in the Upper Canada College that I am aware of.

There were a few free scholars in the District and Royal Grammar School, appointed by the preceding Lieutenant Governor, but the precise numbers I do not recollect—I believe five or six—the latter part of this seventh quere may be answered by reference to the Provincial Statutes of—

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the organization of the foundation of large schools to reply precisely to the question concerning French and Drawing Masters—I was myself educated in a private boarding Classical School, of some fifty or sixty boys—where nothing but classics, writing and arithmetic, were professedly taught—at the same time, I may perhaps be permitted to remark, that although in England the facilities for obtaining French and Drawing Masters so abundantly present themselves, as to enable scholastic establishments to avail themselves of their aid for such pupils, (whose parents may wish them to attain those acquirements) by merely paying these Masters for the number actually taught.—Yet, in a new country like this, and a College so constituted as that of Upper Canada, the case is widely dissimilar; for in the first place, Masters are not to be procured here but by strong inducements to emigrate therein—and surely such an establishment as that of Upper Canada College, which was intended to be an ornament to the Province, by offering facilities to its youth to become adepts in the principal branches of study and other acquirements attained in the Mother Country, was not to be left to the chance of wandering Teachers, who might accidentally be induced to enter the Province upon speculation; and in the second place, the case, particularly of the French Master in this College, is not at all analagous with the like Teacher in an English Seminary—in the former, all the pupils, as they successively advance into certain forms, pass under the ordeal of French Tuition, so that every boy therein, if he remains long enough at College, is taught French—whereas in the Schools of England, those only (and in many cases very few they are) who pay for this acquirement are taught it; but then this French Master having perhaps some half dozen Schools to attend to, finds it his interest to attend those few; such inducements for French Masters are not likely to present themselves in this Province for many years to come. With regard to the Drawing Master, it has been arranged that he should be alike rendered subservient in a part to the general utility of the establishment, by teaching, in turn, all the Pupils (as they are sufficiently advanced in the College) plain drawing, perspective and surveying, without that extra charge of £2 per annum, required from the pupils who are taught ornamental drawing, and which charge it was originally hoped would have considerably reduced the charge of his salary upon the Establishment; but which hopes have not been realized to any thing like the extent anticipated.

9th.  
Are the inhabitants of York less able to pay for the instruction of their children in these branches than the people of the other Districts?

10th.  
Does Upper Canada College appear to answer the purposes for which it was intended?

11th.  
In what do you consider it defective as an Institution for promoting the education of youth?

12th.  
Does the salary of the Master depend in any manner upon the number of his pupils?

13th.  
Are the Masters responsible to any Board?

14th.  
Upon what principles ought such a Seminary be established?

From the hearing of this question, to which latter (if confined to its specific inquiry) every one cannot but reply alike, I take it for granted, the object is to found an objection to the apparent advantage given to the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, over those of other Districts, by having such an establishment as that of Upper Canada College, so superior to that of all other District Schools, placed among them. Anticipating, therefore, such an objection, I take the liberty of remarking, that I view the College of Upper Canada, not as a District establishment, but as a Provincial one, specially designed for the advantage of the rising generation, from one extremity of the Province to the other. And the people of England might as well complain of the establishment of the Public Schools of Westminster, Saint Paul's, Christ's Hospital, and the Charter House, being made in the City of London, because each County and City had not the like advantages, as for the people of Upper Canada to complain of the preference thus given to the Town of York. Indeed we need not quit this Continent for parallel cases; for, if we look to the United States, we there find the same: in short, until some discovery shall enable an Architect to erect a College with the properties of ubiquity, some spot must have a preference over another; and surely that spot is most eligible where there are the greater number of candidates for a superior course of study. In order, however, to extend to the Inhabitants of other Districts the advantages of this superior School, to as great a degree as the nature of the case will admit of, a Boarding House has been erected, where the Pupils from distant parts are accommodated, for the moderate terms of £25 per annum, including the charges for the regular College Tuition—a sum as low as that paid to any respectable Seminary in the United States, and infinitely lower than what is charged in those Seminaries which can at all vie with Upper Canada College.

This latter query seems to imply that it is taken for granted that some defectiveness in the system of Education has been found to exist, inasmuch as it does not confine itself to the inquiry whether I consider the present system defective or not: as both these queries seem, however, to be involved in that of the fourteenth, I shall condense my reply to all three, when I come seriatim to that 14th query.

Not in the least, now that he has ceased to take in Boarders.

Upon an extension of numbers to the Members who composed the Board of Education, which took place about three years since, the whole were constituted Trustees of the Upper Canada College, and as such they were invested with all the pecuniary arrangements attending it; but by the tenor of their appointment, they felt themselves restricted from any interference with the Principal of the College, as to the system of Education to be pursued therein, further than by recommendation to the Lieutenant Governor.—Upon the late virtual dissolution of the General Board of Education, the Members composing it were requested to continue their functions as Trustees of the College; and consequently, I conceive that the Masters are so far responsible to them, that in case of alledged misconduct in any of them, the Board of Trustees would feel it their duty to take cognizance of the same, and after due inquiry thereupon, to make a special report of the circumstances to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as the Patron of the College.

This query seems to me to be so involved in those of the 10th and 11th, that I take the liberty of combining them, in order to avoid the otherwise unavoidable repetition of matter, in reply. And first—I consider the founding of Upper Canada College as one of the most beneficial schemes for benefiting the Province that has been as yet carried into execution, inasmuch as such an establishment, if judiciously organized, will not only place the present inhabitants of this

Appendix to second report of select committee on Education.

Appendix to Second Report of Select Committee on Education.

APPENDIX

Colony (as far as regards the giving a superior education to their children) upon a par with all other countries, but it will most assuredly turn the scale of doubt, now in all probability existing in the minds of those (possessing means) about to emigrate from the Mother Country, as to the choice of country for their adoption, so as to give the preference to that Colony of His Majesty's widely scattered possessions where they may feel themselves, as it were, more at home again, (if I may be allowed the expression) than in any other. Now where is the Colony which can vie with Upper Canada, since its highly superior Seminary (its College) has been established, in which is to be found a condensation of the advantages of the Eton, Westminster, Winchester, Harrow, and other large Schools in England, open to their sons at a far more moderate expense than those require, and where all the acquirements to be attained in those Seminaries, may be here alike acquired, together with others not as yet introduced into those Establishments, and the want of which has been long felt as a defect in their respective systems?—and well such defect might be felt, when the Mathematics formed no material part of any of their respective systems; and where even common Arithmetic was scarcely regarded as an attainment of consequence in some of these Establishments. I speak, however, of former times, not knowing the systems now existing among them. Having thus dilated upon what I conceive to be the great desideratum of the Province, viz.—the establishment of a first rate Seminary for the education of its youth—I beg to be allowed to intrude still further upon your time, by requesting you will take into consideration the important bearings which this Minor College (for in that light do I view this of Upper Canada) has to the Chartered Establishment of the University of King's College, which, but for the political discussions produced by some of the clauses of its Charter, would doubtless long since have been proceeded upon, according to its original intention. With the delay which has occasioned its commencement, or the causes which have led to that delay, it would be irrelevant for me to enter upon.—I therefore confine myself to the consideration of that link in the chain which must necessarily connect Upper Canada College with the University, inasmuch as, I humbly conceive, the latter could only have effected a very circumscribed good, without the preparatory assistance of the other, to produce efficient candidates for admission into it; for after a once celebrated School in the Province fell into decay by the retirement of its able director, the evidence of whose successful pupilage of his Scholars is now fully appreciated by the present display of their talents and acquirements, education, as far as regarded the Home District School, fell gradually from its former excellence to far below par; and although partially relieved from that depression by the appointment of a new Master upon its organization into a District and Royal Grammar School, yet still a great deficiency was felt, and not until the formation of the Upper Canada College, with its extended scheme of Education, did there appear any prospect of the intended University of King's College being productive of a result at all equivalent to the outlay and annual expenditure which such an establishment would naturally have occasioned; but now that the foundation stone of high attainments in learning has been permanently laid, and its flights of steps being now progressively climbed by the present pupils of the Minor College, the time seems to have arrived when the claimants for the higher grades of a University Education bid fair to warrant the expenditure which will accrue by its formation.

With regard to my opinion as to whether the College appears to answer the purposes for which it was intended, I beg to reply, that as I consider the Upper Canada College a sort of stepping stone to the University, I do not consider its merits can be fully appreciated, until the time shall arrive for the admission of Students into the latter, when their qualifications for entry will be then ascertained.

To the other query—upon what principles ought such a Seminary to be established? I must confess my total inadequacy to give a fixed opinion—having so often changed it from the various arguments which I have heard upon the subject. One man wishes it to be a purely Classical and Mathematical School of the higher order; another that it should be confined to a certain degree of those attainments, with an intermixture of other

R

et cæteras; a third, that it should be a sort of APPENDIX "OLLA PODRIDA"—a smattering of every thing; in fine, the more I hear upon the subject the more I am convinced that the discussion upon what ought to be the organization of the Upper Canada College may be considered as a fac simile of the old fable of the Man, the Boy and the Ass, and that all attempts to please the various whims of the would-be regulators of the system of Education, will end in failure—in short, to endeavor to please all, double the number of the present Masters must be employed, for you cannot multiply Forms or Classes of divers grades without a corresponding number of Teachers to direct them. In fine, those parents who are not desirous that their sons should waste their time (as they call it) in studying the dead languages, had much better content themselves with the education which those boys may acquire at the District Schools, for I am very ready to acknowledge that those youths who are destined for the useful occupations of the humbler avocations in life, would be idly employed in studying the dead languages to sixteen or eighteen years of age, and that a knowledge of the English Grammar, with a thorough acquirement of Arithmetic, and such a proficiency in Mathematics as may be required for mechanics, is all that is likely to be profitable to them in after life: but I nevertheless venture to maintain, that it is highly desirable that there should be established a Provincial Seminary of a higher order, like that of the Upper Canada College, to be accessible to all at a moderate rate, so as to enable the parents of those boys whom they may have destined to qualify for higher pursuits, to have such an institution to resort to as may fully prepare them for the attainment of the highest object of their ambition, whether in Law, Physic or Divinity.

Appendix to Second Report of Select Committee on Education.

Examination of the HONORABLE JOSEPH WELLS, Treasurer of Upper Canada College.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.		
1st. What is the annual cost or charge of the Upper Canada College.	The present fixed annual charges upon the Establishment for Salaries and allowances, (exclusive of contingencies) are as follows:—		
		£	s. d.
	The Principal,.....	£600	
	The Vice-Principal,..	400	
	Mathematical Master,	300	
	Two Classical do. } at £300 each,	600	
	French Master,.....	200	
	Drawing do.....	200	
	Writing & Ciphering } do.	150	
	Master of Preparatory School, } do.	150	
		£2,600 P.C.	2,888 17 9
	Allowance for House Rent to the three junior Masters, at £25 C'y. each, }		75 0 0
	Porter's Wages,.....		40 0 0
	Total permanent annual charges, in Provincial Currency, }		3,003 17 9

2nd.  
What proportion of this is discharged by the tuition money? And how much of the charge is paid from other funds and from whence are such funds derived?

The total sum which I have received from the Collector of the College Dues, (who is the Writing Master of the College, and keeps the Accounts, under the superintendence of the Principal) from the opening of the College, which was in January 1830, to the close of the last half year, which ended 30th June 1832, forming a period of two and a half years, amounted to £1,967 9 6, Province Currency, which is, upon an average, nearly £800 per annum; but as part of the amount of this collection is for the charge of Books furnished to the Pupils, a reference to the Principal for an abstract of the Collector's Account can best determine what have been the net proceeds under the head of Tuition charges. Respecting the two latter objects of inquiry contained in this question, I beg to reply—that upon the strength of the grant of Land for the endowment of Upper Canada College, which formed a supposed security for the advancement of monies until those Lands could be sold to repay the same, the Council of King's College, and the General Board of Education authorised me, as the Bursar of the former, and Treasurer of the latter, to advance on loan out of the respective funds belonging to each, such sums as might be required from me, as the Treasurer of the Upper Canada College, for the pay-

Appendix to Second Report of Select Committee on Education.

APPENDIX

ment of the erection of the Buildings and the Salaries of the Masters, &c.; and which sums so advanced were to be re-paid out of the proceeds of the sales of its Lands, with interest.

Examination of the REVEREND JOSEPH H. HARRIS, D. D.,  
Principal of the Minor or Upper Canada College.

QUESTIONS.

1st.

Are you acquainted with the economy of the great Schools in England?

2nd.

Are the Masters of such Schools paid independent of the number of Pupils, as at Upper Canada College?

3rd.

Will you state the number of boys attending the College, during every half year since its commencement, and the No. in each class respectively for the same periods?

ANSWERS.

I am not sure that I quite understand this question, unless it refers to the subject of the next question, in which case, my answer to that will perhaps be allowed to imply my answer to this.

The Masters of all the great Schools that I am acquainted with (and I believe the case is the same generally) are paid independently of the number of Pupils. Such is the case at Eton, Westminster, Winchester, St. Pauls, (London,) and Rugby. At Westminster, I have understood the Salary of the Head Master to be £2,000 per annum, and a house with a certain prospect of valuable preferment after some period of service. At Rugby, the Head Master's Salary, I believe, is not under £3,000. I should mention that in many instances the Masters derive a very considerable addition of income from Boarders. At St. Paul's School, for example, where the number of Scholars is limited to 153, the High Master receives a stated sum of not less than £600 a year, and a house, besides being allowed coals and candles; in addition to this he also takes Boarders on his own terms, which when I left England were £50 a year—the late Master of this School, on retiring, was allowed a pension of £1,000. At Winchester, where the number is restricted to 200, besides a stated Salary, the Head Master is provided with a very extensive range of buildings for the accommodation of Boarders.

I may perhaps be allowed to add, that in all these instances a strictly Classical Education is alone pursued, and that consequently the superintendence of the Head Masters is confined to the simple object of directing one uniform plan of instruction in one department, and that they have not the labour of making and superintending the application of those complex arrangements which are necessary in a system embracing numerous different studies.

The numerical statements in reply to this Question, are given on two papers marked (Ques. 3, No. 1, and Ques. 3, No. 2,) with reference to the numbers in paper "No. 1,"—shewing the number of Boys in the College each quarter since its commencement. I beg permission to remark that those numbers steadily increase up to the vacation commencing in August, 1831. During that vacation a considerable effort and influence were exerted by some individuals in the town, to produce an expression of dissatisfaction at the system of Education pursued, and of a desire that it should be altered conformably to their ideas; so much temporary prejudice was thus excited as to cause the removal of a large number of boys, and the numbers at the College fell from 126 to 109; since that time two seasons of alarming illness have occurred, (last winter when a fatal fever was prevalent, and the summer during which the Cholera raged,) which deterred many parents from sending their children from home. I should also notice that one reason of diminution in the numbers is the fact that many of the early Pupils of the College were Youths already beyond the average age of School-boys, who consequently could not remain at the Institution more than a short time, and their places were of course not likely to be filled up by a succession of Youths similarly circumstanced. It is however evident, that the prejudice above referred to, is dying away; partly in consequence of modifications in the course of Education, which have introduced a greater proportion of miscellaneous (not Classical, that is) studies, especially in the lower part of the College; but chiefly, because the effects of the system pursued at the College are now beginning to be felt, (and surely the effects of such an Institution could not reasonably be estimated in a shorter period) and many parents can now see the difference between the sound instruction which, I am bold to say, is imparted at the College, and that superficial but pretending and hasty system, which is rather calculated to attract by a semblance of rapid progress, than to discipline and form the mind of

Youth. I express these opinions with the greater confidence, first, because (as will be seen by a reference to the statements submitted) the number of admissions, during this half year, has been greater than in any previous half year since the College was opened, (excepting of course that of its actual commencement); and secondly, because several late admissions are of boys, who have either been removed from the College, and sent to other Schools, and are now again sent back to the College; or else have been removed directly from Schools in the United States to be sent here.

With respect to the statement, (No. 2,) it is necessary to explain the variations in classification, which will be observed in the different years. The plan which was originally digested for the College system, consisted of six forms, the first being the lowest and the sixth the highest. On examining the boys, however, at the commencement, for the purpose of classing them according to this arrangement, none were found sufficiently advanced for the work of the sixth form, and only two boys equal to that of the fifth—(reading Ovid's Metams. and Analecta Græca Minora). At the commencement of the second year, though the higher boys had made such progress as was to be expected, they had not yet reached that point, which I considered ought to represent the extent to which a Classical Education was carried by the College; and the fifth form was therefore then divided into a first and second division; the upper division consisting of the most advanced during the previous year—(this division read Virgil, Cicero, Homer, &c.) At the commencement of the third (the present) year, when some of the upper boys were equal to what I considered ought to be the standard of Classical proficiency at the Institution, a new arrangement was made, dividing the College into seven forms, in order to produce a more equable advance than it was found six forms would allow. The seventh form have this year been reading Horace, Livy, Homer, Euripides, &c. and henceforward, pupils who have completed this course with the corresponding Mathematical, &c. course, will be qualified for removal with advantage to a University, which, with lower attainments, they could not have entered with a fair prospect of reaping those benefits which that higher Seminary is designed to afford.

The Pupil who is at present at the head of the College, will proceed to the University of Cambridge, (England,) next Spring, where I trust his progress will not discredit the instruction he has received at Upper Canada College.

JOS. H. HARRIS,  
PRINCIPAL.

U. C. COLLEGE,  
December 3, 1832.

PAPERS REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING EVIDENCE.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 3.—No. 1.

DATE.	No. of Boys on the Coll. List, during the Quarters ending at annexed Dates.	No. of Admissions during each Quarter respectively.	Do. each Half Year.
1830. March 20,.....	89	89	107
June 10,.....	106	18	
August,.....	105	4	24
Xtmas,.....	119	20	
1831. March 20,.....	124	15	22
June 10,.....	124	7	
August,.....	126	10	20
Xtmas,.....	109	10	
1832. March 20,.....	107	9	12
June 10,.....	106	3	
August 14,.....	104	7	26
At this time, December,.....	106	19	

JOSEPH H. HARRIS,  
PRINCIPAL.

U. C. College, Dec. 1, 1832.

NOTE.—These numbers will not all coincide with those returned to the Treasurer, because the latter comprise those Pupils only who were charged the dues of each Quarter; this list gives all who

Appendix to Second Report of Select Committee on Education.

Appendix to second report of select committee on Education.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX belonged to the College at the time, though some were not charged on account of temporary absence; in a similar way, the discrepancies between the amounts in this and the annexed statement marked (No. 2) may be explained; it being also observed, that there have, during several Quarters, been one or two Pupils who were classed neither in the Preparatory School nor in the College Forms.

TO QUESTION 3.—No. 2.

Number of Scholars in the respective Forms of the College, at the close of the several quarters, as noted in the margin.

DATE.	Preparatory School.	1st College Form.	2nd Form.	3rd Form.	4th Form.	5th Form.		
1830								
Mar. 20,	45	14	12	12	9	2		
June 10,	43	14	13	13	10	2		
August,	33	19	16	18	10	3		
Xtmas ..	39	23	22	19	9	5		
1831								
Mar. 20,	40	20	19	20	9	10	5th form, 2d division	5th form, 1st divis'n.
June 10,	38	20	17	18	9	9		2
Aug. 16,	28	28	24	20	8	10		3
Xtmas ..	26	27	25	13	8	6		2
1832								
Mar. 20,	15	25	20	17	9	6	5th form.	6th form.
June 10,	20	27	19	17	9	6		3
Aug 14,	15	24	23	17	7	5		4
At this date.								
Dec. 1..	23	23	24	16	10	4		3

JOSEPH D. HARRIS,  
PRINCIPAL.

December 1st, 1832.

NOTE—From the Rev. THOMAS PHILLIPS, D. D. Vice-Principal of Upper Canada College.

The Vice-Principal of Upper Canada College begs leave to suggest to the Committee on Education, the absolute necessity of the re-establishment of the District School in the Home District, unless the present plan of the College can be so arranged as to admit pupils to attend to that branch of Education which their friends more particularly wish them to pursue. If the District School is put in operation, the Vice-Principal does not see the necessity of a Preparatory School in the College. The Vice-Principal has nothing to suggest in addition to the remarks made by the Principal on the day that he and the Vice-Principal had the honor to attend the Committee.

M. BURWELL, Esq.

Chairman of the Committee on Education.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE,  
December 3, 1832.

The Vice-Principal further observes, that it would be very desirable that there should be one uniform system of Instruction in the respective District Schools, and that the books used should be the same as those used in Upper Canada College.

Copy of a letter to S. P. HURD, Esquire, Surveyor General.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,  
York, 30th November, 1832.

SIR,

When you were so obliging as to shew me the rough draft of a schedule you are preparing respecting the school lands, in pursuance to an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on that subject—I observed that you were about to afford further information than the expression of the address was calculated to elicit: (I mean as regards lands not situated in the District of London) by which the labours of the Committee on Education will be much assisted.

I have been led to believe that the whole of the Townships of Southwold, Yarmouth, Houghton, Middleton and Westminster, were originally made School Townships. If such is the fact, I submit that the statement you are making should shew the whole content of each of those Townships, and also the amount granted by His Majesty's Government at York, and settled by Colonel Talbot in each of them, which should be deducted from their contents, and the remainder, excepting the Crown and Clergy Reserves, would be School Lands. My impression is, that the total amount granted in those Townships will be found to be rising 140,000 acres.

I believe also that a portion of the School Lands has been applied to the uses of the Minor or Upper Canada College, and would be glad to have the statement you are preparing, to show the number of acres so applied or set apart for that purpose, and the Township or Townships in which the same may be situated. Probably His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will be pleased to admit

you to give this additional information without the formality of a separate address.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

M. BURWELL,  
Chairman Com. on Education.

To S. P. HURD, ESQUIRE,  
Surveyor General, &c. &c. &c.

Copy of a Letter to S. P. HURD, Esquire, Surveyor General.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,  
York, 11th December, 1832.

MY DEAR SIR,

May I beg that you will inform me if you have prepared the statement required respecting the School Lands? I am aware that you have been much engaged, as well in affording information to the Committee on Roads, of which I am a Member, as on this subject; but the Committee on Education are desirous of being in possession of the School Lands Statement as soon as your convenience will permit, in order that they may be enabled to make a second Report to the House of Assembly.

Very truly, yours,

M. BURWELL,  
Chairman Com. on Education.

To S. P. HURD, Esq.  
Surveyor General, &c. &c.

Clauses to be added to the Bill for amending the Charter of the University of King's College, which accompanied the first Report of the Committee on Education.

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 enacted, &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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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 the Books of the said Council.

Draft of a Bill on the subject of Education, accompanying the second Report of the above Committee.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

Whereas your Majesty has been graciously pleased to place at the disposition of the Provincial Legislature, the School Lands granted by your Royal Predecessor in the year 1797, for the promotion of Education within this Province, and now remaining unalienated; and whereas, the existing Laws for the support and establishment of District and Grammar Schools, are found insufficient: Be it therefore enacted, &c. That an Act passed in the 47th year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act to establish Public Schools in each and every District of this Province;" and also an Act passed in the 48th year of His said late Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 47th year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'An Act to establish Public Schools in each and every District of this Province;'" and also a certain other Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the 59th year of the reign of His said late Majesty, entitled "An Act to repeal part of and to amend the Laws now in force for establishing Public Schools in the several Districts of this Province, and to extend the provisions of the same," shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

2. And be it, &c. That there shall be established in this Province a General Board of Education, to consist of twelve Members, together with the Trustees of the District and Grammar Schools for the several Districts, to be appointed as hereinafter mentioned, and that the Speaker of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, for the time being, shall (ex-officio) be Members.

3. And be it, &c. That the said General Board of Education shall have the superintendance and management of all the school

Appendix to Second Report of Select Committee on Education.

Draft of Bill.

Appendix to Second Report of Select Committee on Education.

APPENDIX lands now remaining unalienated in this Province, and shall have full power and authority to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of them, as in their judgment may seem meet; provided always, that no part or portion of the said school lands shall at any time be sold for a less sum than fifteen shillings per acre.

And be it, &c. That the money arising from such sales or leases of the school lands, shall be vested in approved securities, and the interest thereof only expended; and it shall be the duty of the General Board of Education, and they are hereby required annually to divide the same equally between the several Districts that now are or may be hereafter formed in this Province, in proportion to the population of the said Districts respectively.

5. And be it, &c. That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, for the time being, to nominate and appoint ten fit and discreet persons to constitute Members of the said General Board of Education, making the number of twelve as aforesaid, including the Speakers of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

6. And be it, &c. That it shall and may be lawful for the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace assembled, in each and every District of this Province, at the first meeting after the next Autumn Assizes, to select from a list of twenty-five persons presented by the Grand Jury, then and there summoned at the said Assizes, which list the Grand Jury is hereby required to furnish, five fit and discreet persons to act as Trustees for the several District Schools: provided always, that in case of a vacancy by death, or otherwise, it shall be filled up by the Magistrates, from a list given in by the Grand Jury, in manner and form aforesaid.

7. And be it, &c. That the General Board of Education, consisting as aforesaid of twelve members as aforesaid, and the Trustees of the several District Schools, and their successors, shall be one distinct and separate body corporate and politic, in deed and in name, by the name and style of the General Board of Education for the Province of Upper Canada, and that by the same they shall have perpetual succession, and a Common Seal, and they and their successors shall from time to time have full power to alter, revise or change such Common Seal, at their will and pleasure, as shall be found convenient, and that by the same name, the said General Board of Education for Upper Canada, and their successors, shall be able and capable to have, take, receive, purchase, hold, possess, enjoy and maintain, to and for the uses of the District and Grammar Schools of the said Province, any Messuage, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, of what kind, nature or quality soever, situate and being within the said Province of Upper Canada, so as the same do not exceed the yearly value of twenty-five thousand pounds currency, 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.

8. And be it, &c. That the said General Board of Education shall and may be able and capable in Law to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer or be answered, in all and every Court or Courts of Record within the said Province of Upper Canada, in all and singular actions, causes, pleas, suits, matters and demands whatsoever, in as large, ample and beneficial a manner and form as any other body politic and corporate may or can sue, implead or answer, or be sued, impleaded or answered, in any manner whatsoever.

9. And be it, &c. That the said General Board of Education shall have power and authority to make such rules and regulations for the good government and management of the District and Grammar Schools throughout the Province, and touching all the trusts reposed in them, as shall to them seem meet, and also from time to time by any new rules and regulations, to make, renew, augment or alter all or every of the said rules and regulations, as to them shall seem meet and expedient: provided always, that the said rules and regulations, or any of them, be not repugnant to the Laws of the Province of Upper Canada, or to the provisions of this Act.

10. And be it, &c. That the Officers of the said Corporation shall be a President, Treasurer and Secretary, the same to be chosen by the General Board of Education at their first meeting after the passing of this Act.

11. And be it, &c. That the President, or in his absence the senior member present, shall preside at the meetings of the Board, and shall have a casting vote in case of a division.

12. And be it, &c. That the General Board, or a major part of them, shall have power to make and subscribe such rules and regulations as to them shall appear needful, touching the duties of the Treasurer and Secretary, regarding the faithful performance of their respective offices, and all such other matters as appertain to the property under their charge, and for the due administration thereof, with such salaries and allowances as to them shall seem meet.

13. And be it, &c. That there shall be four ordinary meetings of the General Board of Education throughout the year, in the Legislative Council Chambers, on the first Wednesdays of January, April, June and October, with power to adjourn from day to day, and that five members, with the President, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business: provided always, that there shall be an extraordinary meeting on the first Monday after the meeting of the Legislature in each and every year: provided also, that the President may call a meeting of the Board at any such time as he may see fit, giving three days notice of the same; and as often as

APPENDIX five Members shall request the President in writing to call a meeting of the General Board of Education, he is authorised and enjoined to call the same.

14. And be it, &c. That until an annual income of the General Board of Education, from the interest of money arising from the sale of lands under their management, shall amount to five thousand pounds, the deficiency shall be paid out of the Provincial Revenue, in virtue of a warrant in favour of the Treasurer of said Board for the time being, issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province for the time being, on the Receiver General of the Province, such warrant to issue half-yearly on a requisition made by the President of the Board, countersigned by the Treasurer and Secretary, stating the deficiency of income.

15. And be it, &c. That it shall and may be lawful for the Magistrates of each and every District in this Province, to direct that a commodious School House, and residence for a Teacher, be built in each Town where the Quarter Sessions are held, and the expense of the same be defrayed out of the funds of the said District; the said School House and residence to be erected on a uniform plan furnished the Magistrates by the General Board of Education.

16. And be it, &c. That until such School House and residence be erected as aforesaid, no District shall be entitled to any assistance from the monies at the disposal of the General Board of Education, beyond one hundred pounds currency.

17. And be it, &c. That it shall and may be lawful for the General Board of Education, constituted as aforesaid, on satisfactory evidence being given that an Academy has been built and in full operation, in which the Classics, and a general system of English Education are taught, and that the proprietors thereof are willing to place the same under the direction of the said General Board, to allow the said Institution such assistance from the funds at their disposal as shall not exceed two-thirds of the allowance given to the District Grammar School of the District within which such Academy is erected: and provided always, that such Academy be not built in the town or place where the District School is kept.

18. And be it, &c. That it shall and may be lawful for the said General Board, from time to time, as the funds at their disposal allow, to increase the means of instruction at the District Schools, till each possess two Classical Masters, one Mathematical Master, and a Teacher of Writing and Arithmetic and the ordinary branches of an English Education, and this shall be considered the maximum in the establishment of District Schools, beyond which it shall not be lawful for the Board as aforesaid to proceed: provided nevertheless, that this shall not be so construed as to restrain the said Board from allowing premiums to the best Scholars in the different Districts, at their discretion, provided the amount of such premiums do not exceed, in any one year, one-twentieth part of the annual income, at the disposal of the Board.

19. And be it, &c. That it shall and may be lawful for the General Board to require and demand of each School, under their control and superintendence, annual returns, such returns to be signed by the Head Master of said School and the Trustees, the form of said Return to be prescribed by the General Board.

20. And be it, &c. That it shall and may be lawful for the General Board, as aforesaid, to withhold all aid from such Schools, in Salaries to their Teachers or otherwise, as shall not make regular returns as aforesaid.

21. And be it, &c. That the Trustees appointed under and by virtue of this Act, in each and every District of this Province, or the majority of them, shall have full power and authority to nominate fit and discreet persons as Teachers thereof, and to examine into the moral character, learning and capacity of such persons so nominated, and being satisfied, it shall and may be lawful for the said Trustees, or the majority of them, to report such their nomination or nominations to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, either to approve or disapprove the same: provided always, that the said Trustees, or the majority of them, shall have full power and authority, in their discretion, to remove any Teacher or Teachers from the Public School, for any misdemeanor or impropriety of conduct, subject to the approval of the General Board of Education; and it shall and may be lawful for the said Trustees, or the majority of them, in case of the demise, dismissal or removal of any Teacher or Teachers of the said Public Schools, to nominate and appoint other discreet persons to fill the vacancies in manner and form aforesaid, subject to the like approval as aforesaid.

22. And be it, &c. That the Trustees appointed under and by virtue of this Act, in each and every District, or the majority of them, shall have full power and authority to make such rules and regulations for the good government and management of the said public schools, with respect to the Teacher or Teachers, for the time being, and to the Scholars, as in their discretion shall seem meet: provided the same be not repugnant to any rules and regulations established by the General Board of Education, or to the laws of this Province.

23. And be it, &c. That it shall and may be lawful for the said Board of Education, as often as the same shall appear expedient, either by their President or one of their Members, to visit, inspect and examine any or all of the District and Grammar Schools under their superintendence, to enquire into their condition, system of education and discipline, and report the same for the information of the Board.

24. And be it, &c. That it shall and may be lawful for the General Board of Education, and it is hereby required, to make a

Draft of Bill on subject of Education.

Draft of Bill on subject of Education.

APPENDIX a report of the Schools annually to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, to be by him laid before the Legislature, embracing such information concerning the state of the District and Grammar Schools as may have come to their knowledge, and may be deemed useful, together with a correct account of all disbursements whatsoever, and the amount received by each school.

25. And be it, &c. That a regular account of all monies received and paid by direction of the General Board, be laid before the Inspector General every half year, and audited in the same manner as the public accounts of other departments, so that the same may come in regular course before the Legislature at each Session.

26. And be it, &c. That this Act be and is hereby declared to be a public Act, and that the same shall be construed as such in all His Majesty's Courts of Law in this Province.

### THIRD REPORT

Of the Committee on Education.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

In submitting this, their third Report, your Committee find, that it only remains for them to invite the attention of your Honorable House, to the resources or financial means within the reach of the Legislature for the support of Public Instruction, in order to consolidate and complete their labour.

Before entering upon this subject, your Committee beg leave most respectfully to premise, that the measures now before your Honorable House, deserve, in their opinion, the most liberal support. They are founded on the true principles on which the Education of the population of any Country ought to rest, part endowment and part contributed by the people, principles which the most enlightened men of the present age have advocated and adopted. And your Committee feel persuaded, that should these measures become the law of this land, with such modifications as your Honorable House, on further consideration may deem necessary, they will form one of the most simple, complete and efficient systems of public instruction which has ever been put in operation.

First—Your Committee directed their attention to the amount for the Education of our numerous population, charged at present on the Provincial Revenue; and they find, from the Laws and the Public Accounts, that the sum of £1,100 is paid as Salaries to the School Masters of eleven District Schools, and £2,000 for Common Schools, in all, £4,000—a sum not equal to the contingent expenses of the Legislature for a single Session; or the expense of four ordinary Grammar Schools for one year. Your Committee feel it to be their duty, most earnestly and anxiously, to draw the attention of your Honorable House to the astounding fact, that less is granted by the Provincial Legislature for educating the youth of three hundred thousand people, than is required to defray the contingent expenses of one Session of Parliament.

To place this in a point of view more striking, it may be observed, that one-third of the population of any country are subjects of School Education, but allowing only one-fourth, we have an allowance from the Provincial Treasury of £4,000 for educating seventy-five thousand children, a little more than one shilling per annum for the instruction of each Scholar—a provision so pitiful—so miserable—for this the most important of all objects cannot fail, when thus presented, of exciting astonishment, and when contrasted with the vast sums expended by other Countries in support of public instruction, reflects no credit on the Province.

This parsimony on the score of Education appears the more extraordinary when compared with the liberal measures which have from time to time been adopted for the improvement of the country, and for which an annual charge, in the shape of interest for debt, is provided for to the amount of more than eight thousand pounds—and this charge, considerable as it is, will, in all probability, be much increased during the present Session.

Your Committee, in making these remarks, beg leave to state, that they are far from estimating lightly any improvement of the Province, respecting Roads, Railways, Harbors and Canals, but they must be allowed to affirm without hesitation, or the possibility of rational contradiction, that the first duty of all good governments is, and ought to be, the proper instruction of the people—and that no expense, which the public revenue can possibly bear, is too much for the accomplishment of this, the most precious of all objects. How indeed can useful improvements be promoted—the resources of the Province developed—its wealth increased—or its character elevated, if we continue to keep back the blessings of knowledge, and neglect to foster sound learning and scientific attainment?

Second—From this wretched appropriation, so inadequate to the object proposed—and so little in accordance with the liberal spirit of the passing age—your Committee proceeded as far as in their power, to examine the lands set apart since 1798, for the support of a University and Grammar Schools, and find, that owing to causes over which the Government had no controul, they have remained to the present time, in a great measure, unproductive. The progress of the Colony was for many years so slow, and the value of lands continued so trifling, that the Legislature deemed it absolutely necessary to establish Grammar Schools in each District, on a small scale, in the hope of being able to make them more efficient when the reserved lands should become valuable. A law for this purpose was enacted in 1807, establishing a Grammar School in each District, and providing for the Master of each an annual

Salary of £100 currency. To this present time, the lands have afforded no aid to the District Grammar Schools, though a small sum, raised by the sale of a portion of them, as will be afterwards noticed, may be now applied to their benefit.

Your Committee were willing to hope that the School Lands had been providentially retained till the growing prosperity of the Province, and its rapidly increasing population, had caused such a rise in their value, as would make it easy to place the District Grammar Schools, almost immediately, on a very efficient footing, without having recourse to the Provincial Revenue; but in this your Committee experienced great disappointment, for of the 324,000 acres which the Legislature may justly assume as the quantity at their disposal, for the support of Grammar Schools, a small portion only appears good, for as the Report of the Executive Council justly states, the original reservation was an injudicious selection—the lands being in general indifferent, and (much) totally unfit for cultivation.

Here it may be proper to remark, that your Committee do not recognize any deduction for deficiencies, in the actual admeasurement of the Townships originally appropriated, or the alleged percentage for Survey, or for the endowment of Upper Canada College, since they are persuaded that a respectful representation to His Majesty (if it cannot be at once done by the Provincial Government) will restore the gift to what was at first intended, without any diminution whatever. In order however to set this matter at rest, it is respectfully recommended, that an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to direct the appropriation of lands to be made up to its original amount, with no other deduction than that of the University, and that all bad lots be exchanged, either for Crown Reserves not already sold, or for such other Crown Lands as are good and available. In accordance with this view, your Committee submit the draft of what they conceive to be a suitable Address.

To such a prayer your Committee anticipate no objection, for a similar exchange has already been acceded to by His late Majesty in respect to the University of King's College, authorising that Crown Reserves, not already appropriated, should be given in exchange for an equal quantity of School Lands—these Reserves were found immediately marketable, and, as appears from documents on the Journals of your Honorable House, a considerable portion has been sold for the benefit of King's College, at an average price which exceeds one pound currency per acre.

Your Committee do not conceive that an exchange so favorable can be now made—but they hope nearly so, or, at all events, sufficient to produce an increasing income, so as gradually to relieve the Provincial Revenue from any charge that the Legislature may think proper to impose, in order to render the District Grammar Schools more efficient and more adequate to the growing wants of the Province.

It appears from the answer to Colonel Wells, the Treasurer of the Minor or Upper Canada College, that some portions of School Lands have been sold, and the proceeds given in loan to that Institution. The particular sum is not stated, but it is undoubtedly at the disposal of the Legislature. In regard to its appropriations, your Committee most respectfully recommend, that on ascertaining its exact amount, which perhaps may be about ten thousand pounds, it be invested in good securities, and the income only divided among the District Grammar Schools, agreeable to such provisions as to your Honorable House may seem meet. It further appears from evidence and documents on the Journals of your Honourable House, that Minor College is greatly indebted to the University of King's College. This fact obtruding itself on the notice of your Committee, they consider it their duty to bring it under the notice of your Honorable House. No steps have been taken to prepare the University of King's College for receiving pupils for instruction in the Arts and Sciences, which might certainly have been done as they involve no questions of religious difficulty. Nor has any progress been made in erecting the necessary buildings, that the business of instruction might begin so soon as the Charter is amended, and yet the growing funds have been spent in supporting an Institution which, however useful it may in time become, does not appear to your Committee to have been necessary, and certainly was never contemplated by His Majesty when granting a Charter and Endowment to the University.

How far the College Council is legally authorised to expend their funds for any other purpose than that of promoting the object for which the Charter and Endowment were granted by the King, your Committee presumed not to determine, but with every respect for the Members of that Council, they feel no hesitation in expressing their decided disapprobation of such a mode of proceeding. Nor do they believe it to be regular or justified by precedent, but on this point they refer to His Majesty's Attorney General, who is not only a Member of the College Council, but also of your Honorable House.

It is indeed stated in the Treasurer's Evidence, that such disbursements are secured on the endowment of Minor College, but is such security sufficient? and can the money so invested be re-paid the moment it may be wanted? Re-payment seems, in truth, hopeless, for the endowment of Minor College appears to yield as yet no revenue whatever; hence, the recommendation of your Committee in their second Report to annex Minor College without delay to the University of King's College, as an integral part of the same, is no longer a matter of choice, but of necessity, for it cannot otherwise exist; but when it becomes a part of the University, its financial concerns will come under the cognizance of the College Council, and its future support placed on such a scale and on such a permanent foundation as they may find just and expedient.

APPENDIX

Third Report of Select Committee on Education.

Third Report of Select Committee on Education.

**APPENDIX** In concluding this part of their Report, your Committee most respectfully recommend that the sum of three thousand three hundred pounds be appropriated annually for the support of Grammar Schools, to be lessened, as the fund arising from the sale of School Lands shall increase. This sum, with eleven hundred pounds already appropriated by law, and £600 the presumed increase from the capital produced by Lands sold, make up an aggregate of £5,000, the sum suggested as necessary by your Committee in their second Report.

*Third.*—When the law for the establishment of Common Schools was passed in 1816, it embraced an annual grant of £6,000 for their support, a grant which, considering the scanty population of the Province and the smallness of the revenue, was extremely liberal, and, in the opinion of your Committee, highly honorable to the Legislature of that period. Regard was also had in its distribution to the population of the several Districts, by which means a greater degree of equality was preserved in the supply of their wants, and the District Boards were enabled to assign to each of the Masters employed, such a salary as made it worth the while of competent Teachers to apply for Schools. The maximum salary being so high as £25.

Unfortunately, this Act was limited to four years continuance, and when renewed in 1820, several amendments were introduced, which detracted very much from its value. Among others, that of reducing the appropriation from six thousand to two thousand five hundred pounds; and what was still more to be deplored, no attention was paid to population and extent of Districts, but £250 was given to each. Since 1820, the District of Bathurst has been added; consequently the annual appropriation for Common Schools amounts to £2,750, and £150 for books—in all, £2,900.

These Schools have deteriorated since the reduction of the annual appropriation. In some of the Districts, not more than four or five pounds can be justly given to any one Teacher, and should there be no remedy next year, will admit of only two or three pounds, which would be something like a mockery. Under the present law the District of Ottawa, with its five thousand inhabitants, receives as much for the support of its Common Schools as the Midland District with its forty thousand.

It appears to your Committee quite impossible, that your Honorable House, now that the matter is brought fully under your consideration, will suffer a pittance so miserably small, and so unjust and unequal in its distribution, and of so little benefit, any longer to exist, and that your Honorable House will feel it an imperative duty to legislate on the subject of Common Schools during the present Session.

As the Provincial revenue has greatly increased since 1820, and the population nearly trebled, a much larger appropriation can well be afforded, and from the facts stated, it is absolutely necessary; and should it bear any proportion to the sums advanced in other countries for the purposes of Education, it may in addition to other resources which may be derived from District Assessments and School Dues, raise the standard of Common Schools, and render them as efficient as may be required. One obvious source noticed in the Common School Bill, and which was proposed by one of your Committee last year, but not followed up, owing to his sickness, ought not to be lost sight of—namely, a distinct grant of land for the benefit of Common Schools.

In all the neighbouring States, lands have been appropriated for this purpose, besides a money fund of nearly two millions of dollars, and large annual appropriations; the State of New York has still about 890,000 acres remaining of a larger quantity, from which they increase by judicious sales, the Common School fund. On this subject, your Committee most respectfully recommend, that an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant one million of acres of the waste lands of the Crown, for the maintenance and support of Common Schools, and beg leave to submit the draft of an address to that effect.

In the mean time, your Committee recommend, that the present annual grant be increased to £12,500, to be diminished as the revenue from the interest arising from the sales of any lands granted to their application increases; or should other demands on the public Treasury render it necessary and expedient.

Before closing their report, your Committee deem it important to state, that the sum which they recommend to be supplied from the Provincial revenue in support of the system of Education, which they have prepared, can only seem large when compared to the present trifling appropriation, and must be allowed to be very small when contrasted with the liberal provision made for Education by the most enlightened States of Europe and America; and such provision is not like other investments, of slow and uncertain return, or of temporary advantage, but it returns ten thousand fold, for it produces an intelligent and moral population. Trained from their infancy in the habits and discipline of good schools, they acquire a turn for observation, and a desire for mental improvement. Their views extend beyond the circle of objects and conceptions of those who are imperfectly instructed. As they receive new accessions of knowledge their minds expand, and they become capable of appreciating, supporting, and enjoying the privileges of rational liberty. The inhabitants of the Province are looking with anxiety for the result of the labours of your Honorable House during this Session, in favor of Education. They know that in other countries the greatest exertions are now making for the instruction of the people, and that among Tradesmen and Mechanics, habits for the study of Science are growing up, which are truly praiseworthy and delightful. They cannot believe that Up-

per Canada will be suffered any longer to remain a solitary and deplorable exception to the general improvement. In a country like this, blessed with free Institutions, a fertile soil, and salubrious climate, and where the labour of the husbandman is rewarded by an abundant return, no exertion, expense or labour should be spared in forming an enlightened population: for nothing can so effectually produce their permanent good, and raise them so certainly to wealth and comfort; and no other Legislative measure can add so much to the honor and glory of the Province.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

M. BURWELL,  
CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room,  
Commons House of Assembly,  
15th January, 1833.

APPENDIX.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Members,—M. BURWELL, Chairman.  
JOHN WILLSON,  
GEORGE S. BOULTON,  
HAMNETT PINHEY, and  
ASA WERDEN.

Wednesday, 14th November, 1832.

The Committee met at Nine o'clock, A. M.

Present,—M. BURWELL, Chairman.  
JOHN WILLSON,  
GEORGE S. BOULTON,  
HAMNETT PINHEY, and  
ASA WERDEN.

Read the Petition to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the subject of the Endowment of District Grammar Schools from the District of London, at their April Quarter Sessions of the Peace in 1830, and the Report of the Honorable the Executive Council thereon,—See Appendix to Journal of 1831, pages 134, 135, & 136.

Appendix to  
Third Report  
of Select Com-  
mittee on Edu-  
cation.

The following List of Questions to be put to the Members of the General Board of Education—To the Treasurer of the Upper Canada College, and to the Principal and Vice Principal of that Institution, were adopted, and the paper which contained them marked No. 1.

“Questions to be put to the Members of the General Board of Education.”

1. What portion of School Lands were placed under the direction of the General Board of Education?
2. What in your opinion would be the most judicious manner of managing the School Lands in future?
3. Have the Board any connexion with Upper Canada College?
4. Where is the District School of the Home District?
5. By what authority was the District School, made part of Upper Canada College?
6. Are there any free Scholars in Upper Canada College?
7. Were there not free Scholars in the District and Royal Grammar School?—And have not the Laws provided for sending ten free Scholars to each of the District Schools?
8. Is it usual to place French and Drawing Masters on the foundation of large Schools, and allow them salaries without any regard to the number of their pupils?
9. Are the inhabitants of York less able to pay for the Instruction of their children in these branches than the people of the other Districts?
10. Does Upper Canada College appear to answer the purposes for which it was intended?
11. In what do you consider it defective as an Institution for promoting the Education of Youth?
12. Does the Income of the Masters depend in any manner upon the number of his pupils?
13. Are the Masters responsible to any Board?
14. Upon what principles ought such a Seminary to be established?

Questions to be put to Colonel Wells, as Treasurer of Upper Canada College.

1. What is the annual cost or charge of Upper Canada College?
2. What portion of this is discharged by the tuition money, and how much of the charge is paid from other Funds, and from whence are such Funds derived?

Questions to be put to the Principal and Vice Principal of Upper Canada College.

1. Are you acquainted with the economy of the Great Schools in England?
2. Are the Masters of such Schools paid independent of the number of Pupils as at Upper Canada College?



APPENDIX 3. Will you state the number of Boys attending College, during every half year, since its commencement, and the number in each class respectively for the same periods?

Saturday, 17th November, 1832.

The Committee met,

Present,—M. BURWELL, Chairman.  
JOHN WILLSON, and  
HAMNETT PINHEY.

Read and examine the Charter of the University of King's College, and agreed that several alterations were necessary to be made in it.

The Chairman submitted the draft of a first Report, which was approved of in principle, but required to enter more fully into detail.

Wednesday, 21st November, 1832.

The Committee met,

Present,—M. BURWELL, Chairman.  
JOHN WILLSON,  
GEORGE S. BOULTON,  
HAMNETT PINHEY, and  
ASA WERDEN.

An amended draft of their first Report was submitted by the Chairman, discussed, adopted and signed—to be reported to the House with a Bill submitted by the Chairman, and adopted by the Committee for amending the Charter of the University of King's College.

Saturday, 24th November, 1832.

The Committee met,

Present,—M. BURWELL, Chairman.  
JOHN WILLSON,  
GEORGE S. BOULTON,  
HAMNETT PINHEY, and  
ASA WERDEN.

The Hon. J. B. Robinson, Chief Justice and a Member of the General Board of Education, called in and Examined.—(See his examination in the Appendix to the Second Report.)

The Honorable and Venerable John Strachan, D. D. Archdeacon of York, and a Member of the General Board of Education, called in and examined.—(See his examination in Appendix to the Second Report.)

Tuesday, 27th November, 1832.

The Committee met,

Present,—M. BURWELL, Chairman.  
JOHN WILLSON,  
GEORGE S. BOULTON, and  
ASA WERDEN.

The Honorable George H. Markland, Secretary to the General Board of Education, called in and examined.—(See his examination in Appendix to Second Report.)

The Honorable Joseph Wells, a Member of the General Board of Education, and Treasurer of Minor or Upper Canada College, called in and examined, in so far as relates to his opinions as a Member of the General Board of Education.—(See his examination in Appendix to the Second Report.)

Saturday, 1st December, 1832.

The Committee met,

Present,—M. BURWELL, Chairman.  
JOHN WILLSON,  
HAMNETT PINHEY, and  
ASA WERDEN.

The Rev. J. H. Harris, D.D., Principal of the Minor College, and the Rev. Thomas Phillips, D.D., Vice Principal of the same, called in and examined.

They expressed a wish for further time to complete their examination, to which the Committee acceded, and they agreed to inclose their answers to the Chairman of the Committee.—(See Appendix to the Second Report.)

11th December 1832.

The Committee met at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Present,—M. BURWELL, Chairman.  
JOHN WILLSON,  
GEORGE S. BOULTON, and  
HAMNETT PINHEY.

The Chairman submitted the draft of a second report, and a bill, founded upon the information which the Committee had received, both of which were read and considered, and the Committee agreed upon the general principles which they contained, but required some alteration in their details; and the Committee adjourned to meet this evening at 7 o'clock, P. M.

11th December, 1832.

At seven o'clock, P. M. the Committee met.

Present—M. BURWELL, Chairman.  
G. S. BOULTON, and  
HAMNETT PINHEY.

The Committee examined and amended the Report submitted by the Chairman. They also examined and amended the bill submitted by the Chairman.

12th December, 1832.

At nine o'clock, A. M. the Committee met.

Present—M. BURWELL, Chairman.  
JOHN WILLSON,  
ASA WERDEN.

Examined the proceedings of the Committee of last evening, concerning the report and bill to accompany it, to each of which they agreed.

Monday, 14th January, 1833.

The Committee met.

Present—M. BURWELL, Chairman.  
JOHN WILLSON.

Examined the Documents, and discussed a third report as drafted by the Chairman, and adjourned for want of a quorum.

Tuesday, 15th January, 1833.

The Committee met.

Present—M. BURWELL, Chairman.  
JOHN WILLSON, and  
GEORGE S. BOULTON.

Examined, discussed, and adopted the draft of a third report submitted by the Chairman, and ordered him to report the same to the House, with its accompanying documents, as an appendix.

Committee Room Commons House of Assembly, }  
York, 15th December, 1832. }

SIR,

The Committee on Education are desirous that the information for which the House of Assembly addressed His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 15th November last, respecting School Lands, should be in possession of the House as soon as convenient, in order that the same may be referred to them for examination; and therefore beg that you will mention the subject to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,  
Humble Servant,

M. BURWELL,

Chairman, Committee on Education.

To WILLIAM ROWAN, Esquire,  
Private Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

J. COLBORNE,

The Lieutenant Governor, with reference to the Address of the House of Assembly of the 15th November, transmits the accompanying communication from the Secretary of the Board of Education, and Returns from the Surveyor General, shewing the number of Acres of of the Crown Lands which were set apart originally by the Executive Government, for the establishment and support of Grammar Schools and Colleges, in conformity to instructions received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Government House, }  
17th December, 1832. }

Appendix to  
Third Report  
of Select Com-  
mittee on Edu-

Appendix to  
Third report of  
select committee  
on Education.

RETURN OF SCHOOL LANDS,

Shewing the original Reservations, the number of Acres Alienated, the Lands appropriated in lieu thereof, the per centage granted to Contractors for Surveying, the number of Acres set apart for the Upper Canada College, and the quantity which remain disposable.

DISTRICTS.	TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres originally reserved.	No. of Acres alienated.	Contractors per centage.	No. of Acres disposable.	Alienated Lands disposed of.	Remarks.
Ottawa,....	Alfred,.....	25,140	25,140	None.	None.	Granted to Individuals.	Rockey.
	Plantagenet.....	40,000	40,000	None.	None.	Granted to Individuals.	
	Bedford,.....	61,220	5,538	2,858	55,684	2,680 Acres granted to Individuals.	
Midland,....	Hinchinbroke,....	51,100	51,100	2,437	None.	48,663 Acres reinvested in the Crown, in lieu of Lands granted to the University.	Good Land.
	Sheffield,.....	56,688	3,158	3,158	53,530		
Newcastle,...	Seymour,.....	47,484	47,484	3,515	None.	25,000 Acres granted to Upper Canada College.	
London,....	Blandford,.....	20,400	6,179	1,179	14,221	5,000 Acres granted to Upper Canada College.	Good Land.
	Houghton,.....	19,000	3,102	1,505	15,893	1,597 Acres granted to Individuals, 600 acres of which have been reserved in the Township of Warwick.	Good Land.
	Middleton,.....	35,000	24,267	1,667	10,733	22,600 Acres granted to Individuals.	Sandy.
	Southwold,.....	40,500	31,619	719	8,881	30,900 Acres granted to Individuals.	Good Land.
	Westminster,.....	51,143	41,943	1,218	9,200	40,725 Acres granted to Individuals.	Good Land.
	Yarmouth,.....	20,000	8,110	1,026	11,900	7,084 Acres granted to Individuals.	Good Land.
	*Java,.....	12,000	12,000	.....	None.	12,000 Acres granted to Upper Canada College.	
Home.....	*Luther,.....	66,000	66,000	.....	None.	Reinvested in the Crown, in lieu of Lands granted to the University.	
	*Sunnidale,.....	38,000	38,000	.....	None.	Ditto ditto ditto ditto	
	*Osprey,.....	50,000	50,000	.....	None.	Ditto ditto ditto ditto	
London,....	*Merlin,.....	40,000	28,312	.....	11,688	23,281 Acres reinvested in ditto, 5,031 Acres reinvested in the Crown, in lieu of Lands granted to the Upper Canada College,	Not surveyed, but supposed to be good.
	*Proton,.....	66,000	.....	.....	66,000	.....	Do. do. do.
	Warwick,.....	600	.....	.....	600	Reserved for Land's granted in Houghton.	Good Land.
Total quantity disposable,.....					258,330		

Appendix to Third Report of Select Committee on Education.

Appendix to third report of select committee on Education.

The Townships marked (\*) were substituted in lieu of Lands granted to Individuals in the Townships of Alfred, Plantagenet, Bedford, Houghton, Middleton, Southwold, Westminster and Yarmouth.

S. P. HURD, S. G.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
York, U. C. 10th Dec. 1832.

Copy of a Letter from the Honorable George H. Markland,  
Secretary to the General Board of Education.

14th December, 1832.

SIR,

From the accompanying Documents which have been prepared for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, it will appear that the original reservation of Land for the purposes of Education amounted to 467,675 Acres, of which 170,719 acres were alienated by grants to individuals, and in lieu thereof 272,600 acres were appropriated to a similar purpose, giving a surplus over and above the quantity deficient of 101,881 acres. There were also alienated as a per centage to Surveyors, 19,282 acres.

Since the reservation before alluded to, 225,944 acres of it have been re-invested in the Crown, in lieu of scattered Reserves granted as an endowment to the University of King's College, and 60,000 acres have been set apart for the benefit of Upper Canada College, after which deductions there remains at the disposal of such person or persons as may be appointed for the sale thereof, 258,330 acres.

I have the honor to be  
Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE H. MARKLAND.

Lt. Col. Rowan, &c. &c.

Copy of a Letter from S. P. Hurd, Esquire, Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
York, 10th December, 1832.

SIR,

In obedience to the commands of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to furnish a statement of the School Lands agreeably to the address of the House of Assembly; I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a Return of the School Lands, shewing the original Townships reserved; the number of acres alienated; the Lands appropriated in lieu thereof; the Surveyor's per centage; the number of acres set apart for Upper Canada College, and the quantity which remains disposable.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient humble Servant,  
S. P. HURD, S. G.

To LIEUT. COL. ROWAN,  
Secretary to His Excellency  
the Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c.

The original School Townships of Alfred, Plantagenet, Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Seymour, Blandford, Houghton, Middleton, Southwold, Westminster and Yarmouth, were computed at 549,216 acres, but actually contained.....	467,675
Alienated from the above for Surveyor's per centage,.....	19,282
Alienated by Grants to Individuals,.....	170,719
The Townships of Java, Luther, Sunnidale, Osprey, Merlin and Proton, made School Townships in lieu of the above alienations, contain.....	272,000
Also reserved in the Township of Warwick,.....	600
	740,275
Re-invested in the Crown in lieu of lands granted to the University,.....	225,944
Re-invested in the Crown in lieu of lands granted to Upper Canada College,.....	66,000
School Lands disposable,.....	258,330

S. P. HURD.

Memorandum of Lands granted to the Upper Canada College—  
66,000 Acres.

25,000 Acres in Seymour.  
18,969 Acres in scattered lots, for which a like quantity is re-invested in the Crown in the Township of Seymour.  
5,000 Acres in the Township of Blandford.  
12,000 Acres in Township of Java.  
5,031 Acres in scattered lots, for which a like quantity is re-invested in the Crown in the Township of Merlin.  
66,000

Memorandum of Lands granted to the University under Patent Deed,.....225,944 Acres.

Memorandum of Land alienated to Individuals.

25,140 Acres in the Township of Alfred.  
40,000 do. do. Plantagenet.  
2,680 do. do. Bedford.

APPENDIX Alienated in these five Townships, 102,906 Acres.	1,597 do.	do.	Houghton.
	22,600 do.	do.	Middleton.
	30,900 do.	do.	Southwold.
	40,725 do.	do.	Westminster.
	7,084 do.	do.	Yarmouth.
	170,726		

MEMORANDUM.

Alfred and Plantagenet were thrown open for general Location under Governor Gore, containing about 65,000 Acres, which amount is included in the 170,719 alluded to, leaving 105,719, which have been taken from the original School Townships.

University,.....	225,944	Original intention.....	549,217
U. C. College,.....	66,000	Deduct,.....	291,944
	291,944	Amount due,.....	257,273

Committee Room, Commons  
House of Assembly, 5th January, 1833.

SIR,  
It is important that the Committee on Education should be in possession of an account or statement of all the monies which have arisen or accrued up to the present period, from the sales of School Lands; I therefore beg to request, that you will be so obliging as to enclose such account to my address as early as may be convenient.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient humble Servant,  
M. BURWELL,  
Chairman, Com. on Education.

TO THE HONORABLE JOSEPH WELLS,  
Treasurer of the Board of Education, &c. &c. &c.

King's College Office,  
9th January, 1833.

MY DEAR SIR,

I must apologize for not having as yet complied with the desire expressed in your note of the 5th, but I have been waiting for some Agent's Accounts to close mine up finally, as late Treasurer of the General Board of Education; perhaps, however, a knowledge of the *about* amount which I shall have to pay in to the Receiver General, as the funds of the late Board, may fully answer the purpose which you verbally explained to me was the object of the requisition contained in your note. I therefore beg leave to acquaint you, that the amount will be about £7,000. One half of which is forthcoming instant, and the remaining half as soon as the monies which I am daily receiving, as the further Instalments on Sales of the Lands of the University of King's College shall enable that Institution to assume (as arranged) the whole of the debt due from the Upper Canada College to the funds of the late General Board of Education, for sums borrowed therefrom to defray the cost of its Buildings, the greater part of which cost has been already paid by the University out of the produce of its Sales of Lands, and the remainder of the debt due to the late General Board of Education will, I have no doubt, be forthcoming before the new arrangements which the Legislature is about to enact can require the disbursement of its amount; at any rate, should it be required before these further Instalments shall be paid in, I will be responsible for raising the deficiency at a very short notice, by borrowing the amount of it from some of the many candidates for loaning money upon such undoubted security as the University can offer.

I have the honor to remain,  
My dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) JOS. WELLS.

TO M. BURWELL, ESQUIRE, M. P.  
Chairman, Com. on Education, &c. &c. &c.

Monday Evening, 14th January, 1833.

SIR,

From the pressure of duties in my office, and the knowledge that there could be no particular requirement for an attendance in my place as a member of the Legislative Council, while the absorbing debates in the House of Assembly upon a contested Election, impeded all progress in the completion of Bills to be forwarded to the Council, I have felt justified in absenting myself from my seat for several days. In consequence of this absence I have not, until this day, been put in possession of the printed Report of the Select Committee (of the House of Assembly) to which was referred the subject of Education, and of which you are chairman. Upon the perusal of this Report, I find to my great astonishment and self-reproach for unaccountable forgetfulness, that in my answer as Treasurer to the Upper Canada College, to the 2d Query put to me by that Committee, I totally omitted to notice the Royal Grant of £500. per annum, as part of the fund from which the annual charge of that Establishment is to be defrayed—how I came to

omit this important item of explanation I cannot possibly account for, all therefore that I can offer in apology for this omission is, that it is one of those extraordinary failures in memory—which the best intentioned are liable to commit, but which on the present occasion I take shame to myself for having furnished another instance of—with a solemn declaration that this omission arose from an unaccountable forgetfulness.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient humble Servant,  
JOSEPH WELLS,  
Treasurer of the U. C. College.

M. BURWELL, Esq. M. P.  
Chairman of the Committee upon Education.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons House of Assembly of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your Majesty with our most grateful acknowledgements for your Majesty's most gracious consideration in granting our prayer made during the last Session, that the School Lands should be placed at the disposal of the Legislature, to be applied exclusively to the purposes intended by your Majesty's Royal Father.

That on examining into the present state of these Lands we find that instead of 324,000 Acres, the quantity that ought to have remained, after deducting the endowment of the University of King's College from the original reservation, only 258,330 are to be found, leaving a deficiency of 66 thousand acres.

We beg leave further to represent, that the selection of the Lands proves to have been injudicious; the greater part being badly situated, much of it indifferent as to quality, and much totally unfit for cultivation, so that very little can be expected from them towards the support of Grammar Schools.

Under these circumstances, we most humbly implore that your Majesty will be most graciously pleased to direct, that the appropriation of School Lands be restored to its original quantity, admitting no deduction whatever, but that of the endowment of the University of King's College, and that such portions as are found bad or indifferent, or unfavorably situated, be exchanged for Crown Reserves, not already disposed of, or for such other Crown Lands as are known to be good and available.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons House of Assembly of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your Majesty in the humble but confident assurance, that the paternal affection which your Majesty has exhibited towards this flourishing Colony, will induce your Majesty to receive, in a favorable manner, this our earnest supplication, respecting a matter upon which, above all others, its prosperity and happiness chiefly depend.

We beg leave, most humbly, to represent to your Majesty, that at a very early period, the attention of the Provincial Legislature was most earnestly turned to the devising of measures for effectually promoting the education of the people, and in pursuance of this object, they prayed your Majesty's Royal Father, of illustrious memory, for a grant of land to enable them more easily to establish a general plan of public instruction; their prayer was most graciously answered, and an appropriation was made, in order to produce a fund for the establishment and support of a respectable Grammar School in each District of the Province; and also, of a College or University for the instruction of youth in the different branches of liberal knowledge, an appropriation which daily reminds us of the paternal Government of your Majesty's illustrious House.

We beg leave further to represent to your Majesty, that this appropriation having been specially directed towards the establishment of an University and Grammar Schools, to which, without Legislative aid, it is not at present sufficient, no part can be directed towards the support of common schools. That deeply sensible of the benefit of dispensing knowledge among the people, the Legislature for the last sixteen years has appropriated a large portion of the revenue of the Province towards this laudable purpose, but, being an inland country, the revenue is, and must ever continue to be, comparatively small, and the rapid increase of the population, and the hardships incident to first settlements, make all that can be spared totally inadequate to the object intended. We are therefore emboldened to submit to Your Majesty's favorable consideration the propriety of granting an additional appropriation of one million of acres of the waste lands of the Crown in this Province.

We beg leave further to represent to your Majesty, that such an appropriation judiciously managed might in time, produce a very considerable income in aid of such grants as may be made from the Provincial revenue, and such special assessments as may be imposed upon the people for the education of their children, and thus relieve them from a portion of the burthen which now bears very hard upon their limited means.

We beg leave further to represent to your Majesty, that far greater appropriations, in proportion to the extent and population

Appendix to  
Third Report  
of Select Com-  
mittee on Edu-  
cation.

Appendix to  
Third report of  
select committee  
on Education.

APPENDIX of the countries, for the purposes of education, than that now prayed for, have been almost universally made in the neighbouring States of America, and add much to the intelligence, and consequently to the wealth and happiness of their Inhabitants.

We therefore venture to hope, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct the Provincial Government to set apart one million of acres, as prayed for, to form a fund for the support of Common Schools throughout this loyal extensive and magnificent Province.

*The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Welland Canal Company, beg leave to report—*

That after a strict examination of the Acts upon which they have made a separate report, they received the testimony of the Honorable John H. Dunn, President; Robert Randal, Esq. M. P. one of the Directors; John Clark, Esq., Secretary; and William Hamilton Morrill, Esquire, the Agent for the Welland Canal Company—all tending to corroborate the following facts:—

*First.*—That the new route to Lake Erie is now finished, or will be to a certainty this fall, so as to admit the passage of vessels early in the spring.

*Second.*—That from the prevalence of the late epidemic—the severity of the past winter—the difficulty and delay in draining the new route, preparatory to commencing operations, as well as the repairs incident to all works of this magnitude, before they are properly settled, the Company have been subjected, unavoidably, to a great additional expense; and in order to finish the work, they were compelled to incur debts to the amount of £11,814 6 7

They are likewise in arrear for damages already awarded,.....	2,000	0	0
And they still may have to pay for damages not yet decided,.....	3,000	0	0

Leaving the Company in debt,.... £16,814 6 7

They would have paid the damages awarded, the past season, but were precluded from doing so by a proviso in the first clause of the last Act on which the money was loaned.

*Third.*—They likewise find, from a Report of a Committee who were appointed by the Directors to examine the line of Canal for the purpose of ascertaining what they conceived necessary to insure the uninterrupted navigation of the Canal the ensuing season, that a further sum of £6,319 10s. is required.—(See No. 1.)

This is further corroborated by a Memorial from the whole of the Ship Owners, Merchants and Millers of Oswego (addressed to the Welland Canal Company,) interested in the Trade, which Memorial is now before your Committee.—(No. 2.)

By the above it appears that a further sum of £25,000 is required to enable the Company to pay off their debts and put the Canal in a perfect state of repair.

In examining the Report of 1831, your Committee perceive the sum of £13,436 1s. 4d. was due for work already done, which only left the sum £36,563 5s. 8d. to be expended on the new Cut and old line of Canal, although the sum of £50,000 was required for that purpose. Your Committee, therefore, do not consider the deficiency now shewn, to be unreasonable, and they regret the recommendation made in the Report alluded to, had not been carried into effect.

The only doubt which could exist respecting the ultimate success of this undertaking was, whether after completion, it would succeed in diverting a portion of the transit from the State of Ohio.

The increased business of the past season, under all the delays, obstructions and difficulties attending the navigation of the Niagara River has fully established that fact.—(No. 3.)

Your Committee have reason to believe from the representation of Col. Elliot, M. P., that property has greatly increased in value in the Western District in consequence of this Canal—which is also shewn most conclusively, by contrasting the past with the present state of the transit from that part of the Country—formerly it cost 22s. 6d. to convey a ton from Fort Erie to Queenston (36 miles) equal to 2s. 3d. per barrel of Flour—at present it only costs 2s. 2d. per barrel, from Cleveland to Prescott, near 500 miles.

The Canal has cost the sum of,.....	£345,955	11	0
There is still required to complete it,.....	23,133	16	7
Which will make in all.....	369,089	7	7

This Province now owns more than one quarter of the stock £50,000 and have loaned the Company £100,000, making in all £150,000, there still remains undisposed of—Stock to the amount of £9,600.

The work being now finished, the agent reports, that his services will be no longer required—the services of Engineers will likewise cease—and the expense may hereafter, in the opinions of the President and Secretary, be reduced to £2,000 per annum, including repairs.—(See Statement No. 5.)

The Company have sold the Hydraulic works for the sum of £25,000, payable in 10 years, with annual interest at 6 per cent,—which they proffer in security for the sum required to complete the work. Your Committee conceive it ample in itself, were not the Province so deeply interested in its success. They consider its completion indispensable to insure an income, and can see no means

Report of Select Committee on petition of Welland Canal Company.

in the possession of the Company to raise it from any other source. APPENDIX

They therefore feel no hesitation in recommending their application to the favorable consideration of your Honorable House.

H. C. THOMSON, *Chairman.*

COMMITTEE ROOM,  
December 14, 1832.

APPENDIX.

(No. 1.)

*Engineers Estimate of Work required on the Welland Canal.*

SAINT CATHARINES, NOV. 9TH, 1832.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I was appointed with a Committee of your Directors to examine the line of the Canal, and to point out such alterations as were absolutely necessary to make this winter, to render the Canal navigable next season.

I accordingly have reported what is deemed necessary, viz :

Deepening Feeder.  
Ditto and widening Deep Cut.  
Repairing 2 Locks.  
And putting 100 yards of Pier on West side of Harbour at Port Dalhousie.

To make the Harbour safe and commodious for Steam Boats, the Lock must be removed, which can easily be done.

Yours, &c.

MARSHALL LEWIS,  
*Agent for the Canal Committee.*

Appendix to report of Select Committee on petition of Welland Canal Company.

GENTLEMEN,

I have estimated these repairs as follows:—

Deepening Feeder from Junction above the Aqueduct to Broad Creek, 1,050 chs. 51,475 yds. 16cts....	\$8,236	00
Repairing two Locks, \$1,500 each,.....	3,000	00
Dredging Deep Cut, 5,900 yards, 50 cts.....	2,950	00
Extending Pier 100 feet, Port Dalhousie,.....	1,092	00
Removing Lock, do.....	10,000	00
	<u>\$25,278</u>	00

£6,319 10 0 Cur'y.

And further beg leave to represent that the work is indispensably necessary to insure the navigation next season, and for the reception of Steamboats.

Very respectfully, &c.

GEORGE KEEFER, JUN'R.  
*Engineer.*

From my knowledge of the situation of the above work, I am confident it can be done for the prices stated, and the whole finished within the Estimate.

MARSHALL LEWIS,  
*Agent.*

I certify that the Estimate hereto set forth is agreeable to the recommendation of a Committee appointed by the Board of Directors and composed of Messrs. Alexander McDonell, Marshall Lewis, George Keefer, John Warren, Robert Randall, and W. H. Merritt, Esqrs. to examine and report on the state of the Canal, the same having been entered on the minutes in August last.

JOHN CLARK,  
*Secretary, W. C. C.*

York, 4th Dec. 1832.

(No. 2.)

*Memorial of sundry Merchants, Ship Owners, and others, of Oswego.*

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

The Memorial of the Ship Owners, Merchants, Millers, and others, interested in the Trade with Ohio and the Country bordering on the Upper Lakes—

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENT,

That they have already embarked a large capital in the trade between this place and Ohio, owning and having under their control, "three-fourths" of the American tonnage on Lake Ontario,—many of the vessels built and now building, intended for this trade, are of a large class, and calculated to carry a cargo of 1,000 barrels of flour. From the favorable local situation of the Welland Canal, and the natural increase of business which follows and appertains to the increasing wealth and population of the West, the transit of property on the same may reasonably be expected to exceed the calculations of the most sanguine.

APPENDIX

Notwithstanding the embarrassments appertaining to the Canal Navigation (which have been seriously felt by the undersigned, and we presume fresh in your memory), the difficulties and delays of ascending the Niagara River, the trade, the past season, has increased sufficiently to satisfy, in our opinion, the warmest friends of the undertaking.

The opening of the now route to Lake Erie will give a great impetus to our trade with the upper country, provided the Canal and Harbor connected therewith are made substantial and safe; affording all reasonable facility and security to life and property.

We feel a deep interest in this Navigation, and trust it will not be deemed indecorous to suggest to your Board (from experience and difficulties encountered the past season, and from personal observations and examinations made by some of your Memorialists) the following improvements and repairs:—

1st.—To deepen the Feeder from Ship Canal to Broad Creek; to put an abundant quantity of Lake Gravel upon the "Grand River Dam," say 5 to 7,000 yards, to make the same permanent and useful.

2nd.—Widen and deepen the slips through the Deep Cut, 4 to 6 feet, to ensure a passage for vessels drawing 8 feet water at all times, and thereby to ensure the draught of water down the Feeder.

3rd.—To alter 3 to 4 Locks, which are too narrow to admit vessels of 21 feet beam. We would suggest that in the alteration of the Locks, they be extended to 24 feet width at the gates. This is done at a trifling expense in comparison to the advantages resulting to the company and the vessel owners—admitting vessels of an adequate width, and preventing greatly the infringement with the Locks.

4th.—The Lock at Port Dalhousie is too near the Pier entrance. We would suggest to you its removal 4 to 6,000 yards, leaving an ample basin for vessels to "come to" with ease and safety.

It is of the utmost importance to this branch of the Welland Canal Trade, that the work be completed as early as possible—furthermore, we deem these improvements indispensable to the Navigation and the Trade connected therewith.

Past experience has sufficiently evinced to those who have heretofore doubted as to the usefulness of the Welland Canal, and of its ultimately answering the object of its projectors, that all that is requisite is to make it permanent and of useful dimensions; its value and income depend greatly upon the character of the works; the Merchant and the Mariner must be impressed with confidence;—then will a portion of the surplus productions of the West pass upon its waters, affording to the proprietors a rich and ample harvest.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Troubridge & Co.	Cole, Smith & Co.
Bronson & Morgan,	John Grant & Co.
Bronson & Crocker,	M. P. Hatch,
Walton & Willett,	Joseph Hunt,
Henry Fitzhugh,	Peter D. Huguinin,
James Lyon & Co.	Philo Stephens,
Smith Wright & Co.	D. P. Brewster.

OSWEGO, NEW YORK, }  
November 26, 1832. }

(No. 3.)

Statement showing the increase of American Wheat and Salt passing the Welland Canal.

1831.—No. of Bushels of Wheat,.....	47,000
1832.—Do. do.....	154,000
Increase in favor of 1832,.....	107,000 Bushels.
1829.—No. Salt passed the portage.	
1830.—Passed the Canal, Barrels Salt,.....	1,400
1832.—Do. do. do. do.....	34,546
Shewing an increase of,.....	33,146 Barrels.
In two years.	

JOHN CLARK,  
Secretary, W. C.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,  
St. Catharines, Nov. 1, 1832. }

(No. 4.)

Evidences of Captains of Vessels Navigating the Welland Canal.

Captain JOHN DORCHESTER, called in.

Ques.—What difficulty have you met with after passing the Canal in getting up the Niagara River?

Ans.—Very great difficulty. First, in getting out from the River Welland to the Niagara River.

Second.—Then in Towing up the said River, from the shallow water near the shore.

Third.—In waiting for a wind at Black Creek, to cross to Black Rock.

Fourth.—In getting through the Lock at Black Rock, for which we have to pay one dollar, besides employing our own hands to do the work.

Fifth.—In waiting for a wind to get out of Black Rock Harbour. I have paid 6½ dollars for Towing from the Lock out of the Harbour, and then obliged to wait for a wind to get up beyond Point Abino; besides, there is a great risk attending this part of the Navigation. Many vessels have been greatly damaged this season at this place.

Captain DAVID POWELL, called in.

Ques.—Have you navigated a vessel this season between Oswego and Cleveland?

Ans.—I have sailed three trips in the Schooner North American, burthen 120 tons, drawing 8 feet water; one trip in the Gerrard; and one trip in the Ariadne; and have passed in one day from St. Catharine's to Port Robinson.

Ques.—What difficulty have you met with in passing the Canal?

Ans.—None, when the Levels are full—but have experienced great difficulty in the Niagara River,—I would rather pass the Canal twice, than ascend that River once.

Capt. WILLSON, of the Schooner Lady Colborne, corroborates the above statement, and says the prices paid the past season, from Cleveland to Prescott, were—

Per barrel of Flour.....	0 2 2
Per bushel of Wheat.....	0 0 7½

and all concur in opinion that when the new Cut is opened, the expense in passing the Canal will be reduced to one-fourth, by avoiding the existing difficulties as above stated.

Colonel ELLIOTT, M. P., being present, was asked his opinion relative to the utility of the Canal—answered, that the Welland Canal has been the cause of raising the value of Lands nearly 50 per cent.; has increased the value of grain and lessened the price of imports, and given a general stimulus to the enterprise of the country.

A true copy taken from minutes of evidence.

J. CLARK.

(No. 5.)

Statement of what may be supposed to be the future Expenditure on the Welland Canal.

A Superintendent,.....	£250 0 0
Secretary or Book-keeper,.....	150 0 0
Man in charge from Dam to Deep Cut,.....	100 0 0
The price paid this year for Lock tending,.....	500 0 0
Ten Hands, at £5 each, per month, (say for seven months) to make repairs,.....	350 0 0
Incidental repairs, &c. say,.....	650 0 0
Total expenditure for one season,.....	£2,000 0 0

JOHN CLARK,  
Secretary, W. C.

York, 10th December, 1832.

REPORT

Of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the manner in which the new Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada has been disposed of by the Directors of that Institution.

Committee { WILLIAM MORRIS—Chairman.  
HANNETT PINHEY,  
WILLIAM BUELL.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report on the manner in which the Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada have disposed of the new Stock of that Institution, beg leave to lay before your Honorable House the evidence of the Honorable William Allan, President of the Bank, together with the legal opinion which governed the decision of the Directors; and also the evidence of other persons.

Your Committee have given their most attentive consideration to the terms of the 9th clause of the Statute 2nd William 4, chap. 10; and they cannot help expressing their decided conviction, that the intention and meaning of that clause has not been complied with; as it is evident that the object of the proviso could only have been to reduce the number of shares to five hundred in each District. In coming to this conclusion, your Committee have no intention to blame the conduct of the Directors, as it appears they have taken the opinion of three professional gentlemen, of some eminence, and thus may be said to have acted with becoming prudence. It will be for the House, however, to consider that opinion, and give to it such weight as it may appear to deserve.

One thing is plain and obvious, from the evidence appended to this report, (even if the language of the Act is admitted to be ambiguous) namely, that the highest Law Officer in the country intended, as the House of Assembly certainly did intend, that five hundred shares of the Stock should be secured to the inhabitants of each District, provided they should be found to have subscribed that quantity. It must therefore become a matter of surprise and disappointment that the intention of the Legislature should be so

APPENDIX

Appendix to Report of Select Committee on petition of Welland Canal Company.

Report of Select Committee on distribution of Bank Stock.

Appendix to Report of Select Committee on petition of Welland Canal Company.

APPENDIX far frustrated as to give to the subscribers of the Towns of York and Niagara five-eighths of the whole new Stock, when those of some other District Towns has been reduced to less than one-half of the number of shares intended to be secured to the inhabitants of each District.

Your Committee are decidedly of opinion, that the meaning of the 9th clause is, that the reduction was to take place on the amount subscribed in each District, so as to reduce such amount to five hundred shares, and not on the whole stock subscribed in the several Districts of the Province. Upon reference to the Parchment Roll of the Act in the Secretary's Office, it is found that the word "where," after the word "District" in the 9th clause, has been misprinted "when." Perhaps the error may have had some influence on the opinion of the learned gentlemen.

Your Committee viewing the injury which has been inflicted on the subscribers of Stock in all the District Towns but those resident in York, Niagara and Amherstburgh, recommend the immediate passage of a bill, explanatory of the Act of last Session, and securing to the subscribers of the several Districts an amount not less than five hundred shares, according to the intent and meaning of the Act referred to.

A bill for that purpose your Committee herewith respectfully submit.

WILLIAM MORRIS,  
CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, }  
13th December, 1832.

*The Honorable William Allan examined.*

Are you the President of the Bank of Upper Canada?—I am.

Will you have the goodness to inform the Committee by what rule, and under what view of the 9th clause of the Bank Act of the last Session, the Directors apportioned the new Stock of that Institution?—The Directors, in order to comply with the terms of that Act, resorted to the best legal advice in their power, a copy of which I beg leave to hand to the Committee. (See paper A. hereto appended.)

Will you inform the Committee what quantity of Stock was subscribed in the several Districts, and the number of shares allotted to each respectively?—The papers marked B and C will inform the Committee on both points.

*Henry Jones, Esquire, M. P. called.*

Were you a member of the Select Committee last Session to consider the bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada?—I was.

Can you inform the Committee by what means, and for what purpose the words "In each District, &c." were introduced into that bill?—I was a member of the Select Committee on the bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada. In the Committee of the whole House on the second reading of the bill, at my suggestion the Attorney General introduced in the 9th clause the following words: "in each District where more than five hundred shares shall have been subscribed." The intention of introducing these words was to prevent the Stock, in any District, being reduced to less than 500 shares, provided a reduction should take place in the Stock subscribed.

*H. J. Boulton, Esq. Attorney General, examined.*

Did you draft the bill to increase the Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada?—I did.

Were the words quoted in the evidence of Mr. Jones inserted in the bill by you, and for what purpose?—The words quoted were introduced for the purpose of assuring to each District at least 500 shares, should that number be subscribed.

In the printed copy of the Act you will find the word "when" substituted for "where."

A.

Sir,

We have as you directed us considered the Statute authorising the extension of the Capital Stock of the Bank, and now send you our opinion as to the construction of the Act, on the points which you mentioned as involved in some obscurity.

The difficulties arise altogether on the construction of the ninth clause, the circumstance of there being a much greater amount of Stock subscribed for than the number of shares allowed by the Statute amounted to, and the consequent necessity of apportioning the Stock amongst the subscribers.

The ninth clause of the Statute runs as follows:—Provided always, that "if the whole number of shares shall not be subscribed within two months after the said books of subscription shall be opened, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for any former subscriber or subscribers to increase his, her or their subscriptions. And provided also, that if the total amount of subscriptions within the period aforesaid shall exceed the additional Capital Stock limited by this Act, then and in such case the shares of such subscriber or subscribers (in each District when more than five hundred shares shall have been subscribed) above ten shares shall, as nearly as may be, proportionably reduced

"until the total number of shares be brought down to the limits aforesaid."

And provided, &c.

The first point which seemed to us necessary to be settled, was the construction of the words "in each District, when more than five hundred shares have been subscribed." And we have come to the conclusion, that in any District in which less than five hundred shares have been subscribed, no reduction can take place.

The only meaning which can be given to these words is, to confine the reduction and apportionment of shares to the Districts in which subscriptions to a greater amount than five hundred shares have been made.

The intention of the Legislature seems to have been to encourage and secure the distribution of Bank Stock, at least to that amount throughout the Province. The subscribers at Amherstburgh must therefore, in our opinion, be allowed the whole number of shares for which they have subscribed.

It will be seen in comparing this clause of the Act with the fifth section of the Statute establishing the Bank, that these words "in each District, when more than five hundred shares have been subscribed," have been introduced in the late Act for the purpose of making it operate as we have above stated.

The next question which occurred to us, was the construction of the words immediately preceding and following the interpolation above mentioned, "then and in such case the shares of such subscriber or subscribers (in each District &c.) above ten shares, shall as nearly as may be proportionably reduced &c." We are of opinion that the words "the shares of each subscriber or subscribers above ten shares" mean the shares above ten of each subscriber, and not the whole of the shares of each subscriber OF above ten; and consequently, in our opinion, all subscribers above ten shares must be allowed at least ten, and that the proportionate reduction must take place in the number above ten. As to the subscribers of ten shares and under, it is plain that no reduction was intended by the Statute. The distribution which we think was intended by the Statute is as follows:

1st. To allow to the subscribers in the District in which the subscriptions had not amounted to five hundred shares, the full amount of their respective subscriptions.

2nd. To all subscribers of ten shares and under, the full amount of their subscriptions.

3rd. To all subscribers of above ten shares, except in the District subscribing under five hundred, the amount of ten shares each; and then reducing the number of shares above ten, to be allowed to each subscriber, proportionably to the number of shares by him subscribed above ten.

Thus, a subscriber of eighty shares would in the first place be allowed ten—the remaining seventy would be subject to the reduction. A subscriber of fifteen shares would be allowed ten, and the remaining five would be subject to the reduction. And the allowance with respect to these subscribers would be as seventy is to five. Besides, this being the literal construction of the Act, it seems to agree with its spirit, for it seems the evident intention of the Legislature in the first place to prevent monopoly, and to encourage the distribution of the Stock, if practicable, in amounts as low as ten shares, and then to proportion the distribution of the Stock not subscribed for in amounts so low, according to the amounts which should be subscribed.

4th. We next come to the conclusion, that as the Statute has settled the smallest division of the stock at £12 10s, no fractional parts can be noticed in the distribution.

This, it is likely, will cause a remainder undistributed, as to which the Act is silent. There is no construction we can give to the Act which would direct us in giving an opinion on this point from its provisions. If it were not that the opening the books simultaneously in so many places, renders it impossible to discover who were the first subscribers, we think the difficulty may be avoided by treating the remaining shares as the whole of the shares of the Stock would have been treated, had there been nothing stated in the Act about the distribution or reduction of the number of shares, but all left to priority of subscription, as it undoubtedly would have been if the Statute had not provided to the contrary.

We think this the legal course, as the provisions of the Statute not directing the distribution of the remaining Stock, it is as to this Stock as if the Statute was silent as to distribution; if the Statute were so silent, priority of subscription would entitle subscribers to the whole Stock, as we think it ought to do as to this remainder, concerning which the Act is silent.

We suggest this as a course which may be pursued even under the present circumstances, namely, to distribute the remaining Stock to the first subscribers on one or more of the lists, as though it would be difficult to prove their priority, as subscribers, in point of time, it would be fully as hard for any person complaining of the distribution to prove that they had not such priority.

The words of the clause, however—"shall as nearly as may be proportionably reduced," may be considered as allowing of an equitable distribution of the remaining shares, as far as they may go amongst the subscribers above ten shares, and giving some discretion to the Directors as to the method of doing it. This should certainly be according to the spirit of the Act; and we see no objection to such a distribution, as the number of shares would still

APPENDIX as nearly as might be proportionably reduced within the limits mentioned in the Statute.

We are, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servants,

ROBERT BALDWIN,  
WILLIAM H. DRAPER,  
ROBERT B. SULLIVAN.

York, August 28th, 1832.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, Esquire,  
Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada.

B.

Number of Shares subscribed in the several Districts of the Province, on the New Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, in August 1832.

	No.	£	s.	D.
York,.....	10,039	125,487	10	0
Niagara,.....	6,291	78,637	10	0
Brockville,.....	2,824	35,300	0	0
Kingston,.....	2,136	26,700	0	0
Hamilton,.....	1,279	15,987	10	0
London,.....	1,020	12,750	0	0
Cobourg,.....	633	7,912	10	0
Cornwall,.....	560	7,000	0	0
Perth,.....	806	10,075	0	0
Amherstburgh,.....	91	1,137	10	0
Shares.....	25,679 equal to...	£ 320,987	10	0

C.

Statement of the distribution of the 8,000 Shares of the New Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada in the several Districts of the Province, in proportion to the amounts subscribed, as directed by the Act, viz :

	No.	SHARES.
York,.....Homo District.....	2817	2817
Niagara,.....District of Niagara.....	2111	2111
Kingston,.....Midland District.....	650	650
Hamilton,.....District of Gore.....	454	454
London,.....District of London.....	342	342
Cobourg,.....District of Newcastle.....	255	255
Cornwall,.....Eastern District.....	212	212
Perth,.....Bathurst District.....	248	248
Amherstburgh,.....Western District.....	91	91
Brockville,.....Johnstown District.....	820	820
Total.....	8,000	8,000

The Foreign Subscriptions included in the above are as follows, viz :

	SHARES.
At York.....	406
Niagara.....	20
Kingston.....	89
London.....	10
Brockville.....	31
In all.....	556

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,  
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,  
York, 6th December, 1832.

REPORT.

Of a Select Committee of the House of Assembly, on the subject of the establishment of a Court of Chancery in this Province, with the draft of a Bill for that purpose.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY :

The Committee appointed to consider the necessity of establishing a Court of Chancery within this Province, respectfully Report :—

That whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the best mode of organizing a Court of Equity in this Province, it cannot be denied that the institution of such a Tribunal, possessing extensive powers, is imperiously called for, and cannot be delayed, without subjecting His Majesty's subjects to the continuance of an evil amounting to a denial of Justice, in prosecuting and maintaining some of their most important rights.

To illustrate the correctness of this opinion, the Committee desire to draw the attention of the House to a few of the evils which are most palpable and of constant occurrence; and for remedy of which there exists no Court having competent jurisdiction.

1st. There are no means by which Trustees can be compelled to fulfil the obligation imposed on, or assumed by them. They cannot be made to account; and if they act ever so dishonestly, no restraint can be imposed on them; neither can they be in any respect interfered with. These remarks apply in a great degree to Executors, who are but Trustees of the estate committed to their management by the Testator.

2d. There is a great defect in the means of repealing Letters Patent from the Crown, which may have issued erroneously and improvidently. Instances have occurred of the loss by the rightful owner of valuable estates, from the want of a Court possessing jurisdiction in cases of this sort, to which he might have appealed.

3d. There are at present no means of redeeming mortgaged estates, after forfeiture and judgment in ejectment, and the possession changed under a writ of possession—thus a person who, from inability or any accidental cause, has omitted to pay a trifling sum secured by mortgage on property of great value, at the day it became due, is without the means of reclaiming this property, although he may offer to pay the money due by him, and fully indemnify the mortgagee.

4th. A Party cannot be compelled to perform his agreement according to the literal and true meaning of its condition. As an example—A. agrees to lease to B. 100 acres of land for 99 years, at a nominal rent, provided B within a year erects thereon several valuable houses—B performs his agreement at a very great expense, and then applies to A for his lease—A not only refuses to execute the lease, but by ejectment or other means obtains possession of the houses built, and if he thinks proper may sell and convey them. The only remedy B would have in such a case in this country, is an action against A for not fulfilling his agreement; and if A should leave the Province or convey his property, B might sustain an entire loss of the money expended by him. A Court of Equity would interpose its authority in a case of this sort, and decree the specific performance of the agreement on the part of A.

5th. The estates of infants and idiots may be squandered or destroyed by improvident relatives, guardians or strangers, who happen to be in possession; and a lunatic may not only dissipate his own property, but utterly ruin the reversionary interest (if there be any) in the estate he occupies, without being subject to the controul of any existing authority.

6th. The settlement of disputes between co-partners. It is known by most persons, that one partner cannot, in general, sue his co-partner. Thus, if one possess himself of all the effects of the firm, or conduct himself ever so improperly, there is great difficulty in obtaining redress, in any case; and in nine instances out of ten it cannot be obtained at all.

7th. To restrain proceedings in a Court of Law, which are prosecuted against equity and good conscience, a power highly necessary to the ends of justice, which is often exercised in England by the Chancellor with salutary effect.

8th. To compel the discovery of concealed evidence or documents, or such as may be wrongfully withheld. Cases often occur where a party is unable to prosecute or establish a most important right from the circumstance of a deed or agreement being in the hands of an adverse or indifferent party, to the possession of which he is equitably entitled, but which is fraudulently or without just or lawful reasons kept from him.

9th. The power of Courts of Law to relieve against awards corruptly made, is very confined, and they can afford no remedy unless application be made within a limited time; previous to the expiration of which, the evidence establishing the grossest fraud in the arbitrators, may not have been discovered, and the party injured must therefore, for want of a Court of Equity, submit to the injury done him. Cases also occur, in which it is desirable to compel the specific performance of an award, as has been instanced with respect to agreements.

The foregoing are selected from many cases, that might be adduced to prove the necessity of a change in our system of jurisprudence.—The Committee however are by no means disposed to recommend the introduction of a Court possessing the extensive powers exercised by the Court of Chancery in England: on the contrary, they think it a more prudent course to limit the jurisdiction of the proposed tribunal, in the first instance, to cases of obvious and paramount necessity: leaving it to the Legislature to add to these powers, from time to time, as experience shall show to be safe and necessary.

It has been a subject of deliberation with the Committee whether it would not be better to invest the Court of King's Bench with Equity Powers, rather than establish a separate court;—in the opinion of the majority, however, the latter alternative is much to be preferred.

It is very possible that the Court of King's Bench for some time to come, could dispose of all matters that might be brought before it, in its double capacity, of a Court of Law and a Court of Equity; but it is more than probable, that in a very few years this blending of duties would be found inconvenient, and the performance of them unsatisfactory, if not impracticable: it is better therefore, on introducing a new Court, to place it in the first instance, on such a foundation as will render change unnecessary. The independence and permanency of the Judicial Establishments of a country, should be among the first objects of its constitution and government, —and it is especially necessary to keep this principle in view in Upper Canada, where, it may be said, we are laying the foundations of all our social institutions. It is believed, that Judges whose minds are exclusively devoted to the consideration of one branch of jurisprudence, will be the most prompt and efficient in the performance of their duties?—conflicting rules are not so likely to confuse and retard their decisions; consequently, their judgments will in general be more unobscured and satisfactory.

The Court of Exchequer in England is clothed with the powers of a Court of Equity in many cases; yet it is seldom resorted to

APPENDIX

Report of Select Committee on the subject of the establishment of a Court of Chancery in this Province.

Appendix to Report of Select Committee on petition of Welland Canal Company.

Report of Select Committee on the subject of the establishment of a Court of Chancery in this Province.

APPENDIX in that character, altho' its Judges have been, and are now men of great eminence in their profession.

In addition to the foregoing objections, to conferring Equity Powers on the Court of King's Bench, it is proper to remark, in this place, that a Court of Chancery is supposed to be always sitting; and cases often arise which require the immediate interference of the Chancellor.—This could not always be obtained if he were liable to take the Assizes with the other Judges throughout the Province.

The advantage of having a Judge in the Court of Appeals, unconnected with the court from whose judgment the appeal lies, will also be attained, by adding the Chancellor to the Court of Appeals.

The extent of jurisdiction, that in the opinion of the Committee, should be conferred on the proposed court, is defined in the draft of a Bill which accompanies this Report; and when it is recollected, that in the several important particulars detailed therein, the people of this Province are almost, if not entirely without remedy; it is believed that no sufficient argument can be adduced against supplying so great a defect in the means of obtaining justice.

Report of Select Committee on the subject of the establishment of a Court of Chancery in this Province.

The House will perceive that the Committee do not define the practice of the Court in the Bill reported; it would be almost impossible to do so, and it would therefore not be safe to attempt it.—The object of a Court of Chancery is to dispense Equity; and to enable it to perform this important duty without embarrassment, it should not be fettered with precise forms and technicalities in its proceedings: It is therefore recommended, that it shall be left to the Chancellor and the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to prescribe from time to time, such course of practice as may be thought most efficient and least expensive—which duty there will be the less difficulty in performing, from the information to be obtained from the reports of Commissioners and Committees appointed in England to investigate the practice of the different courts within that kingdom.

The Officers belonging to the Court of Chancery in England, are very numerous, and add very greatly to the expense and delays of proceedings therein. It is proposed, that five Officers only, shall be appointed in this Province, viz.:—One Register, Two Masters, One Accountant General, and a Sergeant at Arms. The duties of these will be prescribed in some measure by the Court; but as far as practicable, they will be made to correspond with the duties performed by the same Officers in England.

With reference to the expense of carrying this important measure into effect, the Committee can only offer their opinion as to the amount necessary to be appropriated from the funds of the Province.

The apprehension which the Committee believe to have been generally entertained, that a Court of Chancery would be attended with a heavy expense to the Province, is probably one cause, and the principal one, why such an institution has not been long since established: the Committee however, feel themselves warranted in saying, that the salary of the Chancellor is the only sum that cannot be dispensed with.—What the amount of this salary may be, of course depends on the Legislature: but assuming it to be equal to that paid the Chief Justice of the Province, it cannot be said that the state of our finances does not warrant the appropriation: their condition would justify a much larger expenditure to provide for an Institution essential to the "peace, welfare, and good government of this Province," without which, the administration of justice and the constitution of the country, must be admitted to be essentially defective and incomplete.

All which is respectfully submitted,

CHR. A. HAGERMAN,  
Chairman.

Committee Room, House of Assembly,  
December 1832.

.....  
*Draft of a Bill for the Establishment of a Court of Chancery.*

For the more general administration of justice, throughout this Province, *Be it &c.*, That there be constituted and established, and there is hereby constituted, and established a Court of Equity of original and superior jurisdiction, to be called and known by the name and style of the Court of Chancery for the Province of Upper Canada, wherein shall preside a Judge to be appointed by His Majesty under the Great Seal of the Province, and to be called and known as the Chancellor of Upper Canada, and who shall hold his office during good behaviour, which said Court shall be holden at the seat of Government, in the said Province—or in such other place as shall be appointed by Proclamation of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province.

2. *And be it &c.*, That the said Court shall have jurisdiction and possess the like power and authority as by the laws of England are possessed by the Court of Chancery in England, in respect of the matters hereinafter enumerated, that is to say,—In all cases of fraud,—In all matters relating to trusts,—In all matters relating to Executors and Administrators,—In all matters relating to mortgages,—In all matters relating to infants, idiots, and lunatics and their estates, except where special provision hath been or may hereafter be made with respect to them, or either of them, by any Law of

APPENDIX this Province, to compel the specific performance of agreements and awards.—To compel the discovery of concealed papers or evidence, or such as may be wrongfully withheld from the party claiming the benefit of the same,—To prevent multiplicity of suits, and to stay proceedings in a Court of Law prosecuted against equity and good conscience,—To decree the issue of Letters Patent from the Crown to rightful claimants,—To institute proceedings for the repeal of Letters Patent erroneously or improvidently issued,—To stay waste,—To decree alimony,—To supply the loss of, or accidental omissions in agreements.

3. *And be it &c.*, That the Chancellor of the said Court of Chancery hereby constituted and established, the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the Court of King's Bench in the Province, or any two of them (the said Chancellor being always one) shall have full power and authority from time to time, to settle and declare the form of process and to define the practice and proceedings to be observed in the said Court of Chancery, in prosecuting or defending suits therein—to regulate the amount of fees and disbursements to be taxed to parties, their Council and Solicitors, and to the Officers of the said Court, and to make all such other rules and regulations respecting the practice of the said Court as in their opinion shall be necessary to facilitate the despatch of business and occasion the least expense.

4. *Provided always, And be it &c.*, That all witnesses in any matter pending before the said Court of Chancery, or before any or either of the Masters thereof, shall deliver in their testimony, viva voce, and the subject to examination by Council in the presence of the Chancellor, or of the said Masters: unless it be otherwise specially ordered by the said Chancellor or by consent of Parties in the suit or controversy to which the testimony of such witness or witnesses relates.

5. *And be it &c.*, That the rules of decision in the Court of Chancery hereby constituted and established, shall be the same as govern the Court of Chancery in England, and it shall possess full power and authority to enforce and compel obedience to its orders, judgments and decrees, to the same extent as is possessed by the Court of Chancery in England, in respect of all matters within its jurisdiction, except when otherwise provided by the Laws of this Province.

6. *And be it &c.*, That all monies that shall or may from time to time become subject to the control and distribution of the said Court of Chancery, shall be paid into the Bank of Upper Canada, or be vested in the public funds of the Province, in the name of the Accountant General of the said Court, and all interest arising from such sums so deposited or vested, shall be added to the principal sum and be distributed therewith to the persons entitled to receive the same.

7. *And be it &c.*, That in the event of the temporary absence or illness of the said Chancellor, or if from any cause he shall be unable to perform the duties of his office, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government from time to time, during pleasure, to appoint another fit and proper person to execute the duties of Chancellor.

8. *And be it &c.*, That no decision of any master of the said Court of Chancery shall have effect until the same shall have been submitted to and confirmed by the Chancellor.

9. *And be it &c.*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province from time to time, under the Great Seal of the Province, to appoint during pleasure, One Register, Two Masters, One Accountant, and a Sergeant at Arms, to the said Court of Chancery, who, when appointed, shall, in addition to the duties usually performed by the like officers in England, be liable to perform such other duties as shall be assigned to them by the Chancellor of Upper Canada.

10. *And be it &c.*, That the Chancellor of the said court, for the time being, shall and may by one or more commission or commission under the seal of the said court, from time to time, as need shall require, empower what, and as many persons as he shall think fit and necessary in all the several districts within this Province, to be Masters extraordinary, to take and receive all and every such Affidavit and Affidavits as any person or persons shall be willing and desirous to make before any of the persons so empowered, in or concerning any cause, matter or thing, depending or in any wise concerning any proceedings in the said Court of Chancery.

11. *And be it &c.*, That in all cases when a reconveyance of mortgaged property in the possession of the Mortgagee shall be ordered to be made to the Mortgager, it shall and may be lawful for the Chancellor to consider whether any and what allowance should be made to the Mortgagee for improvements, by him made on the mortgaged premises while in possession thereof; and to decree the payment thereof, before any reconveyance or delivery of possession of the mortgaged premises shall be ordered to be executed or made.

12. *And be it &c.*, That all Barristers and Attornies admitted to practise in the Courts of Common Law in this Province, shall be permitted and have full power and authority to practise in the Court of Chancery in this Province as Counsel or Solicitors.

13. *And be it &c.*, That the Chancellor of Upper Canada, shall be, and he is hereby declared to be a member of the Court of Appeals in this Province.

Draft of a Bill for the establishment of a Court of Chancery in this Province.

Draft of a Bill for the establishment of a Court of Chancery in this Province.



APPENDIX

DOCUMENTS

From His Excellency the Governor of Lower Canada, to the Lieutenant Governor of this Province.

CASTLE OF SAINT LEWIS,  
Quebec, 27th Feb. 1832.

SIR,

I have the honor of transmitting to your Excellency herewith, for your information, copy of a Bill passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in the late Session of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada, entitled "An Act to repeal certain duties on Molasses and Coffee, and to diminish the rates of certain duties on Tobacco imported into this Province, otherwise than by Land or Inland Navigation;" which Bill is reserved for the Royal sanction, after the same shall have been laid before the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament, as required by the Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, passed in the third year of the reign of His late Majesty, entitled "An Act to regulate the trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces."

I likewise transmit to your Excellency, the inclosed copy of an Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, praying that I would transmit the Bill above referred to, to His Majesty's Government, to be laid before the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament, and also a copy thereof to your Excellency.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's,

Most obedient,

Humble Servant,

AYLMER.

His Excellency,  
Major General,

SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B.

&c. &c. &c.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable MATTHEW LORD AYLMER, K. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Legislative Council and Assembly of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, most humbly beg leave to represent to your Excellency.

That we have during the present Session passed a bill, entitled "An Act to repeal certain duties on Molasses and Coffee, and to diminish the rates of certain duties on Tobacco imported into this Province, otherwise than by Land or Inland Navigation."

And whereas, by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, passed in the third year of the reign of His late Majesty, entitled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is provided that every bill, of like nature with that so passed as aforesaid, shall, before it be sanctioned by His Majesty, be laid before the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament, and that a copy thereof shall be transmitted to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of Upper Canada.

We therefore humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to transmit the said bill to His Majesty's Government, in order that it may be so laid before the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament, and that your Excellency may be further pleased to transmit a copy thereof to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, according to the requirements of the said Act.

(Signed)

L. J. PAPINEAU,

Speaker of the House of Assembly.

(Signed)

J. SEWELL,

Speaker of the Legislative Council.

QUEBEC, FEB. 17, 1832.

BILL.

An Act to repeal certain Duties on Molasses and Coffee, and to diminish the rates of certain Duties on Tobacco imported into this Province, otherwise than by Land or Inland Navigation.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Duties heretofore payable under the provisions of the several Acts hereinafter mentioned, on Molasses and Coffee imported into this Province, otherwise than by Land or Inland Navigation, should be no longer levied, and that the Duties payable under the authority of the several Acts also

hereinafter mentioned, on Leaf Tobacco and on Manufactured Tobacco, (except Snuff) so imposed as aforesaid, should be diminished.—Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Lower Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provisions for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province;' and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that so much of a certain Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act for granting to His Majesty additional and new Duties on certain Goods, Wares and Merchandize, and for appropriating the same towards further defraying the charges of the Administration of Justice and support of the Civil Government within this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned, as enacts that there shall be raised, levied and collected, and paid to and for the use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, three-pence for every gallon (English wine measure) of Molasses and Syrops, and two pence for every pound weight (avoirdupois) of Coffee, imported or brought into any part of this Province in any other way than by Land or Inland Navigation, from any place or places from whence the same may be legally imported, over and above all other duties charged and payable thereon in this Province, by any other Act or Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Legislature of this Province, shall be, and so much of the said Act is hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much of a certain Act passed in the fifty-fifth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act to grant new Duties to His Majesty to supply the wants of the Province," as enacts that there shall be raised, levied, collected and paid, two pence for every gallon (English measure) of all Molasses and Syrops imported into any part of this Province, in any other way than by Land or Inland Navigation, from any place or places whence the same may be legally imported, over and above all other duties charged and payable thereon in this Province, by any Act or Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of this Province, shall be, and so much of the said Act shall be and is hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the duty which shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be raised, levied, collected and paid, under the provisions of the Act herein first above cited, on every pound weight (avoirdupois) of Leaf Tobacco imported into this Province, in any other way than by Land or Inland Navigation, from any place or places whence the same may be legally imported, shall be three farthings currency, and no more, any thing in the said Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the duty which shall from and after the passing of this Act, be raised, levied, collected and paid, under the provisions of a certain Act passed in the forty-first year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain new duties on the importation into this Province of all manufactured Tobacco and Snuff, and for disallowing the drawback on Tobacco manufactured within this Province, on every pound weight (avoirdupois) of Tobacco manufactured in any other way than into Snuff or Flour or Powder of Tobacco, or that may have undergone any process, change or alteration for the purpose of preparing it for the more easy manufacture into any other form, or altering its nature, form the Leaf in any degree, imported into this Province, in any other way than by Land or Inland Navigation, from any place or places whence it may be lawfully imported, shall be one penny and one halfpenny currency, and no more, any thing in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

I hereby certify that the aforesaid is a true copy of a Bill passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Lower Canada, in the second Session of the fourteenth Provincial Parliament of the said Province, and reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, on the twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

WILLIAM SMITH,

Clerk of the Legislative Council.

(COPY)

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the York General Hospital and Dispensary.

Remained last return,.....	17
Since admitted,.....	548
Discharged cured,.....	437
Relieved,.....	8
For irregularity,.....	1
Died,.....	61
Remaining in Hospital,.....	58

408 of them were cases of acute disease.  
83 Surgical.  
74 Chronic diseases; Medical.  
2,100 Adults and Children have received Medicine and Advice at the Dispensary.

From the above statement it will be observed, that since the last annual report of the York General Hospital, the cases of disease for which relief has been sought at this Institution, have been

APPENDIX

Copy of a Bill passed by the Provincial Parliament of L. Canada repealing certain duties on Molasses, Coffee and Tobacco.

Annual Report of the York general Hospital.

Documents from His Excellency the Governor of Lower Canada, to the Lieutenant Governor of this Province.

**APPENDIX** wonderfully increased in number and importance, comparatively to what they have been any preceding year.

Annual Report of the York General Hospital.

The great increase in the Population of this Town and its Vicinity, and the misery and wretchedness of the lower classes of Emigrants (wanting the ordinary comforts, and most of them even the common necessaries of life) could not fail to disseminate amongst them disease in its various forms, and cause so many applications for relief: many of the unfortunate sufferers discharged cured, have from want of clothing and proper nourishment, &c. returned in a relapsed state, or with acute disease of a character differing from that of which they had been originally admitted, which in general proved fatal to them. Typhus fever in its most malignant form, raged to a most alarming extent; many of the fatal cases above reported have been of this malady, brought into Hospital from the Steam Boats, or from the confined and filthy parts of the Town, in its last stage, and when the cases were hopeless, (many of them dying a few hours after admission); it is worthy of remark, that most of the lower orders have such an aversion to an Hospital, that they will not submit to be removed until they are conveyed thither in a state of insensibility. From the extensive and varied occupation of the laboring classes, it is evident that accidents must be of frequent occurrence; so we have many instances of accidents of a serious nature, which in some degree added to the deaths.

Considering the above circumstances, it will not be a matter of surprise, that the mortality in proportion to the number of patients should be great.

In the Surgical department, capital and minor operations have been performed, and on most occasions with success.

The state of the funds are now so low, that the number of patients received must be limited, and in consequence many wretched applicants denied the benefits of the Institution.

(Signed)

C. WIDMER, Surgeon.  
P. DIEHL, Surgeon.  
JOHN KING, M. D.  
JOHN ROLPH, Surgeon.

York, Nov. 19, 1832.

**COMMUNICATION**

From JOHN MACAULAY, Esquire, a Commissioner for erecting a Light-House in the County of Prince Edward.

KINGSTON, 14th NOVEMBER, 1832.

SIR,

I have the honor to mention, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that the Light House on Point Peters is completed, and that the lamps, reflectors, and other furniture, are in their places and ready for use. All that is now required is to appoint a Keeper, provide oil, and build a Dwelling House, which the Act did not authorise the present Commissioners to do. The key of the Light-House is placed in the hands of Mr. B. Gerow, on whose farm it is built.

The Report will be submitted as soon as all the accounts can be collected and settled.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,  
JOHN MACAULAY.

COLONEL ROWAN,  
&c. &c. &c.

Inspector General's Office,  
22nd November, 1832.

SIR,

John Macaulay, Esquire, one of the Commissioners appointed for the erection of the Light-House on or near Nicholson's Island, in the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, having reported to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor that the Light-House on Point Peters is completed and ready for use, and that all that is required is to appoint a Keeper, provide oil, and build a Dwelling House for the Keeper, which the Act last year did not authorise—I beg to submit, that as the use of this Light-House is so much wished for, particularly at this season of the year, that, until some provisions be made, I may be authorised to direct the necessary expenses to maintain the same, to be defrayed from the receipts of duties arising on Imposts, and on Inn and Shop-Keepers Licences, which mode, from necessity, has been pursued under His Excellency's sanction, until suitable provisions should be made.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,  
Humble Servant,  
J. BABY,  
Inspector General.

L.T. COL. ROWAN,  
Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

**REPORT**

Of Select Committee on Petition of C. Beadle, et. al.

To the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Trustees of the Grantham Academy, praying for pecuniary

aid in support of that Establishment, beg leave respectfully to **APPENDIX** report—

That the Institution is incorporated by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, under the name and style of the Grantham Academy, and was established, and to a certain extent is supported, through the donations and subscriptions of private individuals; and the instruction of youth in classical, mathematical, and other useful branches of learning, is conducted in that Seminary under the superintendance of Trustees, by competent Teachers.

Report of Select Committee on petition of C. Beadle, et al.

That in the opinion of your Committee, the Institution is deserving of support and encouragement. They therefore respectfully recommend that an Act may be passed, granting, for aid in supporting said Academy, from the public revenues of the Province, the sum of £200 annually for ten years, by which means will be ensured more ample provision for the support of the Teachers thereof, than can be obtained in the infant state of the Institution from fees paid by Students and other ordinary resources.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CLARK,  
CHAIRMAN.

House of Assembly,  
13th November, 1832.

**REPORT**

Of Select Committee on Petition of A. Smalley, et. al.

To THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

The Committee on the petition of Arad Smalley and others, of the Township of North Gwillimbury, respectfully report—

That the petitioners pray that the side lines between Lots No. 8 to 30, inclusive, which have respectively been ascertained by a survey made from the posts in front of the corresponding lots, in the fourth concession, (running from rear to front) may be established.

Report of Select Committee on petition of Arad Smalley, et al.

The Petitioners further state, that by a survey made upon the ice, such side lines have been found not correct; but in consequence of the inhabitants having made their improvements according to such first survey, the said side lines, if not confirmed, will cause great injury to the said Petitioners.

Your Committee have made inquiry into the merits of the Petition, by a reference to the original field notes and plans in the Surveyor General's Office, and by examination find that not only the lots in the third concession of North Gwillimbury from 8 to 30 inclusive, but the Town Plot on Roche's Point in that Township, has been laid out and occupied by the lines so ascertained, and which the Petitioners pray to have established.

Your Committee recommend the granting the prayer of the Petitioners, and have drafted a bill, which they respectfully submit.

W. B. JARVIS,  
Chairman.

**STATEMENT**

Of Sums advanced by authority of the Lieutenant Governor, and of the sums expended by the several Districts, in preserving the health of the Province during the prevalence of Asiatic Cholera.

DISTRICTS.	SUMS ADVANCED.			SUMS EXPENDED.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ottawa, .....	100	0	0	49	10	0
Eastern, .....	250	0	0	224	4	8½
Bathurst, .....	261	12	5½	261	12	5½
Johnstown, .....	500	0	0	568	17	4
Midland, .....	432	9	3	432	9	3
Newcastle, .....	425	10	11	425	10	11
Home, .....	500	0	0	571	13	4½
Niagara, .....	500	0	0	589	15	7
Gore, .....	500	0	0	502	0	9
London, .....	497	8	11	497	8	11
Western, .....	316	15	9	316	15	9
Currency, . . . . .	£	4,283	17 3½	£	4,439	19 0½

Statement of the sums expended in the several Districts during the prevalence of the Cholera in this Province.

There will be a charge for Interest on the above by the Bank of Upper Canada, up to the time of the sums being repaid,

(COPY.)

KINGSTON, JUNE 14, 1832.

SIR,

I beg to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, a copy of the proceedings of a public meeting of the inhabitants of Kingston, held this day, with the resolutions that have been unanimously adopted. As certain intelligence has been received that the disease called Asiatic Spasmodic Cholera has appeared both at Quebec and Montreal, the Committee of management appointed at this day's meeting are anxious to proceed with vigour, and without delay, in carrying into effect such measures of precaution and relief as may be judged most necessary. And at their request, I beg to inquire whether His Excellency has

Communication from one of the Commissioners for erecting a Light-house in the County of Prince Edward.

Letter from the Inspector General on the above subject.

APPENDIX any funds at his disposal from which it will be in his power to afford aid to the Committee in the prosecution of their charitable intentions, or whether, in this case of peculiar emergency, His Excellency would feel authorised to place at the disposal of the Committee any sum, although there should be no specific fund to meet such calls.

I trust that none of the inhabitants of the Town will be backward in contributing largely for a purpose as much of self-interest as of benevolence; but it will be necessary to erect a temporary shelter for such as may be suffering under the awful visitation; and will be a source of great expense, and press heavily even on the most liberal subscription. May I beg on behalf of the Committee to be informed of His Excellency's pleasure at the earliest convenience.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT D. CARTWRIGHT.

EDWARD McMAHON, Esquire.  
&c. &c. &c.

A Copy.  
WILLIAM ROWAN.

EXTRACT

From the minutes of a meeting of the Inhabitants of Kingston, held on the 14th of June, 1832, to consider on the measures necessary to adopt on the breaking out of the Cholera.

"6th. That a respectful application be made to His Excellency Sir John Colborne, to request such pecuniary aid towards this charitable design as it may be in the power of His Excellency to grant, from any funds at his disposal."

A Copy.

WILLIAM ROWAN.

(COPY.)

Prescott, June 16th, 1832.

Sir,

I have the painful duty of informing you, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that the Cholera has broken out in this place. There have been three cases since 12 o'clock this day. A number of persons—boatmen and others, have died of the same disease within the last two days, (say the 15th and 16th instant) between this and Cornwall. A number more have died between Cornwall and Montreal.—I speak of Boatmen, Emigrants and Sailors. Many of the boats on their way up have been deserted by their crews. There are a number of boats within a few miles of this place laden with Emigrants, who are as yet in a healthy state. All is consternation here.

Will not His Excellency immediately send us some assistance. We have no funds at our disposal. This Port being almost the only one where the Emigrants are landed from the Durham Boats and Batteaux, and re-shipped on board of Steam Boats for the different Ports on Lake Ontario, render it necessary that the utmost vigilance should be used to prevent its further spread, if possible. I again ask will His Excellency not send some efficient person to our assistance, clothed with the necessary authority to command funds, and to enforce the necessary rules and regulations.

I refer you to Dr. Scott's letter to Doctor Widmer on the subject.

And I am, &c.

(Signed) A. JONES.

A Copy.

WILLIAM ROWAN.

(COPY.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, YORK,  
19th June, 1832.

Sir,

With reference to your communication of the 16th instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to acquaint you, that His Excellency will arrange with the Bank to place five hundred pounds at the disposal of yourself and Mr. Patton, to be employed in any way you may think beneficial to the community.

His Excellency begs of you to call to your aid the Magistrates and respectable persons of your neighbourhood, to form Boards of Health, and to request that the Magistrates will assume all the authority that may be necessary on the occasion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. McMAHON.

A Copy.

WILLIAM ROWAN.

ALPHEUS JONES, Esquire,  
Prescott.

(COPY.)

CIRCULAR

Addressed by the Government to the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the several Districts, on the breaking out of the Cholera, 20th June, 1832.

Sir,

The contagious disease which has extended its ravages to Lower Canada having appeared at Prescott, in this Province, it

APPENDIX becomes necessary to take immediate precautionary measures for arresting its progress, as far as human means can avail. I am therefore to acquaint you, by command of the Lieutenant Governor, that His Excellency, in the full confidence that the Legislature will sanction the adoption of any measures which the present exigency may require, requests that you will convene the Magistrates of the District, and with their aid form a Board of Health. With the advice of the Executive Council, His Excellency directs that the Board shall assume the authority of enforcing such arrangements as a due regard to the preservation of health may require, and places at the disposal of the Magistrates in each District the sum of £500, to defray the expense of the disbursements that may become necessary for providing Hospitals and Medical attendance, and for making the arrangements that the Medical Board of each District, to be formed at the request of the Board of Health, may suggest.

I am also to state, that the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of each District will be furnished from this office with any printed instructions, or recommendations which it may be advisable to transmit, and to request that the Magistrates may be earnestly enjoined to forward regularly such statements of their disbursements as will enable the Executive Government to account satisfactorily in detail for whatever monies they may find it necessary to expend.

The District of Ottawa and the District of London are apparently little exposed to the danger of infection, but His Excellency confides in the discretion of the Magistrates of those Districts to make no unnecessary disbursements.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. McMAHON.

A Copy.

WILLIAM ROWAN.

WRIT OF ELECTION,

Indenture, and Statement of Donald Fraser, Esq., Member for the County of Lanark, Bathurst District.

UPPER CANADA.

J. COLBORNE.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To the Returning Officer for the County of Lanark—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament of this Province, passed in the second year of our reign, entitled "An Act to repeal part of an Act passed in the fourth year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled 'An Act to divide the County of Carleton in the Bathurst District';" it is enacted that after the passing of the said Act it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to issue Writs for the return of one Member for each of the Counties (of Lanark and Carleton), in addition to the Members now serving, in the same manner as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government issues Writs for the return of Members, in case of a general Election, of Representatives to the Provincial Parliament.

We therefore command you, firmly enjoining, that having first made Proclamation in your said County, at least eight days after the receipt of this our Writ, and thereby notified a day and place for electing one Member to serve the said County in Assembly, you cause on the said day and place, one Member the most fit and discreet to be freely and indifferently chosen to represent the said County of Lanark in Assembly, by those who shall be present at the day of Election, to be fixed by such Proclamation as aforesaid; and the name of such Member or Representative so chosen, in certain Indentures between you and those who may be present at such Election, (whether the said person so chosen be present or absent), you cause to be inserted, and cause the said person so chosen to come at the day and place for holding the said Assembly, so that the Member or Representative so chosen have full power and sufficient authority for himself and the commonalty of the said County, to do and consent to those things which then and there by the favor of God shall happen to be ordained by the Common Council of our said Province upon those affairs, so that for default of such powers, or through improvident Election of the said Member or Representative, the said affairs remain not undone in anywise; and we will not that you or any other Returning Officer, or any Member of our Legislative Council of our said Province, or any Minister of the Church of England, or a Minister, Priest, or Ecclesiastic or Teacher, either according to the rites of the Church of Rome or under any other form or profession of religious faith or worship, by any means be chosen; and that you certify unto us into our Chancery at York forthwith, the said Election so made, distinctly and openly, under your Seal and the Seals of those who shall be present at such Election, sending unto us one part of the said Indenture annexed to these Presents, together with these our Writs.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General

Papers referring to D. Fraser, Esquire.

Papers relating to the expenses incurred by the Cholera.

APPENDIX

commanding our Forces therein, at York, this first day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and in the second year of our reign.

By Command of His Excellency.

J. C. SAM'L. P. JARVIS. C. C. C'y.

THIS INDENTURE, made the ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and in the second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—Between Daniel McMartin, William Tully, John Richey, John Gray, Alex. Matheson and William Fraser, Freeholders of the County of Lanark, of the one part, and John Ambrose Hume Powell, Returning Officer of the said County of Lanark, of the other part— Witnesseth, that in pursuance of His Majesty's Writ, bearing date the first day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, at York, in the Province aforesaid, after Proclamation thereof made on the eighth day of February, in the year aforesaid, according to the tenor of the said Writ.—We, the said Daniel McMartin, William Tully, John Richey, John Gray, Alexander Matheson and William Fraser, Freeholders of the said County of Lanark, have chosen Donald Fraser, Esquire, to be Member or Representative in the Assembly, to be holden on the first day of June now next ensuing, at York, in the Province aforesaid; and by these Presents have given and do give unto the said Donald Fraser, Esq. full and sufficient power for us and the commonalty of the said County, to do and consent to those things which then and there, by the favor of God, shall happen to be ordained by the Common Council of our said Province.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties to these Presents have interchangeably set their Hands and Seals, the day and year first above written.

JOHN A. H. POWELL, R. O. [Ls.] DANIEL M. MARTIN. [Ls.] WILLIAM TULLY. [Ls.] JOHN RICHEY. [Ls.] JOHN GRAY. [Ls.] ALEX. MATHESON. [Ls.] W. FRASER. [Ls.]

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered, } in the presence of—

WILLIAM MATHESON. JAMES BOULTON.

District of ———, } I, DONALD FRASER, do swear, that I truly AND PROVINCE OF } and bona fide, have such a Freehold Estate, Upper Canada. } being the East half of Lot No. 2, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Lanark—the West half of Lot No. 1, in the ninth Concession of the Township of Ramsay—Lot No. 1, in the sixth Concession of the Township of Gloucester, and Lot No. 15, in the fifth Concession of Gloucester, over and above all incumbrances that may affect the same; and am otherwise qualified according to the provisions of Law, to be elected and returned to serve as a Member in the Commons House of Assembly, according to the tenor and true meaning of the Act of Parliament in that behalf; and that I have not obtained the same fraudulently, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned Member to the Commons House of Assembly of this Province—So help me God.

DONALD FRASER.

Sworn before me at Perth, } this 2d day of August, 1832. }

JOHN A. H. POWELL. Returning Officer.

LOCATION TICKET.

(Not Transferrable.)

Under the authority of an Order in Council of the second day of June, 1831, granting unto Donald Fraser, of Lanark, in the Bathurst District, three hundred acres of Land, (in addition to complete the allowance usually granted to Officers of his rank), as a Lieutenant on Half-pay of the Royal Scots, or First Regiment of Foot—I do hereby assign to the said Donald Fraser, Lot No. 29, in the sixth Concession, and the West half of Lot 16, in the fifth Concession from the Rideau, in the Township of Gloucester, in the County of Russell, in the Ottawa District, containing three hundred acres, subject to the conditions required by the annexed Order in Council of the 20th November, 1830.

Matthew Neal is on Lot No. 29, in the sixth Concession. Michael Neal is on Lot No. 16, West half fifth Concession.

Given at the Surveyor General's Office, at York, U. C. this 11th day of June, 1831.

W. CHEWETT, Act'g. Surv'r. Gen'l.

No. of Warrant, J. 28, } J. G. C. }

Settlement Duty performed, as attested.

Nov. 2. 1832. S. G. O.

Papers referring to D. Fraser, Esquire.

Statement of D. Fraser.

Location Ticket.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, } York, 20th November, 1830. }

APPENDIX

Notice is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that in lieu of the Settlement Duties heretofore exacted, the following Settlement Duties shall be required in respect of all Locations made after this date—viz:

The Locatee shall clear thoroughly the half of the Road in width, opposite to the front of his Lot, by burning or totally removing all the timber, wood and underwood of every kind therefrom; he shall cut down the stumps for the space of ten feet from the centre of the wood so low, that a waggon wheel may easily pass over any thing that stands within that space, and he shall sow with grass seed the road so cleared.

Papers referring to D. Fraser, Esquire.

Upon proof that this has been done, and that some person has been constantly resident upon the Lot for the space of two years, a Patent may issue without other condition of Settlement Duty; but in cases where the Lot has not been so occupied, a Patent shall not issue, until the Locatee, in addition to the Road Duties above prescribed, shall have wholly cleared the timber from the front of his Lot, for the space of one chain.

If proof of Settlement Duties as above required, with or without residence, be not produced to the Surveyor General within two years and a half, the Lot shall be again open to Location.

It is further ordered, that the above regulation shall not interfere with the Order in Council of 14th May, 1830, which applies exclusively to discharged Soldiers, and in respect to whom the period of residence is hereby appointed, to be three years instead of five, as prescribed by that Order.

And further, that in respect to all Locations made before this date, the Grantee shall have the option of performing the Settlement Duties, either according to this regulation or to the regulations which were in force before the making of this Order.

Lastly, it is ordered, that where a Grantee has a grant of more than one Lot in a Township, and resides upon one of them, the Settlement Duties in respect to those Lots, on which he does not reside, shall consist of the Road Duty, and the clearing the chain in front of the Lot, as above mentioned.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

LETTER

From Receiver General to His Excellency.

Receiver General's Office, 19th November, 1832.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the tenth instant, enclosing a copy of an address of the Commons House of Assembly, in relation to the appropriation made by the Legislature at its last Session, for the distribution of certain monies to the sufferers during the late war with the United States of America, and requiring to be informed why the monies so appropriated were not paid, I have the honor to state, that the sum in my possession, and the amount I understood to be in the hands of the Special Receiver, would only make a dividend of about three and a half per cent. The expense of procuring documents which have been found necessary to require from individuals to identify them as the legal claimants and representatives of Parties and Estates, would in many cases exceed the amount of their dividends. The division of so trifling a sum would require the same accounts, and would be attended with the same expence to the public as if the whole amount of the claims were liquidated—to meet which no provision has been made; and to a larger majority of the persons concerned, amounting to between two and three hundred claimants, little satisfaction would have been produced.

Letter from the Receiver General to His Excellency the Lt. Governor, on the subject of War loss claims.

These circumstances, and no application having been made to this office by the claimants, with the exception of one, will, I trust justify me in not having brought the matter under the consideration of His Excellency. I must also beg leave to remark, that this duty (a work of no ordinary magnitude) is altogether extraneous to my office; and at the time when I tendered my services, I had no idea that I had entailed upon myself so extensive a responsibility, and hold liable for all losses unavoidably sustained.

Should it, however, please His Excellency to direct the payment of this dividend, it shall be done forthwith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

JOHN H. DUNN.

To COL. WILLIAM ROWAN, P. Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

LETTER

From Special Receiver to His Excellency.

Sir,

YORK, 20th NOVEMBER, 1832.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your letter of the 16th, requiring of me, by the direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to furnish without delay such information as may enable His Excellency to comply with the request of the House of Assembly as expressed in the address of that House, a copy of which you have at the same time been pleased to transmit for my guidance.

In answer thereto, I have simply to announce, that I have ever been prepared to discharge whatever warrants either His

**APPENDIX** Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or the Commissioners for the sale of the Forfeited Estates, may have been authorised to issue under that Act of the Provincial Legislature which regulated their proceedings upon that subject.

Letter from the Special Receiver for forfeited Estates to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor.

To me does not appertain the distribution of the proceeds of the monies which come into my hands to the parties for whom those proceeds were intended. That distribution has been heretofore invested in the hands of the Receiver General; and this arrangement, although oppressively burthensome upon that officer of the Government, and far beyond his usual routine of duties, yet as he himself volunteered the extra toil thus brought upon him, I may perhaps be permitted to add, that it was, in my humble opinion, the most satisfactory mode of distribution to the public at large. Suffice it therefore for me to state, with all due deference to His Excellency, that I hold a nominal balance in my hands of

£3849 18 10, answerable at call by the parties delegated by the Legislature to require it from my hands; but at the same time it may be proper to remark, that as Special Receiver, I am in part subservient to the Commissioners of the Forfeited Estates; that this is the first time I have been called upon to render any account, but through them, and that consequently I cannot pretend to assume whatever further demands they may by the Act of their organization feel themselves authorised to require out of the above named balance.

**APPENDIX**

Letter from the Special Receiver of forfeited Estates to His Excellency the Lieut. Govern<sup>or</sup>,

I respectfully submit the foregoing to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and have the honor to subscribe myself, Sir,  
Your most obedient, humble Servant,  
**JOSEPH WELLS,**  
Special Receiver.

To COLONEL ROWAN.

**SCHEDULE,**

*Of Government Debentures redeemed and outstanding. York, Upper Canada, 31st October, 1832.*

**No. 1.—£25,000, Provincial Currency.—“MILITIA.”**

Under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed in the 1st Session, eighth Parliament, Chap. 5.

DATE of Debenture.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	No. of Debenture.	DATE of REDEMPTION.	WHEN REDEEMED.	AMOUNT of DEBENTURE.	REMARKS.
1821, Sept. 15th,.....	Messrs. Clark and Street,....	1	Sept. 15th 1822	Sept. 15th 1822.	£ 6,666 13 4	Redeemed by the Bank, by Nos. 7, 8 & 9, in this return. Militia,
“ “	ditto, ditto,.....	2	“ 1823	“ “ 1824.	6,666 13 4	
“ “	ditto, ditto,.....	3	“ 1824	Feb. 10th 1825.	6,666 13 4	
July 10th, 1822,	Bank of Upper Canada,.....	4	July 10th, 1823	Sept. 25th 1829.	1,666 13 4	
“ “	ditto ditto.....	5	“ 1824	“ “ “	1,666 13 4	
“ “	ditto ditto.....	6	“ 1825	“ “ “	1,666 13 4	
Sept, 16th,	ditto ditto.....	7	Sept. 16th 1823	“ “ “	2,222 4 5 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	
“ “	ditto ditto.....	8	“ 1824	“ “ “	2,222 4 5 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	
“ “	ditto ditto.....	9	“ 1825	Dec. 19th 1831.	2,222 4 5 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	
Amounting to.....£					25,000 0 0	Canada Currency.

**No. 2.—£25,000 Provincial Currency.—“PUBLIC SERVICE OF 1824.”**

Under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed in the fourth Session of the eighth Parliament, Chap. 24.

DATE of DEBENTURE.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	No. of Debenture.	DATE of REDEMPTION	WHEN REDEEMED.	AMOUNT of DEBENTURE.	REMARKS.
Jan. 23rd 1824.	Christopher Widmer.....	10	Jan. 23rd 1825.	May 23rd, 1826.	£ 333 6 8	Public Service of 1824.
“ “ “	Ditto ditto.....	11	“ 1826.	Jan. “ “	333 6 8	
“ “ “	Ditto ditto.....	12	“ 1827.	Jan. 23rd, 1827.	333 6 8	
Feb. 20th “	Messrs. Clark & Street,.....	13	Feb. 20th 1825.	Mar. 23rd, 1826.	5,000 0 0	
“ “ “	Ditto ditto.....	14	“ 1826.	Dec. 19th, 1831.	5,000 0 0	
“ “ “	Ditto ditto.....	15	“ 1827.	“ “ “	5,000 0 0	
Amounting to.....£					16,000 0 0	Canada Currency.

**No. 3.—8,000 Provincial Currency.—“BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.”**

Under the authority of Acts of the Provincial Legislature, passed in the 3rd & 4th Sessions of the 8th Parl. Chaps. 8 & 16.

DATE of DEBENTURE.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	No. of Debentures.	DATE of REDEMPTION.	WHEN REDEEMED.	AMOUNT of DEBENTURE.	REMARKS.
Jan. 22nd, 1824.	Messrs. Clark & Street.....	16	June 22d 1826.	19th Dec. 1831.	£ 1,000 0 0	Burlington Bay Canal.
“ “	Ditto ditto.....	17	“ 1828.	17th Oct. 1832.	1,000 0 0	
“ “	Ditto ditto.....	18	“ 1830.	.....	1,000 0 0	
“ “	Ditto ditto.....	19	“ 1832.	.....	1,000 0 0	
“ “	Ditto ditto.....	20	“ 1834.	.....	1,000 0 0	
“ “	Ditto ditto.....	21	“ 1836.	.....	1,000 0 0	
“ “	Ditto ditto.....	22	“ 1838.	.....	1,000 0 0	
“ “	Ditto ditto.....	23	“ 1840.	.....	1,000 0 0	
Amounting to.....£					8,000 0 0	Canada Currency.

**No. 4.—25,000 Provincial Currency.—“WELLAND CANAL.”**

Under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed in the 2nd Session, ninth Parliament, Chap. 20.

DATE of DEBENTURES.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	No. of Debentures.	DATE of REDEMPTION.	WHEN REDEEMED.	AMOUNT of DEBENTURE.	REMARKS.
April 8th, 1826.	Bank of Upper Canada.....	24	April 8th 1828.	17th Oct'r. 1832.	£ 1,666 13 4	Welland Canal.
“ “	Ditto ditto.....	25	“ 1830.	“ “	1,666 13 4	
“ “	Ditto ditto.....	26	“ 1832.	.....	1,666 13 4	
May 8th, “	Ditto ditto.....	27	May 8th, 1828.	17th Oct'r. 1832.	2,666 13 4	
“ “	Ditto ditto.....	28	“ 1830.	“ “	2,666 13 4	
“ “	Ditto ditto.....	29	“ 1832.	.....	2,666 13 4	
June 8th, “	Ditto ditto.....	30	June 8th, 1828.	.....	4,000 0 0	
“ “	Ditto ditto.....	31	“ 1830.	.....	4,000 0 0	
“ “	Ditto ditto.....	32	“ 1832.	.....	4,000 0 0	
Amounting to.....£					25,000 0 0	Canada Currency.

Government Debentures.

APPENDIX

No. 5.—£8,000, Provincial Currency.—“BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.”

APPENDIX

Under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Legislature passed in the 3rd Session 9th Parliament, Chap. 19.

DATE of DEBENTURE.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	No. of Debenture.	DATE of REDEMPTION.	WHEN REDEEMED.	AMOUNT of DEBENTURE.			REMARKS.
					£	s.	D.	
Burlington Bay Canal.								
March 3rd, 1827	President, Directors & Comp'y. of the Chartered Bank of Upper Canada.	33	March 3rd, 1830		666	13	4	
"		34	" 1833		666	13	4	
"		35	" 1836		666	13	4	
Nov'r. 15th,....	ditto.	96	Novr. 15th 1830		833	6	8	
"	ditto.	97	" 1833		833	6	8	
"	ditto.	98	" 1836		833	6	8	
Amounting to.....£					4,500	0	0	Canada Currency.

No. 6.—£50,000, Provincial Currency.—“WELLAND CANAL.”

Under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Legislature passed in the 3rd Session 9th Parliament, Chap. 17.

Welland Canal.

DATE of DEBENTURE.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	No. of Debenture.	DATE of REDEMPTION.	WHEN REDEEMED.	AMOUNT of DEBENTURE.			REMARKS.
					£	s.	D.	
June 16th, 1827	Bank of Upper Canada.	36	June 6th, 1829	.....	1,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	37	1831	.....	1,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	38	1833	.....	1,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	39	1829	.....	1,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	40	1831	.....	1,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	41	1833	.....	1,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	42	1829	.....	1,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	43	1831	.....	1,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	44	1833	.....	1,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	45	1829	.....	500	0	0	
"	ditto.	46	1831	.....	500	0	0	
"	ditto.	47	1833	.....	500	0	0	
"	ditto.	48	1829	.....	500	0	0	
"	ditto.	49	1831	.....	500	0	0	
"	ditto.	50	1833	.....	500	0	0	
"	ditto.	51	1829	.....	333	6	8	
"	ditto.	52	1831	.....	333	6	8	
"	ditto.	53	1833	.....	333	6	8	
August 1st	ditto.	54	August 1st 1829	.....	3,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	55	1831	.....	3,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	56	1833	.....	3,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	57	1829	.....	1,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	58	1831	.....	1,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	59	1833	.....	1,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	60	1829	.....	500	0	0	
"	ditto.	61	1831	.....	500	0	0	
"	ditto.	62	1833	.....	500	0	0	
"	ditto.	63	1829	.....	100	0	0	
"	ditto.	64	1831	.....	100	0	0	
"	ditto.	65	1833	.....	100	0	0	
"	ditto.	66	1829	.....	100	0	0	
"	ditto.	67	1831	.....	100	0	0	
"	ditto.	68	1833	.....	100	0	0	
"	ditto.	69	1829	.....	100	0	0	
"	ditto.	70	1831	.....	100	0	0	
"	ditto.	71	1833	.....	100	0	0	
"	ditto.	72	1829	.....	100	0	0	
"	ditto.	73	1831	.....	100	0	0	
"	ditto.	74	1833	.....	100	0	0	
"	ditto.	75	1829	.....	100	0	0	
"	ditto.	76	1831	.....	100	0	0	
"	ditto.	77	1833	.....	100	0	0	
Sept'r. 12th	Canada Company.	78	Sept. 12th 1829	.....	1,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	79	1837	.....	1,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	80	1833	.....	1,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	81	1829	.....	1,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	82	1831	.....	1,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	83	1833	.....	1,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	84	1829	.....	1,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	85	1831	.....	1,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	86	1833	.....	1,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	87	1829	.....	1,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	88	1831	.....	1,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	89	1833	.....	1,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	90	1829	.....	1,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	91	1831	.....	1,000	0	0	
"	ditto.	92	1833	.....	1,000	0	0	
Oct'r. 26th	Messieurs Clark & Street, Merchants.	93	Oct. 26th, 1829	.....	2,333	6	8	
"	ditto.	94	1831	.....	2,333	6	8	
"	ditto.	95	1833	.....	2,333	6	8	
Amounting to.....£					50,000	0	0	Canada Currency.

APPENDIX

No. 7.—£3,000, Provincial Currency.—“KETTLE CREEK HARBOR.”

APPENDIX

Under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Legislature passed in the 3rd Session, 9th Parliament, Chap. 18.

DATE of DEBENTURE.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	No. of Debenture.	DATE of REDEMPTION.	WHEN REDEEMED.	AMOUNT of DEBENTURE	REMARKS.
Nov'r. 24, 1827	President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Upper Canada.	99	Nov. 24th 1847	.....	£ s. d.	Canada Currency.
3,000 0 0						

Kettle Creek Harbour.

No. 8.—£25,000, Provincial Currency.—“WELLAND CANAL COMPANY.”

Under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Legislature passed in the 2nd Session, 10th Parliament, Chap. 11.

DATE of DEBENTURE.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	No. of Debenture.	DATE of REDEMPTION.	WHEN REDEEMED.	AMOUNT of DEBENTURE.	REMARKS.
May 11th, 1830	President, Directors and Company of the Chartered Bank of Upper Canada.	100	May 11th 1837	.....	£ s. d.	Welland Canal.
.....		101	1839	.....	1,000 0 0	
.....		102	1841	.....	1,000 0 0	
.....		103	1837	.....	1,000 0 0	
.....		104	1839	.....	1,000 0 0	
.....		105	1841	.....	1,000 0 0	
.....		106	1837	.....	1,000 0 0	
.....		107	1839	.....	1,000 0 0	
.....		108	1841	.....	1,000 0 0	
.....		109	1837	.....	1,000 0 0	
.....		110	1839	.....	1,000 0 0	
.....		111	1841	.....	1,000 0 0	
.....		112	1837	.....	1,000 0 0	
.....		113	1839	.....	1,000 0 0	
.....		114	1841	.....	1,000 0 0	
.....		115	1837	.....	1,000 0 0	
.....		116	1839	.....	1,000 0 0	
.....		117	1841	.....	1,000 0 0	
.....		118	1837	.....	500 0 0	
.....		119	1839	.....	500 0 0	
.....		120	1841	.....	500 0 0	
.....		121	1837	.....	133 6 8	
.....		122	1839	.....	133 6 8	
.....		123	1841	.....	133 6 8	
.....		124	1837	.....	100 0 0	
.....	125	1839	.....	100 0 0		
.....	126	1841	.....	100 0 0		
.....	127	1837	.....	100 0 0		
.....	128	1839	.....	100 0 0		
.....	129	1841	.....	100 0 0		
.....	130	1837	.....	100 0 0		
.....	131	1839	.....	100 0 0		
.....	132	1841	.....	100 0 0		
.....	133	1837	.....	100 0 0		
.....	134	1839	.....	100 0 0		
.....	135	1841	.....	100 0 0		
.....	136	1837	.....	100 0 0		
.....	137	1839	.....	100 0 0		
.....	138	1841	.....	100 0 0		
.....	139	1837	.....	100 0 0		
.....	140	1839	.....	100 0 0		
.....	141	1841	.....	100 0 0		
.....	142	1837	.....	100 0 0		
.....	143	1839	.....	100 0 0		
.....	144	1841	.....	100 0 0		
.....	145	1837	.....	100 0 0		
.....	146	1839	.....	100 0 0		
.....	147	1841	.....	100 0 0		
.....	148	1837	.....	100 0 0		
.....	149	1839	.....	100 0 0		
.....	150	1841	.....	100 0 0		
.....	151	1837	.....	100 0 0		
.....	152	1839	.....	100 0 0		
.....	153	1841	.....	100 0 0		
.....	154	1837	.....	100 0 0		
.....	155	1839	.....	100 0 0		
.....	156	1841	.....	100 0 0		
.....	157	1837	.....	100 0 0		
.....	158	1839	.....	100 0 0		
.....	159	1841	.....	100 0 0		
.....	160	1837	.....	100 0 0		
.....	161	1839	.....	100 0 0		
.....	162	1841	.....	100 0 0		
.....	163	1837	.....	100 0 0		
.....	164	1839	.....	100 0 0		
.....	165	1841	.....	100 0 0		
.....	166	1837	.....	100 0 0		
.....	167	1839	.....	100 0 0		
.....	168	1841	.....	100 0 0		
.....	169	1837	.....	25 0 0		
.....	170	1839	.....	25 0 0		
.....	171	1841	.....	25 0 0		
.....	172	1837	.....	25 0 0		
.....	173	1839	.....	25 0 0		
.....	174	1841	.....	25 0 0		
.....	175	1837	.....	25 0 0		

Y

APPENDIX

## WELLAND CANAL COMPANY—Continued.

APPENDIX

DATE of DEBENTURE.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	No. of Debenture.	DATE of REDEMPTION.	WHEN REDEEMED.	AMOUNT of DEBENTURE.	REMARKS.
May 11th, 1830	President, Directors & Comp'y. of the Chartered Bank of Upper Canada.	176	May 11th 1839	.....	£ s. d. 25 0 0	
Welland Canal.		177	1841	.....	25 0 0	
		178	1837	.....	25 0 0	
	ditto.	179	1839	.....	25 0 0	
	ditto.	180	1841	.....	25 0 0	
	ditto.	181	1837	.....	25 0 0	
	ditto.	182	1839	.....	25 0 0	
	ditto.	183	1841	.....	25 0 0	
	ditto.	184	1837	.....	25 0 0	
	ditto.	185	1839	.....	25 0 0	
	ditto.	186	1841	.....	25 0 0	
	ditto.	187	1837	.....	25 0 0	
	ditto.	188	1839	.....	25 0 0	
	ditto.	189	1841	.....	25 0 0	
	ditto.	190	1837	.....	25 0 0	
	ditto.	181	1839	.....	25 0 0	
	ditto.	192	1841	.....	25 0 0	
Amounting to.....					£ 25,000 0 0	Canada Currency.

## No. 9.—£5,000, Provincial Currency.—“BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.”

Under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed in the 2nd Session 10th Parliament, Chap. 12.

DATE of DEBENTURE.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	No. of Debenture.	DATE of REDEMPTION.	WHEN REDEEMED.	AMOUNT of DEBENTURE.	REMARKS.
May 28th, 1830	President, Directors and Company of the Chartered Bank of Upper Canada,.....	193	May 28th, 1833	.....	666 13 4	
“ “		194	“ “ 1835	.....	666 13 4	
“ “		195	“ “ 1837	.....	666 13 4	
Burlington Bay Canal.	ditto.	196	July 29th, 1833	.....	333 6 8	
“ “	ditto.	197	“ “ 1835	.....	333 6 8	
“ “	ditto.	198	“ “ 1837	.....	333 6 8	
Novr. 23, “	ditto.	199	Nov. 23rd 1833	.....	333 6 8	
“ “	ditto.	200	“ “ 1835	.....	333 6 8	
“ “	ditto.	201	“ “ 1837	.....	333 6 8	
Aug. 2nd. 1831	President, Directors and Company, of the Bank of Upper Canada.....	249	Aug. 2nd, 1834	.....	250 0 0	
“ “		250	“ “ 1836	.....	250 0 0	
“ “		251	“ “ 1838	.....	250 0 0	
Febv. 4th, 1832	ditto.	253	Feb. 4th, 1835	.....	83 6 8	
“ “	ditto.	254	“ “ 1837	.....	83 6 8	
“ “	ditto.	255	“ “ 1839	.....	83 6 8	
Amounting to.....					£ 5,000 0 0	Canada Currency.

## No. 10.—£2,500 Currency.—Loan to WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Esq., to complete “OAKVILLE HARBOR.”

Under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed in the 1st Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 25.

DATE of DEBENTURES.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	No. of Debentures.	DATE of REDEMPTION.	WHEN REDEEMED.	AMOUNT of DEBENTURE.	REMARKS.
May 4th, 1831..	Honorable William Allan,.....	202	May 4th, 1841.....	.....	£ s. d. 2,500 0 0	Canada Currency.



APPENDIX

APPENDIX

No. 11.—£20,000 Currency.—“ROADS AND BRIDGES.”

Under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed in the 1st Session 11th Parliament, Chap. 7.

DATE of DEBENTURE.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	No. of Debentures.	DATE of REDEMPTION.	WHEN REDEEMED.	AMOUNT of DEBENTURE.	REMARKS.
					£ s. d.	
May 16th, 1831.	{ President, Directors & Co. of the Bank of Upper Canada..... }	203	May 16th, 1851.	.....	1,000 0 0	Roads and Bridges.
“	ditto.	204	“	.....	1,000 0 0	
“	{ The Trustees of the York Hospital,..... }	205	“	.....	200 0 0	
May 17th, “	{ President, Directors & Co. of the Bank of Upper Canada..... }	206	May 17th, “	.....	500 0 0	
“	ditto.	207	“	.....	500 0 0	
“	ditto.	208	“	.....	500 0 0	
“	ditto.	209	“	.....	400 0 0	
May 18th, “	ditto.	210	May 18th, “	.....	500 0 0	
“	ditto.	211	“	.....	500 0 0	
“	ditto.	112	“	.....	500 0 0	
“	ditto.	213	“	.....	400 0 0	
May 26th, “	ditto.	214	May 26th, “	.....	400 0 0	
“	ditto.	215	“	.....	400 0 0	
“	ditto.	216	“	.....	400 0 0	
“	ditto.	217	“	.....	400 0 0	
May 27th, “	ditto.	218	May 27th, “	.....	100 0 0	
“	ditto.	219	“	.....	100 0 0	
“	ditto.	220	“	.....	100 0 0	
“	ditto.	221	“	.....	100 0 0	
“	ditto.	222	“	.....	100 0 0	
“	ditto.	223	“	.....	100 0 0	
“	ditto.	224	“	.....	100 0 0	
“	ditto.	225	“	.....	100 0 0	
“	ditto.	226	“	.....	100 0 0	
“	ditto.	227	“	.....	100 0 0	
“	ditto.	228	“	.....	100 0 0	
“	ditto.	229	“	.....	100 0 0	
“	ditto.	230	“	.....	100 0 0	
“	ditto.	231	“	.....	100 0 0	
“	ditto.	232	“	.....	100 0 0	
“	ditto.	233	“	.....	100 0 0	
“	ditto.	234	“	.....	100 0 0	
June 15th, “	ditto.	235	June 15th, “	.....	1,000 0 0	
“	ditto.	236	“	.....	1,000 0 0	
July 11th, “	ditto.	237	July 11th, “	.....	1,000 0 0	
“	ditto.	238	“	.....	1,000 0 0	
“	ditto.	239	“	.....	1,000 0 0	
“	ditto.	240	“	.....	1,000 0 0	
“	ditto.	241	“	.....	1,000 0 0	
“	ditto.	242	“	.....	1,000 0 0	
“	ditto.	243	“	.....	700 0 0	
July 19th, “	ditto.	245	July 19th, “	.....	500 0 0	
“	ditto.	246	“	.....	500 0 0	
“	ditto.	247	“	.....	500 0 0	
“	ditto.	248	“	.....	500 0 0	
Amounting to.....					£ 20,000 0 0	Canada Currency.

No. 12.—3,500 Provincial Currency.—“KETTLE CREEK HARBOR.”

Under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed in the 1st Session of the 11th Parliament, Chap. 26.

DATE of DEBENTURE.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	No. of Debentures.	DATE of REDEMPTION.	WHEN REDEEMED.	AMOUNT of DEBENTURE.	REMARKS.
					£ s. d.	
July 11th, 1831.	{ President, Directors & Co. of the Bank of Upper Canada..... }	244	July 11th, 1857.	.....	1,000 0 0	Kettle Creek Harbour.
Jan'y. 6th, 1832.	William Campbell,.....	252	Jan. 6th, 1852.	.....	500 0 0	
Mar. 22nd, 1832.	Ditto ditto.....	256	Mar. 22d. “	.....	500 0 0	
July 7th, “	{ President, Directors & Co. of the Bank of Upper Canada..... }	259	July 7th, “	.....	500 0 0	
Amounting to.....					£ 2,500 0 0	

No. 13.—£2,000 Provincial Currency.—“PORT HOPE HARBOR AND WHARF COMPANY LOAN.”

Under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed in the 2nd Session of the eleventh Parliament, Chap. 23.

DATE of Debenture.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	No. of Debentures.	DATE of REDEMPTION.	WHEN REDEEMED.	AMOUNT of DEBENTURE.	REMARKS.
					£ s. d.	
April 28th, 1832.	Messrs. Clark & Street.....	257	April 28th 1842.....	.....	2,000 0 0	Port Hope Harbour and Wharf Company Loan. Currency, Int. 5½ per 100

No. 14.—£3,000 Provincial Currency.—“COBOURG HARBOR LOAN.”

Under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed in the 2nd Session 11th Parliament, Chap. 22.

DATE of DEBENTURE.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	No. of Debentures.	DATE of REDEMPTION.	WHEN REDEEMED.	AMOUNT of DEBENTURE.	REMARKS.
					£ s. d.	
May 4th, 1832.	Messieurs Clark & Street,....	258	May 4th, 1842.....	.....	3,000 0 0	Cobourg Harbor Loan. Currency, Int. at 5½ per 100.

DEBENTURES Issued as per returns undermentioned.	SERVICE.	Amount respectively.			Rate of Interest.	REMARKS.
		Provincial Currency.				
		£	s.	d.		
Recapitulation. Return No. 1	Militia, .....	25,000	0	0	6 per cent per an.	Redeemed.
" " 2	Public Service of 1824, .....	16,000	0	0	" "	Redeemed.
" " 3	Burlington Canal, .....	8,000	0	0	" "	£3000 Redeemed.
" " 4	Welland Canal, .....	25,000	0	0	" "	£8,666 13 4, } redeemed. }
" " 5	Burlington Canal, .....	4,500	0	0	" "	
" " 6	Welland Canal, .....	50,000	0	0	" "	
" " 7	Kettle Creek Harbour, .....	3,000	0	0	" "	
" " 8	Welland Canal Company, .....	25,000	0	0	" "	
" " 9	Burlington Canal, .....	5,000	0	0	" "	
" " 10	Oakville Harbour, Loan to Wm. Chisholm. ....	2,500	0	0	" "	
" " 11	Roads and Bridges, .....	20,000	0	0	" "	
" " 12	Kettle Creek Harbour, .....	2,500	0	0	" "	
" " 13	Port Hope Harbour and Wharf Company Loan,	2,000	0	0	5½ per cent per an.	
" " 14	Cobourg Harbour Loan, .....	3,000	0	0	do. do.	
Total amount of Debentures issued, .....		£ 191,500	0	0		
Total amount of do. redeemed, .....		52,666	13	4		
Amount outstanding, .....		£ 138,833	6	8	Provincial Currency.	

The Interest has been paid on the foregoing Debentures at the half yearly periods on which the same became due respectively.

Debentures have been issued to the order of the Welland Canal Company under an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed in first Session of the eleventh Parliament, Chap. 18, viz:—Debentures Nos. 1 to 200 inclusive at £250 each,..... £50,000 0 0

Also, Debentures issued to the order of Desjardin's Canal Company under an Act of ditto, passed in the second Session of the eleventh Parliament, Chap. 24, viz:—Debentures Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive, at £1,000 each,.....£5,000 0 0

Amounting together to ..... £55,000 0 0 Provincial Currency, the interest of which is paid by the said Companies respectively.

JOHN H. DUNN,  
H. M. R. G.

Receiver General's Office,  
York, 31st October, 1832.

The Government holds 2,000 Shares of the Capital Stock in the Bank of Upper Canada, to the amount of £25,000, Currency, the whole of which has been paid in.

REPORT

Of Select Committee on the Inland Water Communication of the Province.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Inland Water Communications of the Province—

BEG LEAVE TO REPORT AS FOLLOWS:

The first object which engaged the attention of your Committee, was connecting the great chain of Lakes bordering on this Province with the Ocean.

As it is admitted by all to be a subject of the very first importance to the prosperity of these Provinces, as well as the British Empire at large, your Committee have taken measures to obtain all the information in their power, particularly with a view to aid them in deciding on the dimensions necessary to be adopted for this Communication.

The Honorable THOMAS CLARK has for many years past given this subject much consideration, and your Committee desire to draw the attention of the House to his statement, (see Appendix.)

The Honorable the CHIEF JUSTICE, the Honble. the RECEIVER GENERAL, and the Honorable and Venerable the ARCHDEACON OF YORK (see Appendix,) have likewise taken a comprehensive and enlarged view of the importance of this Communication, and recommend its construction at once, on a scale that would admit the largest class of vessels now navigating the Ocean to our Inland Seas.

It is a magnificent idea, and has engaged the most serious attention of your Committee, who entertain a most favorable opinion of the increased Commerce of the Country; but they are not at present in possession of sufficient data to warrant them in recommending its immediate adoption.

Experience proves, that in proportion to the magnitude of the Communication will be the cheapness of the Transportation—and when large bodies of water are connected, so as to admit of the passage of vessels of sufficient burthen to navigate those waters without transshipment, no other mode of transportation can successfully compete with it.

They likewise admit, that although works of this description cost far more in their construction than is generally estimated, they are found in all eligible and prominent situations, where an opportunity does not offer to sail round them, as in the Caledonian Canal, to exceed the anticipations of their projectors; hence it generally follows, that, on the completion of most Canals, the public have reason to regret that they had not been constructed on a larger scale.

The information received in reply to the queries submitted, (from No. 5 to 10,) tends generally to corroborate the necessity of commencing the work, and opening a communication of sufficient dimensions to admit the passage of vessels suitable for our Lake navigation at least.

Your Committee feel happy to learn from the reply of DONALD BETHUNE, of Kingston, Esquire, (see Appendix), that the navigation by the Rideau Canal route, will be opened as far as Lachine the ensuing season. This work will be eminently useful to the Provinces when completed throughout, and more especially to that part of the Country through which it passes; at the same time your Committee can see no good reason why it should delay our commencing the improvement of the Saint Lawrence.

Your Committee have attentively examined an able Report on the Improvement of the St. Lawrence, signed "PAUL GLASFORD, Chairman," (an extract from which is subjoined, see Appendix); the calculations in which are quite sufficient to shew the necessity of embarking in the undertaking; and these calculations are the more entitled to confidence, as some of the Members of that Committee are Gentlemen now actually engaged in the forwarding business, and are consequently well able to judge of their correctness.

But it may not be amiss to strengthen their opinion, by the testimony of Captains Dorchester, Powell, and Willson, (see Appendix.) Practical experience is an unerring guide; and we find the expense of conveying a barrel of Flour from Cleaveland (Ohio) to Prescott, to be 44 cents, or 2s. 2½d. Currency; the distance is 498 miles; the Lockage 340 feet. The distance from Prescott to Montreal being 130 miles, with not more than 200 feet Lockage, the price should not exceed, at the same rate, 7d. per barrel for Flour; and little or no doubt can be entertained, when a perfect Navigation is completed, that a barrel of Flour may be transported from Lake Erie to Montreal for 2s. 6d. Currency per barrel.

The following table will shew the difference of Freight and Transportation on Salt and Iron by the present route, contrasted with what we may expect by the contemplated improvement:

Present Freight and Transportation.		By the proposed Improvement.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Iron, Liverpool, per ton, .....	6 0 0	Iron, &c.....	6 0 0
Freight to Montreal, ..	0 10 0	Freight to Montreal, To Lake Erie, by new Canal, .....	0 10 0
Freight to Lake Erie, from £5 to.....	6 0 0		2 0 0
£11 to	12 10 0		£ 8 10 0
Salt, Liverpool, per ton, .....	0 12 0	Salt, per ton, .....	0 12 0
Shipping charges, commission, &c. ....	0 0 6	Shipping charges, Commission, &c.	0 0 6
Freight to Montreal, ..	0 10 0	Freight to Montreal, Do. to Lake Erie, ..	0 10 0
Do. Lake Erie, £5 to	6 0 0		2 0 0
£6 to	7 2 6		£ 3 2 6

On the article of Iron, it will be here seen, that the transportation is from £5 to £6 per ton; consequently, a duty of £1 to £2 per ton might be imposed and still effect a saving. In like manner,

Report of Select Committee on the Inland Water Communication of the Province.

Report of Select Committee on the Inland Water Communication of the Province.

**APPENDIX** Salt would shew a diminished expense of transportation and price. One ton of Salt is equal to forty bushels, which would bring the article on Lake Erie to 7s. 9d. per barrel, whereas the lowest price at which American Salt can now be afforded by the Erie Canal, is 8s. 9d. without the Provincial Duty, which is 2s. 6d.—making 11s. 3d.

The above is adduced merely to shew, that the most necessary articles in use can be imported cheaper than from a foreign country, and will even bear a Duty here, if necessary. If so, what will be the extent of the general trade created? Our Exports, consisting of heavy, bulky, and cheap articles, and our Imports principally light and valuable, the return, or upward freights, will always be proportionably cheap, as we now witness by the return freights across the Atlantic.

By an extract of a letter from Alfred Kelley, Esq. one of the acting Commissioners on the Ohio Canal, information is before your Committee, that the Canal is now completed and filled with water, with the exception of the last Lock on the Ohio River, which is in progress.

The Census of the United States shews, that the State of Ohio must at this time contain upwards of 1,000,000 of inhabitants; the States bordering on that River, as many more—who are now connected with Lake Erie by a navigable water communication.

The Report of the Commissioners of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and Rail Road, of 1831, shews that work to be in an advanced state, the object of which is, to endeavor, at an expense to the State of Pennsylvania of many millions, to divert the trade of a portion of the country bordering on these waters to the Atlantic Ports.

It is obvious, however, from the Geographical position of the country, that the grand emulative strife will be between the Mississippi and the Saint Lawrence. It is a contest worthy the consideration of Statesmen; and it behoves us to commence our operations on a scale which will ensure a fair proportion of their transit to the ocean.

Our being happily connected with Great Britain, affords an additional spur for the immediate commencement of this work.

A discriminating Duty has already been placed on Cotton, in Great Britain, passing through these Colonies; and the same just and wise policy, we have reason to believe, will extend to Tobacco: which two articles for the British Market, will create a transit in a few years equal to all the Grain put together, and produce an additional demand for British Merchandise in return; and Cleveland, at the termination of the Ohio Canal, will become no inconsiderable Importing Town, as Goods will reach it from England, via the Saint Lawrence, at one-half the expense of transit now charged by way of New York.

From these circumstances, it appears evident that Lake Erie may be considered the focus, or leading point, from whence the greatest portion of the products from the Southern and Western part of this Continent will diverge to the ocean.

This point being fully established, it leads your Committee to the following important considerations, viz:—

What system shall we adopt for the construction and control of this main communication?

By referring to the answer of Henry Jones, Esquire, the necessity of having the entire line of communication under our control, must be apparent, to remove the unnecessary and vexatious fees with which our Commerce is at present burthened, in passing from the one Province to the other; and your Committee hope that some immediate remedy will be adopted, to remove the existing evil.

By a comparative statement of the tariff of tolls on the following Works, may be seen the evils to be apprehended from a continuation of our present system.

*On Lachine Canal, (9 Miles.)*      *On Erie Canal, (9 Miles.)*  
 Flour per barrel, 3d. C'y. (5 cts.) | Flour per bbl. 1½ cts. (1d nearly.)  
 Boat, 12. 6d. | Boat, 27 cts.

making the amount three times greater on the Lachine, than for an equal distance on the Erie Canal.

*On Canal at Cascades, (1 Mile.)*      *On Erie Canal (1 Mile.)*  
 Merchandize per ton, \$1. | Merchandize per ton, 3 cts.

*On Welland Canal (28 Miles.)*      *On the Erie Canal (28 Miles.)*  
 Flour per barrel, 7 cts. | Flour per barrel, 4½ cts.  
 Merchandize per ton, 5s. C'y. | Merchandize per ton, 2s. 2d.

The Tabular view at once makes manifest our inability to compete successfully with the Erie Canal so long as the scale and irregular dimensions of our improvements, and the divided system of control to which our inland navigation is subjected, exist.

Canals in England are generally constructed by Incorporated Companies. The tolls average three to one higher than in the State of New York. The following view of the prices of Canal Stocks will corroborate the opinion of the Committee:—

NAMES Of the several Canals and Lines of Navigation.	Original cost on each share in pounds Sterg.	Number of Shares.	Price of each Share in January, 1831.	Dividend at the same time.	APPENDIX
Forth of Clyde, .....	£100.	1297	£600	£27	
Grand Junction, .....	100	11600	243	13	
Leeds and Liverpool, .....	100	2897½	395	20	
Loughborough, .....	100	70	1800	180	
Mersea and Erwell, .....	100	500	600	40	
Monmouthshire, .....	100	2409	239	12	

Besides the above, there are twenty-eight Canals, all showing a very great increase in the amount of Shares and the Dividends in 1831, exhibiting on the whole an increase on the medium, of more than six times the original cost.

In case the control of this main channel, or any part of it, was under the direction of a separate interest, a Revenue might and would be derived out of our products, to an incalculable extent. Canals should be constructed in all countries, exclusively for the public benefit; no greater Toll should be exacted, than the payment of interest for their outlay, and a gradual reduction of the principal.

It has been suggested, that the Legislature of Lower Canada should be solicited to make that portion of the Canal through their own territory, as they have more means, and would be far more benefitted than this Province, by the foreign commerce which this improvement must create.

The additional value of property and increase of business in the City of New York, caused by the construction of the Erie Canal, fully justifies this opinion, in as much as relates to the advantages Lower Canada would derive from the measure; nevertheless, your Committee find by comparison, that the tolls on the Lachine Canal are three times as high as on a similar distance on the Erie Canal (nine miles); and as the Inhabitants of this Province feel a much deeper interest in the success of this work, and will contribute more than any other portion of His Majesty's subjects to its support, your Committee consider it more beneficial for the general interests of the Colony, for the Legislature of this Province to apply to the Legislature of Lower Canada, for permission to construct it at our own expense, which will justly entitle us to the entire control of the only channel which can convey our products to the Ocean.

From the survey of Messrs. Clowes and Barrett, the only documents to which we can refer, it appears the situation for a Canal on the banks of the St. Lawrence is remarkably favorable. The only place presenting any difficulty in this Province is the Long Sault: the expense of constructing a navigation of eight feet water to avoid this Rapid, is stated at £68,555.

The next obstruction is from the Coteau du Lac to the Ottawa or Lake Saint Louis, in the Province of Lower Canada, the expense of which can only be inferred, as no regular survey of this part of the route has ever been submitted to the public.

Your Committee are willing to admit the fallacy of most estimates; however, they may judge, by comparing the entire distance and height of lockage with similar works already finished.

They find, by the Returns of the Erie Canal Commissioners, the Tolls increased from 1821 to 1831, from the sum of \$2,200 to \$1,193,435. They forbear entering into any further detailed calculation to prove the certainty of a Return, being fully convinced as before stated, that the increased commerce which such a communication will create, will justify and amply repay the expenditure, and that it is required for the general advantage of the country.—They therefore feel no hesitation in recommending its immediate commencement.

Although the St. Lawrence occupied the first and principal part of the attention of your Committee, there are other obstacles in the line of our communication which it is necessary in due time to remove. In reviewing the whole line of our Frontier, from the Upper Lakes to the Ocean, it will be found, that no part of the world would present so great a length of Coast, with so safe a navigation. By cutting through Long Point, on Lake Erie, and the Carrying-Place between the Bay of Quinté and Lake Ontario, Steam-boats and Vessels would be subject to very little, if any, exposure to the Lakes, the distance from Presqu' Isle to the Welland Canal not exceeding one hundred miles; and on Lake Erie, Long Point would form a safe Harbour, by its present position, by means of the Cut near the shore.

This Cut is required for the safe navigation and commerce of that part of the Province, as Steam-boats in coasting on our side of Lake Erie, are compelled to ply sixty miles out of their course, to round this Point, as may be seen by reference to the Report of Captain Northrop on that subject—(see Appendix). We have at present no Harbour from Grand River to Amherstburg, where a Steam-boat can run in and take wood, with the exception of Kettle Creek; whereas, the Americans have Pier Harbours every forty or fifty miles (where the Boats call daily), and affording every facility and convenience for sending their produce to New York which can be desired, while the Inhabitants on our side, for want of the Cut alluded to, and commodious Harbours, are subject to every inconvenience. And your Committee trust the Province may, in a short time, be in a situation to afford aid in constructing them.

Report of Select Committee on the Inland Water Communication of the Province.

Report of Select Committee on the Inland Water Communication of the Province.

APPENDIX

In case the Legislature approve of the Canal on the Saint Lawrence being undertaken by the Province, your Committee recommend the appointment of five Commissioners to compose a Board of Internal Improvement, to be named by the Legislature; that the Board be empowered to select from their number, one or two acting Commissioners, who shall be paid such a salary as the Legislature may from year to year think fit to allow them. That the Commissioners be authorised to obtain the most accurate Surveys and Estimates of the expense of constructing a Steam-boat Canal from Prescott to the navigable waters of the St. Lawrence, at or below Montreal, during the ensuing season.

That this Legislature address the Legislature of Lower Canada, requesting them to pass a law permitting the Commissioners who may hereafter be appointed by this Legislature, to construct a Canal from the boundary line of Lower Canada to the navigable waters before mentioned.

That, in the mean time, the Commissioners be authorised to remove all obstructions from Prescott to the boundary line, so as to obtain a depth of four feet water, and commence the Cut from the head of the Longue Sault to Lake St. Francis; or, in other words, to pass the Longue Sault Rapids, so as to give a depth of at least four feet water. The Locks to be of the following dimensions, viz. 150 x 55 feet, with not less than nine feet water.

Your Committee are induced to recommend this plan from the following considerations:

1st.—There is no impediment of consequence between Prescott and the Boundary line, except at the Longue Sault Rapids.

2nd.—That on the completion of those Locks, Steam-boats may ply from Prescott to the boundary line or Coteau du Lac, and the extension of the Canal may be hereafter made, without stopping the navigation.

3rd.—Your Committee conceive it imprudent to commence the whole line without being in possession of some Estimate on which to ground the probable expense; all of which the Commissioners should be directed to obtain and lay before the Legislature at its next Session, when the necessary means may be adopted to negotiate a loan to defray the expense.

In the mean time they would recommend, that the Receiver General be authorised to advance the Commissioners the sum of £50,000 during the ensuing season; and that the Commissioners do commence the Cut at the Longue Sault, on the dimensions hereinbefore recommended, after obtaining the requisite information.

All which is respectfully submitted,

WM. HAMILTON MERRITT,

CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, }  
11th December, 1832.

Report of Select Committee on the inland water communication of the Province.

Report of Select Committee on the inland water communication of the Province.

APPENDIX.

The following Questions were proposed to several Persons, who returned their Answers opposite their Names.

- 1.—Where do you reside?
- 2.—How long have you been in this Province?
- 3.—Have you been or are you engaged in business between this and Montreal or Quebec?
- 4.—What is the distance between Prescott and Montreal?
- 5.—What distance do you think (from your knowledge of the Country between those points) would it be necessary to cut a Canal to avoid the different Rapids in the River?
- 6.—What are the prices now paid per ton for Produce down and Merchandize up, between those points?
- 7.—What are the prices now paid on the American Canal for a similar distance?
- 8.—What in your opinion would be the reduction, were a Ship Canal constructed?
- 9.—Do you know the prices for Transportation now paid between Cleveland, Ohio, Oswego, Prescott, or Ogdensburg?
- 10.—Do you know the quantity of Produce, Merchandize, Lumber, &c. passing between Montreal and Prescott in 1831?
- 11.—Do you think the present state of the Commerce of this Country, and the prospects of its increase, will warrant this Province to undertake the construction of a Canal between Prescott and Montreal immediately?
- 12.—What dimensions would you recommend, and your reasons?
- 13.—Would you recommend this Canal to be undertaken by a private Company or solicit Lower Canada to make a part, or undertake it by this Province?
- 14.—Have you examined the Line of the Rideau Canal?
- 15.—When do you think it will be finished throughout?
- 16.—Do you think it will answer all the Commercial purposes of this Province when finished?
- 17.—Have you any further information to offer respecting this communication, which may have escaped our inquiry?

QUESTIONS.	NAMES.	ANSWERS.
<p>Question 1. Where do you reside?</p>	<p>Hon. Thomas Clark. Hon. J. H. Dunn, Receiver General. Hon. Chief Justice Robinson. Hon. &amp; Ven. J. Strachan, Archdeacon of York. John S. Baldwin, Esq. Captain John McIntosh. Mr. William Cawthra. Henry Jones, Esq. M. P. William Proudfoot, Esq. P. Shaver, Esq. M. P.</p>	<p>At Stamford, in the District of Niagara. I reside at York.  At York.  Town of York, County of York. In York. York. Brockville. York. In the Eastern District, Township of Matilda, County of Dundas.</p>
<p>Question 2. How long have you been in this Province?</p>	<p>Hon. Thomas Clark. Hon. Chief Justice. Hon. Receiver General.  Hon. &amp; Ven. Archdeacon of York. John S. Baldwin, Esq. Mr. William Cawthra. Henry Jones, Esq. M. P. Captain John McIntosh. William Proudfoot, Esq. P. Shaver, Esq. M. P.</p>	<p>Upwards of forty years.  I have been in the Province of Upper Canada about twelve years. Thirty-three years. Thirty-three years. Twenty-seven years. Twenty-seven years.  Upwards of sixteen years. Upwards of forty years.</p>
<p>Question 3. Have you been, or are you, engaged in business between this and Montreal or Quebec?</p>	<p>Hon. Thomas Clark. Hon. Chief Justice. Hon. Receiver General.  Hon. &amp; Ven. Archdeacon of York. John S. Baldwin, Esq.  Mr. William Cawthra. Henry Jones, Esq. M. P. Captain John McIntosh.</p>	<p>I was for about thirty years, but for the last ten years, I have done very little business as a Merchant.  I am not engaged in any business whatever, with the exception of my duty as Receiver General. No. I have been engaged in business from 1806 to 1832, but am now retired. I have been the greater part of that time, and am now. I am in the Forwarding business from Brockville to Montreal. I own part of two vessels on this Lake, and have sailed on it for many years, but am not engaged in any Mercantile business.</p>

Appendix to above Report.

APPENDIX	QUESTIONS.	NAEES.	ANSWERS.	APPENDIX
	Question 3—continued.	William Proudfoot, Esq. P. Shaver, Esq. M. P.	I am. I have been engaged in the Mercantile business, and the Lumber Trade to Quebec. About one hundred and thirty miles. I believe the distance to be about one hundred and thirty miles.	
	Question 4. What is the distance between Prescott and Montreal?	Hon. Thomas Clark. Hon. Chief Justice. Hon. Receiver General. Hon. & Ven. Archdeacon of York. John S. Baldwin, Esq.	About one hundred and twenty miles. I always understood it to be about one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and twenty miles. One hundred and thirty miles. One hundred and thirty-one miles.	
	Question 5. What distance do you think, from your knowledge of the country, between those points, would it be necessary to cut a Canal to avoid the different rapids in the River?	Hon. Thomas Clark.        Hon. Chief Justice.	I think about one hundred and twenty miles. About one hundred and thirty miles.  I think the Canal should leave the St. Lawrence about two miles below Prescott, and be cut from thence to the foot of the current, at or immediately below Montreal, crossing the deep water of the Ottawa River above the Rapids of Montreal Island.	Appendix to Report of Select Committee on the inland water communication of the Province.
		Hon. Receiver General. Hon. & Ven. Archdeacon of York.  John S. Baldwin, Esq. Mr. William Cawthra.  Henry Jones, Esq. M. P.	That of course depends on the depth of water and breadth of the channel required. To obtain a good navigable channel for boats, it would only be necessary, I suppose, to depart from the River at some particular points: for such a Steam-Boat navigation as I have heard spoken of, that is, with eight or ten feet depth of water, the channel of the River would doubtless serve in a great part of its course; but if the grand scheme were to be adopted which I have lately heard suggested, namely, the making a navigation for ships of three or four hundred tons burthen, I apprehend there are few parts of this section of the River, which in their natural state would afford the required channel; and although, I dare say it might in some points be improved without much difficulty, I should think the route of such a navigation would, in general, if not wholly, deviate from the River.  About forty-six miles, and perhaps some deepening of the River in some places, and perhaps dredging Lake St. Francis, in Upper Canada, perhaps twenty-four miles; in Lower Canada, twenty-two.	
	Question 6. What are the prices now paid for produce down and Merchandize up, between these points?	Peter Shaver, Esq. M. P.  Hon. Thomas Clark. Hon. Chief Justice. Hon. Receiver General. Hon. & Ven. Archdeacon of York.	I could not on this subject give any correct information. About forty miles.  For Steam-Boats drawing five feet water, nine miles to pass the Longue Sault; fifteen to pass the Coteau, Cedars and Cascades, from Coteau du Lac to the Ottawa River; twelve from Big Bay, above Lachine, to the Port of Montreal—in all, thirty-six miles. To make a Canal of eight feet water, I think you would have to excavate the entire distance from Johnstown to Montreal, one hundred and twenty-six or one hundred and twenty-seven miles, there not being sufficient water in Lake St. Francis and St. Lewis for vessels drawing eight feet water.  I could not speak positively, but think nine miles from Montreal to Lachine; fourteen miles from the Ottawa River to Coteau du Lac, and about twelve or thirteen miles from Cornwall to the head of the Longue Sault; there are rapids the greater part of the way from thence to Prescott, but I think they might be surmounted by Steam-boats, such as would answer all purposes, for crossing Lakes St. Francis and Lewis.  From Still-water, above the Galloups, one mile; from do. above Rapid du Plat to do. below, two and three-quarters; from do. above the Longue Sault, four and a half; the Coteau, Split Rock, and Cedars, fifteen miles.	
		John S. Baldwin, Esq.	3s. 9d. per cwt. from Montreal to Prescott, and 10d per cwt. from thence to the Ports on Lake Ontario.	
		Mr. William Cawthra. Henry Jones, Esq. M. P.	The prices I have paid for produce down from Prescott to Montreal, has been 24s. per ton to 27s. 6d. in 1832; and for Merchandize up in 1830, 70s. to 75s.; and in 1831, 50s. to 70s., according to the season.	
		William Proudfoot, Esq. Peter Shaver, Esq. M. P.	Flour, 2s. 3d. per barrel; Merchandize 3s. 6d. per cwt.  25s. per ton down, exclusive of insurance, which is about 4s. 6d. per ton; average about 77s. 6d. per ton for Merchandize up. Insurance about one per cent average for the season.	
	Question 7. What are the prices now paid on the American Canal for a similar distance?	Hon. Thomas Clark.  Hon. Chief Justice. Hon. Receiver General. Hon. & Ven. Archdeacon of York.	The price per ton up, is from 65s. to 70s. I am not able to say what the price is down.	
		John S. Baldwin, Esq. Mr. William Cawthra.	Freight downwards, from Prescott to Montreal, from 22s. 6d. to 25s. per ton; Merchandize up, (same places) from £3 10s. to £3 15s. per ton.	
			I cannot say, but statements of this can easily be got from the printed reports, annually made by the Commissioners on that Canal.	
			To this I can give no correct answer. Albany to Oswego, 200 miles, 60 cents.	

APPENDIX

QUESTIONS.

NAMES.

ANSWERS.

APPENDIX

Question 7—continued.

Henry Jones, Esq. M. P.  
William Proudfoot, Esq.  
Peter Shaver, Esq. M. P.

Do not know.  
Am not informed.  
About 21s. per ton, from the best information I can get.

Projector.

*On the Erie Canal.*

Merchandize per ton, 3 cents per mile.  
Flour per bbl. 4½ cents for 28 miles.

*From Cleveland, Ohio, to entrance of Welland Canal,  
150 miles.*

Flour per barrel, 7½ cents.

Were a Ship Canal constructed of about 17 feet deep, it would supercede all boating of Merchandise up, and of Produce down the River; as also all rafting of Timber and Lumber down; and likewise do away the use of vessels that navigate from Prescott to the different Ports on Lake Ontario. Such a Canal would make a reduction, or rather a saving, of at least £500,000 a year, which may appear an enormous sum, but my answer to quere No. 17 will tend to explain why I state that amount.

Question 8.  
What, in your opinion, would be the reduction, were a Ship Canal constructed?

Hon. Thomas Clark.

Honorable Chief Justice.  
Hon. Receiver General.  
Hon. & Ven. Archdeacon of York.  
John S. Baldwin, Esq.

It is almost impossible to answer this question, as the difference of freight would depend on the Tolls fixed by the Legislature, or a Company on said Canal.

Cannot answer this question.

Cannot say; but were a Steam-Boat Canal made, think one-half on upward, and one-third on down freight.

Am not informed.

About 7s. 6d. on the ton downward, and 25s. on the ton upwards.

I do not.

Question 9.  
Do you know the price of Transportation now paid between Cleveland (Ohio) Oswego, Prescott or Ogdensburgh?

Hon. Thomas Clark.  
Hon. Chief Justice.  
Hon. Receiver General.  
Hon. & Ven. Archdeacon of York.  
John S. Baldwin Esq.

I am quite unacquainted with the rates of freight on the Ohio Canal, or any part of that route.

No.  
No.

I do not know the prices on the upper Lake. A fair price from any Port on Lake Ontario to Prescott, is, for Flour down 1s. per barrel; Wheat do. 4d. per bushel; Merchandise up, 7½d. per cwt.—although they have been done at less prices.

Not informed.  
I do not know.

	DIST.	PER BBL.		PER TON.	
		S.	D.	£	S. D.
Cleveland to Welland Canal, .....	150	0	7½	0	12 6
Through the Welland Canal, .....	28	0	9	0	10 0
Lake Ontario to Prescott, .....	270	0	10	0	12 6
St. Lawrence to Montreal, .....	120	2	6	3	15 0
<b>MILES, .....</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8½</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10 0</b>

I do not know; but herewith send a statement of what was reported to have passed the Coteau du Lac in 1830.—(See page 100.)

I really could not pretend to give an answer to this question, or at least am unable to give any information respecting it.

No.

From the best information I could get, about 300,000 barrels passed down—about 8,000 tons of Merchandise passed up the St. Lawrence in the season of 1830.

From my answer to No. 8, I think it will not only warrant the Province in undertaking it immediately, but be most desirable Stock to all concerned in it.

I do not doubt that the present Commerce of this country, without regard to its rapid increase, would well warrant the undertaking immediately the improvement of the Saint Lawrence, on any scale that has been hitherto proposed.

I am fully persuaded, from the present state of Commerce, with the rapid increase of population both in Upper Canada and in the Western and Southern parts of the United States, within reach of the navigable waters leading into Lake Erie, that the Province of Upper Canada would be not only justified and able, but would be amply compensated for the undertaking. So satisfied am I on this subject, that I have no doubt whatever that a private Company would be found ready to embark in it; and I am sure the Stock would be found most valuable in a Ship Navigation between Prescott and Montreal.

Question 10.  
Do you know the quantity of Produce, Merchandise, Lumber, &c. passing between Montreal and Prescott in 1831?

Hon. Thomas Clark.  
Hon. Chief Justice.  
Hon. Receiver General.  
Hon. & Ven. Archdeacon of York.  
John S. Baldwin, Esq.

Mr. William Cawthra.  
Henry Jones, Esq. M. P.  
Captain John McIntosh.  
William Proudfoot, Esq.  
Peter Shaver, Esq. M. P.

Question 11.  
Do you think the present state of the Commerce of this country, and the prospects of its increase, will warrant this Province to undertake the construction of a Canal between Prescott and Montreal, immediately?

Hon. Thomas Clark.  
Hon. Chief Justice.  
Hon. Receiver General.

Appendix to Report of Select Committee on the inland water communication of the Province.

APPENDIX	QUESTIONS.	NAMES.	ANSWERS.	APPENDIX
	Question 11—continued	Hon. & Ven. Archdeacon of York. John S. Baldwin, Esq.	Yes. I am fully under the impression that the rapid Agricultural and Commercial increase of the country is quite sufficient to warrant the Government constructing a Canal between Prescott and Montreal.	
		Mr. William Cawthra. Henry Jones, Esq. Captain John McIntosh. William Proudfoot, Esq.	Yes—talked of it, and said it should be done twenty years ago. Yes—but not on a larger scale than five feet water. I do.	
		Peter Shaver, Esq. Hon. Thomas Clark.	I think the present growing state of the country, and the prospect of its increase, might warrant the Province to undertake a Steam-Boat Canal between the points I before alluded to—say 36 miles; and should we have Montreal annexed to this Province, would recommend its being made on a much larger scale. I think it will.	
	Question 12. What dimensions would you recommend?	Hon. the Chief Justice.	Not less than seventeen feet deep, with suitable breadth, for the purpose of admitting Steamers and Timber Ships from the sea to pass through.	
			I have very lately heard it suggested as a new proposition, that such a navigable channel should be made between Montreal and Prescott as would admit all those ships which now discharge their cargoes at Quebec or Montreal. From 15 to 18 feet deep of water is said to be necessary for that purpose. Whether a natural channel of that depth can now be found between Prescott and Kingston, I know not. I incline to think otherwise; and that if it were found necessary to depart from the River and construct a Canal along the bank, such an attempt would be attended with great difficulty, from the nature of the shore, which is broken and rocky.	Appendix to Report of Select Committee on the inland water communication of the Province.
			But assuming that a sufficient channel for Atlantic ships now exists in this part of the River, or could be made at no immoderate expense: and supposing that the construction of a Canal of 18 feet deep, from Montreal to Prescott, is all, or nearly all, that is wanting to enable ships to transport their cargoes from the Ports of Europe and America to the head of Lake Ontario, and to return laden with the timber and other productions of this country,—then I would say, that the only question to be asked is, whether a project so magnificent is really practicable?	
			In the first place, is it practicable in this sense—that no natural obstacles exist which art cannot surmount? Doubtless, in a great part of the course, excavation of rock would be necessary, which, considering the depth and breadth of the proposed Canal, would be a most formidable undertaking, but involving nothing like an impossibility. As to the probability of any other natural impediment, such as occurred at the Deep Cut, at the Welland Canal, it is, perhaps, not easy to judge. I believe the Lake St. Francis, and other still waters on the route, would require more than dredging to deepen them sufficiently; for I have no idea but that you would come to rock or hard clay before you got to the depth of 18 feet; and if so, to make an entirely new channel by the side of the River, would probably be the easiest, if not the only plan.	
			At any rate, until men capable of judging, shall, upon actual examination, pronounce the scheme improbable, I would assume it to be otherwise. And then the next question is—could such a work be accomplished at any expense that we can possibly find the means of defraying? I come readily to the conclusion, that it would cost so much, that unless it can be shown that the money invested in it would yield a profitable return within a reasonable period, there would be no hope of procuring the requisite amount.	
			The Imperial Government, after having just completed so costly an undertaking as the Rideau Canal, cannot be expected, and ought not to be asked, to engage in a similar work of even greater magnitude, or to support it in any measure that may bring a charge upon the British Treasury. With respect to ourselves, whatever may be the resources of this Province in future times, they would not at present admit of bearing an immense dead weight, with the distant prospect of reimbursement;—and as to individuals, they of course would not engage in such a scheme without an assurance of indemnity, or rather of profit.	
			Before it can be shown whether the work would yield a reasonable return, the cost must be ascertained; and on that point I have no opinion—and I doubt whether any person has it yet in his power to give an opinion that could be safely relied on. I have heard the probable cost of such a Canal estimated at £1,500,000:—I would suppose it to be £2,000,000; and would then say, that if that sum, or any thing near that sum, would accomplish such a result, nothing less should be thought of, and no minor undertaking should stand in the way of it. The Erie Canal cost, I believe, about 9,000,000 of dollars, and it produces already, an annual return of more than 1,000,000. A Ship Canal from Montreal to Lake Ontario, (if such a thing be indeed possible) would be a work incomparably more important in its results. The advantages it would confer on this Province, and indeed on the interior of this great Continent, are beyond the range of calculation.	
			As to its paying, taking the cost at £2,000,000, I should regard that as certain. If it could be effected for £3,000,000 I should feel equally certain that the investment of Capital in it would be a good investment; and I believe the means of forming a calculation are so obvious and indisputable, that this truth might be placed in an irresistible light.	
			If, then, such a Canal should be made, and at such a cost that the money invested in it would speedily yield a profitable return, there can only be one reason for abandoning the project, namely—the impossibility of impressing upon people in other countries, a confident assurance of the truth: for I assume that we have not within ourselves the means of procuring the necessary funds.	

APPENDIX	QUESTIONS.	NAMES.	ANSWERS.	APPENDIX
	Question 12—continued	Hon. the Chief Justice.—Continued.	<p>Until every effort had been tried, I would not come to the conclusion that the project would not be favorably received by men of capital in Great Britain; and I would spend some time in the attempt before I should despair; for unquestionably, so grand an improvement as this would be, has been made in no quarter of the world. It would bring security to Upper Canada, and wealth beyond all estimate. That such a Navigation should be made, at such an expense, is more than I will venture to assume, except for the mere purpose of argument; but if that point shall be once ascertained, nothing less than such a Canal should be thought of.</p> <p>Various modes of obtaining the money may be suggested, but it is to no purpose to discuss them now.</p>	
		Hon. John H. Dunn, Receiver General.	<p>I am of opinion that the Canal should be of such dimensions as to admit vessels for the general purposes of trade, which might receive cargoes in the upper Lakes and proceed direct to their destined Ports, either to the West Indies or to Europe. It may be said that a small Canal will answer all the purposes required for our present Commerce: but we have only to look forward a few years, and taking into view the geographical position of the St. Lawrence, and the vast and extensive range of Forests comprehended in Upper Canada, which will, and must become rapidly settled: and it will be foreseen, that at no distant period an outlet will be required to the ocean, of that description, which I think it would be more judicious to construct at once.</p>	
		Hon. & Ven. Archdeacon Strachan.	<p>A Canal for ships of the largest size, capable of taking cargoes of timber, or any other produce from Lake Ontario, and ultimately from Lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan, and Superior, and thus give a new Continent to the world.</p>	
		John S. Baldwin, Esq.	<p>In my opinion, the Canal ought to be of a size sufficient to allow the description of vessels which navigate the Lakes to proceed to Montreal or Quebec with their cargoes, but perhaps not to accommodate the vessels coming from Europe to come up; because those vessels are not of a description adapted to the navigation of the Lakes, Rivers, and present Canals; it would add much to the expense, and all advantages attending the inland transit, would rest with ourselves. There is, however, much for and against the latter cause.</p>	
		Mr. William Cawthra.	A good large scale.	
		Henry Jones, Esq. M. P.	<p>Locks 140 by 55, with 5 feet depth of water. My reason is, that you cannot navigate Lakes St. Francis and Lewis with vessels of a greater draught of water.</p>	
		Captain John McIntosh.	Ten feet draught of water to prevent trans-shipment.	
		William Proudfoot, Esq.	<p>If undertaken upon the smaller scale, should think that boats that would draw from four to five feet water, or such as would be able to cross Lakes St. Francis and Lewis, would be all that is necessary, and would answer all the purposes of towing Freight-boats to Prescott. Of course such would not answer the Lakes above.</p>	
		Peter Shaver, Esq. M. P.	Locks 120 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 8 feet water.	
	<p>Question 13. Would you recommend this Canal to be undertaken by a private Company, or solicit Lower Canada to make a part, or undertake it by this Province?</p>	Hon. Thomas Clark.	<p>I should recommend its being undertaken by this Province, in conjunction with individuals who might take stock: apprehending that Lower Canada would be averse to a measure that will deprive them of most of their trade in supplying the Shipping, and the employment given to them in storing, inspecting, loading, unloading, &amp;c., of Upper Canada in their Ports. If, however, they should join in the measure, it will be so much the better.</p>	
		Hon. Chief Justice Robinson.		
		Hon. John H. Dunn, Receiver General.	<p>I think that the Canal should be the property of the Government, because I consider that the benefit to the Province would be so general, that, more or less, every individual would feel its advantages; but as it may be thought too large an undertaking at present, upon the scale I have stated, I would suggest that a liberal Charter should be granted to any Company, the Provincial Government to take one-third of the Stock—the Government of Lower Canada be invited to take an equal share—and the remainder of the Stock to be held by the Company. The remainder of the questions I cannot satisfactorily reply to.</p>	
		Hon. & Ven. Archdeacon Strachan.	<p>By a Joint Stock Company, instantly passing an Act for that purpose, comprising our portion of the route, sending it down and calling upon the Lower Province for one similar, if they refuse, soliciting the Imperial Government to sanction the whole measure, and in the mean time proceeding with our portion. This determination, and proof that we are in earnest, will soon force through the whole measure.</p>	
		John S. Baldwin, Esq.	<p>I was always fully impressed with the idea, that a ship Canal between Prescott and Montreal should be undertaken jointly by the Government of Upper and Lower Canada, for many reasons, or a perfect understanding exist between them respecting it.</p>	
		Mr. William Cawthra.	<p>Solicit Lower Canada to take a part; if they refuse, to do it ourselves.</p>	
		Henry Jones, Esq. M. P.	To undertake it by this Province.	
		Captain John McIntosh.	<p>I think it would be most advisable that the Canal should be undertaken by this Province.</p>	
		William Proudfoot, Esq.	<p>Would recommend its being undertaken by the Province, but have no doubt that the whole (on the small scale) would be undertaken by a private company, and would prove profitable to the shareholders.</p>	
		P. Shaver, Esq. M. P.	I would make it a provincial work.	



APPENDIX	QUESTIONS.	NAMES.	ANSWERS.	APPENDIX
	<p><b>Question 14.</b> Have you examined the Line of the Rideau Canal?</p>	<p>Honorable Thomas Clark. Honorable Chief Justice Robinson. Hon. &amp; Ven. J. Strachan, Archdeacon of York. John S. Baldwin, Esq. Mr. William Cawthra. Henry Jones, Esq. M. P. William Proudfoot, Esq. P. Shaver, Esq. M. P.</p>	<p>I never saw it.</p> <p>The greater part, it is an excellent military road, and exceedingly advantageous to a large section of the country.</p> <p>I never examined the line of the Rideau Canal.</p> <p>I have not. Have not been on the line of the Rideau Canal. I have not.</p>	
	<p><b>Question 15.</b> When do you think it will be finished through-out?</p>	<p>Honorable Thomas Clark. John S. Baldwin, Esq. Henry Jones, Esq. M. P. William Proudfoot, Esq.</p>	<p>I cannot say. This I really know nothing of. Cannot say. Have reason to think from report it will be finished early next spring. I dont know.</p>	
	<p><b>Question 16.</b> Do you think it will answer all the commercial purposes of this Province when finished?</p>	<p>Honorable Thomas Clark. Honorable Chief Justice Robinson.  Hon. &amp; Ven. J. Strachan, Archdeacon of York. John S. Baldwin, Esq.</p>	<p>I do not.</p> <p>I have seen a considerable portion of the Rideau Canal, if the Grenville Canal were completed on the same scale, the whole would form a line of navigation invaluable to the interior country through which it passes, and which would also be of inestimable value to the whole country above Kingston, if the River were found incapable of being materially improved; but if the St. Lawrence can be so improved as to admit of the easy passage of Schooners and Steam-Boats (not to speak of any greater improvement) then I certainly think it must be admitted, even by those most grateful for the noble exertion of the Mother Country in constructing the Rideau Canal, that for the trade of the Lakes, the course by the River would present such advantages as to make that improvement an object of the very first importance.</p> <p>I do not think the Rideau Canal will answer all the commercial purposes of the country, that is, under existing circumstances, having the Saint Lawrence, which is a much more direct and expeditious route, from Lake Ontario to Montreal—many parts of the River are already navigable, and from all I have heard, I am led to believe it will be frequented as the outlet for Upper Canada produce, even were the Rideau Canal finished. Besides, the Rideau Canal will not admit of vessels drawing a sufficient depth of water to render it an accommodation to the export trade of the Upper Country.</p>	<p>Appendix to Report of Select Committee on the inland water communication of the Province.</p>
	<p><b>Question 17.</b> Have you any further information to offer respecting this communication which may have escaped our enquiry?</p>	<p>Honorable Thomas Clark.</p>	<p>I do not—my reasons are, that the Saint Lawrence can be navigated three weeks earlier in the Spring and two weeks later in the Fall, on an average of the seasons—again, I think that the additional number of Locks and immense Dams on the Rideau, and short supply of water in dry seasons, will render the navigation more subject to accidents, also the stagnant waters in some of the Lakes, will cause so much sickness, you will not get men to navigate the Boats required on that route to do the business of the Province—some of the above reasons have proved correct the present season. H. &amp; S. Jones sent two Boats from Brockville to the Locks on the Tay and Smith's Falls, via Kingston. The crews, consisting of six men to each Boat, were all taken sick except two (with the Fever and Ague and Lake Fever; and a third Boat sent by them to the same place, much to their loss and damage, was laid up at the Tay, in consequence of the Locks at the Isthmus and Long Falls giving way, so as not to admit of the return of the Boat.</p> <p>Do not think it will answer all the commercial purposes of the Province—as on the event of the Dams or Locks giving way might occasion serious inconvenience.</p> <p>The following will explain my answers to queries Nos. 8 &amp; 11. A Canal from Montreal to Prescott, of seventeen feet deep, would admit to pass through such Ships as commonly come to Canada, which are generally from 200 to 500 tons burthen, and many of them larger, the cargoes they carry away consist chiefly of timber and staves; last year there were upwards of 900 vessels reported to have arrived at Quebec, and it may be fairly stated, from the increased trade of the country, that at least 1,000 will annually come to Canada, the cargoes of which will chiefly go down the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers, from above the Rapids near Montreal Island, which may be estimated at three-fourths of the whole, or 750 vessels—but taking one half, for example, say 500 ships, of an average of 350 tons each, and that timber alone is carried, each vessel will take about 500 loads of timber of 50 feet or 25,000 feet, that is, for the whole, 12,500,000 feet, which, at Quebec, taking the average prices there of oak, pine, and other timber and staves, will cost about 10d. per cubic foot, or £520,834.</p> <p>White pine, at Quebec, costs from 4d. to 5½d. per foot. Yellow pine, 8d. to 9d. Oak, 10d. to 2s. Staves, £32 10s. to £35 per M.</p> <p>12,500,000 feet of Timber, on the shores and harbours of Lake Ontario, and on the banks of the Canal, would cost for pine about 2½d., and for oak about 4d. per foot—making the average 3½d., is,.....£161,271 Leaves a saving of,..... 351,563</p> <p>To which may be added, the saving of extra freight on wheat, flour, ashes, and other perishable articles of produce, which always pay a much higher rate of carriage than timber going down the Lakes and Rivers; 100 ship loads of which (each 350 tons) went past the Coteau du Lac alone in 1830: and</p>	

APPENDIX	QUESTIONS.	NAMLS.	ANSWERS.	APPENDIX
	Question 17—continued	Hon. Thomas Clark—Continued.	<p>say that quantity pays one-fourth more than timber, will make,..... 17,578</p> <p>Add also the entire saving of boating merchandize up the Saint Lawrence, and freight of it in vessels to Lake Ontario, which at the rates mentioned to Quere No. 6, will give,..... 45,222</p> <p>And to this may be fairly added, <math>\frac{1}{3}</math>d. for the increase of population since 1830, or,..... 15,074</p> <p>And also add the saving to Emigrants, for the carriage up of themselves and baggage, which is generally <math>2\frac{1}{2}</math> dollars from Montreal to Prescott, and 2 dollars more from Prescott to the Ports on Lake Ontario, besides the capitataion tax at Quebec—say 30,000 and the charge altogether to be only 4 dollars,.... 30,000</p> <p style="text-align: right;">£459,437</p>	
Appendix to Report of Select Committee on the inland water communication of the Province.			<p>To which I have to remark, that was this Canal completed, it would in a great measure drain the Erie Canal of its trade, as then the Americans could get nearly the New York prices for their produce, delivered on the shores of Lake Ontario. It would do away the rafting trade on the St. Lawrence, a trade baneful to the health and morals of the raftsmen, who would then turn their labor to agriculture.</p> <p>It would enable vessels of the proper size for the West India trade, to load their assorted cargoes almost at the doors of the farmers where they are produced.</p> <p>It would admit ships of war to pass through in case of need.</p> <p>It would enable ships to be built almost at the spot where the timber grows.</p> <p>It would enable Upper Canada to collect its own revenue, which is most desirable, and be a saving of money; as also, avoiding more collision with Lower Canada on that score.</p> <p>It would be beneficial to Upper Canada in many other ways, which must be obvious to every one acquainted with Upper Canada and its resources. Vessels once in Lake Ontario, would very soon force their way into Lake Erie and all the other Lakes.</p> <p>It may be said that vessels will be detained too long in coming through this Canal, but such will not be the case; ships, by the help of steamers, now come from Quebec to Montreal in two days, and with the same assistance, two days more would bring them into Lake Ontario, wherein loading timber from the wharves or the banks of the Canal, or in still water, their cargoes will be completed in half the time, and at half the expense it can be done for in tide water at Quebec.</p> <p>The calculations of lumber and produce going down the St. Lawrence, are made from the official returns of what was reported to have passed Coteau du Lac, in 1830, but experience has shewn me that much passes that place without reporting, yet this return, gives upwards of 350 ship loads of timber, and 100 ship loads of wheat, flour and other articles, in all, 450 ship loads of 350 tons each.</p> <p>I have however to remark one thing, which militates for a time against making a Canal of the dimensions I have mentioned, and that is the depth of water in Lake St. Peter, in Lower Canada, which I understand is only at times from 12 to 13 feet deep; how this can be deepened or obviated, I cannot say; I however know that the bottom is of soft mud, and that the Province of Lower Canada has imported from Scotland, a very superior dredging machine, for the purpose of deepening the channel in that lake.</p>	
		<p>John S. Baldwin, Esq.</p> <p>Mr. William Cawthra.</p>	<p>Upper Canada not having a sea port, is a strong inducement why the Canal should admit the Vessels from Europe to come to this Province, and whether it would not lead to ship building on those waters for the European trade, are points worthy of consideration—and if it would tend to put an end to the disputes between the Provincial Governments respecting revenue, it would be a most desirable object.</p> <p>I think the Saint Lawrence improvement should be deferred for one year, until the opinion of the Legislature of Lower Canada can be ascertained, and that steps should be taken to ascertain it.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Captain David Powell called in.</p> <p>Where do you reside?—At Oswego; I am at present Master of the Schooner Ariadne.</p> <p>Have you navigated a vessel this season between Oswego and Cleveland?—I have; I sailed three trips in the Schooner "North America," burthen 120 tons, drawing 8 feet water; one trip in the Gerard, and one in the Ariadne. I have passed in one day from St. Catharines to Port Robinson.</p> <p>What difficulty do you meet in passing the Welland Canal?—None when the levels are full, but have experienced great difficulty in the Niagara River. I had rather pass the Canal twice, than ascend that River once.</p> <p>What are the prices paid for transportation between Cleveland and Oswego, and vice versa?—Wheat (down) <math>12\frac{1}{2}</math> cents, flour 43 cents, Salt (up) 33 to <math>37\frac{1}{2}</math> cents.</p> <p>What do you think will be the expense when the ship Canal is extended to Lake Erie?—Wheat 9 cents, flour 33 cents, salt (up) 28 cents.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Captain John Dorchester called in.</p> <p>Where do you reside?—At Oswego; I am at present Master of the Schooner Emily.</p>		<p>Have you sailed this year between Oswego and Cleveland?—I have; I have passed from Dalhousie to Mr. Keefer's Mills, in one day or less.</p> <p>What difficulty do you meet with in passing the Welland Canal?—Nothing of consequence when the Canal is filled; we have been incommoded by rafts, and water passing from waste weirs, at the foot of locks, which I think could be remedied by letting the water in the Canal laterally.</p> <p>What difficulty have you met with after passing the Canal, in getting up the Niagara River?—Very great difficulty; first from getting out from River Welland to the Niagara River; then in towing up said River from the shallow water near the shore; third, in waiting for a wind at Black Creek to get over to Black Rock; fourth, getting through the Lock, for which we have to pay one dollar, besides taking all hands to do the work; fifth, waiting for a wind to get out of Black Rock Harbor. I paid six dollars and a half for towing from the Lock out of this Harbor, and then waiting for a wind to get up beyond Point Abino. Besides there is great risque attending this part of the navigation, three vessels having been greatly damaged this season at this place.</p> <p>What price for transportation between Cleveland and Oswego?</p> <p>Wheat,.....<math>12\frac{1}{2}</math> cts. Flour,.....44 &amp; 45 cts.</p>	

APPENDIX

Merchandise up.

Salt, ..... 2s. 3d. (York.)

What do you think the price will be reduced after the Cut is opened?—3 cts. cheaper on barrels, and wheat and other articles in proportion.

George Willson called in.

Where do you reside?—Oakville; am at present Master of the *Lady Colborne*.

Have you navigated this season between Cleveland and Prescott?—I have passed the Welland Canal three times.

What are the prices paid for Transportation between those points?

Wheat, down, ..... 7½d. or 12½ cts.  
Flour, do..... 2s. 2d. or 44 cts.  
Pork, do..... 3s. 3d. or 66 cts.

What difference do you think it would make in the Transportation, on opening the Canal to Lake Erie?—I do not know, not having been to Gravelly Bay: but from the danger and difficulty of ascending the Niagara River, I suppose it would make a difference of at least one-fourth in passing from Lake to Lake.



Report from Captain Northrop, on the necessity of making a Cut through the Isthmus of Long Point, on Lake Erie.

SIR,

I wrote you a few days since on the subject of the Cut thro' Long Point, I have since seen Captain Christie of the Steam-boat *Adelaide*, he assures me that Steam-boats can never ply to advantage on that Lake, until that Cut is made.

At present she has to run from Port Dover, 30 miles out, and back without gaining any distance of consequence, and not a single harbor on our side of the Lake—she will have to carry a load of wood instead of merchandise.

In making this Cut you make two of the finest bays in the world, Long Point will, from its natural position, form a harbor—there is good anchorage under either side. Do not neglect to bring this subject before the Legislature.

Truly yours,

JOB NORTHRUP.



Henry Jones, Esquire, examined.

You state you are in the forwarding business—Are Boats subject to the payment of fees or any other exactions on their passage between Prescott and Montreal, on entering Lower Canada?—We take a clearance from some port in Upper Canada, or the port of Coteau du Lac in Lower Canada, for which we pay 5s. on Durham Boats, and 2s. 6d. on Batteaux.

If we wait for the proper office hours from ten to three or four, we pay no fee on entering the property, and for receiving a clearance for the port of Montreal.

But the forwarders in general find it their interest to commute with the Collector at the Coteau and pay him 5s. on each Durham Boat, instead of being subject to the delay—this is not claimed by the Collector at that port as a right—but we find it our interest to make the arrangement, to avoid the delay as before mentioned.

In case any American property, if only one barrel is on board a Boat, we are obliged to pay one pound for entering a Durham Boat, and five shillings for a Batteau, although the same property is admitted into this Province from the United States free from any fee or duty whatever, under the Colonial Trade Act.

Do you know if any articles the growth or produce of the United States, which is admitted free from duty in this Province, is subject to a duty in passing from this into the Lower Province?—Yes—Ashes pay 2½d. per barrel, under a Provincial Statute of Lower Canada—And I believe Lumber, but I am not certain.

How many Locks are constructed by the British Government on the St. Lawrence, above Lachine?—Two at Cascades, one at Split Rock, and two at the Coteau du Lac.

What distance do you suppose the Canal or Cut to be at those three places?—Something over one mile.

What charges or toll do you pay in ascending those Locks?—£3. 10s. on each Durham Boat, or large Barge loaded or not, £2. 10s. on large Batteaux, £1. 15s. on small Batteaux.

What would you consider a fair average per ton for the above charges?—Five shillings.

EXTRACT

Of a Letter from Alfred Kelly, Esquire.

The price of transporting a bale of cotton from Nashville, (Tenn.) or from Florence (Alabama) to Portsmouth, which is the southern termination of our Canal, or to New Orleans, will be about the same, as I am informed by those engaged in the forwarding business on the Mississippi and its waters, and will be for a bale of cotton 336 lbs. weight, from 80 to 100 cts. provided any considerable amount of business be done.

The Toll through the Ohio Canal at the present rates of Toll, will be about 60 cents per bale, and the transportation about the same—in all \$1 20 cts. per bale. I think it probable that our Board of Commissioners may agree to reduce the Toll somewhat on cotton and tobacco going from the Ohio to the Lake, say to 50

cts. per 336 lbs.; and if there is a large amount of business done, the freight may be reduced to the same—in all \$1 per bale. The freight from Cleveland to the southern termination of the Welland Canal ought not to be over 50 cts.

Tobacco pays the same rate of Toll, and can of course be transported at the same price. The amount will then stand thus:

On a Bale of Cotton.

Freight from Nashville to Portsmouth,.....	\$0 90cts.
Ditto and Toll to Cleveland,.....	1 00
Cleveland to Welland Canal,.....	0 30
Welland Canal,.....	0 10
Thence to Montreal,.....	0 86
	\$3 16cts.
Thence to Liverpool,.....	0 00
Add Insurance,.....	0 22

(Duty, One Shilling Sterling.)

Contrasted with

Freight from Nashville to New Orleans,....	\$0 90cts.
Freight thence to Liverpool,.....	0 00
Insurance at 1½ per cent, (I may not be right as to this) say,.....	0 30
Duty, 17s. 6d. Sterling,.....	3 74
	\$4 94cts.

Some of our forwarding Merchants on the Ohio, to whom I have shown your calculation, think very favorable of sending cotton and tobacco by way of Montreal to England, and promise to introduce the subject to their correspondents in the Cotton Country.

Our Canal is now completed to Portsmouth, with the exception of the two lower Locks at the termination, one of which will be completed this fall.

I presume the Canal is now filled with water, it was filled near to its termination, when I last heard from it, five or six days ago.

The Cholera has depressed our Commercial business—nevertheless, the business on our Canal shows a handsome increase over that of last year. Our wheat crops are good—much pork will be packed for market in our interior if money is not too scarce.



EXTRACT

From the Report of a Committee appointed at a Public Meeting in Brockville—PAUL GLASFORD, Chairman.

“The Committee cannot but express the regret which they, in common with those who have candidly viewed the subject in its important bearings must feel, that an improvement so intimately connected with the Commerce and Agriculture of Upper Canada as the removal of the difficulties of navigating the St. Lawrence, has been so long delayed. As the great natural outlet and inlet of the Province, it is to be lamented that so little attention has been devoted to the remedy of those difficulties, and securing to the country a cheap, safe, certain, and expeditious channel of transit for our exports and imports.

“The Committee have witnessed with much pleasure the prosecution of other projects for facilitating internal communication through the country; and while they heartily approve of the zeal manifested by the Legislature in their promotion, they cannot but avow their fears that the desire for advancing other objects has in too great a degree led to the overlooking of what they conceive should have been the primary and paramount undertaking; without which, indeed, the benefits of the works in progress in the Western parts of the Province, can never be fully and extensively realized. Whatever may be the facilities of transit in the interior, it must be obvious that while the Products and importations of the Province are subjected to a heavy extra charge in passing through the Saint Lawrence, or other route, in consequence of the non-improvement of that noble river, such extra charge is a clear deduction from the profits of the farmer, tax upon the consumer, and check upon the spirit of Trade and Commerce.

So long as the obstacles to a free and safe navigation of the River remain, the prices offered for the grain and products of the country will be lower, in proportion to the extra risk and cost of transportation to market. For instance, if the River were improved as now contemplated, the freight of every bushel of wheat sent down to Montreal would probably be about 3d. from Prescott—now it is 9d.: thus saving on every Bushel 6d., which would be paid to the farmer in an increased price for his wheat: so that a Farmer who could sell 200 bushels would gain £5 more each year than he now could, and in the same proportion for a less or greater quantity, as well as for whatever else he had to dispose of: at the same time saving a considerable sum by having less to pay for the teas, sugars, woollens, cottons, hard wares, and other foreign articles he might require. It is estimated that at least 340,000 bushels of wheat alone were sent down the River in 1831. On this article, therefore, had the St. Lawrence been improved, £8,500, or \$34,000, would in that year have been saved and paid to the growers. Besides the risk of transport done away, insurance would be saved—more buyers would come into our domestic markets—the spirit of competition be awakened, and the highest prices offered. Were it, therefore, for the object of our wheat exportation only, the good policy of immediately entering on the improvement of the Saint Lawrence would be apparent.

“But the Committee have more fully examined the subject, and are enabled to present more imposing views of the advantages of the proposed improvements. It is estimated (see evidence given before the Committee of the House of Assembly last Session, on this subject) that at least the weight of 400,000 barrels of Flour, at 220 lbs. the barrel, were exported from this Province during the year 1831, which at the present average freight price of 2s. 6d. per

Appendix to Report of Select Committee on the inland water communication of the Province.

APPENDIX barrel from Prescott to Montreal, amounts to £50,000; but if the contemplated improvements are made, it is estimated that Flour may be taken down for about 9d. per barrel—at which price the cost of the same quantity of down freight would be £15,000—thus saving in one year alone £35,000. Again it is estimated, that in the same year 10,000 tons of Merchandise were brought into the Province through the Saint Lawrence, the freight of which, at the average price of 3s. 9d. per cwt. from Montreal to Prescott, is equal to £37,500. When the River is improved, the up freight of the same quantity of Merchandise, at 11d. per barrel of 220 pounds weight, would be £1,666 13 2, by which there would be saved each year on up freight £32,833 6 10;—add this to the saving on down freight, and we have the astonishing saving in one year alone to the Province, of £67,833 6 2!

“The Committee need hardly remark, that this calculation is made for a year which is past, and that when the increase of population, consumption and products, are considered, the amount of the saving ten years hence cannot be less in one year than £90,000. To proceed a little further;—at the estimate for the past year, the saving in ten years would be £678,333 1 8; and considering the increase of population, consumption and products, not less than £800,000, or \$3,200,000.

“As such would be the probable results, the Committee feel this question irresistibly forced upon them—Will the Legislature permit the Saint Lawrence to remain unimproved, and thereby subject the people of Upper Canada to an actual loss of from £67,833 6 2 to £90,000 per annum; or, in the aggregate for ten years to come, of from £678,333 1 8 to £800,000, or \$3,200,000—when the contemplated improvement of the River in this Province would cost much less than the loss sustained in two such years as the past?

Appendix to Report of Select Committee on the inland water communication of the Province.

In 1831, according to the population returns, there were about 63,000 males in the Province, over 16 years of age;—divide the loss, £67,833 6 2, on freight in 1831, among this number, and we have an actual loss or tax of upwards of one pound, currency, to every such male inhabitant, each year, in consequence of the non-improvement of the St. Lawrence. If we deduct from the number for those under 21 years of age, the number of males in 1831, come to man's estate, would be about 50,000.—Divide the loss in that year for freight—£67,833 6 2, among the number, and the loss or tax sustained by the male inhabitants of 21 years of age in the Province, was more than £1 7s. a piece! Now if the Legislature were to impose a Poll Tax of twenty-seven shillings per annum upon every such male inhabitant of the country, would it not be felt and exclaimed against as a very burthensome taxation and intolerable grievance? Yet, is it not plain that every such male in the Province has for years past, indirectly paid such a tax, in consequence of the non-improvement of the St. Lawrence? And is it not equally apparent, that the Legislature is, in effect, subjecting the constituency of the Province to this enormous Poll Tax, so long as it withholds the removal of the difficulties attending the Exports and Imports of the country?

Again, let it be understood, that the losses sustained by Emigrants who come into the Province, in passage money and expenses during a rather tedious and protracted journey up the St. Lawrence in open boats, exposed to the inclemencies and changes of the weather, are not taken into the preceding calculation, and would, if estimated, considerably increase the above results. If the Saint Lawrence were improved, every Emigrant who would now occupy, on an average, about six days in ascending from Montreal to Prescott, by water, would perform the journey in about a day and a quarter, and save in expenses, time, and passage money, at least 7s. 6d., which, on the number which came up this year, could not be less than \$45,000!

“Looking, therefore, at the subject in these different points of view, it must be obvious to the most fastidious, that the improvement of the Saint Lawrence holds out the most important inducements for its immediate accomplishment. Its completion promises to be eminently advantageous to the country. Indeed, when considered as it should be, it cannot but be deemed the most popular and profitable improvement in which the Legislature could embark.”

#### Donald Bethune, Esquire, called in.

Are you an inhabitant of Kingston, and have you recently visited the Rideau and Grenville Canals?—Yes.

Will you explain to this Committee what state the Rideau and Ottawa Canals are now in; when you think the communication will be opened, throughout, what advantages that communication possesses; and all such other information as you may possess on the subject of our main water communications?—I visited the Canals on the Ottawa within the last month and passed up the Rideau Canal in a Steam-boat, (drawing, as I was informed, about five feet water) from By-Town to Merricksville, a distance of forty-six and a half miles. The works at the Carillon, and at Chute a Blandeau, are in a forward state, and would, under the able management of Colonel By, be completely finished by the first of May next. Colonel Duvernet, the Officer in charge of these works, assured me they would be finished next summer, and that in the Autumn he thought they could be used. The locks at these places are on the large scale, corresponding with those of the Rideau.

The Grenville Canal has been completed a considerable time. All the Locks on this Canal, with the exception of the three first, are also on the large scale; and these three Locks are of the

same dimensions as those on the Lachine Canal. In order to make the whole of the Canal at Grenville of the dimensions of the Rideau, it would be necessary, besides the enlargement of the three small Locks, to widen the excavation, (about three and a half miles) from fifteen to twenty feet. The depth of water is already five feet in this Canal, and could easily be increased to six feet. The Rideau Canal, for the distance I passed upon it, is in the most perfect state, and the Lock-keepers seemed to perform their duty with great skill. We did not meet a stick of drift wood, and indeed it is impossible that there can be any on this part of the Canal. The Steam-boat plied during the night, as well as through a thick fog, and proceeded up to Kingston Mills. Captain Bolton the commanding Engineer on the Rideau Canal, was a passenger in the Boat at the same time with myself; and having received orders to remove the obstructions in the Cranberry Marsh, he went up for the purpose of carrying those orders into effect.

The Canal from Kingston to By-Town has been used during the past season, and no obstruction presented itself, with the exception of the floating Islands in Cranberry Marsh, which will speedily be removed. The depth of water is not less than five feet, and can, as I have been informed by Colonel By, be increased to six feet, without any difficulty, or much expense, as the Locks are already of sufficient height for that purpose. Early next summer, vessels drawing four and a half feet, or nearly five feet water, can pass from Kingston to Grenville, a distance of 190 miles. The Bridges (three in number) with the exception of the one at By-Town, which is of stone, are built of wood and are 28 feet high from the surface of the water. They could easily be converted into draw or swing bridges, including the stone bridge at By-Town, as the stone abutments, after taking away the arch, would serve for the draw or swing bridge to rest on. Were this done, Schooners of light draft of water, and not more than 19 feet 6 inches beam, could pass from Lake Huron to Lachine next Autumn. In order, however, that the Province may reap the full benefit of the Rideau Canal, the three Locks at Grenville should be enlarged, and the excavation I have mentioned should be widened, so as to admit the passage of vessels of larger dimensions than can pass through these small Locks. There should also be a Canal of the dimensions of the Rideau from the Lake of two mountains round the Island of Montreal, and the depth of water throughout should be increased, as it can easily be done, to six feet. Then, vessels could go from Lake Huron to Montreal or Quebec, without any trans-shipment of their cargoes—or they might even cross the Atlantic during the summer months.

This is an advantage which can hardly be attained, at all events without an enormous expense, by any improvements that may be made on the St. Lawrence; for after you get to Lachine by the St. Lawrence, you are stopped by that small Canal, and a trans-shipment must take place either at that place or at Prescott. We know that estimates have been sent home by Colonel By, (who has proved himself a most able, active, and zealous officer) for the Canal back of Montreal; and I feel assured, that a representation from the Legislature of this Province to His Majesty's Government, stating the great advantages that would result from the completion of the magnificent scheme proposed by Colonel By, as well to this Province as to the British Government, from the great amount of business that would necessarily be done upon it, could not fail of producing the consummation we so ardently desire.

There should also be a Canal of sufficient dimensions to enable Steam-boats to pass through it, cut from Presque Isle harbor to the Bay of Quinté; as this would enable Vessels, particularly those of light draft of water, to make good their passage from the head of Lake Ontario to Kingston, when they could not weather Long Point.

The chief objections that have been raised against the use of the Rideau Canal, viz.: the late opening in the spring, and the early closing in the autumn, are in my opinion quite unsupportable. At present all the productions of Upper Canada, and the British manufactures of this Province, pass through the Lachine Canal, and I need not say that the degree of cold from Lachine to Montreal is as great, and is felt as early in the autumn, and as late in the spring, as on any part of the Rideau Canal. And we may be assured that when the Lachine Canal is open and navigable, the whole of the Ottawa River is also clear of ice. The increase of distance has also been urged as an objection, as well as the small size of the Craft to be employed. But when we consider that the increased distance is only about thirty-six miles, and take into consideration the short space of time it will occupy to perform the distance between Kingston and Lachine, the first objection can have but little weight. I have no doubt that a steamer will in the ensuing season go from Kingston to By-Town in 22 hours, including all stops and the detention at the Locks; and from By-Town to Grenville the distance will be performed in 6 hours, it will not take more than three hours to go from Grenville to the foot of Carillon, and from that to Lachine will not occupy a longer time than 5 hours, thus making 36 hours from Kingston to Lachine, with a Boat moderately loaded. I am satisfied that a Steam-boat properly managed, will pass through a Lock with all ease in 7 minutes, and there being 47 Locks between Kingston and By-Town, the time occupied in passing through those Locks will be less than 6 hours. The distance is 126½ miles, and can be performed in 14 hours, it being at the rate of nine miles per hour. This is with a Boat not too heavily laden.

The objection as to the size of the Craft to be employed, can only apply so long as the three Locks at Grenville and the Lachine Canal remain without enlargement, should, however, the scheme I have before mentioned be carried into effect, this objection will be removed.

Appendix to Report of Select Committee on the inland water communication of the Province.

**APPENDIX** Should the Rideau Canal be preferred to the plan of improving the St. Lawrence, an immense saving will be effected; for the Mother Country does not require the liquidation of the capital invested in the Canals they have constructed in this Province and in Lower Canada. The mere payment of the interest can surely be made by the imposition of a much smaller amount of Toll, than where the principal is also required to be paid off.

It is proposed in a small work that I have accidentally seen, and written with a good deal of ability, to exact a Toll of one shilling per barrel of flour descending the proposed Saint Lawrence

Canal, and fifty shillings per ton of Merchandise coming up. The Toll on flour from Kingston to By-Town by the Rideau is only 2½d. per bbl. and ought not to be more than 3½d. from Kingston to Montreal by the proposed Canal in rear of that city. This would be a saving of 8½d. per bbl. of flour; and as the duty on Merchandise coming up would not be more than 12s. 6d. per ton, there would be a saving in that respect of 37s. 6d. per ton. This saving would of itself be sufficient in a few years to construct Canals and improve the roads in every part of the Province where they might be required.

Appendix to Report of Select Committee on the inland water communication of the Province.

**STATEMENT OF EXPORTS**

From Upper Canada and the United States, at the Port of Coteau du Lac, in the year 1830.

PRODUCE.	U. CANADA	U. STATES.	TOTAL.	DATE.	D. BOATS.	BATTEAUX.	RAFTS.	DRAMS.
Flour, Barrels,.....	94,435	38,289½	132,724½	1830				
Ashes, do.....	9,684	15,548	25,232	July 5th	{ U. C. 247	198	119	434½
Pork, do.....	11,310½	2,806	14,116½		{ U. S. 122	29	73	257
Beef, do.....	1,627½	0	1,627½	Oct. 10th	{ U. C. 57	274	75	267
Lard, do.....	217	30	247	1831	{ U. S. 38	26	41	114½
Lard, in Kegs,.....	318	658	976	January,	{ U. C. 63	158	14	36½
Butter, in Barrels,.....	26	1	27	5th	{ U. S. 46	41	13	20½
Butter, in Kegs,.....	768	100	868					
Hogs, alive and dead,.....	0	2,636	2,636	TOTAL,....	583	726	335	1,129
Corn Meal, Barrels,.....	493	1,382	1,875					
Rye Flour, Barrels,.....	0	179	179					
Horsefeed, do.....	0	241	241					
Tallow,.....	51	225	276					
Tallow, in Hds.....	0	29	29					
Whiskey, Gallons,.....	41,040	163	41,203					
Leather, in Boxes,.....	0	2	2					
Leather, in Rolls,.....	0	499	499					
Corn and Rye, Bushels,.....	3,213	1,826	5,039					
Wheat, do.....	280,176	356	280,532					
Square Timber, Feet,.....	0	1,161,150	1,161,150					
Staves, H'd.....	1,533,500	637,400	2,190,900					
Staves, W.....	1,383,300	1,142,900	2,526,220					
Handspikes,.....	5,500	7,520	13,020					
Oars,.....	5,498	5,109	10,607					
Deals, feet,.....	509,500	398,400	907,900					
Boards, feet,.....	288,000	1,295,100	1,583,100					
Cords, Wood,.....	2,900	1,482	4,472					
Apples, Barrels,.....	10	650	662					
Spars,.....	0	250	250					
Tobacco, H'ds.....	148	0	148					
Tobacco, Kegs,.....	361	0	361					
Pine, pieces,.....	39,897	0	39,897					
Oak, do.....	9,662	0	9,662					
Elm, do.....	6,554	0	6,554					
Ash, do.....	2,029	0	2,029					
Saw Logs,.....	7,900	0	7,900					

**FIRST REPORT**

Of Select Committee on Finance.

The First Report of the Select Committee appointed to examine the Public Accounts.

**MEMBERS.**

- Messrs. MORRIS, *Chairman.*  
 " ROBINSON,  
 " SOLICITOR GENERAL,  
 " ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
 " MERRITT,  
 " SAMSON,  
 " CHISHOLM.

Nos. 1 & 2, contain a statement of monies paid into the hands of the Receiver General of Lower Canada, as the proportion due to this Province upon Importations at the Port of Quebec, between the 1st July 1831, and the 1st January 1832, and between the latter period and the 1st July 1832, amounting to £43,459 5s. 9d. currency.

The amount of duties collected at Quebec, to which this Province is entitled, has increased in an astonishing ratio, being double what it was in 1826.

No. 3, is an extract of Warrants, issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General, between the 6th of October and 31st December 1831, for the redemption of £13,222 4s. 5½d. of outstanding Debentures, and for the payment of £4,221 18s. 3½d. of interest due on the Provincial debt; and also for the payment of Legislative appro-

priations to Common Schools, Agricultural Societies, and for the completion of Kettle Creek Harbor; amounting in all to £18,554 2s. 9d.

No. 4, is a statement of the Receiver General's receipts and payments of Provincial Revenue, between the 6th October and 31st December 1831, amounting to £3,874 18s. 11d., to which is added, a balance of £15,110 10s. 3d. which was in his hands on the 5th October 1831, making a total of £18,985 9s. 2d.

No. 5, is an abstract of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General, under the authority of Acts of Parliament; between the 1st January and 30th June, 1832, amounting to £25,120 5s. 9d. currency.

No. 6, contains a statement of monies paid into the hands of the Receiver General by Inspectors and Collectors, and of receipts from Lower Canada, together with Loans on Debenture, between the 1st January and 30th of June, 1832, amounting to the sum of £30,816 18s. 7½d. currency, as follows:—

From Lower Canada,.....	£13,804	7	8½
Bank Stock Dividend,.....	1,000	0	0
Loans on Debenture,.....	6,250	0	0
From Inspectors and Collectors,.....	9,406	3	7½
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1831,....	356	7	3
	<b>£30,816</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>

No. 7, is an abstract of Warrants on the Receiver General, between the 1st July and 5th October, 1832, amounting to £9,878 15s. 2½d. currency.

First Report of Select Committee on Finance.

First Report of Select Committee on Finance.

APPENDIX

No. 8, is an account of monies received by the Receiver General, between the 1st of July and 5th October, 1832, viz:

From Lower Canada,.....	£20,819	1	10
From Bank of Upper Canada—Dividend, 1000l.; Bonus, 3,000l.,.....	4,000	0	0
From Collectors and Inspectors,.....	3,146	10	0½
Balance in Receiver General's hands, 30th June, 1832,.....	5,627	12	5½
	£33,593	4	3½

Out of which he has discharged, by warrant from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,.....

	9,878	15	2½
--	-------	----	----

Leaving in hand, on 5th October 1832,...

	£23,714	0	0¾
--	---------	---	----

Nos. 9 & 10, show the amount of Revenue collected upon Licenses to Shop-keepers, Inn-keepers, and Distillers, and to Steam-boats, between the 5th October 1831, and the 5th October, 1832.

On Shops,.....	£1,631	0	0
On Inns,.....	4,121	16	0
On Stills,.....	1,057	16	3
On Steam-boats,.....	15	0	0
Collected at an expense of 11 per cent,.....	658	5	4¾
	£6,825	12	3

Nett Revenue,..... £6167 6 10½

The annexed comparative statement of this branch of Revenue, from the year 1826, shows a very material increase. It may create surprise, that as the Still duty branch of this Revenue diminishes, that of Inns should so materially advance;—but the principal cause of this apparent augmentation, is the circumstance, that the Crown part of the duty is now added to that of the Province.

YEARS.	SHOPS.			INNS.			STILLS.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1826	1,602			1,195	0	0	1,329	17	2½	4,126	17	2½
1828	1,638			1,447	5	0	1,441	14	4½	4,606	0	0
1830	446			855	0	0	1,208	14	4½	2,509	14	4½
1831	454			1,808	0	0	827	10	11½	3,090	7	11½
1832	1,631			4,121	16	0	1,057	16	3	6,825	12	3

No. 11, is an account of Revenue upon Importations from the United States, between the 1st day of October 1831, and the 30th September 1832, amounting to,.... £9,283 19 0½  
Collected at an expense of 17 per cent,..... 1,574 19 9

Nett Revenue Currency,..... £7,708 19 3½

The following Table contains the amount collected from the above source for the several years mentioned, Salt included.

1826.....	£4,670	14	1
1828.....	5,760	13	1½
1830.....	11,557	13	10
1831.....	7,260	19	4¾
1832.....	9,283	19	0½

The present year is for the 12 months ending on the 30th September last. The reduction since 1830 is principally owing to the repeal of duties on provisions, timber and live stock, imported from that Country.

No. 12, is a statement of the duty collected on Salt imported from the United States, from the 1st October, 1831, to the 30th September 1832, as far as the Collectors have made their returns,..... £1,617 10 8  
Expense of collection,..... 382 1 4¾

Net Revenue,..... £1,235 9 3½

No. 13, contains the particulars of the amount collected upon Licences issued to Hawkers and Pedlars, from the 1st October, 1831, to the 30th September, 1832,.... £520 0 0  
Deduct Collector's allowance,..... 26 0 0

Net balance,..... £494 0 0

No 14, is an account of Moneys collected from duties on Licenses to Auctioneers and upon goods sold at auction for the year ending 30th September, 1832.

On Licenses,.....	£115	0	0
On Sales,.....	351	2	11
	366	2	11
Charge for Collection,...	18	6	1½
Net Revenue,.....	£347	16	9½

No. 15, is an account of Light-house duty collected at the Port of York, during 12 months, from the 1st day of October 1831, amounting to £147 15s. Your Committee would suggest the expediency of repealing the Law which creates this inconsiderable source of Revenue—especially as the imposition of this duty subjects the Vessels of the Province to Light-house duty in the Ports of the United States.

Nos. 16 & 17, are the Estimates of the Civil Expenditure for the years 1832 and 1833—over and above the appropriation by Statute, 1 Wm. 4, cap. 14, as follows:

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		£	s.	d.
Travelling expenses of the Judges of Assize and the Attorney and Solicitor Generals,		450	0	0
Salaries of the Sheriffs of the Home and Midland Districts,.....		200	0	0
Attendance of the Sheriff of the Home District on the Court of King's Bench, and contingencies,.....		90	0	0
Clerks of Assize,.....		150	0	0
Salary of the Clerk of the Crown and contingencies,.....		125	0	0
Contingent Accounts of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals,.....		1,350	0	0
Usher and Keeper of the Court of King's Bench,.....		36	0	0
		2,401	0	0
Salary to Speaker of the Legislative Council,		360	0	0
GOVERNMENT OFFICE.				
Secretary's Salary,.....	182	10	0	
Three Clerks,.....	550	0	0	
Contingent expenses,.....	625	0	0	
		1,357	10	0
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.				
Two Clerks,.....	332	10	0	
Contingent expenses,.....	22	10	0	
		355	0	0
RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.				
Two Clerks,.....	332	10	0	
Contingent expenses,.....	117	10	0	
		450	0	0
SECRETARY AND REGISTER'S OFFICE.				
Salary of the Secretary and Register,.....	300	0	0	
One Clerk,.....	150	0	0	
Contingent account,.....	175	0	0	
		625	0	0
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.				
Two Clerks,.....	332	10	0	
Postage,.....	50	0	0	
		382	10	0
SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.				
Five Clerks,.....		747	0	0
Government Printer,.....				
Printing the Statutes,.....		250	0	0
		450	0	0
Contingent Expenses of the Public Offices in the New Building.				
House-keeper,.....	45	0	0	
Assistant House-keeper,.....	22	10	0	
Two Messengers,.....	67	10	0	
Fire Wood,.....	130	10	0	
Door-keeper Executive Council,.....	30	0	0	
Assistant Messenger,.....	22	10	0	
Repairs and other expenses,....	45	0	0	
		363	0	0
Repairs of the Government House,.....		200	0	0
Casual and extraordinary expenses,.....		500	0	0
		8,441	0	0
Total Sterling,.....	£			

First Report of Select Committee on Finance.

APPENDIX

First Report of Select Committee on Finance.

APPENDIX No. 18, is the general Estimate of the Expenditure and Resources of the Province for the year 1832, amounting to £68,179 Currency.

The excess of this Estimate over that for the incoming year, is owing to Loans authorised by Acts of the last Session, and a Bonus of 12 per cent paid by the Bank of Upper Canada, having come into the hands of the Receiver General.

The amount of Debentures redeemed during the current year is £10,666.

The sum required by this account for the payment of the Civil List is £9379, composed of salaries and allowances which will be found in the estimate for the Civil Expenditure, No. 16—as no payment has been made of any of the Salaries which belong to the Civil List and which depend on an annual vote, the Inspector General cannot furnish the usual Accounts in detail.

No. 19, is the general estimate of the Resources and Expenditure of the Province for the year 1833—£66,500.

The Revenue of this Province under Imperial and Provincial Acts is estimated at £17,000, and from Lower Canada at £47,000.—Bank Stock dividends £2000.—Interest on Loans and Light-house duties £500.

The amount of the Public Debt proposed to be paid off during the year 1833, is £18,890, or the eleventh part of the whole.

The accomplishment of this desirable object depends on the measures which may be adopted by the House—but your Committee cannot but express a hope that the Annual Report of the finance Committee may announce a gradual diminution of the Provincial debt.

The Committee upon a deliberate examination of the various heads of Revenue feel much gratified at the flourishing condition of the finances of the Colony, and confidently hope that when the Arbitrators appointed to award the proportion of Revenue due to Upper Canada, shall have received the assistance of an impartial Umpire, that a much greater proportion of the duties collected at Quebec will be found due to Upper Canada, than has hitherto been allotted to her.

No. 20, is a statement of Moneys outstanding in the hands of Inspectors and Collectors on 5th October last, viz.:

In the Hands of Collectors, . . . . .	£3669 16 11½
Paid since, pr. acct. No. 21. . . . .	933 5 10
<b>Balance, . . . . .</b>	<b>£2736 11 1½</b>
In the hands of Inspectors, . . . . .	£1588 9 11¼
Paid since, pr. acct. No. 21, . . . . .	436 8 0
<b>Balance, . . . . .</b>	<b>£1152 1 11¼</b>

NOTE.—By an account received from the Inspector General's Office, dated 4th December, it appears that a further sum of £1514 18 1½, has been paid the Receiver General by certain Collectors and Inspectors, which leaves the balance outstanding much less than at any former period.

APPENDIX Your Committee have also examined the Account of Debentures issued on the credit of the Province, amounting to the sum of £193,833 6 8, bearing with the exception of the last loan to the Welland Canal Company, an annual interest of 6 per cent. As the Debentures which were issued in the year 1821 for the payment of the arrears due to Militia Pensioners, and those in 1824, for defraying the expenses of the Government at a time when Lower Canada withheld the revenue due to this Province, have all been redeemed, the whole present debt has been incurred for works of public improvement as follows, viz.:

For the Welland Canal. . . . .	£150,000	0	0
“ Burlington do. . . . .	17,500	0	0
“ Kettle Creek Harbour, . . . . .	5,500	0	0
“ Oakville do. . . . .	2,500	0	0
“ Port Hope do. . . . .	2,000	0	0
“ Cobourg do. . . . .	3,000	0	0
“ DesJardin's Canal. . . . .	5,000	0	0
“ Roads and Bridges, . . . . .	20,000	0	0
	<b>205,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Of which has been redeemed, . . . . .	£ 11,666	13	4
<b>Actual Debt, . . . . .</b>	<b>£193,833</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>

From which may be deducted the Bank Stock £25,000 And the sums invested in the works at Burlington Bay, Kettle Creek, Oakville, Port Hope, Cobourgh and DesJardin's Canal, amounting to . . . . . £35,500 60,500 0 0

Which taken from the whole amount for which the Province is responsible, will leave a balance chargeable on the general Revenue of . . . . . £133,333 6 8

Your Committee in assuming that the Loans to the above works will ultimately be repaid, have taken into their consideration the fact, that the Revenue already derived from some of them, and the interest paid by the others, will prevent any of them from becoming a burthen to the Colony. From this debt of £133,333. 6s. 8d. may also be deducted, the last loan of £25,000 to the Welland Canal Company, for the payment of which security has been given to the Receiver General.

The Committee have prepared the following comparative table of the several sources of the Revenue of the Province, for the years 1830 and 1831, showing an increase of £9083 4 10 in favor of the latter year.

The excess on that part of the Revenue which relates to our proportion of duties on importations at Quebec, it will be seen, is £7857—the amount which has been paid to the Receiver General of Lower Canada, as due to Upper Canada for the present year, your Committee perceive is £43,459, which fully justifies the expectation, that this Revenue will amount to £47,000 for the year 1833, according to the general estimate, No. 19.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of the Revenue of the Province for the years 1830 and 1831, exclusive of dividends on Bank Stock, interest on Loans, and duties collected at Burlington Bay and Kettle Creek Harbour.

Years.	Duties on Salt.	No. of Shops Licensed.	No. of Inns Licensed.	Shop Licences.	Tavern Licences.	Still Licences.	Auction Licences, and Duties on Goods sold.	Hawkers and Pedlers Licences.	Light House duty.	Duties on Imports from U. States.	Proportion of Duties at Québec.	Total.
	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1830	2204 6 13	446	850	401 8 0	769 10 0	1087 16 11½	529 4 0½	437 0 0	188 0 0	7026 15 7	29743 0 0	42387 0 8½
1831	1469 2 5	583	890	580 0 0	2287 3 0	1154 10 11¼	411 6 0	565 5 0	201 7 6	7201 10 8	37600 0 0	51470 5 6¼
Increase		137	40	178 12 0	1517 13 0	66 14 0		128 5 0	13 7 6	174 15 1	7875 0 0	9936 6 7
Decrease	735 3 8						117 18 0½					853 1 9
												<b>£ 9083 4 10</b>

First Report of Select Committee on Finance.

First Report of Select Committee on Finance.

## APPENDIX

First Report of  
Select committee  
on Finance.

Before closing this Report your Committee would draw the attention of the House to that part of the Finance Report of the year 1827, which relates to duties collected at Quebec, under several Acts of the Imperial Parliament, to a portion of which the Executive Council of Lower Canada reported in 1826; that this Province is not entitled to a share. The amount of duties collected under these Acts, since the passing of the Canada Trade Act, 6 Geo. 4, Chap. 119, is supposed to exceed £120,000, and therefore Upper Canada has been deprived of her just portion of this amount, viz. :—£30,000. It is under every circumstance connected with this highly important subject, the duty of the Legislature to appeal to His Majesty for that justice which has long been withheld from Upper Canada, with respect to these duties on Importations at Quebec.

All which is respectfully submitted,

W. MORRIS,  
Chairman.

Committee Room,  
House of Assembly,  
13th December, 1832.

## REPORT

## On Trent Bridge Documents.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY :

The Committee to whom were referred the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of the erection of a Bridge across the River Trent, together with the accompanying Documents—

BEG LEAVE TO REPORT :

The enquiry of the Engineer employed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was naturally directed in the first place to ascertain where a Bridge might be built combining stability with public convenience. Upon this point the Engineer seems to have proceeded principally upon the information he was enabled to obtain from the Inhabitants residing in the neighbourhood of the site selected by the Engineer.

The difficulty of choice, seems to have arisen from the desire to make such a selection as to the advantages of a safe and extensive Harbour, would unite the probability of a permanent Bridge.

The danger to be apprehended, your Committee are informed, is from what is termed "anchor ice" during the winter, which at some points of the River accumulates to such an extent, that upon breaking away, every thing is swept before it, such situations therefore, however convenient in other respects, are of necessity to be avoided.

The site recommended by the Engineer is about five hundred feet from the present line of ferry across the River. A Petition of Sheldon Hawley, and 216 others, represents that the nearer the mouth of the River a Bridge shall be built, the greater will be the probability of its permanence.

On the other hand, a Petition signed by 513 individuals, objects to the erection of a Bridge at any point that may ultimately obstruct the navigation of the River, or that may interfere with the formation of a safe and commodious Harbour.

The report of the Engineer, together with such information as has been within their reach, do not enable your Committee to arrive at any satisfactory decision respecting the site of the contemplated Bridge.

Upon referring to persons well acquainted with the subject, your Committee are convinced, that the Estimate furnished by the Engineer is much greater than the sum actually required for the purpose.

The necessity for a Bridge across the River Trent has been so strongly urged by the Petitioners, and the benefit which the public would derive from such a work, so very extensive and evident, that your Committee are induced to recommend to your Honorable House that the sum of £4,000 be appropriated out of the Provincial funds and placed at the disposal of three Commissioners, with authority to choose a site for a Bridge and enter into contract for the erection of the same.

As the materials of which it is intended the Bridge shall be composed must be very liable to decay, some means or fund should be provided to meet the necessary expenditure for repairs:—and your Committee are not aware of any plan by which this object may be gained with so much certainty and at the same time so equitably as by a Toll.

The Toll might be regulated in the same manner as the rates of ferriage are now regulated by the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, and the Quarter Sessions might be authorised to make such regulations as to them might appear necessary for the security and preservation of the Bridge. The expense of the Engineer, as detailed in the statement accompanying his Report, amount to £24 9s. 4d., and the time expended in the Survey and making his Report, was 21 days:—your Committee would respectfully recommend, that a bill be passed to defray the above mentioned expenses, together

Report on  
Trent Bridge  
Documents.

with such other sum as your Honorable House may be pleased to consider a reasonable compensation for the Engineer's services. APPENDIX

J. H. SAMSON,  
CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room, House of Assembly,  
10th December, 1832.

## REPORT

## On Welland Canal Accounts.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY :

The Select Committee to whom the examination of the Accounts of the Welland Canal Company were referred—

Report on  
Welland Canal  
Accounts.

BEG LEAVE TO REPORT :

That No. 1, is an appropriation of the Loan of £50,000, authorised by the Legislature in 1830.

Number 2—The balance sheet, shewing an expenditure for the year 1832, of £26,908 11s. 2d.

Number 3—Is a detailed account of Contingencies for 1832, amounting to £398 4s. 5½d.

Number 4—Is a return of Tolls up to the 31st of October of this year, amounting to £2,203 7s. 10d.

All of which appear to your Committee to have been expended as required by the provisions of the Act of 1830.

All which is respectfully submitted,

H. C. THOMPSON,  
CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room,  
Commons House of Assembly,  
15th January, 1833.

## REPORT

## Of Select Committee on Petition of Robert Biggars &amp; others.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Robert Biggars and others—

BEG LEAVE MOST RESPECTFULLY TO REPORT :

That your Committee have carefully investigated the subject matter of the Petition, and they find that at the close of the late War with the United States of America, in which the Petitioners complain that they suffered the losses for which they claim relief: That the whole male population of Upper Canada, able to bear arms, did not exceed 10,000 men, and that they were scattered over a frontier of at least eight hundred miles in extent, nearly half of these men were embodied for the whole of the first, and a very considerable proportion of them for the greater part of the last Campaign, and that they composed the principal part of the force which successively captured the Fortresses of Michilimackinac and Detroit, with the Army of General Hull; which carried by assault the batteries of Ogdensburgh; which fought and gained the battles of Queenston, River Raisin, and Fort Meigs; and which repulsed the enemy under General Smith, near Fort Erie: and in the disastrous affair near Fort George, they were warmly engaged with the enemy, and actually suffered as severely as His Majesty's regular Forces. The provisioning and transporting the Forces in Upper Canada fell upon the Militia, and wherever they were visited by the enemy, desolation, waste and ruin, marked their path; their property was plundered and destroyed, and themselves and families driven from home, often in beggary and want, or made prisoners. Still they persevered in their attachment to their King and Country, and their services contributed largely to the security of this Province. Numbers died by the sword of the enemy; others, from fatigue and sickness, induced by their privations while in the field, their properties have been destroyed, and hundreds reduced to beggary and want without even a murmur, animated with the hope and firm belief that their exertions, their fidelity and their sufferings, would be considered by their King and Country, and duly appreciated. Eighteen years have elapsed since those losses have been sustained, and yet they have not received a sum equal to the interest of their claims. In 1815 a joint address of both Houses of Parliament was presented to the Prince Regent, earnestly praying His Royal Highness to grant them relief. In August 1815 His Excellency Sir Frederick P. Robinson, K. C. B. Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper Canada, directed a Board to assemble at York for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon all claims that might be submitted to them for investigation, for damages done by our Troops or the Enemy, during, and in consequence of the war. The investigation took place, but the money was not paid, excepting so much as was received from the sales of confiscated Estates. In April 1821, both Houses of Parliament addressed his Majesty, representing that in answer to their address to His Majesty, then Prince Regent, in 1815, that he had been graciously pleased to direct that the proceeds of the sales of certain Forfeited Estates in this

Report on Pe-  
tition of Robert  
Biggars & others.



**APPENDIX** Province should be appropriated towards the remuneration of the sufferers during the late war, but that as the amount of those sales was about fifteen thousand pounds, that would not meet the necessities of the case, they therefore humbly prayed His Majesty to lay their claims before the Imperial Parliament.

In answer to this address Earl Bathurst caused a new Commission to be appointed and those claims to be again investigated, and which last Commissioners reduced the claims at their pleasure, so that the whole amount of losses, admitted by them to be just, did not much exceed £200,000.

His Majesty was pleased to propose the payment of half the interest on 100,000, upon condition that the Province would pay the other half of the amount, and both Houses of the Legislature passed a bill providing for the payment of the interest in the manner recommended by His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. This bill was reserved for the Royal Assent, and in the February following 1823, the Lieutenant Governor received another despatch from Earl Bathurst authorising His Excellency to cause bills to be drawn upon the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury for £57,412 10—at the same time desiring His Excellency to communicate to the Legislature of Upper Canada, that according to the spirit of the proposition of the original Loan which was assented to by His Majesty's Government, it must be distinctly understood that no further payment would be made by the Lords of the Treasury until this Province shall have raised an equal sum of £57,412 10 exclusively on its own security, applicable to the further liquidation of claims which may be awarded by a second Commission, and directing him also to explain to the Provincial Legislature that should an additional sum be still found necessary after the payment on the part of Upper Canada of a like sum of £57,412 10, the British Government will consent to contribute towards the sum in the same proportion as the Legislature of Upper Canada agree to advance upon the exclusive security of the Colony.

In 1826 a joint address of both Houses of the Legislature was again sent Home, praying for aid from the British Government; and in 1827 and in 1828 in answer to addresses from the House of Assembly to His Excellency requiring information upon the subject, they received for answer that he had received no communication from His Majesty's Government on the subject; thus, according to the last report or award of the Commissioners, after the payment of the grant of the British Government of £57,412 10s., and the avails of the sales of forfeited Estates, there still remained £131,575 of which by the bill passed this Session and other monies raised in this Province, on salt, &c. £57,412 10, will be to be deducted which will leave £74,163 yet remaining unpaid, and the payment unprovided for. By Earl Bathurst's Despatch of 1823, when the Government shall provide for the payment of one half the remainder, the British Government will consent to pay the other half of the remainder, thus until something more is done on the part of the Government of this Province, the sufferers have no reason to expect the British Government to advance any portion of the remainder of the sum.

Your Committee therefore respectfully represent to Your Honorable House, that in their opinion the War was a War of principle, to establish certain maritime rights; a War professedly waged by a jealous enemy with the hope of establishing certain principles of national policy affecting the whole Empire; in defence of which on all occasions His Majesty's Colony of Upper Canada will ever aspire to participate with sentiments of proud devotion to the interests of the Parent State, at the same time the sacrifices made and the loyalty evinced by the inhabitants of this Province during that War, saved to His Majesty a Province of which His Majesty is justly proud, and which will long afford an asylum to our fellow subjects of Great Britain whose circumstances may induce them to emigrate hither. The reports of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the claims for losses during the late war, are satisfactory proof that the claims are just, and that they ought to be liquidated; but your Committee are of opinion that they ought to recommend the payment of these claims out of some other fund or source of revenue than that of the Provincial Treasury, while the revenue is small and the debts of the Province large, especially as those debts have been incurred in a great measure in consequence of the liberal expenditure from the public funds for payment of Pensions to those of the Militia of this Province who, during the war suffered such injuries as to incapacitate them from earning a livelihood by their labour, and the families of those who died or were killed on service; and in the construction of internal improvements, as Canals, Roads and Bridges.

Your Committee therefore humbly beg leave to recommend to your Honorable House to address His Majesty, representing the facts as they are, and praying His Majesty to place at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature a portion of the Waste Lands of the Crown, sufficient not only to pay the remainder of the principal, but the interest on the same. If debts due from one individual to another should be entitled to draw interest, after the claimant is ready to receive the money; or rather after the money has become due; and if a debt due to the Government is upon interest against the subject after it becomes due, ought not a debt due from the Government to individuals to draw interest in the same manner?—Your Committee are of opinion that the claims should draw interest, from the time the losses were sustained, they have therefore cast the interest on the balance that did remain due up to the present time, and deduct £57,412 10s., the sum provided for by the bill recently passed, and from other sources, and find there will still remain unprovided for £74,163 principal, and 142,101 interest,

making £216,264 unprovided for; but as your Committee are of **APPENDIX** opinion, that this claim of the sufferers is just, they respectfully recommend to your Honorable House to address His Majesty, praying him to place at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature, five Townships of the Waste Lands of the Crown, that shall contain about 300,000 acres of arable Lands, which should be placed in the hands of War Loss Commissioners appointed by His Excellency, with authority to raise the money by loan on these Lands for the payment of those claims, and relieve the British Government from the pledge made in Earl Bathurst's Despatch of 1823, for the payment of a portion of the remainder of these claims.

Your Committee most respectfully submit, that the British Government would willingly place so much of the Waste Lands of the Crown at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature as would redeem their pledge through Earl Bathurst, and that War Loss Commissioners could borrow the money on the Lands, pay off the claims of the sufferers, dispose of the Lands to good advantage, and redeem the debt contracted for the loan of money,—thus will be perpetuated the devotion and attachment of His Majesty's loyal subjects of this Province, and if unfortunate circumstances should require them again to sacrifice their all for their love of King and Country, they will glory in being among the foremost to evince their gratitude to their most gracious Sovereign for his munificence on this occasion.

All which is respectfully submitted,

CHARLES DUNCOMBE,

CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room House of Assembly, }  
15th December, 1832.

## INFORMATION

### Relative to School Lands.

Letter from the Secretary of the General Board of Education to  
Lieutenant Colonel ROWAN.

14TH DECEMBER, 1832.

SIR,

From the accompanying documents, which have been prepared for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, it will appear that the original reservation of Land for the purpose of Education, amounted to 467,675 acres, of which 170,719 acres were alienated by grants to individuals, and in lieu thereof 272,600 acres were appropriated to a similar purpose, giving a surplus over and above the quantity deficient of 101,881 acres. There were also alienated as a per centage to surveyors, 19,282 acres.

Since the reservation before alluded to, 225,944 acres of it have been reinvested in the Crown, in lieu of scattered Reserves, granted as an endowment to the University of King's College, and 60,000 acres have been set apart for the benefit of Upper Canada College, after which deductions, there remains at the disposal of such person or persons as may be appointed for the sale thereof, 258,330 acres.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE H. MARKLAND.

LT. COL. ROWAN,  
&c. &c. &c.

Communication from the Surveyor General to Lt. Col. Rowan.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
York, 10th December, 1832. }

SIR,

In obedience to the commands of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to furnish a statement of the School Lands, agreeably the address of the House of Assembly.

I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a Return of the School Lands, shewing the original Townships reserved, the number of acres alienated, the Lands appropriated in lieu thereof, the Surveyor's per centage, the number of acres set apart for the Upper Canada College, and the quantity which remains disposable.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

S. P. HURD, S. G.

To,

LIEUT. COL. ROWAN,

Secretary to His Excellency,

The Lieutenant Governor,

&c. &c. &c.

(See Folio 72.)

APPENDIX

The original School Townships of <i>Alfred, Plantagenet, Bedford, Hinchinbrooke, Sheffield, Seymour, Blandford, Houghton, Middleton, Southwold, Westminster, and Yarmouth</i> , were computed at 549,217 acres, but actually contained.....	467,675
Alienated from the above for Surveyor's percentage.....	19,282
Alienated by grants to Individuals.....	170,719
The Townships of <i>Java, Luther, Sunnidale, Osprey, Merlin, and Proton</i> , made School Townships, in lieu of the above alienations, contain.....	272,000
Also, reserved in the Township of Warwick.....	600
	740,275
Reinvested in the Crown, in lieu of Lands granted to the University.....	225,944
Reinvested in the Crown, in lieu of Lands granted to Upper Canada College.....	66,000
	481,945
School Lands disposable.....	258,330

Information relative to School Lands.

S. P. HURD.

*Memorandum of Lands granted to the Upper Canada College, 66,000 Acres.*

- 25,000 Acres in Seymour.
- 18,969 Acres in scattered Lots, for which a like quantity is reinvested in the Crown, in the Township of Seymour.
- 5,000 Acres in the Township of Blandford.
- 12,000 Acres in the Township of Java.
- 5,031 Acres in scattered Lots, for which a like quantity is reinvested in the Crown in the Township of Merlin.

66,000

Memorandum of Lands granted to the University, under Patent Deed, 225,944 Acres.

Memorandum of Lands alienated to Individuals:

25,140 Acres in the Township of Alfred.	
40,000 Ditto ditto..... Plantagenet.	
2,680 Ditto ditto..... Bedford.	
1,597 Ditto ditto..... Houghton.	
22,600 Ditto ditto..... Middleton.	
30,900 Ditto ditto..... Southwold.	
40,725 Ditto ditto..... Westminster.	
7,084 Ditto ditto..... Yarmouth.	
	170,726

Memorandum:

Alfred and Plantagenet were thrown open for general Location under "Governor Gore," containing about 65,000 acres; which amount is included in the 170,719 alluded to, leaving 105,719 which have been taken from the original School Townships.

University.....	225,944	Original intention, ..	549,217
U. C. College,....	66,000	Deduct,.....	291,944
	291,944	Amount due, .....	257,273

MEMORIAL OF JOSEPH BOUCHETTE,

*Surveyor General of Lower Canada:*

To His EXCELLENCY the Lieu't. Governor of Upper Canada.

*To His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.*

The Memorial of *Joseph Bouchette, Esq.*, Surveyor General of the Province of Lower Canada, and Lieutenant Colonel in the Militia of the said Province,

*Respectfully Sheweth;*

That Your Memorialist, in the course of his professional duties, and actuated also by the most ardent desire to render their exertion useful and instructive to the Inhabitants of all His Majesty's Provinces in North America, and to the British Empire at large, has bestowed a great degree of personal, mental, and scientific labor, together, of course with a large proportion of his time, upon the acquirements of an extensive, and, as much as possible, an accurate knowledge not only of the Province of Lower Canada to which his official situation peculiarly impelled him, but also to the entire of the Geography, Topography, and Statistics of the other British Provinces in North America.

That in pursuance of this, the favorite study of his life, he prepared, composed, and published in the year 1815, a Map of the Province of Lower Canada, upon a large scale, together with a

Topographical description of the same, with remarks upon Upper Canada, under the auspices of, and with the gracious permission to dedicate the same to His late Majesty, King George the Fourth, then Prince Regent of the United Kingdom, which work he respectfully trusts, is too well known to require being further alluded to, as to its general features or merits.

In the course of geographical and topographical pursuits (as well as in most other Sciences,) it invariably happens that new discoveries, explorations, settlements, and projects, in their natural onward progress, call for constant new publications to correct the unavoidable errors, and supply the deficiencies of preceding works; the Memorialist has therefore latterly greatly devoted his time and attention to complete, as far as was in his power, the knowledge it was his aim to impart to the whole British public, relative to the interesting and valuable portion of His Majesty's dominions situate in North America. The pursuit of this object, though originally intended to have been confined to the Province of Lower Canada, led Your Memorialist into so general and comprehensive a view of the whole of those dominions, as to convince him of the propriety and advantage of combining all in one publication.

The great importance, the rapidly increasing population, and the almost overwhelming position of Upper Canada, render that Province a prominent point in the general Review he proposed taking; and he has, he flatters himself, been enabled to embody in the work he has just completed, the fullest, the fairest, and most accurate description of the country, to whose physical resources and to whose loyal and intelligent inhabitants he has endeavoured to do faithful, though faint justice.

Trusting, with perhaps too much of the vanity of an Author, that his work will be particularly acceptable to the people of Upper Canada, and considered as deserving of the patronage of their Legislature, he takes the liberty of presenting a set of his Maps and of the two accompanying quarto volumes, entitled, "The British Dominions in North America," to that Legislature, and particularly begs reference to that part of the first volume, which specially relates to that Province which he has the satisfaction to say has met with the cordial approbation of many of the most intelligent and influential Gentlemen of Upper Canada.

The undertaking which he has now brought to a completion has not only engrossed the greatest portion of his time, but entailed upon him a very large expenditure of money, amounting to no less than three thousand three hundred pounds sterling. He has received the most flattering encouragement from his present revered Sovereign, His Majesty King William the Fourth, together with his gracious permission to dedicate the work to him, and to announce it as issuing under his auspices. He has also obtained a liberal vote under the authority of the Legislature of Lower Canada, for the encouragement of his undertaking, by a subscription for a considerable number of sets of his Maps and Statistical Tables.

In the confidence, therefore, that the Legislature of Upper Canada will, in like manner, consider his work not only as one of public utility and universal benefit, but as presenting a faithful, comprehensive, and correct picture of that Province, with all its recent improvements, adapted peculiarly to encourage and promote emigration and settlement; Your Memorialist most respectfully prays that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to recommend to the other Branches of the Provincial Legislature, and to sanction any grants that may be thought fit to be made in favor of Your Memorialist, to aid in the remuneration he is desirous of obtaining for his expenditure and his labors, either in the shape of taking such a number of sets of his Maps and Work, as may in your wisdom be thought proper by Your Excellency, or in any other way that may be deemed expedient and just.

And Your Memorialist will ever pray, &c.

JOS. BOUCHETTE.

*Quebec, Lower Canada, 8th November, 1832.*

RETURN

*Of Lands Sold for Assessment.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,  
Perth, 21st Jan'y. 1832.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 6th Instant, I have the honor to transmit you a Statement of all Wild Lands sold for Arrears of Assessment, in the Bathurst District, by the late Sheriff—and to state, that as yet no monies have been received by me since my appointment to that office.

Letter from Sheriff, Bathurst District, transmitting return of lands sold for Assessment.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

JOHN A. H. POWELL,

*Sheriff.*

E. McMARON, Esq.

*Secretary, York.*

Memorial of Jos. Bouchette.

APPENDIX

Memorial of Jos. Bouchette.

APPENDIX

RETURN

APPENDIX

Of the several Lots of Wild Land sold by the Sheriff of the Bathurst District, for arrears of Assessment up to the 1st July, 1828, and redeemed by the original Owners.

TOWNSHIP.	CONCESSION.	LOT.	No. OF ACRES.	No. OF ACRES SOLD.	AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT.			AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT WITH SHERIFFS FEES.			AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT AND FEES, WITH 20 PER CENT.			WHEN REDEEMED.
					£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Beckwith,.....	3	w 14	100	75	1	12	6	2	0	0	2	8	0	<p>The whole of these Lots were redeemed by the original Owners, within twelve months from the day of Sale, according to the Statute—to the best of my belief.</p>
Drummond,.....	11	5	200	198	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
Nepean on Ottawa,.....	B F A	35 } 36 }	200	16	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	1	36	200	19	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	1	5	200	43	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	1	6	200	43	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	1	w 8	100	28	1	12	6	2	0	0	2	8	0	
	2	9	200	29	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	2	16	200	200	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
		20 }												
Nepean, on Rideau,.....	B F A	21 } 22 }	300	3	4	17	6	6	0	0	6	15	0	
	1	14	200	20	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	1	31	200	18	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	2	19	200	29	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	3	22	200	76	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	3	17	200	13½	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	3	21	200	76	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	4	10	200	5	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	4	23	200	37	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	4	25	200	86	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	4	26	200	35	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	5	11	200	23	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	5	15	200	28	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	5	30	200	39	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	5	32	200	76	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	5	31	200	50	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	6	3	200	60	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	6	11	200	6	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	6	13	200	8	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	6	19	200	19	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	6	27	200	34	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	6	31	200	19	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	6	21	200	25	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	6	33	200	19	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	1	18	200	20	3	5	0	3	12	6	4	7	0	
	5	E 17	100	20	1	12	6	2	0	0	2	8	0	
Sale to 1st July, 30.														
Goulbourn,.....	7	w 29	100	100	1	12	6	2	0	0	2	8	0	

Return of Lands sold for Taxes and redeemed in the Bathurst District.

Certified and Sworn to be correct, before me at Perth, this 24th day of January, 1832.

H. GLASS, J. P.

J. WATSON,  
Treasurer,  
Bathurst District.

Dr.		The Sheriff of the Bathurst District in Account with John Watson, Esq., Treasurer.		Cr.			
1830	To amount of Sale of Wild Lands for Assessment, up to 1st July, 1828.	£.	s. d.	1830	By Cash, per Sheriff,.....	£.	s. d.
July 1st		321	19 6		By 3 pr. Cent on Sale, £321 19 6.....	300	0 0
1831	To amount of Sale do. for Assessment, up to 1st July, 1830.	77	15 11½	1831	By do. do. 77 15 11½.....	9	13 2
July 1st				June 4th	By Cash, per John Powell, Esqr.,.....	2	6 8
				15th	By do. do.....	30	0 0
				1832	By orders of Session, pr. do.....	2	10 0
				Jan. 5th	By Cash, pr. do.....	30	7 4
				21st	By Balance due the District,.....	6	5 3
						18	13 0½
						399	15 -5½
	To Balance due the District.....	£.	18 13 0½				

Sheriff of the Bathurst District in account with the Treasurer.

Certified and Sworn to be correct, before me at Perth, this 24th day of January, 1832.

H. GLASS, J. P.

J. WATSON,  
Treasurer,  
Bathurst District.

Of Lands Sold by the Sheriff of the Bathurst District, for arrears of Assessment, up to the 1st July, 1828.

TOWNSHIP.	CONCESSION.	LOT.	NO. OF ACRES.	NO. OF ACRES SOLD.	AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT.	TO WHOM SOLD.
					£ s. d.	
Bathurst, .....	9	E 20	100	100	1 12 6	John Balderson,
	10	7	200	200	3 5 0	William Alderson,
Drummond, .....	11	5	200	198	3 5 0	William F. Murney,
Beckwith, .....	2	W 9	100	50	1 12 6	William Jones,
	3	W 14	100	75	1 12 6	Dr. Nesbitt,
	4	2	200	25	3 5 0	Duncan McNabb,
South Sherbrook, .....	3	W 12	100	.....	1 12 6	Benjamin Delisle,
Nepean on Rideau, .....	C	J	200	.....	3 5 0	R. D. Fraser, Esquire,
	"	L & M	150	.....	2 8 9	do.
	B	J	200	.....	3 5 0	do.
	"	L	200	.....	3 5 0	do.
	"	M	150	.....	2 8 9	do.
	A	18	34	4	0 11 0	William Brennan,
	"	20				
	"	21	300	3	4 17 6	John Finlay,
	"	22				
	"	28	200	2½	3 5 0	John Ring,
	"	30 31				
	B	½ 32	500	15	8 2 6	R. D. Fraser, Esquire,
	"	30 31				
	A	½ 34				
	B	34	250	5	4 1 3	do.
	1	14				
	"	15	600	20	9 15 0	Charles Friel,
	"	16				
	"	18	200	20	3 5 0	John Ring,
	"	24				
	"	B 25	400	44	6 10 0	James Kennedy,
	"	B 26				
	"	30	200	24	3 5 0	William Brennan,
	"	31	200	18	3 5 0	Charles Friel,
	"	W 35	100	8	1 12 6	John Finlay,
	2	16	200	34	3 5 0	John Joyce,
	"	19	200	29	3 5 0	do.
	"	20	200	46	3 5 0	do.
	"	25	200	.....	3 5 0	Alexander McPhee,
	"	26	200	50	3 5 0	William Graham,
	"	31	200	13	3 5 0	John Joice,
	3	W 2	100	.....	1 12 6	E. McMillan,
	"	10	200	39	3 5 0	Joseph Quinlan,
	"	11	200	24	3 5 0	do.
	"	12	200	27	3 5 0	John Joyce,
	"	15	200	.....	3 5 0	A. McMartin,
	"	17	200	27	3 5 0	John Joyce,
	"	20	200	.....	3 5 0	Daniel O'Connor,
	"	21				
	"	22	400	76	6 10 0	William Barnett,
	"	24	200	33	3 5 0	Joseph Quinlan,
	"	25	200	88	3 5 0	Dean Junkin,
	4	E 1	100	.....	1 12 6	James Bradley,
	"	3	200	70	3 5 0	Richard Stephenson,
	"	6	200	77	3 5 0	William Murphy,
	"	8	200	80	3 5 0	William Fox,
	"	10	200	50	3 5 0	James Doyle,
	"	E 11	100	25	1 12 6	do.
	"	W 11	100	25	1 12 6	John Finlay,
	"	13	200	45	3 5 0	William Hutchinson,
	"	20	200	60	3 5 0	Daniel O'Connor,
	"	23	200	37	3 5 0	Joseph Quinlan,
	"	25	200	86	3 5 0	Patrick Nelligan,
	"	26	200	75	3 5 0	Daniel McKinnon,
	"	30	200	80	3 5 0	John Joice,
	"	31	200	73	3 5 0	do.
	"	E 33	100	45	1 12 6	James Doyle,
	5	4	200	70	3 5 0	Charles Friel,
	"	6	200	.....	3 5 0	R. D. Fraser, Esquire,
	"	R 7	30	18	0 9 9	D. McKinnon,
	"	F 7	150	30	2 8 9	John Low, Esquire,
	"	9	200	70	3 5 0	Daniel O'Connor,
	"	11	200	23	3 5 0	Michael McBean,
	"	15	200	28	3 5 0	John Low, Esquire,
	"	E 17	100	20	1 12 6	John Joyce,
	"	29	200	34	3 5 0	Charles Friel,
	"	30	200	39	3 5 0	John Joyce,
	"	31	200	50	3 5 0	do.
	"	32	200	76	3 5 0	Roger Sparks,
	6	3	200	60	3 5 0	James Doyle,
	"	7	200	99	3 5 0	Rev. A. McDonell,
	"	9	200	50	3 5 0	William Hutchinson,
	"	11	200	6	3 5 0	Patrick Mulhan,
	"	13	200	8	3 5 0	Orlando Chapman,
	"	15	200	14	3 5 0	William Stewart,
	"	16	200	13	3 5 0	Charles Friel,
	"	17	200	30	3 5 0	do.
	"	19	200	19	3 5 0	James Doyle,

Account of lands sold for Taxes in the Bathurst District.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

TOWNSHIP.	CONCESSION.	Lot.	No. of ACRES.	No. of ACRES SOLD.	AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT.	TO WHOM SOLD.	
Nepean on Rideau—Continued.....	"	20	200	24	£ 3 5 0	Robert Birch.	
	"	21	200	25	3 5 0	Do. do.	
	"	27	200	34	3 5 0	John Cowan.	
	"	31	200	19	3 5 0	John Joyce.	
	"	33	200	19	3 5 0	John Cowan.	
	Nepean on the Ottawa.....	B	1	100	28	1 12 6	Lyman Perkins.
		"	1	100	68	1 12 6	James Boulton, Esquire.
		"	2	100	50	1 12 6	Do. do.
		A	1	200	20	3 5 0	A. Blaysdell.
		"	4	150	.....	2 8 9	Paid by the owner.
"		5	200	.....	3 5 0	A. Cole.	
B		5					
A		34	100	14	1 12 6	J. Gardiner.	
"		35	200	16	3 5 0	Patrick Collins.	
"		36					
"	1	4	200	34	3 5 0	James Boulton, Esquire.	
"	"	5	200	43	3 5 0	Do. do.	
"	"	6	200	.....	3 5 0	R. D. Fraser, Esquire.	
"	"	W 8	100	28	1 12 6	James Boulton, Esquire.	
"	"	14	200	18	3 5 0	Thomas Graham.	
"	"	15					
"	"	16	100	30	1 12 6	George Rankin.	
"	"	22	200	.....	3 5 0	C. McFee.	
"	"	35	200	.....	3 5 0	Paid by owner.	
"	"	36	200	19	3 5 0	William Brennan,	
"	2	9	200	29	3 5 0	Edward Higgins.	
"	"	16	200	200	3 5 0	Moses Rose.	
"	"	25	200	22	3 5 0	Andrew McCloy.	
"	"	26	200	23	3 5 0	Do. do.	
"	"	27	200	50	3 5 0	William Graham.	
"	"	29	200	.....	3 5 0	R. D. Fraser, Esquire.	
"	"	30	200	15	3 5 0	Rice Honeywell.	
					321 19 6		

Return of Lands sold for Taxes in the Bathurst District, up to 1st July, 1828.

Certified and Sworn to be correct, before me, at Perth, }  
this 24th day of January, 1832.

H. GLASS, J. P.

J. WATSON, TREASURER.  
Bathurst District.

Account of Lands Sold by the Sheriff of the Bathurst District, for Arrears of Assessment, up to 1st July, 1830.

TOWNSHIP.	CONCESSION.	Lot.	No. of ACRES.	No. of ACRES SOLD.	AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT.	TO WHOM SOLD.	
Bathurst.....	3	W 16	100	.....	£ 1 12 6	Gerhard Smith,	
	4	15	200	.....	3 5 0	James H. Powell, Esq.	
	6	W 14	100	100	1 12 6	David Hogg,	
	7	E 5	100	100	1 16 6	do.	
	9	W 13	100	100	1 12 6	do.	
Beckwith.....	1	W 26	100	.....	1 12 6	Henry Purdie,	
	4	7	200	200	3 5 0	Thomas Mahan,	
Drummond.....	1	E 22	100	93	1 12 6	Rev. William Bell,	
	10	E 6	100	1	1 12 6	James McIlquham,	
Goulbourne.....	1	W 7	100	85	1 12 6	Robert Birch,	
	2	W 24	100	40	1 12 6	William Hinton,	
	3	W 18	100	20	1 12 6	George Lyons, Esquire,	
	5	E 4	100	10	1 12 6	John Anderson,	
	7	W 29	100	100	1 12 6	Denis McGrath,	
	9	29	200	190	3 5 0	Edward Mallock,	
	"	30	300	.....	4 17 6	Thomas Radenhurst, Esq.	
	"	31					
	March.....	5	W 11	100	8	1 11 6	Hamnett Pinhey, Esquire,
	"	"	15	200	.....	3 5 0	John LeBreton,
Huntly.....	1	12	200	13	3 5 0	William Hodgins,	
South Sherbrooke.....	5	5	200	150	3 5 0	Robert Birch,	
Nepean on Ottawa.....	3	10	200	.....	3 13 1 1/2	Thomas Radenhurst, Esq.	
Nepean on Rideau.....	A	30	200	200	3 5 0	William Thompson,	
	1	30					
	2	17	200	8	4 1 3	Captain Boulton, R. E.	
	3	E 30	100	.....	1 12 6	William Stewart, Esquire,	
	"	31	200	.....	3 5 0	do.	
	"	32	200	.....	3 5 0	do.	
	5	25	200	.....	4 1 3	John Low, Esquire,	
	6	E 18	100	1 inch	1 12 6	Francis Davidson,	
A	35	250	3	4 1 3	Captain Boulton, R. E.		
B	35						
2	35	200	2	3 5 0	do.		
					77 15 11 1/2		

Certified and Sworn to be correct, before me, at Perth, }  
this 24th day of January, 1832.

H. GLASS, J. P.

J. WATSON, TREASURER.  
Bathurst District.

STATEMENT

Of all Lands Sold for Arrears of Assessment in the District of Bathurst, by James H. Powell, Esquire, late Sheriff of the said District, up to the 14th day of November, 1831.

TOWNSHIP.	CONCESSION.	LOT.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.	AMOUNT OF SHERIFF'S FEES CHARGED.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	WHEN RECEIVED.	WHEN PAID TO TREASURER.	REMARKS.
Bathurst,.....	9	E 20	£ 1 12 6	s. 7 6	John Balderson.	The Warrants of this Sale were received by the late Sheriff, October 10th, 1829, and the Sale took place in the May following, but a considerable portion of the money was not received by him till after the June Session.	I believe some time in the Fall of the same year that the Sale took place.	It is impossible for me to be more explicit with respect to dates, as part of the monies were received and the principal payments made by the late Sheriff himself to the Treasurer.
	10	7	3 5 0	7 6	William Alderson.			
Drummond,.....	11	5	3 5 0	7 6	William F. Murney.			
Beckwith,.....	2	W 9	1 12 6	7 6	William Jones.			
	3	W 14	1 12 6	7 6	Dr. Nesbitt.			
	4	2	3 5 0	7 6	Duncan McNab.			
South Sherbrook,.....	3	W 12	1 12 6	7 6	Benjamin Delisle.			
Nepean on Rideau,.....	C	J	3 5 0	7 6	R. D. Fraser, Esq.			
	B	L&M	2 8 9	15 0	Do. do.			
		J	3 5 0	7 6	Do. do.			
		L	3 5 0	7 6	Do. do.			
		M	2 8 9	7 6	Do. do.			
	A	18	0 11 0	7 6	William Brennan.			
		20	1 12 6	7 6	John Finlay.			
		21	1 12 6	7 6	Do. do.			
		22	1 12 6	7 6	Do. do.			
		28	3 5 0	7 6	John Ring.			
		30	1 12 6	7 6	R. D. Fraser, Esquire.			
		31	1 12 6	7 6	Do. do.			
		32	0 10 3	7 6	Do. do.			
	B	34	2 0 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 6	Do. do.			
		30	1 12 6	7 6	Do. do.			
		31	1 12 6	7 6	Do. do.			
		32	0 10 3	7 6	Do. do.			
		34	2 0 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 6	Do. do.			
	1	14	3 5 0	7 6	Charles Friel.			
		15	3 5 0	7 6	Do. do.			
		16	3 5 0	7 6	Do. do.			
		18	3 5 0	7 6	John Ring.			
		24	3 5 0	7 6	James Kennedy.			
		R 25	1 12 6	7 6	Do. do.			
		R 26	1 12 6	7 6	Do. do.			
		30	3 5 0	7 6	William Brennan.			
		31	3 5 0	7 6	Charles Friel.			
		W 35	1 12 6	7 6	John Finlay.			
	2	16	3 5 0	7 6	John Joyce.			
		19	3 5 0	7 6	Do. do.			
		20	3 5 0	7 6	Do. do.			
		25	3 5 0	7 6	Alexander McPhee.			
		26	3 5 0	7 6	William Graham.			
		31	3 5 0	7 6	John Joyce.			
	3	W 2	1 12 6	7 6	E. McMillan.			
		10	3 5 0	7 6	Joseph Quinlan.			
		11	3 5 0	7 6	Do. do.			
		12	3 5 0	7 6	John Joyce.			
		15	3 5 0	7 6	A. McMartin, Esquire.			
		17	3 5 0	7 6	John Joyce.			
		20	3 5 0	7 6	Daniel O'Connor.			
		21	3 5 0	7 6	William Barnett.			
		22	3 5 0	7 6	Do. do.			
		24	3 5 0	7 6	Joseph Quinlan.			
		25	3 5 0	7 6	Dean Junkin.			
	4	E 1	1 12 6	7 6	James Bradley.			
		3	3 5 0	7 6	Richard Stevenson.			
		6	3 5 0	7 6	William Murphy.			
		8	3 5 0	7 6	William Fox.			
		10	3 5 0	7 6	James Doyle.			
		E 11	1 12 6	7 6	Do. do.			
		W 11	1 12 6	7 6	John Finlay.			
		13	3 5 0	7 6	William Hutchinson.			
		20	3 5 0	7 6	Daniel O'Connor.			
		23	3 5 0	7 6	Joseph Quinlan.			
		25	3 5 0	7 6	Patrick Nelligan.			
		26	3 5 0	7 6	Daniel McKinnon.			
		30	3 5 0	7 6	John Joyce.			
		31	3 5 0	7 6	Do. do.			
	5	E 33	1 12 6	7 6	James Doyle.			
		4	3 5 0	7 6	Charles Friel.			
		6	3 5 0	7 6	R. D. Fraser, Esquire.			
		R 7	0 9 9	7 6	Daniel McKinnon.			
		F 7	2 8 9	7 6	John Low, Esquire.			
		9	3 5 0	7 6	Daniel O'Connor.			
		11	3 5 0	7 6	Mr. McBean.			
		15	3 5 0	7 6	John Low, Esquire.			
		E 17	1 12 6	7 6	John Joyce.			
		20	3 5 0	7 6	Charles Friel.			
		30	3 5 0	7 6	John Joyce.			
		31	3 5 0	7 6	Do. do.			
		32	3 5 0	7 6	Roger Sparks.			

Return of lands sold for Taxes in the Bathurst District.

APPENDIX												APPENDIX	
TOWNSHIP.	CONCESSION.	Lot.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.			AMOUNT OF SHERIFF'S FEES CHARGED.			FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	WHEN RECEIVED.	WHEN PAID TO TREASURER.	REMARKS.	
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					
Nepean on Ottawa,.....	B	3	3	5	0	7	6		James Doyle.	The principal part of the amount of this Sale was received in the months of May and June last.	£30 was paid to the Treasurer, June 4, 1831—£2 10s. on the 15th same month.—£30 7s. 4d. was advanced for the District the beginning of August, and approved by the Magistrates at the following Sessions.—£6 5s. 3d. the balance was since paid the Treasurer on the 21st day of January instant.	In addition to the sum mentioned as received upon each of the Lots marked thus *, a charge of 5s. 4d. was made to defray the expense of advertising by the directions of the Magistrates in Session; but it was expressly stated in all the receipts given, that should the charge be found to be illegal, it would be refunded, and as it appears to be so, all those that have not already been re-paid, will, at the time the Deeds issue.	
		7	3	5	0	7	6		Rev. A. McDonell.				
		9	3	5	0	7	6		Wm. Hutchinson.				
		11	3	5	0	7	6		Patrick Mulhan.				
		13	3	5	0	7	6		Orlando Chapman.				
		15	3	5	0	7	6		William Stewart.				
		16	3	5	0	7	6		Charles Friel.				
		17	3	5	0	7	6		Do. do.				
		19	3	5	0	7	6		James Doyle.				
		20	3	5	0	7	6		Robert Birch.				
		21	3	5	0	7	6		Do. do.				
		27	3	5	0	7	6		John Cowan.				
		31	3	5	0	7	6		John Joyce.				
		33	3	5	0	7	6		John Cowan.				
		1	1	12	6	7	6		Lyman Perkins.				
		1	1	12	6	7	6		James Boulton, Esq.				
		2	1	12	6	7	6		Do. do.				
		1	3	5	0	7	6		A. Blaysdell.				
		4	2	8	9	7	6		Paid by the owner.				
		5	1	12	6	7	6		Andrew Cole.				
		5	1	12	6	7	6		Do. do.				
		A	34	1	12	6	7	6					J. Gardiner.
		A	35	1	12	6	7	6					Patrick Collins.
			36	1	12	6	7	6					Do. do.
		1	4	3	5	0	7	6					James Boulton, Esq.
			5	3	5	0	7	6					Do. do.
			6	3	5	0	7	6					R. D. Fraser, Esquire.
		W	8	1	12	6	7	6					James Boulton, Esquire.
			14	1	12	6	7	6					Thomas Graham.
			15	1	12	6	7	6					Do. do.
	16	1	12	6	7	6		George Rankin.					
	22	3	5	0	7	6		C. McFee.					
	25	3	5	0	7	6		Paid by the owner.					
	26	3	5	0	7	6		William Brennan.					
2	9	3	5	0	7	6		Edward Higgins.					
	16	3	5	0	7	6		Moses Rose.					
	25	3	5	0	7	6		Andrew McCloy.					
	26	3	5	0	7	6		Do. do.					
	27	3	5	0	7	6		William Graham.					
	29	3	5	0	7	6		R. D. Fraser, Esq.					
	30	3	5	0	7	6		Rice Honeywell.					
			£	321	19	6							
			£	300	0	0				Amount paid Treasurer.			
				9	13	2				3 per cent on £321 19 6			
				10	6	5				Paid John Stewart for advertising sales per receipt			
				4	7	10				Paid R. Stanton per receipt.			
			£	324	7	5							
			£	2	7	11				Balance carried down overpaid.			
			£	321	19	6							
Bathurst,.....	3	W 16	1	12	6	7	6		Gerhard Smith.	The principal part of the amount of this Sale was received in the months of May and June last.	£30 was paid to the Treasurer, June 4, 1831—£2 10s. on the 15th same month.—£30 7s. 4d. was advanced for the District the beginning of August, and approved by the Magistrates at the following Sessions.—£6 5s. 3d. the balance was since paid the Treasurer on the 21st day of January instant.	In addition to the sum mentioned as received upon each of the Lots marked thus *, a charge of 5s. 4d. was made to defray the expense of advertising by the directions of the Magistrates in Session; but it was expressly stated in all the receipts given, that should the charge be found to be illegal, it would be refunded, and as it appears to be so, all those that have not already been re-paid, will, at the time the Deeds issue.	
	4	15	3	5	0	7	6		James H. Powell, Esq.				
	6	W 14	1	12	6*	7	6		David Hogg.				
	7	E 5	1	16	7*	7	6		Do. do.				
	9	13	1	12	6*	7	6		Do. do.				
Beckwith,.....	1	W 26	1	12	6	7	6		Henry Purdie.				
	4	7	3	5	0*	7	6		Thomas Mahan.				
Drummond,.....	1	E 22	1	12	6*	7	6		Rev. William Bell.				
	10	E 6	1	12	6*	7	6		James McIlquham.				
Goulbourn,.....	1	W 7	1	12	6*	7	6		Robert Birch.				
	2	W 24	1	12	6*	7	6		William Hinton.				
	3	W 18	1	12	6*	7	6		George Lyons, Esq.				
	5	E 4	1	12	6*	7	6		John Anderson.				
	7	W 29	1	12	6*	7	6		Denis McGrath.				
	9	29	3	5	0*	7	6		Edward Mallock.				
		30	3	5	0	7	6		J. Radenhurst, Esq.				
		31	1	12	6	7	6		Do. do.				
March,.....	5	W 11	1	12	6*	7	6		Hannett Pinhey, Esq.				
	5	15	3	5	0*	7	6		John LeBriton, Esq.				
Huntley,.....	1	12	3	5	0*	7	6		William Hodgins.				
	5	5	3	5	0*	7	6		Robert Birch.				
South Sherbrook,.....	3	10	3	13	13	7	6		J. Radenhurst, Esq.				
Nepean on the Ottawa,.....	A	30	1	12	6*	7	6		William Thompson.				
	1	30	1	12	6*	7	6		Do. do.				
Nepean on the Rideau,.....	A	35	4	1	3*	7	6		Captain Boulton, R. E.				
	B	35	4	1	3*	7	6		Do. do.				
	2	35	3	5	0	7	6		Do. do.				
		17	4	1	3*	7	6		Do. do.				
	3	E 30	1	12	6*	7	6		William Stewart, Esq.				
		31	3	5	0*	7	6		Do. do.				

Return of lands sold for Taxes in the Bathurst District.

APPENDIX	TOWNSHIP.	CONCESSION.	LOT.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	WHEN RECEIVED.	WHEN PAID TO TREA-SURER.	REMARKS.	APPENDIX
Return of Lands sold for Taxes in the Bathurst District.	Nepean on Rideau—continued.	6	E 18	£. s. d.	Do. do. F. Davison.				
				3 5 0					
				1 12 6					
				73 14 8½					
				2 7 11					
				2 4 2½					
				32 10 0					
30 7 4									
6 5 3									
73 14 8½									

I swear the above Statement to be just and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN A. H. POWELL,  
Deputy to the late Sheriff.

Sworn before me at Perth,  
this 25th day of January, 1832. }

G. H. READE.

Commissioner for taking Affidavits in  
K. B. for the District of Bathurst.

STATEMENT

Of Monies received from John Maclean, Esquire, Sheriff of the Midland District, on account of the Sale of Wild Lands, for Rates in Arrear.

		£.	s.	d.
1830				
July 20	By amount received,.....	1000	0	3½
Aug. 11	By do. do.....	320	0	0
1831				
April 27	By do. do.....	425	0	0
		£	1745	0 3½

Kingston,  
14th January, 1833,

THOMAS MARKLAND,  
Treasurer.

MIDLAND } Personally appeared before me, John Macaulay, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said  
DISTRICT. } District, Thomas Markland, Esquire, Treasurer of the said District, who maketh oath and saith, that the foregoing State-  
ment is correct and true.

THOMAS MARKLAND

Sworn before me at Kingston,  
this 16th day of January, 1832.

JOHN MACAULAY, J. P.

STATEMENT

Of Redemption Money of Wild Lands Sold in the Midland District, under the Advertisement of the 10th September, 1829.

Return of Lands sold for Taxes in the Midland District.

No. of Lot.	CONCESSION.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	QUANTITY SOLD.	AMOUNT OF REDEMPTION MONEY.	BY WHOM RECEIVED.
7	"	100	East side of River Catarauqui,	½ an acre	£ 2 7 0	Bought by Miles Regan,
36	2	238	Pittsburg.....	65	5 1 8	do. P. Madigan.
20	6	200	ditto	13	4 7 0	Paid McNinche.
33	8	200	ditto	29	4 7 0	John Lavary.
E ½ 36	"	100	ditto	50	2 7 6	Archibald McDonell.
6	9	200	ditto	25	4 7 0	James McKenzie.
E ½ 19	"	100	ditto	40	2 8 0	do.
20	"	200	ditto	90	4 7 0	do.
4	10	20	ditto	19	0 16 9	do.
26	"	200	ditto	175	4 7 0	Bought by G. F. Corbett.
E ½ 7	11	100	ditto	80	2 3 3	Paid Robert Palmer,
23	"	200	ditto	89	4 6 6	Dr. James Samson.
Front ½ 24	"	100	ditto	100	2 3 9	Archibald McDonell.
30	"	200	ditto	70	4 7 0	Bought by D. Bethune.
35	"	200	ditto	55	4 7 0	Hugh C. Thomson.



APPENDIX

APPENDIX

No. of Lot.	CONCESSION.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	QUANTITY SOLD.	AMOUNT OF REDEMPTION MONEY.	BY WHOM RECEIVED.
8	12	200	Pittsburg,.....	15	£ 8. 0	Paid James McKenzie.
19	"	200	ditto	190	4 7 0	Jos. Bruce.
Part of 12 & 13	13	200	ditto	175	4 6 6	James McKenzie.
W 1/2 11	7	100	Kingston,.....	40	0 18 9	Michael Brennan.
W. A. 12	5	200	ditto	25	3 12 6	William Marsh.
W. A. 9	"	200	ditto	29	3 12 6	John Scott.
W. A. 9	6	200	ditto	29	4 7 0	Bought by George Corbett.
W. A. 12	"	200	ditto	19	4 7 0	Paid William Marsh.
Half 11	5	100	Ernestown,.....	7	2 8 0	Bought by Job Aylsworth.
12	"	200	ditto	200	4 7 0	do.
45	1	200	Camden,.....	89	4 7 0	Paid Peter Davy.
3	2	200	ditto	50	4 7 0	Peter Perry.
48	3	200	ditto	80	4 7 0	Peter Davy.
43	4	200	ditto	49	4 7 0	Bought by Thomas Sigsworth.
Half 38	"	125	ditto	50	2 8 1 1/2	Paid John Forsyth.
15	5	200	ditto	40	4 7 0	William Allan.
28	"	200	ditto	80	4 7 0	Peter Davy.
30	"	200	ditto	135	4 7 0	John Forsyth.
31	"	200	ditto	185	4 7 0	Robert Drummond.
3	6	200	ditto	85	4 7 0	do.
4	"	200	ditto	70	4 7 0	Dr. James Samson.
47	"	200	ditto	69	4 7 0	Joseph Brown.
50	"	200	ditto	80	4 7 0	Dr. James Samson.
E 1/2 2	7	100	ditto	85	2 8 0	Robert Drummond.
9	"	200	ditto	150	4 7 0	do.
E 1/2 2	6	100	Richmond,.....	50	2 8 0	Bought by A. McPherson, Esq.
E 1/2 4	7	100	ditto	100	2 7 6	do.
Front 1/2 1	8	100	ditto	100	2 8 0	John Sharpe.
11	9	200	ditto	200	4 7 0	Paid Robert Drummond.
16	"	200	ditto	200	4 7 0	John Strange.
21	"	200	ditto	200	4 7 0	do.
14	"	200	ditto	190	4 7 0	Robert Drummond.
26	Broken	Front 76	Thurlow,.....	25	1 18 3	J. H. Samson.
8 & 9	6	300	ditto	100	4 7 0	John Cartwright.
23	"	200	ditto	180	4 6 6	do.
18	7	200	ditto	19	4 7 0	Bought by George Sills.
1	1	200	Hungerford,.....	171	4 7 0	Paid John Cartwright.
3	"	200	ditto	200	4 7 0	Thomas Kirkpatrick.
14	"	200	ditto	200	4 7 0	John Cartwright.
15	"	200	ditto	200	4 7 0	Thomas Kirkpatrick.
24	"	200	ditto	200	4 7 0	John Cartwright.
25	"	200	ditto	200	4 7 0	do.
26	1	200	ditto	200	4 6 6	do.
29	"	200	ditto	200	4 7 0	Thomas Kirkpatrick.
30	"	200	ditto	200	4 7 0	do.
36 & 37	"	350	ditto	350	8 5 6	William McDonald.
38	"	200	ditto	200	4 7 0	do.
27	"	200	ditto	200	4 7 0	Bought by A. McPherson, Esquire.
13	2	200	ditto	200	4 7 0	Paid John Cartwright.
14	"	200	ditto	200	4 7 0	F. Fanning.
24	"	200	ditto	200	4 7 0	John Cartwright.
3	3	200	ditto	200	4 7 0	Thomas Kirkpatrick.
10	"	200	ditto	200	4 7 0	do.
24	"	200	ditto	200	4 7 0	do.
26	"	200	ditto	200	4 7 0	John Cartwright.
29	"	200	ditto	200	4 7 0	John Strange.
8	4	200	ditto	198	4 7 0	John Cartwright.
13	"	200	ditto	200	4 7 0	do.
E half 14	"	100	ditto	100	2 8 0	do.
S half 2	5	100	ditto	100	2 7 6	F. Fanning.
3/4 6	"	150	ditto	150	3 5 1 1/2	do.
8	"	200	ditto	195	4 7 0	Bought by William Easton.
E half 4	6	100	ditto	200	4 7 0	Paid William McDonald.
6	"	200	ditto	90	2 8 0	S. M. Benson.
9	"	200	ditto	100	4 7 0	Thomas Kirkpatrick.
1	7	200	ditto	99	4 7 0	Bought by Charles Willard.
1	8	200	ditto	140	4 6 6	Paid F. Fanning.
Half 36	2	100	Sydney,.....	150	4 7 0	do.
W half 15	3	100	ditto	1	2 8 0	Bought by A. Lamarand.
1	4	200	ditto	25	2 8 0	Paid William Robertson.
2	"	200	ditto	75	4 7 0	Dr. James Samson.
6	"	200	ditto	100	4 7 0	do.
Gore A	7	100	ditto	90	4 7 0	Bought by B. Seymour.
Gore A	9	300	ditto	45	2 8 0	Paid Oliver Fraser.
22	1	200	Rawden,.....	300	6 14 1	William Robertson.
14	2	200	ditto	95	4 7 0	John Strange.
8	5	200	ditto	50	4 7 0	Bought by William Chard.
E half 10	"	100	ditto	165	4 7 0	Paid John Strange.
13	"	200	ditto	67	4 7 0	Noah Harris.
15	"	200	ditto	92	4 7 0	J. H. Samson.
6	6	200	ditto	180	4 7 0	Robert Drummond.
14	"	200	ditto	99	4 7 0	Noah Harris.
16	"	200	ditto	200	4 7 0	Robert Drummond.
6	9	200	ditto	100	4 7 0	Joseph Rosebush.
3	11	200	ditto	200	4 6 6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.
14	"	200	ditto	200	4 6 6	do.
24	12	200	ditto	200	4 7 0	do.
				200	4 7 0	do.

Return of Lands sold for Taxes in the Midland District.

APPENDIX							APPENDIX
No. of Lot.	CONCESSION.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	QUANTITY SOLD.	AMOUNT OF REDEMPTION MONEY.		BY WHOM RECEIVED.
S 24	13	150	Rawden,.....	150	£.	S. D.	
2	14	200	ditto	200	3	7 6	Paid Thomas Kirkpatrick.
6	1	200	Huntingdon,.....	50	4	7 0	Bought by Robert Perry.
1	2	200	ditto	39	4	7 0	Paid John Forsyth.
3	3	200	ditto	200	4	7 0	Bought by Garret Garrison.
W 5	"	100	ditto	49	4	7 0	Paid Dr. James Samson.
6	"	200	ditto	50	2	7 6	Robert Drummond.
12	4	200	ditto	49	4	7 0	
14	5	200	ditto	49	4	7 0	Bought by J. H. Samson.
15	"	200	ditto	100	4	7 0	Paid Dr. James Samson.
17	"	200	ditto	50	1	7 6	Bought by J. H. Samson.
11	6	200	ditto	75	4	7 0	Paid Robert Drummond.
13	"	200	ditto	90	4	7 0	Bought by J. H. Samson.
18	"	200	ditto	75	4	7 0	do.
12	7	200	ditto	65	4	7 0	Paid J. H. Samson.
11	8	200	ditto	120	4	7 0	John Strange.
20	9	200	ditto	200	4	7 0	Bought by J. H. Samson.
18	11	200	ditto	200	4	6 0	Paid William Easton.
12	12	200	ditto	200	4	7 0	Thomas Kirkpatrick.
6	13	200	ditto	200	4	7 0	do.
18	"	200	ditto	200	4	6 6	do.
1	14	200	ditto	125	4	7 0	J. H. Samson.
8	"	200	ditto	150	4	7 0	Thomas Kirkpatrick.
9	"	200	ditto	150	4	7 0	do.
Gore between } 3 & 5 }	"		Ameliasburgh,.....	150	4	7 0	do.
Half 78	"	100	ditto	49	2	0 0	Mr. Young.
do. 79	"	200	ditto	39	4	0 0	James Nelson.
do. 80	"	200	ditto	49	4	7 0	N. Cryderman.
25	2	200	ditto	4	7 2 6		Benjamin Hubbs.
4	3	342	Hallowell,.....	50	4	7 0	Benjamin Smith.
B F 60	1	200	Sophiasburgh,.....	79	4	7 0	Dr. L. P. McPherson.
B F 57	2	200	ditto	50	4	7 0	Benjamin Smith.
59	"	200	ditto	36	4	7 0	Adam Hubbs.
W G Point 59	1	200	ditto	65	4	7 0	Zachariah Cole.
69	"	200	ditto	39	2 15 10		L. P. McPherson,
75	2	120	ditto	20	2 8 0		Bought by D. Bethune.
E 1	4	100	Loughboro,.....	95	4	7 0	Paid Joseph Bruce.
23	6	200	ditto	90	2 7 0		Abraham Truax.
Half 15	7	100	ditto	24	4 7 0		Bought by Ira Dorland.
18	8	200	ditto	85	4 7 0		Paid Joseph Bruce.
19	"	200	ditto	50	4 7 0		Abraham Truax.
6	9	200	ditto	35	4 7 0		Bought by D. Bethune.
7	"	200	ditto	70	4 7 0		Paid Abraham Truax.
13	"	200	ditto	135	4 6 6		do.
14	"	200	ditto	110	4 7 0		do.
19	"	200	ditto	110	4 7 0		James Keely.
2	1	200	Portland,.....	135	4 7 0		Archibald McDonell.
13	5	200	ditto	135	4 7 0		Peter Perry.
14	"	200	ditto	49	4 7 0		Thomas Sigsworth.
12	6	200	ditto	40	4 7 0		Henry Shebley.
18	"	200	ditto	33	1 3 0		Paid William Koen.
20	6	36	ditto	55	2 8 0		Thomas Sigsworth.
E 1	7	100	ditto	40	4 7 0		Abraham Truax.
13	"	200	ditto	74	4 7 0		William Koen.
15	"	200	ditto	95	4 7 0		Johnson Walker.
17	"	200	ditto	145	4 6 6		Henry Murney.
1	8	200	ditto	99	4 7 0		Bought by Jarvis Albertson.
12	"	200	ditto	14	1 13 10		Paid Jacob Asselstine.
22	"	200	ditto	93	4 6 6		Thomas Sigsworth.
20	9	200	ditto	175	4 7 0		Bought by A. McPherson.
15	10	200	ditto	100	2 7 0		Paid Joseph Bruce.
W 1	"	100	ditto	200	4 7 0		George McKenzie.
21	"	200	ditto	"	4 7 0		Archibald McDonell.
23	"	200	ditto	165	4 6 6		Bought by A. McPherson.
14	11	200	ditto	100	2 7 6		Paid Joseph Bruce.
Half 19	12	100	ditto	200	4 7 0		Bought by Archibald Macdonell.
11	13	200	ditto	200	4 6 6		Paid Dr. James Samson.
24	"	200	ditto	200	4 7 0		John Strange.
19	14	200	ditto	200	4 7 0		

Lands sold for Assessment in Midland District.

Kingston, 16th January, 1832.

THOMAS MARKLAND,  
TREASURER.

MIDLAND } Personally appeared before me, John Macaulay, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the  
DISTRICT. } said District, Thomas Markland, Esquire, Treasurer of the said District, who maketh Oath and saith, that the foregoing  
Statement is correct and true.

THOMAS MARKLAND.

Sworn before me, at Kingston,  
this 16th day of January, 1832. }

JOHN MACAULY, J. P.

APPENDIX

RETURN

APPENDIX

Of Monies received from Land sold for Taxes within the Midland District, in the year 1830.

LOT.	CONCESSION.	ACRES SOLD.	TOWNSHIP.	TAXES RECEIVED.		BY WHOM PURCHASED AND PAID.	WHEN PURCHASED.	WHEN PAID.
				£ S. D.	S. D.			
7	e.s. river Cataraqui.	1/2	Pittsburgh, .....	1	12 6	7 6	Miles Kegan.	9th June
20	2	47	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	John Livengston.	"
25	.....	100	ditto	4	17 6	7 6	James McKenzie.	"
36	.....	65	ditto	3	17 2 1/2	7 6	Patrick Maddigan.	"
16	3	30	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	James McKenzie.	"
W. half 17	.....	20	ditto	1	12 6	7 6	Patrick Maddigan.	"
20	.....	40	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Benjamin Olcott.	"
21	.....	70	ditto	6	1 10	7 6	do.	"
24	.....	80	ditto	5	4 7	7 6	do.	"
25	.....	58	ditto	4	17 6	7 6	do.	"
23	.....	11	ditto	4	1 3	7 6	do.	"
29	.....	9	ditto	4	1 3	7 6	do.	"
16	4	20	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	John Lavery.	"
17	.....	20	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Archibald McDonell,	"
18	.....	18	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"
24	.....	27	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"
25	.....	34	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"
34	.....	19	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Henry Benson.	"
2	5	2	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Joseph Rose.	"
E. half 8	.....	29	ditto	1	12 6	7 6	Archibald McDonell.	"
S. 3/4 10	.....	1	ditto	2	8 9	7 6	John Lavery.	"
W. half 9	6	4	ditto	1	12 6	7 6	do.	"
20	.....	13	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Patrick McNinch.	"
24	.....	15	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"
E. half 36	.....	4	ditto	1	12 6	7 6	John Lavery.	"
W. half 15	.....	12	ditto	1	12 6	7 6	do.	"
6	7	18	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"
7	.....	27	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Archibald McDonell.	"
13	.....	29	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"
34	.....	34	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"
13	8	40	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"
18, N. half 19	.....	32	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	William Keon.	"
32	.....	10	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	James Mattheson.	"
33	.....	29	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	John Lavery.	"
A 35	.....	5	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Donald Bethune.	"
E. half 36	.....	50	ditto	1	12 6	7 6	Archibald McDonell,	"
37	.....	20	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	James Mattheson.	"
38	.....	22	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"
30	.....	19	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"
6	9	25	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	James McKenzie.	"
13	.....	50	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	John Lavery.	"
A 17	.....	70	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Miles Keogan.	"
A E. half 19	.....	40	ditto	1	12 6	7 6	do.	"
20	.....	90	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	James McKenzie.	"
22	.....	70	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	John Lavery.	"
23	.....	18	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	James Mattheson.	"
4	10	19	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	James McKenzie.	"
11	.....	99	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Archibald McDonell.	"
13	.....	80	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Joseph Bruce.	"
16	.....	140	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Archibald McDonell.	"
17	.....	75	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"
18	.....	94	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"
A 20	.....	74	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"
21	.....	70	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Peter McGregor.	"
S. half 23	.....	37	ditto	1	12 6	7 6	George F. Corbet.	"
26	.....	175	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"
28	.....	70	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Joseph Bruce.	"
30	.....	27	ditto	1	12 6	7 6	George F. Corbet.	"
37	.....	29	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	James Mattheson.	"
.1	11	60	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	James McKenzie.	"
3	.....	60	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Peter McGregor,	"
6	.....	50	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	D. Bethune,	"
E. half 7	.....	30	ditto	1	12 6	7 6	P. McGregor, 79th Regt.	"
12	.....	80	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	James McKenzie.	"
13	.....	99	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"
23	.....	89	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	James Samson.	"
24	.....	90	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Archibald McDonell.	"
A 26	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	H. C. Thomson.	"
A 29	.....	80	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Henry Cassady, Jun.	"
A 30	.....	70	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Donald Bethune.	"
A 35	.....	55	ditto	3	3 0	7 6	H. C. Thomson.	"
4	12	99	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Peter McGregor.	"
A 5	.....	180	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	H. C. Thomson.	"
7	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Archibald McDonell.	"
8	.....	150	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	James McKenzie.	"
10	.....	135	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	John Lavery,	"
11	.....	120	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"
13	.....	70	ditto	1	12 6	7 6	do.	"
14	.....	40	ditto	1	12 6	7 6	do.	"
15	.....	170	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"
17	.....	160	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"
19	.....	190	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Joseph Bruce.	"
22	.....	1	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	John McAulay.	"

Return of lands sold for Taxes in the Midland District.

APPENDIX												APPENDIX	
Lot.	CONCESSION.	ACRES SOLD.	TOWNSHIP.	TAXES RECEIVED.				FEES.		BY WHOM PURCHASED, AND PAID.	WHEN PURCHASED.	WHEN PAID.	
				£.	s.	d.	s.	d.					
23	12	190	Pittsburg, .....	3	5	0	7	6	John Lavery.	June 9th,			
25	.....	190	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
26	.....	190	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Joseph Bruce.	"			
1	13	185	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Alexander Cowan.	"			
3	.....	190	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Peter McGregor.	"			
4	.....	180	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Lavery.	"			
9	.....	155	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	James McKenzie.	"			
12 13	.....	175	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
13 14	.....	85	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Lavery.	"			
18	.....	95	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Joseph Bruce.	"			
19	.....	195	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Peter McGregor.	"			
22	.....	190	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Archibald McDonell.	"			
23	.....	180	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
24	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
30	.....	99	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	Michael Gerarde.	"			
1	14	190	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	James McKenzie.	"			
2	.....	195	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
4	.....	190	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Archibald McDonell,	"			
5	.....	190	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	James McKenzie.	"			
7	.....	190	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Archibald McDonell.	"			
10	.....	185	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	James McKenzie.	"			
18 19	.....	8	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Isaac Bond.	"			
17	.....	1	ditto	0	3	3	7	6	do.	"			
22	.....	130	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Joseph Bruce.	"			
25 26	.....	125	ditto	3	11	6	7	6	do.	"			
28 29	.....	99	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"			
1	15	175	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"			
2	.....	175	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
				344	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$							
1	6	100	Kingston, .....	3	5	0	7	6	M. Brennan, and paid for by B. Bidwell.	11th June.			
W. half 3	7	11	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	William Marsh.	"			
W. half 11	.....	40	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	M. Brennan.	"			
8, 9, 10	3	25	W. A. Kingston, ...	3	11	6	7	6	Ebenezer Adsit.	"			
Rear half 2	4	100	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	Archibald McDonell.	"			
A, E. half 3	.....	90	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	H. C. Thomson.	"			
1	5	48	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Fitz-Gerald.	"			
5	.....	26	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	William Marsh.	"			
9	.....	25	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Scott.	"			
12	.....	29	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	William Marsh.	"			
13 14	.....	40	ditto	4	17	6	7	6	Joseph Bruce.	"			
1	6	20	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Thomas Askew.	"			
9	.....	29	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	George F. Corbet.	"			
11	.....	20	ditto	1	1	8	7	6	William Marsh.	"			
12	.....	19	ditto	2	3	4	6	6	do.	"			
15, 16, 17	.....	65	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Joseph Bruce.	"			
1	7	29	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	John Scott.	"			
11	.....	119	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Michael Brennan.	"			
12 13	.....	90	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Joseph Bruce.	"			
				52	6	6							
half 32	3	25	Ernestown .....	1	12	6	7	6	Peter Davy.	14th June.			
10	5	25	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
half 11	.....	7	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	Job Aylsworth, jun'r.	"			
12	.....	20	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
				9	15	0							
E. half 24	1	46	Camden, .....	1	12	6	7	6	Peter Davy.	15th June.			
31	.....	90	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Johnson Walker.	"			
45	.....	89	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Peter Perry.	"			
3	2	50	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Philip Ham.	"			
W. half 11	.....	50	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	Conrad Shetlen.	"			
50	.....	70	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	Thomas Sigsworth.	"			
48	3	80	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Peter Davy.	"			
3	4	90	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	16th June.			
4	.....	50	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Joseph Lett.	15th June.			
7	.....	95	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Peter Davy.	"			
10	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"			
29	.....	60	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Peter Perry.	"			
32	.....	50	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"			
43	.....	49	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Thomas Sigsworth.	"			
half 38	.....	50	ditto	2	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6	John Forsyth.	"			
2	5	50	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"			
5	.....	70	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
15	.....	40	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	William Allan.	"			
28	.....	80	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Peter Davy.	"			
30	.....	135	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Forsyth.	"			
31	.....	185	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"			
3	6	85	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
4	.....	70	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
6	.....	43	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Peter Perry.	"			
19	.....	50	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Abel Scott.	"			
28	.....	20	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"			
47	.....	69	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Joseph Brown.	"			

Return of Lands sold for Taxes in the Midland District.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

Lot.	CONCESSION.	ACRES SOLD.	TOWNSHIP.	TAXES RECEIVED.			FEES.	BY WHOM PURCHASED AND PAID.	WHEN PURCHASED.	WHEN PAID.
				£.	s.	d.				
49	6	90	.....Camden,.....	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	June 15th
50	.....	80	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"
E 1/2 2	7	85	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"
3	.....	90	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"
E 1/2 5	.....	100	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	John Forsyth.	"
W 1/2 8	.....	100	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	John Strange.	"
9	.....	150	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"
20	.....	50	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Peter Perry.	"
50	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"
52	.....	100	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Forsyth.	"
49	8	93	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"
W 1/2 53	.....	95	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"
49	9	75	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"
53	.....	75	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Forsyth.	"
				120	13	1 1/2				
1/4 6	3	24	.....Richmond,.....	1	12	6	7	6	Amos Schermarhorn.	June 17th
1/4 2	6	50	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	Allan McPherson.	"
3	7	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"
E 1/2 4	.....	100	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"
17	.....	150	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Sharp.	"
18	.....	180	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Allan McPherson.	"
21	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"
E 1/2 22	.....	60	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	Daniel McBride.	"
Ft. 1/2 1	8	90	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	John Sharp.	"
2	.....	100	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Henry Gould.	"
10	9	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"
11	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"
16	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"
21	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"
13	.....	175	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"
14	.....	190	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"
				43	17	6				
Gore	4	50	Fredericksb'g. additional,	2	5	6	7	6	John Sharp.	June 19th
E 1/2 23	} Brok'n front	50	..... Thurlow,.....	1	19	0	7	6	James H. Samson.	June 21st
25		40	ditto	3	2	9	7	6	do.	"
26		25	ditto	1	4	4 1/2	7	6	do.	"
27		25	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"
28		30	ditto	2	15	3	7	6	do.	"
W 1/2 23		2	100	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	W. H. Walbridge.
21	5	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Thomas Casey.	"
8 9	6	100	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Cartwright.	21st
13	.....	75	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	James H. Samson.	"
23	.....	180	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Cartwright.	"
9	7	70	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"
23	.....	49	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Lawrence Badgely.	"
18	.....	19	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	George Sills.	"
21	8	19	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"
31	.....	75	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Adam H. Meyers.	"
23	9	60	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Lawrence Badgely.	"
				44	16	4 1/2				
1	1	170	.....Hungarford,.....	3	5	0	7	6	John Cartwright.	June 21st
3	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	"
5	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Thomas How.	22d
6	.....	150	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Cartwright.	21st
7	.....	150	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"
8	.....	150	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Cartwright.	"
10	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	"
12	.....	150	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"
13	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Cartwright.	"
14	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"
15	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	"
17	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"
18	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Cartwright.	"
20	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"
22	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"
24	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"
25	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"
26	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"
34	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"
36 37	.....	350	ditto	5	13	9	7	6	William McDonald.	"
38	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"
27	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Allan McPherson.	"
2	2	190	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Joseph Cumming.	"
4	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Cartwright.	"
6	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"
7	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"
8	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Cartwright.	"
9	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Adam H. Meyers.	"
12	.....	51	ditto	16	3	7	6	6	John Cartwright.	"
13	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"
14	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Frederick Fanning.	"

Return of Lands sold for Taxes in the Midland District.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

Loc.	CONCESSION.	Acres Sold.	TOWNSHIP.	TAXES RECEIVED.		FEE.	BY WHOM PURCHASED AND PAID.	WHEN PURCHASED.	WHEN PAID.
				£.	s. d.				
16	.....	200	..... Hungerford,.....	3	5 0	7 6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	21st June.	
24	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	John Cartwright.	"	
28	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"	
30	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	John Strange.	"	
Ft. 1/2 33	.....	100	ditto	1	12 6	7 6	John Cartwright.	"	
35	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"	
36, 37	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"	
3	3	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	"	
5	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	John Cartwright.	"	
7	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	"	
8	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	John Cartwright.	"	
10	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	"	
12	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	John Cartwright.	"	
17	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"	
18	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"	
19	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	"	
E 1/2 22	.....	99	ditto	1	12 6	7 6	John Strange.	"	
24	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	"	
25	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"	
26	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	John Cartwright.	"	
27	.....	198	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	John Strange.	"	
29	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"	
34	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	John Cartwright.	21st June.	
2	4	150	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"	
Rea 1/2 6	.....	100	ditto	1	12 6	7 6	do.	"	
7	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"	
8	.....	198	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"	
9	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	"	
12	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	John Cartwright.	"	
13	4	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"	
E 1/2 14	.....	100	ditto	1	12 6	7 6	do.	"	
18	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"	
W 1/2 19	.....	100	ditto	1	12 6	7 6	do.	"	
23	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	"	
25	.....	195	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Allan McPherson.	"	
28	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"	
33	.....	195	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"	
S 1/2 2	5	100	ditto	1	12 6	7 6	Frederick Fanning.	"	
6	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"	
7	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	John Strange.	"	
8	.....	195	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	William Easton.	"	
10	.....	190	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	"	
12	.....	190	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Richard Nugent.	"	
13	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	George Armstrong.	"	
14	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	William McDonald.	"	
15	.....	100	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	John Cartwright.	"	
19	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	"	
20	.....	190	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	John Strange.	"	
31	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Allan McPherson.	"	
2	6	100	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	John Cartwright.	"	
W 1/2 4	.....	90	ditto	1	12 6	7 6	Samuel Benson.	22nd June.	
8	.....	90	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	John Cartwright.	21st June.	
9	.....	99	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Charles Willard.	"	
1	7	140	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Frederick Fanning.	"	
1	8	150	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"	
2	.....	135	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	William Easton.	"	
				£	271 7 6				
Half 36	2	1	..... Sidney,.....	1	12 6	7 6	Augustus Lemorand.	23rd June.	
W 1/2 15	3	25	ditto	1	12 6	7 6	William Robertson.	"	
1	4	75	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	John Strange.	"	
2	.....	100	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"	
3	4	1	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Henry Blaker.	"	
6	.....	90	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Benjamin Seymour.	"	
F 1/2 5	6	100	ditto	1	12 6	7 6	William Robertson.	"	
Gore A	7	45	ditto	1	12 6	7 6	Oliver Fraser.	"	
20	.....	75	ditto	1	12 6	7 6	John Strange.	"	
22	.....	75	ditto	1	12 6	7 6	do.	"	
6	8	170	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	William Robertson.	"	
14	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	John Strange.	"	
E 1/2 20	.....	40	ditto	1	12 6	7 6	William Robertson.	"	
28	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	John Strange.	"	
E 1/2 26	.....	100	ditto	1	12 6	7 6	do.	"	
Gore A	9	300	ditto	4	17 9	7 6	William Robertson.	"	
				£	40 12 6				
20	1	185	..... Rawdon,.....	3	5 0	7 6	John Strange.	24th June.	
22	.....	95	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"	
4	2	85	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	do.	"	
7	.....	39	ditto	2	8 9	7 6	R. C. A. McLean, per } Allan McLean.	"	
9	.....	65	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	John Strange.	"	
12	.....	47	ditto	3	3 0	7 6	James H. Samson.	"	
14	.....	50	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	William Chard.	"	
5	3	60	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	Edward Grenin.	"	
14	4	160	ditto	3	5 0	7 6	John Strange.	"	

Lands sold for Assessment in Midland District.

APPENDIX										APPENDIX	
Lot.	CONCESSION.	ACRES SOLD.	TOWNSHIP.	TAX RECEIVED.		FEES.		BY WHOM PURCHASED AND PAID.	WHEN PURCHASED.	WHEN PAID.	
			.....Rawden,.....	£	s.	d.	s.	d.			
16	4	158	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	June 24th	
21	.....	65	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"	
8	5	165	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"	
E ½ 10	.....	57	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	Noah Harris.	"	
12	.....	25	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"	
13	.....	92	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	James H. Samson.	"	
14	.....	99	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"	
15	.....	180	ditto	3	0	0	7	6	do.	"	
17	.....	110	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	T. Kirkpatrick.	"	
18	.....	50	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Babcock.	"	
19	.....	45	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	R C A M'Lean, pr. A M'Lean	"	
20	.....	60	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Peter Hubble.	"	
22	.....	95	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	William Chard.	"	
24	.....	115	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Taylor.	"	
1	6	80	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	R C A M'Lean, pr. A M'Lean.	"	
2	.....	95	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"	
6	.....	99	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Noah Harris.	"	
7	.....	100	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Joseph Woodard.	"	
9	.....	120	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Robert Perry.	"	
14	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"	
S half 16	.....	100	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Joseph Woodard.	"	
24	.....	60	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	Edward Grenin.	"	
1	7	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	James Chamberlain.	"	
5	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Dougall.	"	
6	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"	
7	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"	
2	8	170	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Calvin Pur.	"	
6	.....	170	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Ruloff Purdy.	"	
8	.....	170	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	"	
14	.....	199	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	J. H. Samson.	"	
S half 16	.....	180	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"	
5	9	100	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	John Strange.	"	
6	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	"	
7	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"	
10	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Dougall.	"	
13	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Frederick Sager.	"	
14	.....	170	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Samuel M. Benson.	"	
W half 15	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"	
17	.....	100	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"	
18	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	"	
19	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"	
22	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"	
1	10	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	"	
2	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"	
1	11	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"	
3	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"	
5	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"	
6	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Cartwright.	"	
12	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"	
13	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	"	
14	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"	
20	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Cartwright.	"	
4	12	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	"	
18	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	William Williams.	"	
19	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Cartwright.	"	
21	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"	
24	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	"	
12	13	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"	
13	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	"	
14	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"	
15	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Cartwright.	"	
19	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"	
20	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	"	
S ¾ 22	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"	
24	.....	150	ditto	2	18	9	7	6	do.	"	
1	14	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Robert Perry.	"	
2	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"	
9	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Cartwright.	"	
11	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"	
18	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"	
19	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"	
23	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"	
24	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"	
				258	17	6					
			.....Huntingdon,.....	3	5	0	7	6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	"	
6	1	50	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Garret Garrison.	"	
1	2	59	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"	
W ½ 3	3	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"	
5	.....	49	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"	
6	.....	50	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	James H. Samson.	"	
6	4	155	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Gideon Turner.	"	
W ½ 8	.....	90	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	James H. Samson.	"	
9	.....	69	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	Noah Harris.	"	
12	.....	49	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	James H. Samson.	"	
13	5	50	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"	
14	.....	100	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"	
15	.....	30	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	James H. Samson.	"	

Lands sold for Assessment in Midland District.

APPENDIX												APPENDIX	
LOT.	CONCESSION.	ACRES SOLD.	TOWNSHIP.	TAXES RECEIVED.			FEES.	BY WHOM PURCHASED AND PAID.	WHEN PURCHASED.	WHEN PAID.			
				£.	s.	d.	s.	d.					
	5	75	.....Huntingdon,.....	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	24th June.			
17	.....	75	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	James H. Samson.	"			
18	.....	75	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Dafeo.	"			
1	6	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	James H. Samson.	"			
4	.....	99	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
9	.....	65	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
11	.....	90	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
12	.....	50	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
13	.....	75	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
14	.....	150	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
18	.....	65	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
19	.....	95	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"			
1	7	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	William Zwick,	"			
7	.....	75	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"			
12	.....	120	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
13	.....	90	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
14	.....	70	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
17	.....	99	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
half 15	.....	50	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"			
6	8	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Isaac Carscallen.	"			
7	.....	180	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	James H. Samson.	"			
11	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
12	.....	135	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
13	.....	120	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"			
14	.....	145	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
16	.....	190	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	William Easton.	"			
18	.....	175	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"			
17	9	185	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	William Easton.	"			
18	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
20	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
14	10	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	James H. Samson.	"			
16	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
18	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
10	11	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"			
14	.....	199	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	James H. Samson.	"			
15	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
18	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	"			
20	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
1	12	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Robert Perry.	"			
2	.....	199	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Peter Perry.	"			
4	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	"			
6	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
9	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
12	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
18	.....	199	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	James H. Samson.	"			
19	.....	170	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
6	13	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	"			
12	.....	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
14	.....	164	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	James H. Samson.	"			
15	.....	185	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	John Strange.	"			
17	.....	150	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	James H. Samson.	"			
18	.....	125	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
1	14	150	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Thomas Kirkpatrick.	"			
8	.....	150	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
9	.....	150	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
18	.....	175	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	James H. Samson.	"			
16	.....	147	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
18	.....	110	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
				219	7	6							
N half 92	9	20	..... Ameliasburgh,.....	1	12	6	7	6	Peter Dempsey,	28th June.			
100	.....	43	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Simon Delong.	"			
63	4	49	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	William Dempsey.	"			
66	.....	55	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Jonathan Miller.	"			
67	.....	49	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
68	.....	19	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"			
Ft. half 87	.....	85	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	Charles Nelson.	"			
half 78	Gore bc-ween 3 & 5 Con.	49	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	John Young.	"			
half 79	.....	39	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	James Nixon, Jun.	"			
half 80	.....	34	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"			
25	.....	45	Do. Lake side.	3	5	0	7	6	Charles Biggar.	"			
8	4	49	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	Simon Delong.	"			
				27	12	6							
4	9	4	.....Hollowell,.....	5	11	3	7	6	Benjamin Hubbs.	30th June.			
60	24 B. 1st B. Front Point.	50	.....Sophiasburgh,.....	3	5	0	7	6	Benjamin Smith.	1st July.			
62	.....	59	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	William B. Whitney.	"			
64	.....	79	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Benjamin Hubbs.	"			
57	.....	79	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	L. P. McPherson.	"			
59	.....	50	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Benjamin Smith.	"			
44 45	.....	29	ditto	4	7	9	7	6	Jacob Howel.	"			
W half 54	.....	29	ditto	2	4	10 1/2	7	6	L. P. McPherson.	"			
W half 57	.....	35	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	Benjamin Smith.	"			
59	.....	36	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Adam Hubbs.	"			
69	.....	65	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Zachariah Cole.	"			
73	.....	74	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	Adam Hubbs.	"			

Lands sold for Assessment in Midland District.



APPENDIX									APPENDIX	
Lot.	CONCESSION.	ACRES SOLD.	TOWNSHIP.	TAXES RECEIVED.		FEEs.	BY WHOM PURCHASED AND PAID.	WHEN PURCHASED.	WHEN PAID.	
				£.	s.	D.				
75	2	39	.....Sophiasburgh, .....	1	12	6	7 6	L. P. McPherson.	July 9th,	
				35	17	7½				
10	2	200	.....Marysburgh, .....	3	5	0	7 6	L. P. McPherson.	Sept. 10th,	
Point Traversc, Letter L,N.P. } Traverse, }		2500	ditto	40	12	6	7 6	do.	"	
		100	ditto	1	12	6	7 6	do.	"	
				45	10	0				
half 12	1	30	.....Loughborough, ....	1	12	6	7 6	William Langworth,	July 6th,	
24		39	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Abraham Truax,	"	
7	2	20	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	James Kealey,	"	
13	3	25	ditto	0	16	3	7 6	Joseph Bruce,	"	
21		27	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	John Mowatt,	"	
25		24	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	do.	"	
E. half 1	4	20	ditto	1	12	6	7 6	Donald Bethune.	"	
A 15	5	15	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Thomas Markland.	"	
17		35	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Joseph Bruce,	"	
A 18		45	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Donald Bethune.	"	
A 19		45	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	do.	"	
A 20		35	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	do.	"	
A 21		25	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	do.	"	
A 24		28	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	do.	"	
A E. half 25		25	ditto	0	16	3	7 6	do.	"	
11	6	19	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Archibald McDonell,	"	
12		24	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	John Mowatt,	"	
18		85	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Joseph Bruce,	"	
19		45	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	John Campbell,	"	
23		95	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Joseph Bruce,	"	
A 25 26		1	ditto	1	12	6	7 6	H. C. Thomson.	"	
half 15	7	90	ditto	1	12	6	7 6	Abraham Truax,	"	
22		90	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Joseph Bruce,	"	
24		175	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	James Samson.	"	
25		180	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Abraham Truax,	"	
1	8	20	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	William Langwith,	"	
2		45	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	do.	"	
6		25	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Abraham Truax,	"	
9		54	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	John Mowat,	"	
11		7	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Ira Dorland,	"	
18		24	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	do.	"	
19		85	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Joseph Bruce,	"	
20		90	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	do.	"	
25		94	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	John Mowat,	"	
26		55	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Abraham Truax,	"	
3	9	130	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	do.	"	
5		95	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	do.	"	
6		50	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	do.	"	
7		35	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Donald Bethune,	"	
10		80	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Abraham Truax,	"	
13		70	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	do.	"	
14		135	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	do.	"	
15		80	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	do.	"	
18		89	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	do.	"	
19		110	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	do.	"	
20		95	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	do.	"	
22		149	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	John Mowat,	"	
25		175	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	do.	"	
				144	12	6				
2	1	110	.....Portland, .....	3	5	0	7 6	James Keely,	July 8th,	
1	3	12	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	David Purdy,	"	
2		71	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	H. C. Thomson.	"	
5		70	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	do.	"	
13	5	135	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Archibald McDonell,	"	
14		135	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Peter Perry,	"	
3	6	140	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Henry Shibley,	"	
4		38	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	do.	"	
5		69	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	do.	"	
12		49	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Thomas Sigsworth.	"	
18		40	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Henry Shibley,	"	
20		33	ditto	0	11	8	7 6	William Keon.	"	
E. half 10	7	55	ditto	1	12	6	7 6	Thomas Sigsworth.	"	
13		40	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Abraham Truax,	"	
14		49	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	William Keon,	"	
15		74	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	do.	"	
17		95	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Johnson Walker.	"	
1	8	145	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	John Strange.	"	
12		99	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Jarvis Albertson,	"	
20		200	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Jacob Asselstine,	"	
22		14	ditto	1	0	9½	7 6	do.	"	
1	9	95	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Samuel Suell,	"	
3		55	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Joseph Bruce.	"	
N. half 6		82	ditto	1	12	6	7 6	Archibald McDonell,	"	
9		137	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Peter Perry,	"	
13		195	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Joseph Bruce.	"	
15		200	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	John Strange.	"	
20		93	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Thomas Sigsworth,	"	

Return of Lands  
sold for Taxes in  
the Midland  
District.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

Lot.	CONCESSION.	ACRES SOLD.	TOWNSHIP.	TAXES RECEIVED.		BY WHOM PURCHASED AND PAID.	WHEN PURCHASED.
				£	S. D.		
2	10	200	.....Portland.....	3	5 0	Peter Perry.	8th July.
4	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	John Church.	"
5	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	Benjamin Fairfield.	"
7	.....	145	ditto	3	5 0	Archibald McDonell.	"
9	.....	175	ditto	3	5 0	John Strange.	"
10	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	George McKenzie.	"
12	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	John Strange.	"
14	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	Abraham Truax.	"
15	.....	175	ditto	3	5 0	Allan McPherson.	"
16	.....	85	ditto	3	5 0	Abraham Truax.	"
18	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	Archibald McDonell.	"
19	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	Joseph Bruce.	"
21	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	George McKenzie.	"
22	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	Peter Perry.	"
23	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	Archibald McDonell.	"
2	11	200	ditto	3	5 0	Abraham Truax.	"
6	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	Peter Perry.	"
9	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	John Strange.	"
10	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	Archibald McDonell.	"
14	.....	165	ditto	3	5 0	Allan McPherson.	"
17	.....	100	ditto	3	5 0	Joseph Bruce.	"
18	.....	150	ditto	3	5 0	Abraham Truax.	"
24	.....	180	ditto	3	5 0	do.	"
1	12	150	ditto	3	5 0	Archibald McDonell.	"
5	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	John Strange.	"
E ½ 14	.....	100	ditto	1	12 6	Joseph Bruce.	"
15	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	George McKenzie.	"
18	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	Archibald McDonell.	"
19	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	Joseph Bruce.	"
21	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	Abraham Truax.	"
22	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	John Strange.	"
W ½ 23	.....	80	ditto	1	12 6	Archibald McDonell.	"
1	13	200	ditto	3	5 0	John Strange.	"
2	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	Abraham Truax.	"
3	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	John Strange.	"
6	.....	160	ditto	2	12 0	Abraham Truax.	"
8	.....	100	ditto	1	12 6	Archibald McDonell.	"
9	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	Joseph Bruce.	"
10	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	Abraham Truax.	"
11	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	Archibald McDonell.	"
A 14	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	Archibald McDonell.	"
15	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	John Strange.	"
18	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	George McKenzie.	"
20	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	Archibald McDonell.	"
21	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	Abraham Truax.	"
23	.....	200	ditto	3	3 0	Joseph Bruce.	"
24	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	John Strange.	"
A 26	.....	150	ditto	3	5 0	Archibald McDonell.	"
1	14	300	ditto	4	17 6	Abraham Truax.	"
4	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	George McKenzie.	"
E ½ 5	.....	100	ditto	1	12 6	Abraham Truax.	"
9	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	John Strange.	"
10	.....	170	ditto	3	5 0	George McKenzie.	"
14	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	Abraham Truax.	"
15	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	George McKenzie.	"
16	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	Joseph Bruce.	"
A 18	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	Archibald McDonell.	"
19	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	John Strange.	"
21	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	Abraham Truax.	"
22	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	George McKenzie.	"
25	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	John Strange.	"
28, 29	.....	200	ditto	3	5 0	Archibald McDonell.	"
				£	278 16 11½		

Return of lands sold for Taxes in the Midland District.

RECAPITULATION.

Recapitulation.

	£	S.	D.
Pittsburgh,.....	344	2	1
Kingston,.....	52	6	6
Ernestown,.....	9	15	0
Camden,.....	120	13	1½
Richmond,.....	43	17	6
Fredericksburgh,.....	2	5	6
Thurlow,.....	44	16	4½
Hungerford,.....	271	9	6
Sidney,.....	40	12	6
Rawdon,.....	258	17	6
Huntingdon,.....	219	7	6
Ameliasburgh,.....	27	12	6
Hallowell,.....	5	11	3
Marysburgh,.....	45	10	0
Sophiasburgh,.....	35	17	7½
Loughborough,.....	144	12	6
Portland,.....	278	16	11
Total,.....	£ 1,956	3	10½

APPENDIX

RETURN

APPENDIX

Of Monies received for Lands sold for Taxes within the Midland District in the Year 1831.

Lot.	CONCESSION.	ACRES SOLD.	TOWNSHIP.	AMOUNT OF RATES.		FEES.	BY WHOM PURCHASED.	WHEN PURCHASED.	WHEN PAID.
				£.	s. d.				
30	1	50	.....Ernestown,.....	2	6	0½	7 6	B. Aylesworth.	13th April,
30	2	72	ditto	2	14	2	7 6	J. McCutcheon.	"
34	2	75	ditto	1	17	11	7 6	Mary Walker.	"
				6	18	1½			
11	5	190	.....Camden,.....	1	17	11	7 6	John Thy.	15th April,
W. half 4	2	100	ditto	1	9	9½	7 6	William Millar.	"
36	5	200	ditto	3	2	4½	7 6	G. Millar.	"
39	5	200	ditto	3	13	1½	7 6	do.	"
R. half 5	3	100	ditto	2	14	2	7 6	Samuel Clarke.	30th June
				12	17	4½			
4	6	50	.....Richmond,.....	2	14	2	7 6	A. McNeill.	16th April,
5	6	200	ditto	2	6	0½	7 6	A. Cating.	"
11	6	180	ditto	1	17	11	7 6	do.	"
20	6	100	ditto	1	17	11	7 6	do.	"
				8	16	0½			
W. half 17	6	100	.....Fredericksburgh,.....	1	7	2½	7 6	A. McNeill.	16th April,
Gore 4	4	200	.....Additional,.....	5	3	6	7 6	do.	"
				6	10	8½			
8	4	100	.....Madoc,.....	3	5	0	7 6	R. Gibson.	19th April,
28	4	200	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	W. Campbell.	"
22	5	190	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	S. Johns.	"
23	5	50	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	W. Gibson.	"
24	5	150	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	T. Cuddehly.	"
E. half 4	10	100	ditto	1	9	9½	7 6	Joseph Leggatt.	"
W. half 4	10	100	ditto	1	12	6	7 6	do.	"
E. half 5	10	100	ditto	1	12	6	7 6	W. Gerau.	"
W. half 5	10	100	ditto	1	12	6	7 6	do.	"
25	5	130	ditto	3	5	0	7 6	Joseph Leggatt.	"
				25	17	3½			
11	2	190	.....Sidney,.....	2	6	0½	7 6	Joseph Rosebush.	20th April,
15	7	200	ditto	2	14	2	7 6	C. Thrasher.	"
W. half 11	7	100	ditto	1	12	4½	7 6	W. H. Walbridge.	21st July,
Gore 1	6	300	ditto	4	14	9	7 6	W. Robertson.	"
				11	7	4			
13	4	200	.....Rawdon,.....	2	14	2	7 6	H. McMullen.	20th April,
W. half 23	B. Fr't.	54	.....Thurlow,.....	2	0	6	7 6	William Easton.	21st April,
12	2	100	ditto	0	19	0	7 6	Thomas Howe.	"
29	3	34	ditto	1	15	2½	7 6	R. Munroe.	"
2	6	47	ditto	1	17	11	7 6	S. Benson.	"
S. half 30	6	13	ditto	1	3	0	7 6	Peter Madden.	"
				7	15	7½			
67	2	45	.....Ameliasburgh,.....	2	6	0½	7 6	C. Biggar.	22d April,
90	3	19	ditto	2	14	2	7 6	S. Delong.	"
				5	0	2½			
half 55	2 B Ft.	65	.....Sophiasburgh,.....	2	8	8½	7 6	James Cavan.	24th April,
66	2	90	ditto	1	2	10½	7 6	do.	"
				3	11	7			
half 55	1 B side	100	.....Marysburgh,.....	1	17	11	7 6	P. Minaker.	25th April,
2	1	100	.....Tyendanaga,.....	1	12	6	7 6	J. H. Samson.	2nd July,
4	1	100	ditto	1	12	6	7 6	do.	"
6	1	75	ditto	1	12	6	7 6	do.	"
7	1	100	ditto	1	12	6	6 6	do.	"
8	1	100	ditto	1	12	6	7 6	do.	"
9	1	100	ditto	1	12	6	7 6	do.	"
12	1	100	ditto	1	12	6	7 6	do.	"
13	1	100	ditto	1	12	6	7 6	do.	"
14	1	75	ditto	1	12	6	7 6	do.	"
16	1	69	ditto	1	12	6	7 6	do.	"
19	1	100	ditto	1	12	6	7 6	do.	"
21	1	100	ditto	1	12	6	7 6	do.	"
23	1	100	ditto	1	12	6	7 6	do.	"
24	1	70	ditto	1	12	6	7 6	do.	"

Monies received for Lands sold in Midland District.

APPENDIX					AMOUNT OF RATES.			BY WHOM PURCHASED.	WHEN PURCHASED.	WHEN PAID.	APPENDIX
Lot.	CONCESSION.	ACRES, SOLD.	TOWNSHIP.	£	s.	d.	Fees.				
	1 S side	24	.....Tyendanaga.....	1	12	6	7	6	James H. Samson.	2nd July,	
	1 road.	100	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	A. McNeill.	"	
N half	3	24	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	S. Hotstead.	"	
N half	5	100	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	D. Appleby.	"	
N half	6	100	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	James H. Samson.	"	
	8	100	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"	
S. half	12	40	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"	
N. half	13	100	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"	
N. half	14	75	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"	
N. half	17	80	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"	
N. half	18	100	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"	
N. half	19	100	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"	
N. half	20	100	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"	
N. half	29	100	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"	
N. half	30	100	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"	
N. half	31	40	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"	
N. half	38	40	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"	
N. half	39	30	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	J. Hotstead.	"	
S. half	11	100	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	James H. Samson.	"	
S. half	16	100	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"	
S. half	18	90	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"	
S. half	30	100	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"	
	31	200	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	do.	"	
S. half	32	90	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"	
S. half	40	75	ditto	1	4	4½	7	6	A. McNeill.	"	
N. half	40	75	ditto	1	4	4½	7	6	do.	"	
S. half	34	80	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	James H. Samson.	"	
N. half	34	55	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"	
S. half	36	90	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	A. McNeill.	"	
N. half	36	80	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"	
	37	67	ditto	3	5	0	7	6	J. H. Samson.	"	
	18	100	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	John Portt.	"	
	19	100	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"	
N. half	38	100	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"	
	36	100	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	do.	"	
N. half	39	100	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	Edward Kenny,	"	
	33	100	ditto	1	12	6	7	6	John Portt.	"	
				85	6	3					

Lands sold for Assessment in Midland District.

RECAPITULATION.

Ernestown,.....	£	s.	d.
Camden,.....	6	18	1½
Richmond,.....	12	17	4½
Fredericksburgh,.....	8	16	0½
Madoc,.....	6	10	8½
Sidney,.....	25	17	3½
Rawdon,.....	11	7	4
Thurlow,.....	2	14	2
Ameliasburgh,.....	7	15	7½
Sophiasburgh,.....	5	0	2½
Marysburgh,.....	3	11	7
Tyendanaga,.....	1	17	11
Total,.....	85	6	3
	£	168	12
			7½

MIDLAND DISTRICT. } JOHN McLEAN, of the Town of Kingston, Esquire, Sheriff of the said District, maketh Oath and saith, that he believes the foregoing Returns of Monies received for Wild Lands sold for Taxes within the said District to be correct.—That the Monies upon those Lots marked A in the margin of the first Return were charged by him to the purchasers as if received, in accounts with them, but returned to the Treasurer as if actually received.—That he cannot state the exact periods at which he received all the Monies stated in these Returns.—That on the 20th July, 1830, he paid the Treasurer one thousand pounds and three pence; on the 10th August, three hundred and twenty pounds, and on the 27th April following, the sum of four hundred and twenty-five pounds; amounting together to seventeen hundred and forty-five pounds.—He also swears that he holds an Order of Sessions and Accounts against the said District, which will together amount to between three and four hundred pounds.

JOHN McLEAN, SHERIFF,  
Midland District.

Sworn before me at Kingston,  
this 19th day of Jan'y. 1832. }

J. MACFARLANE,  
J. P.

AN ACCOUNT

APPENDIX APPENDIX

Of Money received from H. Ruttan, Esq., Sheriff for the District of Newcastle, due on Land returned to the Quarter Sessions by the Treasurer, for default of payment of the Wild Land Assessment and Road Tax.

1830.		£	s.	d.
January 14th,	By Cash received from the Sheriff,	100	0	0
February 9th,	By Cash,	200	0	0
" "	By ditto,	21	18	9
" "	By ditto,	3	13	1½
" 13th,	By ditto,	11	16	9
" "	By ditto,	225	0	0
" 22nd,	By ditto,	437	10	0
" 27th,	By ditto,	196	9	2½
March 2nd,	By ditto,	40	9	1½
" 10th,	By ditto,	536	8	6
" 18th,	By ditto,	608	7	0
" 30th,	By ditto,	62	2	7¾
" "	By ditto,	125	0	0
April 7th,	By ditto,	300	0	0
" 12th,	By ditto,	676	7	1
		3,545	2	2¾

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE, } ZACCHEUS BURNHAM, Treasurer for the Newcastle District, Esquire, maketh Oath that the above  
To Wit: } account is true according to his knowledge and belief.

ZACCHEUS BURNHAM,  
T. N. D.

Sworn before me this 18th January, 1832.

ROBERT HENRY, J. P.

Return of lands sold for Taxes in the Newcastle District.

AN ACCOUNT

Of Land Sold in the Newcastle District, for default of payment of Wild Land Assessments, that was redeemed—the No. and Concession of each Lot or parcel of Land—the amount of Purchase Money paid—the Name of the Person by whom Redeemed—the amount of Redemption Money paid.

TOWNSHIP.	NO. OF LOTS.	CONCESSION.	ACRES SOLD.	PURCHASE MONEY PAID.			BY WHOM REDEEMED.	REDEMPTION MONEY.		
				£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Darlington,	32	B. F.	10	0	19	9	James Snider,	1	9	9
ditto	6	1	28	3	12	6	James H. Wilson,	4	7	0
ditto	23	1	15	3	12	6	Asa Werden, Esquire,	4	7	0
ditto	35	1	24	4	0	7 1-2	George Markland, Esquire,	4	16	9
ditto	15	2	90	4	0	7 1-2	John W. Farley, Esquire,	4	26	9
ditto	34	2	24	4	0	7 1-2	George Markland, Esquire,	4	16	9
ditto	1	3	26	4	0	7 1-2	Allan McNab, Esquire,	4	16	9
ditto	12	3	23	4	0	7 1-2	J. G. Bothune, Esquire,	4	16	9
ditto	13	3	25	4	0	7 1-2	Ditto ditto,	4	16	9
ditto	17	3	28	3	9	9 1-2	James Crawford,	4	9	9 1-2
ditto	18	3	23	3	9	9 1-2	J. G. Bethune, Esquire,	4	9	9 1-2
ditto	South ½ 19	3	32	2	4	0 3-4	Ditto ditto,	2	12	10
ditto	20	3	30	4	0	7 1-2	Ditto ditto,	4	16	9
ditto	22	3	35	4	0	7 1-2	Allan McLean, Esq.,	4	16	9
ditto	33	3	29	3	8	6	James Cook,	4	2	2
ditto	South ¼ 1	4	29	3	2	3 3-4	Allan Macnab, Esquire,	3	14	9
ditto	13	4	38	4	0	7 1-2	Ditto ditto,	4	16	9
ditto	14	4	35	4	0	7 1-2	Ditto ditto,	4	16	9
ditto	15	4	35	4	0	7 1-2	Ditto ditto,	4	16	9
ditto	22	4	48	3	12	6	Allan McLean, Esquire,	4	7	0
ditto	28	4	48	4	0	7 1-2	John Brown, Esquire,	4	16	9
ditto	29	4	39	4	0	7 1-2	Ditto ditto,	4	16	9
ditto	1	5	180	4	0	7 1-2	S. F. Pearson,	4	16	9
ditto	13	5	40	4	0	7 1-2	Allan Macnab, Esquire,	4	16	9
ditto	14	5	40	4	0	7 1-2	Ditto ditto,	4	16	9
ditto	24	5	40	4	0	7 1-2	Daniel Eaton,	4	16	9
ditto	S. P. 4	6	30	2	4	0 3-4	J. T. Williams, Esquire,	2	12	10
ditto	5	6	47	4	0	7 1-2	Ditto ditto,	4	16	9
ditto	10	6	44	4	0	7 1-2	Isaac Carscallin,	4	16	9
ditto	25	.....	40	4	0	7 1-2	John Doris,	4	16	9
ditto	South ¾ 31	.....	24	2	16	3	Thomas Porter,	3	7	6
ditto	32	.....	34	4	0	7 1-2	Ditto ditto,	4	16	9
ditto	29	7	49	4	0	7 1-2	G. O. K. Stuart,	4	16	9
ditto	North ¼ 1	8	49	3	2	4	William Clark,	3	14	10
ditto	21	.....	70	4	0	7 1-2	R. Henry, Esquire,	4	16	9
ditto	22	.....	50	4	0	7 1-2	Ditto ditto,	4	16	9
ditto	23	.....	58	4	0	7 1-2	Ditto ditto,	4	16	9
ditto	32	.....	54	4	0	7 1-2	George Buck,	4	16	9
ditto	1	9	50	4	0	7 1-2	Isaac Carscallin,	4	16	9
ditto	3	.....	79	4	0	7 1-2	W. H. Walbridge,	4	16	9

APPENDIX	TOWNSHIP.	No of Lot.	CONCESSION.	ACRES SOLD.	PURCHASE MONEY PAID.	BY WHOM REDEEMED.	REDEMPTION MONEY.	APPENDIX
					£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
	Darlington.....	South ½ 6	9	54	2 4 0 3-4	Orrin Miller.....	2 12 10	
	ditto	12	.....	70	4 0 7 1-2	J. G. Bethune, Esquire.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	13	.....	70	4 0 7 1-2	Ditto ditto.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	22	.....	70	4 0 7 1-2	William Bush.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	26	.....	65	4 0 7 1-2	Asa E. Walbridge.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	27	.....	65	4 0 7 1-2	Ditto ditto.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	29	.....	70	4 0 7 1-2	Peter Miller.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	35	.....	180	4 0 7 1-2	Charles Terwilleger.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	28	10	49	2 4 0 3-4	G. S. Boulton, Esquire.....	2 12 10	
	ditto	29	.....	39	2 4 0 3-4	Ditto ditto.....	2 12 10	
	ditto	35	.....	30	2 4 0 3-4	Charles Ingersoll.....	2 12 10	
	Clark,.....	3	B. F.	25	4 12 9 3-4	Alexander McDonald.....	5 11 4 1-2	
	ditto	4	.....	25	4 12 9 3-4	Ditto ditto.....	5 11 4 1-2	
	ditto	3	1	24	3 4 4	Ditto ditto.....	3 17 2	
	ditto	Clergy 31	.....	200	3 4 4	Peter Robinson, Esquire.....	3 17 3	
	ditto	1	2	24	4 0 7 1-2	Allan Macnab, Esquire.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	2	.....	15	4 0 7 1-2	Ditto ditto.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	4	.....	20	4 0 7 1-2	Alexander McDonald.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	5	.....	13	2 0 0	Joshua Beard.....	2 8 0	
	ditto	South ¾ 1	3	40	3 2 4	James Graham.....	3 14 9 1-2	
	ditto	13	.....	25	4 0 7 1-2	Kobert Fairbairn, Esquire.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	West ½ 19	.....	27	2 4 0 3-4	John Brown.....	2 12 10	
	ditto	24	.....	25	4 0 7 1-2	John Graigg.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	30	.....	30	4 0 7 1-2	Rufus Baker.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	2	4	30	4 0 7 1-2	George Markland.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	North ½ 17	.....	22	2 4 0 1-2	David Smart, Esq.....	2 12 10	
	ditto	21	.....	30	3 12 6	Allan McLean, Esq.....	4 7 0	
	ditto	East ½ 22	.....	22	2 4 0 3-4	Ditto ditto.....	2 12 10	
	ditto	28	.....	190	4 0 7 1-2	William Clarke.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	29	.....	36	4 0 7 1-2	Ditto ditto.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	N. end 32	.....	14	1 5 9 1-4	E. Walbridge.....	1 10 11 1-4	
	ditto	27	5	19	1 11 10 1-2	Joshua Beard.....	1 18 3	
	ditto	South ¾ 29	.....	26	3 2 4 1-2	William Clarke.....	3 14 10 1-2	
	ditto	North ¼ 29	.....	15	1 5 9 1-4	Andrew Austin.....	1 10 11 1-4	
	ditto	3	6	43	4 0 7 1-2	Joshua Knight.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	7	.....	40	4 0 7 1-2	J. T. Grover.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	10	.....	40	4 0 7 1-2	Isaac Carscallin.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	35	.....	29	4 0 7 1-2	J. McKenzie.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	4	7	70	4 0 7 1-2	Isaac Carscallin.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	6	.....	50	4 0 7 1-2	Elijah Ketchum.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	7	8	50	4 0 7 1-2	G. S. Boulton, Esquire.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	East ½ 10	.....	30	2 4 0 3-4	R. Talbot.....	2 12 10	
	ditto	14	.....	59	4 0 7 1-2	George O. Stuart.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	15	.....	63	4 0 7 1-2	Ditto ditto.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	28	.....	60	4 0 7 1-2	Philip Sullivan.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	29	.....	59	4 0 7 1-2	George Myres.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	31	.....	49	4 0 7 1-2	William Nay.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	18	9	200	4 0 7 1-2	Asa E. Walbridge.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	20	.....	170	4 0 7 1-2	Daniel Aultenburgh.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	23	.....	130	4 0 7 1-2	Benjamin Dean.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	24	.....	125	3 12 6	R. Talbot.....	4 7 0	
	ditto	26	.....	100	3 12 6	Asa E. Walbridge.....	4 7 0	
	ditto	2	10	70	2 4 0 3-4	Charles Thompson.....	2 12 10	
	ditto	3	.....	68	2 4 0 3-4	Ditto ditto.....	2 12 10	
	ditto	15	.....	85	2 4 0 3-4	Ditto ditto.....	2 12 10	
	ditto	17	.....	65	2 0 0	Archibald McGoodwin.....	2 8 0	
	ditto	18	.....	50	2 0 0	Ditto ditto.....	2 8 0	
	ditto	21	.....	50	2 4 0 3-4	Charles Thompson.....	2 12 10	
	ditto	23	.....	49	2 4 0 3-4	Benjamin Dean.....	2 12 10	
	ditto	28	.....	40	2 4 0 3-4	Charles Thompson.....	2 12 10	
	ditto	29	.....	40	2 4 0 3-4	Ditto ditto.....	2 12 10	
	Hope,.....	25	4	30	1 3 9	John Ainley.....	1 8 6	
	ditto	26	.....	30	2 8 1 1-2	William Banes.....	2 17 3	
	ditto	3	5	30	4 0 7 1-2	Evan Rice.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	18	.....	19	2 4 0 3-4	Daniel Brooks.....	2 12 10	
	ditto	1	6	10	3 12 6	Alexander Fraser, Esquire.....	4 7 0	
	ditto	4	.....	45	4 0 7 1-2	Jacob Waggoner.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	13	.....	29	4 0 7 1-2	J. G. Bethune, Esquire.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	16	7	8	1 3 9	Elijah Buck.....	1 8 6	
	ditto	30	.....	39	4 0 7 1-2	Alexander McMartin, Esquire.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	32	.....	60	4 0 7 1-2	Ditto ditto.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	8	8	60	4 0 7 1-2	John Dixon.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	13	.....	49	4 0 7 1-2	Alexander McMartin, Esquire.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	15	.....	35	4 0 7 1-2	Ditto ditto.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	17	.....	40	4 0 7 1-2	James G. Bethune, Esquire.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	18	.....	40	4 0 7 1-2	Ditto ditto.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	19	.....	30	4 0 7 1-2	Ditto ditto.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	21	.....	49	4 0 7 1-2	Ditto ditto.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	22	.....	48	4 0 7 1-2	Ditto ditto.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	31	.....	50	4 0 7 1-2	C. Algve.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	3	9	70	4 0 7 1-2	D. McDonell.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	6	.....	90	4 0 7 1-2	Alexander McMartin Esquire.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	7	.....	95	4 0 7 1-2	G. C. Wood.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	14	.....	39	4 0 7 1-2	John Bavis.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	19	.....	89	4 0 7 1-2	Mc. McDonald.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	22	.....	88	4 0 7 1-2	Mary McLeod.....	4 16 9	
	ditto	4	10	9	2 4 0 3-4	Alexander McMartin, Esquire.....	2 12 10	
	ditto	5	.....	15	2 4 0 3-4	Ditto ditto.....	2 12 10	

Return of Lands sold for Taxes in the Newcastle District.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

TOWNSHIP.	No. of Lot.	CONCESSION.	ACRES SOLD.	PURCHASE MONEY PAID.	BY WHOM REDEEMED.	REDEMPTION MONEY.
Hope—continued	11	10	19	2 4 0 3-4	Alexander McMartin, Esq.	£ s. d. 2 12 10
ditto	13	.....	24	2 4 0 3-4	ditto	2 12 0
ditto	14	.....	18	2 4 0 3-4	ditto ditto	2 12 10
ditto	15	.....	22	2 4 0 3-4	ditto ditto	2 12 10
ditto	17	.....	27	2 4 0 3-4	Dorothy Roys	2 12 10
ditto	18	.....	26	2 4 0 3-4	ditto ditto	2 12 10
Seymour	14	3	200	3 12 6	A. McLean	4 7 0
ditto	22	5	200	3 12 6	ditto	4 7 0
ditto	24	.....	200	3 12 6	Eliakim Norton	4 7 0
ditto	14	7	90	3 12 6	James Orr	4 7 0
ditto	14	10	100	3 12 6	A. McLean	4 7 0
ditto	S. pt. 12	11	57	1 6 1 1-2	Archibald McLean	1 16 4
Hamilton	11	3	45	1 3 9	Hugh Nickles	1 8 6
ditto	12	.....	200	4 0 7 1-2	Charles Clark	4 16 9
ditto	4	4	36	4 0 7 1-2	Blaker Meyers	4 16 9
ditto	11	.....	200	4 0 7 1-2	Charles Clark	4 16 9
ditto	1	5	80	4 0 7 1-2	James Dougall	4 16 9
ditto	3	.....	70	3 12 6	Elias Smith	4 7 0
ditto	S. ¼ 4	.....	49	3 2 4	James Dougall	3 14 10
ditto	10	6	85	4 0 7 1-2	William Morris	4 16 9
ditto	11	.....	40	4 0 7 1-2	C. Vanalstine	4 16 9
Haldimand	17	B	100	0 19 7 1-4	Harvy Strong	1 3 7
ditto	N. ¼ 30	1	8	3 2 4	C. Malery	3 14 10
ditto	13	4	1	3 4 4	W. Young	3 17 2
ditto	9	5	200	4 0 7 1-2	A. D. Stewart	4 16 9
ditto	10	.....	90	4 0 7 1-2	ditto ditto	4 16 9
ditto	12	.....	85	4 0 7 1-2	ditto ditto	4 16 9
ditto	18	W. half	35	2 4 0 3-4	Z. Burnham	2 12 10
ditto	19	6	200	4 0 7 1-2	Peter Alger	4 16 9
ditto	28	.....	90	4 0 7 1-2	Allan Ash	4 16 9
ditto	35	.....	80	4 0 7 1-2	Asa A. Burnham	4 16 9
ditto	16	7	200	4 0 7 1-2	G. O. Stewart	4 16 9
ditto	17	.....	150	4 0 7 1-2	ditto ditto	4 16 9
ditto	4	8	145	4 0 7 1-2	ditto ditto	4 16 9
ditto	14	.....	200	3 12 6	R. Talbot	4 7 0
ditto	15	.....	200	3 12 6	ditto	4 7 0
ditto	21	.....	200	4 0 7 1-2	Henry Murney	4 16 9
ditto	E. half 22	.....	100	2 4 0 3-4	ditto ditto	2 12 10
ditto	23	.....	200	4 0 7 1-2	E. Perry	4 16 9
ditto	N. ¼ 35	.....	150	3 2 4	Adam Hubbs	3 14 10
ditto	14	9	200	4 0 7 1-2	G. O. Stewart	4 16 9
ditto	17	.....	200	4 0 7 1-2	ditto ditto	4 16 9
ditto	19	.....	200	4 0 7 1-2	ditto ditto	4 16 9
ditto	20	.....	200	4 0 7 1-2	Thomas Markland	4 16 9
ditto	E. half 22	.....	100	2 4 0 3-4	John Lake	2 12 10
ditto	1	10	100	2 4 0 3-4	J. H. Samson	2 12 10
ditto	2	.....	100	2 4 0 3-4	ditto ditto	2 12 10
ditto	5	.....	100	2 4 0 3-4	ditto ditto	2 12 10
ditto	8	.....	100	2 4 0 3-4	ditto ditto	2 12 10
ditto	14	.....	100	2 4 0 3-4	Henry Murney	2 12 10
ditto	15	.....	100	2 4 0 3-4	ditto ditto	2 12 10
ditto	17	.....	100	2 4 0 3-4	J. H. Samson	2 12 10
ditto	18	.....	100	2 4 0 3-4	ditto ditto	2 12 10
ditto	19	.....	100	2 4 0 3-4	Henry Murney	2 12 10
ditto	21	.....	94	2 4 0 3-4	Caleb Mallery	2 12 10
ditto	22	.....	70	2 4 0 3-4	ditto ditto	2 12 10
ditto	29	.....	100	2 4 0 3-4	Henry Murney	2 12 10
ditto	31	.....	100	2 4 0 3-4	Caleb Mallery	2 12 10
ditto	32	.....	100	2 4 0 3-4	ditto ditto	2 12 10
Cramahe	22	3	70	4 0 7 1-2	J. G. Bethune	4 16 9
ditto	23	.....	75	4 0 7 1-2	ditto ditto	4 16 9
ditto	N. half 17	4	40	2 4 0 3-4	Nelson, K. Smith	2 12 10
ditto	18	.....	55	4 0 7 1-2	J. G. Bethune	4 16 9
ditto	22	.....	95	4 0 7 1-2	ditto ditto	4 16 9
ditto	N. half 29	.....	22	2 4 0 3-4	S. Campbell	2 12 10
ditto	N. half 32	.....	89	2 4 0 3-4	Edward Thatcher	2 12 10
ditto	14	5	200	4 0 7 1-2	Asa Werden	4 16 9
ditto	24	.....	50	4 0 7 1-2	James Cole	4 16 9
ditto	29	.....	95	4 0 7 1-2	Elijah Ketchum	4 16 9
ditto	33	.....	120	4 0 7 1-2	Peter Alger	4 16 9
ditto	4	6	200	4 0 7 1-2	William Karr	4 16 9
ditto	13	.....	200	4 0 7 1-2	Nelson K. Smith	4 16 9
ditto	14	.....	200	4 0 7 1-2	William Karr	4 16 9
ditto	15	.....	190	4 0 7 1-2	ditto ditto	4 16 9
ditto	28	.....	98	4 0 7 1-2	ditto ditto	4 16 9
ditto	29	.....	90	4 0 7 1-2	J. G. Bethune	4 16 9
ditto	31	.....	200	4 0 7 1-2	William Karr	4 16 9
ditto	9	7	141	4 0 7 1-2	Levi Loomis	4 16 9
ditto	23	.....	200	4 0 7 1-2	George F. Denison	4 16 9
ditto	35	.....	200	4 0 7 1-2	William Karr	4 16 9
ditto	28	8	90	4 0 7 1-2	Nelson K. Smith	4 16 9
ditto	29	.....	150	4 0 7 1-2	ditto ditto	4 16 9
ditto	16	9	150	4 0 7 1-2	F. A. Harper	4 16 9
ditto	17	.....	55	4 0 7 1-2	ditto ditto	4 16 9
ditto	18	.....	45	4 0 7 1-2	ditto ditto	4 16 9
ditto	29	.....	70	4 0 7 1-2	Caleb Williams	4 16 9
ditto	7	10	49	2 4 0 3-4	J. England	2 12 9
ditto	8	.....	40	2 4 0 3-4	ditto	2 12 9

Return of lands sold for Taxes in the Newcastle District.

APPENDIX							APPENDIX	
TOWNSHIP.	No of Lot.	CONCESSION.	ACRES SOLD.	PURCHASE MONEY PAID.			BY WHOM REDEEMED.	REDEMPTION MONEY.
				£	s.	d.		
<i>Cramahe—continued</i> ,.....	17	10	100	2	4	0 3-4	F. A. Harper, .....	£ 2 12 10.
ditto	18		49	2	4	0 3-4	ditto ditto, .....	2 12 10
ditto	29		60	2	4	0 3-4	Henry Murney, .....	2 12 10
<i>Murray</i> , .....	16	1	45	4	0	7 1-2	J. G. Bethune, Esquire,.....	4 16 9
ditto	17		45	4	0	7 1-2	ditto ditto,.....	4 16 9
ditto	18		40	4	0	7 1-2	ditto ditto,.....	4 16 9
ditto	19	2	44	4	0	7 1-2	W. Hellaker, .....	4 16 9
ditto	25		40	4	0	7 1-2	W. Chisholm, .....	4 16 9
ditto	26		40	4	0	7 1-2	ditto .....	4 16 9
ditto	1	3	40	4	0	7 1-2	Simcoe Smith,.....	4 16 9
ditto	E. part 19		50	1	4	6	B. Seymour, .....	1 9 5
ditto	30		40	4	0	7 1-2	James Parrott,.....	4 16 9
ditto	N.E. 1/4 1	4	27	1	5	9 1-4	Gilbert Orser, .....	1 10 11 1/2
ditto	S. part 1		22	2	4	0 3-4	John P. Hike, .....	2 12 10
ditto	15		45	5	12	6	D. McAulay, .....	4 7 0
ditto	23		40	4	0	7 1-2	John W. Meyers,.....	4 16 9
ditto	32		40	4	0	7 1-2	G. Markland,.....	4 16 9
ditto	34		40	4	0	7 1-2	John J. Wright,.....	4 16 9
ditto	E. part 35		40	3	4	1 1-2	Matthew Wright,.....	3 17 0
ditto	E. half 10	5	40	2	0	0	G. W. Meyers, .....	2 8 0
ditto	30		55	4	0	7 1-2	Joseph Allan, .....	4 16 9
ditto	32		60	4	0	7 1-2	ditto ditto, .....	4 16 9
ditto	10	6	70	3	4	4	G. W. Meyers, .....	3 17 1 1/2
ditto	11		70	3	4	4	ditto ditto,.....	3 17 1 1/2
ditto	13		100	3	12	6	Orrin Ranny,.....	4 7 0
ditto	14		75	4	0	7 1-2	H. Gilderslove,.....	4 16 9
ditto	E. half 15		40	2	4	0 3-4	ditto, .....	2 12 10
ditto	19		70	4	0	7 1-2	A. D. Stewart,.....	4 16 9
ditto	W. 1/2 & S.E. 1/4 26		95	3	2	4	A. Vanalstine, .....	3 14 9 1/2
ditto	31		80	4	0	7 1-2	Allan McLean, .....	4 16 9
ditto	18	7	200	3	12	6	Joseph Wessels, .....	4 7 0
ditto	24		65	4	0	7 1-2	A. D. Stewart,.....	4 16 9
ditto	26		90	4	0	7 1-2	Daniel Zufelt,.....	4 16 9
ditto	27		75	4	0	7 1-2	Henry Zufelt,.....	4 16 9
ditto	33		200	4	0	7 1-2	H. Velow, .....	4 16 9
ditto	35		43	4	0	7 1-2	A. D. Stewart,.....	4 16 9
ditto	2	8	70	4	0	7 1-2	Allan McLean,.....	4 16 9
ditto	W. 1/2 & N. 1/4 7		50	3	2	4	W. Robertson, .....	3 14 9 1/2
ditto	29		200	4	0	7 1-2	A. Vanalstine, .....	4 16 9
ditto	22	9	200	4	0	7 1-2	A. D. Stewart, .....	4 16 9
ditto	23		200	4	0	7 1-2	ditto ditto,.....	4 16 9
ditto	32		95	4	0	7 1-2	Thomas Markland, .....	4 16 9
ditto	33		60	4	0	7 1-2	ditto ditto,.....	4 16 9
ditto	8	10	99	2	4	0 3-4	W. Allan, .....	2 12 10
ditto	13		100	2	4	0 3-4	ditto .....	2 12 10
<i>Perry</i> ,.....	5	1	200	4	0	7 1-2	Thomas Markland, .....	4 16 9
ditto	7		200	4	0	7 1-2	Allan McLean, .....	4 16 9
ditto	13		200	4	0	7 1-2	E. Ketchum, .....	4 16 9
ditto	21		185	2	0	0	A. Manahan,.....	2 8 0
ditto	8	2	200	4	0	7 1-2	David Sagar, .....	4 16 9
ditto	11		200	3	12	6	Isaac Carscallan,.....	4 7 0
ditto	5	3	200	4	0	7 1-2	A. H. Meyers, .....	4 16 9
ditto	6		200	4	0	7 1-2	ditto ditto, .....	4 16 9
ditto	10		200	4	0	7 1-2	H. C. Thomson,.....	4 16 9
ditto	8	5	200	4	0	7 1-2	W. M. Walbridge,.....	4 16 9
ditto	10		75	4	0	7 1-2	A. D. Stewart, .....	4 16 9
ditto	17		90	4	0	7 1-2	George Meyers,.....	4 16 9
ditto	4	6	200	4	0	7 1-2	R. Ellerbec,.....	4 16 9
ditto	6		200	4	0	7 1-2	ditto, .....	4 16 9
ditto	7		200	4	0	7 1-2	ditto, .....	4 16 9
ditto	8		200	4	0	7 1-2	ditto, .....	4 16 9
ditto	9		200	4	0	7 1-2	ditto, .....	4 16 9
ditto	16		90	4	0	7 1-2	Thomas Markland, Esquire,.....	4 16 9
ditto	23		15	4	0	7 1-2	Henry Murney, .....	4 16 9
ditto	W. 1/4 10	7	50	3	2	4	John Dunlap,.....	3 14 9
ditto	E. half 19		50	2	4	0 3-4	A. H. Meyers, .....	2 12 10
ditto	20		80	4	0	7 1-2	ditto ditto,.....	4 16 9
ditto	24		25	4	0	7 1-2	James Thomson,.....	4 16 9
ditto	11	8	45	4	0	7 1-2	Jacob W. Meyers,.....	4 16 9
ditto	13		50	4	0	7 1-2	John Hains, .....	4 16 9
ditto	14		90	4	0	7 1-2	ditto, .....	4 16 9
ditto	8	9	160	4	0	7 1-2	Oran Ranny,.....	4 16 9
ditto	17		200	4	0	7 1-2	A. D. Stewart, .....	4 16 9
ditto	E. half 18		80	2	4	0 3-4	Henry Murney,.....	2 12 10
ditto	W. half 18		100	2	4	0 3-4	A. D. Stewart, .....	2 12 10
ditto	24		25	4	0	7 1-2	John Nichols, .....	4 16 9
ditto	21	10	100	3	12	6	R. Talbot, .....	4 7 0
ditto	21	12	100	4	0	7 1-2	Henry Murney,.....	4 16 9
ditto	23	14	190	4	0	7 1-2	A. H. Meyers,.....	4 16 9
<i>Monaghan</i> ,.....	5	A	100	4	0	7 1-2	George S. Boulton, .....	4 16 9
ditto	6	A	150	4	0	7 1-2	ditto ditto, .....	4 16 9
ditto	7	A	180	4	0	7 1-2	ditto ditto, .....	4 16 9
ditto	8	A	160	4	0	7 1-2	ditto ditto, .....	4 16 9
ditto	10	A	120	3	2	4	ditto ditto, .....	3 15 9
ditto	4	1	200	4	0	7 1-2	ditto ditto, .....	4 16 9
ditto	6		200	4	0	7 1-2	ditto ditto, .....	4 16 9
ditto	7		200	4	0	7 1-2	ditto ditto, .....	4 16 9
ditto	8		200	4	0	7 1-2	ditto ditto, .....	4 16 9
ditto	9		180	4	0	7 1-2	ditto ditto, .....	4 16 9

Return of Lands  
sold for Taxes in  
the Newcastle  
District.







APPENDIX

APPENDIX

TOWNSHIP.	No. of Lots.	CONCESSION.	ACRES SOLD.	PURCHASE MONEY PAID.	BY WHOM REDEEMED.	REDEMPTION MONEY.
				£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Cartwright,.....	7 & 8	13	140	4 0 7 1-2	P. VanKoughnet,.....	4 16 9
ditto	18	.....	150	4 0 7 1-2	W. Macuniffe,.....	4 16 9
ditto	22	.....	150	4 0 7 1-2	Joseph A. Keeler,.....	4 16 9
ditto	19	14	90	4 0 7 1-2	Daniel Currie,.....	4 16 9
ditto	21	.....	90	4 0 7 1-2	William McKenzie,.....	4 16 9
ditto	23	.....	90	4 0 7 1-2	Alexander Grant,.....	4 16 9
ditto	24	.....	100	4 0 7 1-2	James Bean,.....	4 16 9

Newcastle District } ZACCHEUS BURNHAM, Treasurer of the Newcastle District, maketh oath and saith, that the foregoing List, or  
to wit: } Return, contains a true account of all the Lands which have been redeemed within the said District; and that the  
redemption of the same took place within twelve calendar months from the time or day of sale, certified by the Sheriff.

Sworn before me, this 18th January, 1832.  
R. HENRY, J. P.

ZACCHEUS BURNHAM,  
Treasurer, N. D.

RETURN

From the Treasurer of the Midland District.

Account of Wild Land Assessment & Road Tax in Treasurers hands Newcastle District 1st Jan'y 1829.

Following is an Account of Wild Land Road Taxes that were unexpended and in the hands of the Treasurer for the District of Newcastle, the first of January, 1829.

And also an Account in detail of all the Wild Land Assessments and Road Tax received in the years 1829, 1830, and 1831, stating to whom and by what authority the several payments were made from the Wild Land Road Tax, and balance remaining unexpended, the 1st January 1832, for each Township respectively.

Dr.

Township of Darlington.

Cr.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT PAID	DATE.	BY WHOM PAID.	WILD LAND ASSESSMENTS.	WILD LAND ROAD TAX.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1829.			1829.			
Nov. 12,	To David Smart, Esq., on Alexander Fletcher's and D. Smart's Order of Special Sessions for £40, and endorsed,	12 10 0	Jan'y. 1,	By balance Road Tax in Treasurer's hands,	.....	1 0 7
			" 3,	A. Street,	1 11 8	0 19 9½
			Feb. 24,	J. D. Smith, Esquire,	1 0 0	0 12 6
			April 7,	Samuel S. Wilmott, Esq.,	1 1 8	0 13 6½
			May 25,	J. F. Montgomery,	1 5 0	0 15 7½
			June 13,	Treasurer of the Home District,	2 11 8	1 12 3½
			" 16,	James McTagert,	2 0 0	1 5 0
			" "	Treasurer of the Midland District,	2 0 0	1 5 0
			" "	Treasurer Home District,	2 3 4	1 7 1
			" 20,	Treasurer Niagara District,	8 3 4	5 2 1
			Dec. 31,	G. S. Boulton, Esq.,	0 10 0	0 6 3
					22 16 8	
				This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Account for 1829.		
1830.			1830.			
March 2,	To D. Smith, Esq. the balance of A. Fletcher's and D. Smart's Order of Special Sessions for £40,	27 10 0	April 1,	By John Smith,	0 5 0	0 3 1
			" 12,	S. Burnham,	1 0 0	0 12 6
				H. Ruttan, Esq. Sheriff, sundry times on account of Lands returned to the Quarter Sessions, as liable to be sold for Assessments due 1st July, 1829.	228 15 8½	142 19 10
Aug. 23,	To Robert Fairbairn, Esq., by Order of A. Fletcher, and John Burke, Esquire, in Special Sessions for Roads,	112 0 0	July 23,	Treasurer of the Gore District,	0 18 2	0 11 4
			Aug't. 19,	Thomas Markland, Esq.	5 4 0	3 4 9
			" 23,	A. White,	1 5 0	0 15 7½
			" "	John Kirby, Esq.	2 0 0	1 5 0
			" "	W. Allan, Esq.	2 2 0	1 6 4
			" "	Forsyth, Richardson & Co.	0 10 10	0 6 3
					242 0 8½	
			Dec. 31,	This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Account for 1830.		
1831.			1831.			
July 13,	To R. Fairbairn, Esq., per Order of Alex. Fletcher and John Burke, Esq. in Special Sessions for Roads	5 0 0		By Robert Coleman,	2 0 0	1 5 0
				T. S. Cartwright, Esq.	0 5 0	0 3 1½
				F. Montgomery,	0 6 8	0 4 2
				James Shaw,	0 10 0	0 6 3
				The Treasurer Home District,	3 0 0	1 17 6
Dec. 31,	To four per cent on £172 10s. 10½d.,	6 18 0½	April 29,	Forsyth, Richardson & Co.	1 7 6	0 17 6
			Aug. 23,	R. Shelby,	0 7 8	0 4 9
			Oct. 5,	Treasurer Niagara District,	1 15 0	1 1 10½
			Dec. 20,	Alexander Wood, Esq.	0 10 0	0 6 3
	Balance in the Treasurer's hands,	8 12 10	" 30,			
			" 31,	This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Account for 1831.		
					10 1 10	
		£ 172 10 10½				£ 172 10 10½
			1832.			
			Jan'y. 1.	By Road Tax in the Treasurer's hands,	£	8 12 10

APPENDIX

Dr.

Township of Clark.

Cr.

APPENDIX

Account of Wild Land Assessment Road Tax in Treasurers hands Newcastle District 1st Jan'y 1829.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT PAID.	DATE.	BY WHOM PAID.	WILD LAND ASSESSMENT.	WILD LAND ROAD TAX.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
			1829.			
			Jan'y. 1,	By balance Road Tax in Treasurer's hands, - - - - -	.....	4 15 2
			" 15,	J. Ferguson, - - - - -	2 0 0	1 5 0
			Sept. 20,	J. Racey, - - - - -	3 8 9	2 2 11
			" 24,	D. J. Smith, - - - - -	0 10 0	0 6 3
			April 25,	J. Silverthorn, - - - - -	1 12 6	1 0 3½
			June 13,	Ditto, - - - - -	0 5 0	0 3 0
			" 22,	Treasurer Midland District, - - -	1 1 8	0 13 7½
			" 30,	Thomas Ward, Esq. - - - - -	1 5 0	0 15 7½
			" "	C. Clarke, - - - - -	3 0 0	1 17 6
			" 25,	Treasurer of Home District, - - -	1 5 0	0 15 7½
			" "	Treasurer Niagara District, - - -	5 2 6	3 4 1
			" 30,	E. Walbridge, - - - - -	2 3 4	1 7 1
			" "	S. S. Baldwin, Esquire, - - - - -	2 0 0	1 5 0
			Dec. 18,	John Macaulay, Esquire, - - - - -	1 5 0	0 15 7½
			" "	Treasurer Home District, - - - - -	5 0 0	3 2 6
					29 12 9	
			Dec. 31,	This amount Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1829.		
			1830.			
1830.			Aug't. 23,	To Robert Fairbairn, Esq. per Order of Alexander Fletcher and John Burke, Esqrs. in Special Sessions for Roads, - - - - -	144 0 0	
			Feb. 22,	By Levi Bates, - - - - -	0 10 0	0 6 3
			March 1,	P. Paterson, Esq. - - - - -	0 13 4	0 8 4
			" 22,	D. Smart, Esq. - - - - -	1 3 0	0 13 6
			April 12,	By H. Ruttan, Sheriff, sundry times on account of Lands returned to the Quarter Sessions as liable to be sold for Assessments due the 1st July, 1829, - - - - -	230 19 9	144 8 5
			May 14,	G. Hamilton, Esquire, - - - - -	1 6 8	0 16 8
			July 19,	Treasurer Midland District, - - -	1 6 0	0 16 2
			" "	John Kirby, Esq. - - - - -	1 8 0	0 17 0
			Oct'r. 14,	W. Allan, Esq. - - - - -	0 10 8	0 6 5
			" "	Asa Burnham, - - - - -	0 15 0	0 9 4½
			" "	Forsyth, Richardson & Co. - - - -	3 5 0	2 0 7½
					241 17 5	
			Dec. 31,	This amount Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1830.		
			1831.			
1831.			July 13,	To Robert Fairbairn, per Order of Alex. Fletcher and John Burke, Esqrs., in Special Sessions for Roads, - - - - -	5 0 0	
			Dec. 31,	Four per cent on £185 11s. 7d., - - -	7 9 3	
				Balance in Treasurer's hands, - - -	156 9 3	
					29 2 4	
					£ 185 11 7	
			1831.			
			Jan'y. 1,	By J. S. Cartwright, Esq. - - - - -	1 9 4	0 14 7
			" 10,	J. M. King, - - - - -	2 0 0	1 5 0
			" 12,	Nancy Young, - - - - -	1 10 0	0 18 9
			" "	John Soper, - - - - -	0 12 6	0 7 6
			" 17,	J. Asselstine, - - - - -	2 0 0	1 5 0
			" 20,	R. C. Wilkins, Esq. - - - - -	6 3 2	3 16 11
			July 15,	Thomas Ward, Esq. - - - - -	1 13 6	1 1 0
				Treasurer Home District, - - - -	1 11 0	0 19 2
				J. Silverthorn, - - - - -	0 7 6	0 4 8
			Aug. 23,	Forsyth, Richardson & Co. - - - -	0 12 0	0 7 6
					17 13 0	
				This amount Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1831.		
					£ 185 11 7	
			1832.			
			Jan'y. 1,	By Balance Road Tax, - - - - -	.....	£ 29 2 4

Dr.

Township of Hope.

Cr.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT PAID.	DATE.	BY WHOM PAID.	WILD LAND ASSESSMENT.	WILD LAND ROAD TAX.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1829.			1829.			
			Jan'y. 1,	Balance Road Tax in the Treasurer's hands, - - - - -	.....	5 12 2½
			" 13,	By G. S. Boulton, Esq., - - - - -	5 0 0	3 2 6
March 1,	To Jacob Choate, per Order of J. T. Williams and David Smart, Esqrs. in Special Sessions, - - - - -	10 0 0	" "	Treasurer Home District, - - - -	0 6 8	0 4 2
			May 20,	Treasurer Midland District, - - -	1 15 0	1 1 10½
			July 1,	The Treasurer Home District, - - -	1 0 0	0 12 6
			" "	The Treasurer Midland District, - -	2 5 0	1 8 1½
			" 27,	Treasurer Niagara District, - - -	2 0 0	1 5 0
			Dec. 10,	G. S. Boulton, Esq. - - - - -	2 10 0	1 11 3
					14 16 8	
			" 31,	This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1829.		
1830.			1830.			
Jan'y. 15,	To Jacob Choate, by Order of John Brown and J. T. Williams, Esqrs. in Special Sessions, - - - - -	7 0 0	April 12,	By H. Ruttan, Sheriff, at sundry times on account of Lands returned to the Quarter Sessions, as liable to be sold for Assessments due the 1st July 1829, - - - - -	£ 111 15 2	69 17 2
	Carried forward, £	17 0 0		Carried forward,		84 14 9½

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

Dr.

Township of Hope—(Continued).

Cr.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT PAID.	DATE.	BY WHOM PAID.	WILD LAND ASSESSMENTS.	WILD LAND ROAD TAX.
1830.		£ s. d.	1830.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
April 14,	<i>Brought forward</i> ,... To J. T. Williams & D. Smart, Esqrs. in Special Sessions,.....	17 0 0 30 0 0	Oct. 14,	<i>Brought forward</i> ,... By Asa Burnham,.....	111 15 2 0 10 0	84 14 9½ 0 6 3
			Dec. 31,	This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1830.	112 5 2	
1831.			1831.			
Oct. 16,	Samuel Anderson, by Order of D. Smart and R. Bullock, Esqrs., in Special Sessions,.....	5 0 0	Feb. 7,	By John Richardson,.....	2 13 0	1 13 0
Nov. 22,	John Lang, by Order of D. Smart and R. Bullock, Esqrs. in Special Sessions,.....	10 0 0	" 12,	J. Allan,.....	0 15 0	0 9 4½
	Four per cent on £89 14s.....	3 13 10	June 20,	R. C. Wilkins, Esquire,.....	1 8 0	0 18 0
				Ditto,.....	1 11 0	0 19 0
			Oct. 30,	The Treasurer Home District,.....	0 10 0	0 6 3
				J. G. Ridout, Esq.,.....	0 11 9	0 7 4
	Balance in the Treasurer's hands,	65 13 10 24 0 2			7 8 9	
		89 14 0		This amount of Wild Land Assessments was carried to the District Accounts for 1831.		£ 89 14 0
			1832.			
			Jan'y. 1,	By balance Road Tax,.....		£ 24 0 2

Account of Wild Land Assessment Road Tax in Treasurers hands Newcastle District 1st Jan'y 1829.

Dr.

Township of Hamilton.

Cr.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT PAID.	DATE.	BY WHOM PAID.	WILD LAND ASSESSMENTS.	WILD LAND ROAD TAX.
1829.		£ s. d.	1829.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jan'y. 1,	To balance due the Treasurer, on Account of Wild Land Road Tax,	6 0 5½	April 7,	By John Richardson,.....	2 12 6	1 12 9
			" 9,	William Banes,.....	0 6 8	0 4 2
			" 25,	Thomas Ward, Esq.,.....	0 6 8	0 4 2
			May 6,	George Crookshank,.....	1 6 6	0 17 4
			June 27,	The Treasurer Midland District,...	10 18 8	6 16 6
			" 30,	J. Lindsay,.....	1 10 0	0 18 9
				J. Brisbin,.....	2 1 0	1 5 7½
				Treasurer Home District,.....	4 16 3	3 0 0
			Dec. 31,		23 18 3	
				This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1829.		
1830.			1830.			
April 14,	R. Henry and Elias Jones, the Orders in Special Sessions for Roads,	77 0 0	Feb'y. 6,	By Treasurer Home District,.....	0 16 8	0 10 0
			April 1,	S. Ward,.....	0 10 0	0 6 3
				H. Ruttan, Sheriff, sundry times, on account of Land returned to the Quarter Sessions, as liable to be sold for Assessments due 1st July, 1829.....	71 0 7½	44 8 10½
			July 19,	J. G. Bethune, Esq.,.....	2 0 0	1 5 0
			Aug. 23,	John Watson, Esq.,.....	3 0 0	1 17 6
				John Kirby, Esq.,.....	2 0 0	1 5 0
					79 7 3½	
			Dec. 31,	This amount Wild Land Assessments credited in the District Accounts for 1830.		
1832.			1831.			
Jan'y. 1.	Four per cent on £86 9s. 7d.,.....	3 9 2½	Jan'y. 1,	By J. S. Cartwright,.....	3 13 0	2 6 2
			Feb'y. 1,	Robert Grant, Esq.,.....	1 13 2	1 1 0
			July 15,	Thomas Ward, Esq.,.....	0 6 8	0 4 2
				Treasurer Home District,.....	0 13 4	0 8 4
			Aug. 23,	Forsyth, Richardson & Co.,.....	12 6 0	7 13 9
			March 19,	R. Grant, Esq.,.....	0 8 4	0 5 2
			Oct. 20,	G. S. Boulton, Esquire,.....	12 0 0	7 9 2
			" 30,	William Allan, Esquire,.....	1 0 0	0 12 6
			Dec. 30,	Alexander Wood, Esquire,.....	3 0 0	1 17 6
			" 31,			
					35 0 6	86 9 7
				This amount Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1831.		0 1 1
				Balance due the Treasurer,.....		£ 0 1 1
		86 10 8				£ 86 10 8

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

Dr.			Township of Haldimand.			Cr.		
DATE.	BY WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT PAID.	DATE.	BY WHOM PAID.	WILD LAND ASSESSMENT.	WILD LAND ROAD TAX.		
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
			1829					
			Jan'y. 1,	By balance road tax in Treasurer's hands, - - - - -		11 12 11½		
			June 23,	Nathaniel Herriman, - - - - -	0 2 6	0 1 6½		
			" 29,	Treasurer Midland District, - - - - -	1 0 0	0 12 6		
			" 30,	J. G. Bethune, Esq., - - - - -	0 15 0	0 9 4½		
			" "	Treasurer Midland District, - - - - -	2 5 0	1 8 1½		
			" "	Ditto, - - - - -	9 0 0	5 12 6		
			" "	A. Nobles, - - - - -	0 10 0	0 6 3		
			" "	S. S. Baldwin, - - - - -	1 10 0	0 18 9		
			Dec. 10,	John Macaulay, Esq., - - - - -	0 6 8	0 4 2		
			" 30,	John Bowerman, - - - - -	2 5 0	1 8 1½		
					19 19 2			
				This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1829.				
			1830					
			Feb. 18,	By J. G. Bethune, Esq. - - - - -	5 5 0	3 5 7½		
			April 12,	By H. Ruttan, Sheriff, sundry times, on account of Land returned to the Qr. Sessions as liable to be sold for Assessments due 1st July 1829.				
			July 7,	Thomas Markland, Esq. - - - - -	201 14 0	126 1 4¾		
			Augt. 23,	Thomas McCormick, - - - - -	11 2 4	6 19 0		
			" "	John Kirby, Esq. - - - - -	3 9 0	2 3 0		
			Oct. 28,	W. S. Conger, - - - - -	1 0 0	0 12 6		
			Decr. "	Forsyth, Richardson, & Co. - - - - -	5 0 0	3 2 6		
			" "	C. Mackenzie, - - - - -	1 5 0	0 15 7½		
					5 5 0	3 5 7½		
				This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the Acct's. of the District for 1830.	234 0 4			
			1831					
1831			Jan. 1,	By J. S. Cartwright, - - - - -	2 17 4	1 15 10		
Sept. 26,	To W. Hurlbert, by order R. Hare, E. Barnum, and J. G. Rogers, Esqrs. in Special Sessions, -	10 0 0	Feb. 8,	John Petit, - - - - -	3 15 0	2 6 10		
" 27,	Daniel D. Honeywell, pr. order R. Ham, E. Barnum, and J. G. Rogers, Esqrs. in Special Sessions, -	10 0 0	" 12,	John Lake, - - - - -	0 5 0	0 3 1½		
Dec. 31,	Four per Cent. on £176 1 3½ -	7 0 10	Mar. 19,	Robert Grant, Esq. - - - - -	1 18 0	1 3 9		
			June 20,	Shuter & Wilkins, - - - - -	1 8 4	0 17 8		
			Sept. 2,	Robert Grant, - - - - -	0 8 4	0 5 2		
			Dec. 30,	Alexander Wood, Esq. - - - - -	0 15 0	0 9 4½		
					11 7 0			
				This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1831.				
						176 1 3½		
			1832					
			Jan'y. 1,	By road tax in Treasurer's hands, - - - - -		149 0 5½		

Account of Wild Land Assessment & Road Tax in Treasurers hands Newcastle District 1st Jan'y 1829.



Dr.			Township of Cramahe.			Cr.		
DATE.	BY WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT PAID.	DATE.	BY WHOM PAID.	WILD LAND ASSESSMENTS.	WILD LAND ROAD TAX.		
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
			1829					
			Jan'y. 1,	By balance road tax in the Treasurer's hands, - - - - -		1 19 7		
			April 1,	Robert Grant, Esq. - - - - -	12 0 0	7 10 0		
			June 13,	Treasurer, Home District, - - - - -	2 0 0	1 5 0		
			" 23,	Robert Grant, Esq. - - - - -	14 17 6½	9 5 10		
			" 27,	Treasurer, Midland District, - - - - -	1 15 0	1 1 10½		
			" "	Ditto, - - - - -	2 0 0	1 5 0		
			" 30,	P. Counter, - - - - -	1 5 0	0 15 7½		
			" "	Treasurer, Home District, - - - - -	1 6 8	0 16 8		
			" "	Treasurer, Midland District, - - - - -	3 7 6	2 2 2½		
			" "	J. D. Gosley, - - - - -	1 3 4	0 14 7		
			" "	Ditto, - - - - -	0 7 6	0 4 8½		
			" "	Ditto, - - - - -	5 5 0	3 5 7		
			July,	J. Spencer, - - - - -	1 14 0	1 1 0		
			" "	B. Whitney, - - - - -	0 15 0	0 9 4½		
			" "	W. Richardson, - - - - -	12 0 0	7 10 0		
			" "	S. S. Baldwin, Esq. - - - - -	0 15 0	0 9 4½		
			Sept. 14,	H. Robinson, - - - - -	0 10 0	0 6 3		
					61 1 6½			
				This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1829.				
			1830					
1830			Jan'y. 30,	By B. Clarke, - - - - -	2 10 0	1 11 3		
March 15,	To Joseph A. Keeler, Esq. pr. order Joel Merriman, J. A. Keeler, and John Steel, Esqrs. in Special Sessions for Roads. -	105 0 0	April 12,	H. Ruttan, Sheriff, at sundry times, on account of Land returned to the Quarter Sessions, as liable to be sold for Assessments due 1st July, 1829, - - - - -				
					170 7 1	106 3 3		
				Carried forward, £	111 1 1	111 1 1		

APPENDIX Dr. **Township of Cramahe—(Continued.)** Dr. APPENDIX

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT PAID.	DATE.	BY WHOM PAID.	WILD LAND ASSESSMENTS.	WILD LAND ROAD TAX.
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	<i>Brought forward, ..</i>	105 0 0		<i>Brought forward, ..</i>	172 17 1	147 17 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
			July 19,	Thomas Markland, Esq. - - -	3 9 0	2 3 0
			Aug. 23,	G. S. Denison, - - - - -	0 10 0	0 6 3
			Sept. 28,	M. S. Bidwell, Esq. - - -	1 8 0	0 17 0
			"	Forsyth, Richardson, & Co, -	1 15 0	1 1 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
					179 19 1	
				This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1830.		
1831			1831			
Dec. 31,	To Four per Cent. on £157 2 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> .	6 5 0	Feb'y. 8,	J. Richardson, - - - - -	0 17 9	0 11 1
			"	Levi Loomis, - - - - -	0 6 8	0 4 2
			"	J. A. Keeler, Esq. - - - - -	0 10 0	0 6 3
	Balance in Treasurer's hands, .....	111 15 9	March 19	Robert Grant, - - - - -	2 16 8	1 15 5
		45 17 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Sept. 2,	Ditto, - - - - -	1 8 6	0 18 0
			"	J. Schriptide, - - - - -	1 10 0	0 18 9
			Oct. 30,	W. Allan, Esq. - - - - -	0 6 8	0 4 2
					7 16 3	
				This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1831.		
		£157 12 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				
			1832			
			Jan'y. 1,	By road tax in Treasurer's hands,		45 17 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

Account of Wild Land Assessment and Road Tax in Treasurers hands Newcastle District 1st Jan'y 1829.

Dr. **Township of Murray.** Cr.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT PAID.	DATE.	BY WHOM PAID.	WILD LAND ASSESSMENT.	WILD LAND ROAD TAX.
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
			1829.			
			Jan'y. 1,	By balance road tax in the Treasurer's hands, .....		4 14 4
			12,	E. Perry, .....	0 7 6	0 4 8
			13,	E. Brundey, .....	2 0 0	1 5 0
			15,	G. S. Boulton, Esq., .....	1 5 2	0 15 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
			Feb. 24,	D. J. Smith, .....	3 0 0	1 17 6
			March 9,	T. Pantaline, .....	0 10 3	0 6 5
			April 7,	John Richardson, .....	4 7 6	2 14 8
			15,	J. G. Bethune, Esq., .....	5 0 0	3 2 6
			May 6,	C. Clark, and D. Baker, .....	2 0 0	1 5 0
			June 6,	James McTagert, .....	1 0 0	0 12 6
			"	Treasurer, Midland District, .....	4 7 6	2 14 8
			"	Ditto, .....	11 10 10	7 4 3
			30,	Henry Ruttan, Esq., .....	2 3 4	1 7 1
			July 23,	Treasurer, Home District, .....	2 0 0	1 5 0
			30,	William Richardson, .....	2 0 0	1 5 0
			Sept. 5,	G. Sils, .....	0 13 4	0 8 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
			Dec. 18,	John Macaulay, .....	0 16 0	0 10 1
			31,	G. S. Boulton, Esq., .....	2 15 0	1 14 4
				Ditto, .....	2 8 0	1 10 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
			Dec. 31,	This amount Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts of 1829.		
			1830			
			March 1,	By P. Paterson, Esq., .....	0 16 8	0 10 5
			April 12,	H. Ruttan, Sheriff, at sundry times, on account of Land returned to the Quarter Sessions, as liable to be sold for taxes, due July 1830, .....	234 8 0	146 9 11
			Aug. 23,	John Kirby, Esq., .....	0 15 0	0 9 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
			Sept. 31,	W. Cumming, .....	3 10 0	2 3 9
			"	J. Kirby, .....	0 5 0	0 3 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
			"	Thomas Markland, Esq., .....	12 2 0	7 11 3
			Dec. 21,	Asa Burnham, .....	0 10 0	0 6 3
				Forsyth, Richardson, & Co., .....	1 10 0	0 18 9
			31,	This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1830.		
			1831			
			Jan'y. 1,	By J. S. Cartwright, .....	7 12 6	4 19 1
			Feb'y. 6,	John Maybec, .....	0 6 8	0 4 2
			June 20,	R. C. Wilkins, Esq. ....	3 2 9	1 19 0
			"	Shuter & Wilkins, .....	2 14 5	1 14 0
			July 5,	Thomas Ward, Esq., .....	0 13 4	0 8 4
			Aug. 25,	Forsyth, Richardson, & Co., .....	5 0 0	3 2 6
			Dec. 30,	Alexander Wood, Esq., .....	3 0 0	1 17 7
					22 9 8	
				This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1831.		
		£207 14 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				£207 14 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
			1832			
			Jan'y. 1,	Balance road tax, .....		49 8 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

APPENDIX

Dr.

Township of Cartwright.

Cr.

APPENDIX

Account of Wild Land Assessment & Road Tax in Treasurers hands Newcastle District 1st Jan'y 1829.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT PAID.	DATE.	BY WHOM PAID.	WILD LAND ASSESSMENTS.	WILD LAND ROAD TAX.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
			1829			
			Jan'y. 1,	By the whole of the Road Tax received for Cartwright since 1820,.....		53 15 9
			April 25,	J. G. Bethune, Esq. ....	2 10 0	1 11 3
			June 13,	ditto ditto, .....	2 3 4	1 7 1
				Treasurer Midland District,.....	0 10 0	0 6 3
			30,	A. McDonald,.....	4 6 8	2 14 2
				Treasurer Niagara District,.....	1 1 8	0 13 6
				B. Hamlin,.....	2 3 4	1 7 1
				ditto, .....	0 10 0	0 6 3
					13 5 0	
			Dec. 31,	This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Account for 1829.		
			1830			
			Feb. 16,	By Treasurer Home District,.....	26 0 0	16 5 0
				ditto ditto, .....	1 10 0	0 18 9
			22,	A. Fraser,.....	0 17 4	0 10 10
			April 12,	H. Ruttan, Sheriff, on account of land returned to the Quarter Sessions as liable to be sold for Assessments due 1st July, 1830,.....	229 9 2	143 8 3
					257 16 6	
				This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1830.		
			1831			
			Aug. 25,	By Treasurer Home District,.....	0 10 0	0 6 3
				D. McPherson,.....	1 0 0	0 12 6
				Forsyth, Richardson, & Co. ....	1 5 0	0 15 7½
			Sept. 2,	A. McDonald,.....	1 0 0	0 12 6
			Dec. 30,	Peter Shaver, Esquire, .....	0 10 0	0 6 3
					4 5 0	
			31,	This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1831.		225 17 3½
			1832			
			Jan'y. 1,	By balance Road Tax in hand,.....		16 16 7½
1831						
July 13,	To Robert Fairbairn, per order Alex'r. Fletcher and John Burke, Esq. in Special Sessions, .....	200 0 0				
Dec. 31,	Four per cent on £225 17 3½.....	9 0 8				
		209 0 8				
	Balance in hands,.....	16 16 7½				
		225 17 3½				

Dr.

Township of Mawers.

Cr.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT PAID.	DATE.	BY WHOM PAID.	WILD LAND ASSESSMENTS.	WILD LAND ROAD TAX.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
			1829			
			Jan'y. 1,	By balance road tax in the Treasurer's hands,.....		41 9 11
				G. S. Boulton, Esq. ....	18 0 0	11 5 0
			March 23	Doctor Blacklock,.....	2 3 4	1 7 1
				A. McLean, Esq. ....	0 3 4	0 2 1
			May 26,	Treasurer, Midland District, .....	2 0 7	1 5 5
			June 25,	Treasurer Eastern District, .....	11 15 10	7 7 2
				Treasurer Niagara District, .....	2 0 0	1 5 0
			Nov'r. 8,	G. Bissell,.....	0 17 6	0 11 6
					37 0 7	
			Dec. 31,	This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1829.		
			1830			
1830			Aug. 23,	By H. Ruttan, Sheriff, on account of Land returned to the Quarter Sessions, as liable to be sold for Assessments due 1st July, 1829,.....	319 0 2½	199 10 11½
Dec'r. 1,	To Robert Fairbairn, Esq. per Order John Burke and Alexander Fletcher, Esqrs., in Special Sessions, .....	24 0 0	Oct. 21,	S. Hawley, Esq. ....	1 5 0	0 15 7½
	Robert Fairbairn, Esq., per Order John Burke and Alexander Fletcher, Esqrs., in Special Sessions, .....	10 0 0			320 5 2½	
1831				This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the Acct's. of the District for 1830.		
July 13,	Robert Fairbairn, Esq., per Order John Burke and Alexander Fletcher, Esqrs., in Special Sessions, .....	200 0 0	1831			
Dec. 31,	Four per cent on £269 3s. 10d.,....	10 15 5	Jan'y. 12,	By Joseph Madaugh,.....	0 13 0	0 8 0
		244 15 5		J. Urquhart,.....	1 5 0	0 15 7½
	Balance in Treasurer's hands,.....	24 8 5		Treasurer Eastern District, .....	0 12 6	0 8 4
				Treasurer Home District,.....	1 0 0	0 12 6
				D. Campbell,.....	2 0 0	1 5 0
				J. A. Keeler, Esquire,.....	0 10 0	0 6 3
			Nov. 15,	H. Redner,.....	0 15 0	0 8 4½
					6 15 6	
				This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1831.		
						269 3 10
			1832			
			Jan'y. 1,	By balance Road Tax,.....		24 8 5



APPENDIX

APPENDIX

Dr.

Township of Cavan.

Cr.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT PAID	DATE.	BY WHOM PAID.	WILD LAND ASSESSMENT.	WILD LAND ROAD TAX.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1829. April 10,	To John Grandy, per Order of J. Williams and D. Smart, Esqrs. in Special Sessions,.....	2 0 0	1829. Jan'y. 1,	By balance Road Tax in the Treasurer's hands,.....		3 0 0
			Feb. 24,	D. J. Smith,.....	0 10 0	0 6 3
			March 9,	T. Pantaline,.....	1 0 0	0 12 6
Oct 15.	John Sister, Esq., per Order of J. T. Williams and D. Smart, Esqrs. in Special Sessions,.....	2 0 0	Sept. 26,	John Clarke,.....	0 6 8	0 4 2
			Dec. 18,	John Hunter,.....	0 5 0	0 3 1½
			" "	T. Moore,.....	0 12 6	0 7 9
			" "	T. Hutchison,.....	0 3 4	0 2 1
			" "	Ditto,.....	0 3 4	0 2 1
					3 0 10	
			Dec. 31,	This amount Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts of 1829.		
			1830. April 12,	By H. Ruttan, Sheriff, on account of Land returned to the Quarter Sessions, as liable to be sold for Assessments, due 1st July, 1829,.....	4 12 3	2 17 8
			May 1,	D. Smith,.....	1 6 0	0 16 5½
			July 3,	R. Henry, Esquire,.....	14 0 0	8 5 0
			" 9,	J. Ball,.....	0 10 0	0 6 3
			" 11,	J. McCall,.....	0 6 8	0 4 2
			Nov. 23,	W. Sowden, Esq.,.....	0 13 4	0 8 4
			Dec. 24,	R. Greer,.....	0 15 0	0 9 4½
					22 1 0	
				This amount Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1830.		
1831. Dec. 31,	Four per cent on £18 8s. 4d.,.....	0 14 9	1831. Feb. 8,	By J. Staples,.....	0 5 0	0 3 1½
	Balance in Treasurer's hands,.....	4 14 9				
		13 13 7		This amount Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1831.		
		£ 18 8 4			£	18 8 4
			1832. Jan'y. 1,	Road Tax in Treasurer's hands,.....		13 13 7

Account of Wild Land Assessment and Road Tax in Treasurers hands Newcastle District 1st Jan'y 1829.

Dr.

Township of Monaghan.

Cr.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT PAID.	DATE.	BY WHOM PAID.	WILD LAND ASSESSMENT.	WILD LAND ROAD TAX.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
			1829. Jan'y. 1,	By balance Road Tax in the Treasurer's hands,.....		2 14 2
			June 13,	Treasurer Home District,.....	1 0 0	0 12 6
			Sept. 23,	John Hill,.....	1 0 0	0 12 6
				Ditto,.....	0 8 4	0 5 2½
					2 8 4	
				This amount Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1829.		
1830. Nov. 9,	To Alexander McDonnell, Esquire, per Order of John Hutchison, Robert Reed and Thos. A. Stuart, Esqrs. in Special Sessions,.....	43 0 0	1830. April 12,	By H. Ruttan, Sheriff, on account of Lands returned to the Quarter Sessions as liable to be sold for Assessments due the 1st July, 1829, ...	71 12 4½	44 15 5
			July 3,	R. Henry, Esq.,.....	5 0 0	3 2 6
			" 19,	John Thompson,.....	0 17 6	0 11 0
					77 9 10½	
				This amount Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1830.		
1831. Dec. 31,	Four per cent on £54 8s. 7½d.,....	2 3 7	1831. Jan'y. 14,	By Samuel Corbet,.....	0 12 0	0 8 0
	Balance in Treasurer's hands,.....	45 3 7	April 27,	Walter Boswell, Esq.,.....	2 4 0	1 7 6
		9 5 0½			2 16 0	
		£ 54 8 7½		This amount Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1831.		
			1832. Jan'y. 1,	Balance Road Tax,.....	£	9 5 0½

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

Dr.

Township of Smith.

Cr.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT PAID	DATE.	BY WHOM PAID.	WILD LAND ASSESSMENTS.	WILD LAND ROAD TAX.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
			1829.			
			Jan'y. 1,	By balance Road Tax in Treasurer's hands, .....		0 7 11
			June 13,	T. Ward, Esq., .....	0 13 4	0 8 4
				Ditto, .....	0 10 0	0 6 3
			Dec. 31,	John Herd, .....	0 3 4	0 2 1
					1 6 8	
				This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1829.		
			1830.			
			March 26,	By Elias Jones, Esq., .....	2 9 3	1 11 4
			" "	Ditto, .....	0 2 6	0 1 7
			July 19,	W. Fowler, .....	0 5 0	0 3 1½
			Oct. 12,	J. Burnham, .....	0 13 4	0 8 4
			" "	J. Clarke, .....	0 3 4	0 2 1
					3 13 5	
				This amount Wild Land Assessments credited in the District Accounts for 1830.		
			1831.			
			Feb. 12,	By Thomas Scott, .....	0 6 2	0 4 0
			July 12,	Thomas Ward, Esq., .....	1 0 0	0 12 6
			" "	Ditto, .....	1 5 0	0 15 7½
					2 11 2	
				This amount Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1831.		
						£ 5 3 2
		£ 5 3 2				
			1832.			
			Jan'y. 1,	Balance Road Tax in Treasurer's hands, .....	£	4 19 0

Account of Wild Land Assessment & Road Tax in Treasurers hands Newcastle District 1st Jan'y 1829.

Dr.

Township of Otanabee.

Cr.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT PAID.	DATE.	BY WHOM PAID.	WILD LAND ASSESSMENTS.	WILD LAND ROAD TAX.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
			1829.			
			Jan'y. 14,	To J. G. Bethune, Esquire, per Order of Charles Rubidge and W. Sowden, in Special Sessions for Roads		7 6 8
		8 0 0	Dec. 18,	John Macaulay, Esq., .....	2 13 7	1 18 9
			" "	Corbin Dean, .....	0 10 0	0 6 3
			" 30,	G. S. Boulton, Esquire, .....	0 18 9	0 11 6
					4 2 4	
			Dec. 31,	This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1829.		
			1830.			
			Jan. 8,	Charles Rubidge and Thomas Connin, Esquire, their Order in Special Sessions for Roads, .....		0 13 4
		1 9 9	May 22,	By C. Robinson, .....	1 1 0	0 15 7½
			July 19,	J. Samson, .....	1 5 0	0 1 6½
			" "	T. Hopkins, .....	0 2 6	
			Dec. 31,		2 8 6	
				This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1830.		
			1831.			
			Aug. 23,	Charles Rubidge and Francis Connin, Esqrs. in Special Sessions for Roads, .....		0 4 2
		6 7 6	April 17,	By N. Boyd, .....	0 6 3	1 7 6
			" "	W. Boswell, Esquire, .....	2 4 0	0 5 6
			" "	Thomas Plews, .....	0 8 9	0 4 8
		0 12 6	June 23,	C. Robinson, .....	0 7 6	1 13 4
			July 5,	J. G. Bethune, Esq., .....	2 13 4	
					5 19 10	
			Dec. 31,	This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1831.		
						£ 15 8 10
				Balance due the Treasurer for Roads, ..		1 0 11
		£ 16 9 9				£ 16 9 9

APPENDIX *Dr.* *Township of Asphodel.* *Cr.* APPENDIX

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT PAID.	DATE.	BY WHOM PAID.	WILD LAND ASSESSMENT.	WILD LAND ROAD TAX.
		£. s. d.			L. s. d.	L. s. d.
1829 April 14,	To David M'Carty, per order of E. Jones, and R. Henry, Esq. in Sepcial Sessions,.....	0 7 10	1829 Jan'y. 1, June 30, Aug. 3, June 30,	By balance road tax in hand,..... Treasurer, Home District,..... R. Henry, Esq.,..... Archibald McDonald, Esq.,.....	3 15 0 1 0 0 17 8 0	5 8 0 2 6 9 0 12 6 10 17 0
			Dec. 31,	This amount Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1829.	22 3 0	
			1830 Feb'y. 6, July 17, Aug. 23, Oct. 12, " " Dec. 21,	By Treasurer, Home District,..... Thomas Markland, Esq.,..... M. Hancock,..... Joseph A. Keeler, Esq.,..... J. Mix,..... J. G. Bethune, Esq.,.....	2 0 0 3 9 0 0 6 8 5 18 0 0 12 6 1 6 8	1 5 0 2 3 0 0 4 2 3 14 0 0 7 10½ 0 16 8
1831 Nov. 21,	To Becket, per order of Thomas Walker, and R. Birdsall, Esq. in Special Sessions,.....	10 13 6	31,	This amount Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1830.	13 12 10	
25,	" The order of T. Walker, and R. Birdsall, in Special Sessions,...	9 6 6				
Dec. 31,	Four per Cent. on £33 1 1.....	1 6 6	1831 Feb'y. 7, April 14, June, Sep't. 2,	By J. Richardson,..... R. Henry, Esq.,..... J. Walker,..... Archibald McDonald, Esq.,.....	1 15 0 1 0 0 0 10 0 5 5 0	1 1 9 0 12 6 0 6 3 3 5 7½
	Balance in hand,.....	28 16 6 4 4 7	Dec. 31,	This amount Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1831.	8 10 0	
		33 1 1				33 1 1
			1832 Jan'y. 1,	Balance road tax,.....		4 4 7

Account of Wild Land Assessment and Road Tax in Treasurers hands Newcastle District 1st Jan'y 1829.



*Dr.* *Township of Alnwick.* *Cr.*

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT PAID.	DATE.	BY WHOM PAID.	WILD LAND ASSESSMENT.	WILD LAND ROAD TAX.
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
			1829 Jan'y. 1, June 30, " "	By road tax in hand,..... John Richardson,..... Treasurer, Midland District,..... W. Richardson,.....	0 17 6 0 17 6 12 0 0	7 1 8 0 10 11 0 10 11 7 10 0
				This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1829.	13 15 0	
			1830 April 12,	By H. Ruttan, Esq. Sheriff, on account of Lands returned to the Quarter Sessions, as liable to be sold for Tax due 1st July, 1829.....	76 11 11	47 17 6
				This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Account for 1830.		
1831 Dec. 31,	To Four per Cent on £63 11 0....	2 10 10				
	Balance in hand,.....	61 0 2				
		63 11 0				63 11 0
			1832 Jan'y. 1,	By Balance road tax,.....		61 0 2

APPENDIX

Dr.

Township of Percy.

Cr.

APPENDIX

Account of Wild Land Assessment & Road Tax in Treasurers hands Newcastle District 1st Jan'y 1829.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT PAID	DATE.	BY WHOM PAID.	WILD LAND ASSESSMENTS.	WILD LAND ROAD TAX.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1829 Jan'y. 1,	To amount road tax in advance,.....	7 11 8½	1829 Jan'y. 1,	By A. Turney,.....	1 0 0	0 12 6
			12,	E. Perry,.....	1 15 0	1 1 10½
			22,	A. Way,.....	1 15 0	1 1 10½
			Feb. 24,	D. J. Smith,.....	0 10 0	0 6 3
			28,	G. Smith,.....	1 0 0	0 12 6
			April 7,	John Richardson,.....	3 10 0	2 3 9
			May 6,	Treasurer, Midland District,.....	0 17 6	0 11 0
			Dec. 18,	John Macaulay,.....	2 10 0	1 11 0
					12 17 6	
			31,	This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1829.		
1830 March 12,	To B. Cumming, Esq. pr. order John Platt, and B. Cumming, in Special Sessions,.....	6 5 0	1830 Feb. 22,	By John Fowler,.....	0 10 0	0 6 3
			April 12,	J. Lewis,.....	1 15 0	1 1 10½
			" "	D. Smith,.....	0 16 8	0 10 5
July 1,	To B. Cumming, Esq. pr. order John Platt, and B. Cumming Esq. in Special Sessions,.....	100 0 0	" "	II. Ruttan, Sheriff, sundry times, on account of Land returned to the Qr. Sessions as liable to be sold for Taxes due 1st July 1829.....	193 6 7½	120 16 7
			July 13,	Thomas Markland,.....	3 9 0	2 3 6
			Nov'r 3,	George Burke,.....	0 10 0	0 6 3
			Dec. 24,	Forsyth, Richardson, & Co.....	0 10 0	0 6 3
					200 17 3½	
				This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Account for 1830.		
1831 Dec. 30,	To B. Cumming, Esq. pr. order John Platt, and B. Cumming, Esq. in Special Sessions,.....	18 10 0	1831 Feb'y. 7,	By John Richardson,.....	0 8 10	0 5 6
			" "	R. Elerbeck,.....	0 12 7	0 8 7
			June 20,	R. C. Wilkins, Esq.....	0 14 2	0 8 10
			" "	Treasurer, Home District,.....	0 5 0	0 3 1½
13,	To Four per Cent. on £138 6 8....	5 10 7	August	D. Campbell,.....	5 0 0	3 2 6
			Oct. 27,	Samuel Pitts,.....	0 10 0	0 6 3
					7 10 7	
	Balance in hand,.....	137 17 3½ 0 9 4½		This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Account for 1831.		
		138 6 8				138 6 8
			1832 Jan'y. 1,	By Balance, road tax,.....		0 9 4½



Dr.

Township of Scymour.

Cr.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT PAID.	DATE.	BY WHOM PAID.	WILD LAND ASSESSMENTS.	WILD LAND ROAD TAX.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
			1829. Jan'y. 15,	By G. S. Boulton, Esq. ....	5 0 0	3 2 6
			June 30,	Treasurer, Home District,.....	13 6 8	8 6 8
					18 6 8	
			Dec. 31,	This amount Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts of 1829.		
1830 July 1,	To B. Cumming, Esq. per order of John Platt and B. Cumming, Esq. in Special Sessions,.....	25 0 0	1830. April 12,	By H. Ruttan, Sheriff, on account of Land returned to the Quarter Sessions, as liable to be sold for Assessments due July 1829. ....	34 2 0	21 6 0
					34 2 0	
			Dec. 31,	This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1830.		
1831 Dec. 31,	To Four per Cent. on £34 14 4,...	1 7 10	1831.	By the Treasurer Home District,...	3 5 0	1 19 2
	Balance Road Tax,.....	26 7 10 8 6 6		This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1831.		
		34 14 4				£ 34 14 4
			1832. Jan'y. 1,	By Balance road tax,.....		8 6 6

**Wild Land Assessment and Road Tax.—Newcastle District—Continued. 141**

APPENDIX

Dr.

*Township of Emily.*

Cr.

APPENDIX

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT PAID	DATE.	BY WHOM PAID.	WILD LAND ASSESSMENTS.	WILD LAND ROAD TAX.
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
			1829			
			Jan'y. 1,	By amount road tax in hand,.....		0 3 5½
			22,	E. W. Elsworth,.....	0 13 4	0 8 4
			Dec. 31,	Michael Jarvis,.....	1 10 0	0 18 9
					2 3 4	
				This amount Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1829.		
			1830			
			March 12	By Elias Jones, Esq.,.....	0 12 4	0 7 9
			July 3,	W. Fowler,.....	0 5 0	0 3 1½
					0 17 4	
			Dec. 31,	This amount Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1830.		
1831			1831			
Dec. 31,	To Four per cent on £2 19s. 2d.....	0 2 4½	Feb'y. 8,	By Benjamin Mabee,.....	0 2 6	0 1 6
	Balance in hand,.....	2 16 9½	"	Ditto,.....	0 12 6	0 7 9
			25,	Truman Card,.....	0 15 6	0 8 6
					1 10 6	
				This amount Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1831,		
		2 19 2				2 9 2
			1832			
			Jan'y. 1,	By Balance road tax,.....		2 16 9½

Account of Wild Land Assessment and Road Tax in Treasurers hands Newcastle District 1st Jan'y 1829.

Dr.

*Township of Ennismore.*

Cr.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT PAID	DATE.	BY WHOM PAID.	WILD LAND ASSESSMENT.	WILD LAND ROAD TAX.
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
			1829.			
			Jan'y. 1,	By amount Road Tax in Treasurer's hands,.....		2 10 0
			Dec. 18,	David Carns,.....	4 0 0	2 10 0
			31,	This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1829.		
1831.			1831			
Dec. 31,	To Four per Cent. on £10 1s. 4d.	0 8 1	Nov. 5,	By Jacob Miller,.....	8 1 8	5 1 4
	Balance in hand,.....	9 13 3				10 1 4
		10 1 4				
			1832			
			Jan'y. 1,	By Balance Road Tax,.....		9 13 3

Dr.

*Township of Harvey.*

Cr.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT PAID.	DATE.	BY WHOM PAID.	WILD LAND ASSESSMENTS.	WILD LAND ROAD TAX.
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
			1829			
			Jan'y. 1,	By amount road tax in hand,.....		1 15 10
			Dec. 18,	David Carns,.....	2 0 0	1 5 0
			31,	This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1829.	2 0 0	
			1830			
1831			Feb'y. 8,	By J. Crooks,.....	1 19 0	1 4 6
Dec. 31,	To Four per Cent. on £4 5 4.....	0 3 5				
	Balance of road tax,.....	4 1 11	Dec. 31,	This amount of Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1830.		
		4 5 4				4 5 4
			1832			
			Jan'y. 1,	By Balance of road tax,.....		4 1 11

APPENDIX

Dr.

Township of Mariposa.

Cr.

APPENDIX

Account of Wild Land Assessment & Road Tax in Treasurers hands Newcastle District 1st Jan'y 1829.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT PAID	DATE.	BY WHOM PAID.	WILD LAND ASSESSMENTS.	WILD LAND ROAD TAX.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
			1829			
			Jan'y. 1,	By Road Tax,.....		11 14 11
			June 23,	Treasurer Home District,.....	3 0 0	1 17 6
			Augt. 29,	Treasurer Midland District,.....	0 6 8	0 4 2
					3 6 8	
			Dec. 31,	This amount Wild Land Assessments was credited in the Accounts for 1829.		
			1830			
			June 7,	By H. Purdy,.....	1 2 0	0 14 0
			July 13,	Asa Tool,.....	0 10 0	0 6 3
			"	N. Boswell,.....	0 10 0	0 6 3
			"	A. Glancy,.....	0 5 0	0 3 1½
			"	A. J. Billings,.....	2 5 0	1 8 1
			"	H. Ruttan, Sheriff, on account of Land returned to the Quarter Sessions, as liable to be sold for Assessments due 1st July, 1829.....		
			April 12,		3 17 3	2 8 5½
					8 9 3	
			Dec. 31,	This amount Wild Land Assessments was credited in the District Accounts for 1830.		
			1831			
			Dec. 31,	To four per cent on £21 15s. 7d.,....	0 17 6	0 15 7½
				Balance in hands,.....	20 18 1	0 11 0
						1 6 2
					4 4 6	
			Dec. 31,	This amount was credited in the District Accounts for 1831.		
						21 15 7
			1832			
			Jan. 1,	By balance Road Tax.....	£	20 18 1

The foregoing Accounts are true and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. E.

ZACHEUS BURNHAM,

TREASURER, N. D.

January 26th, 1832.

I beg to request those who examine this Return to supply a deficiency throughout, which was not discovered until it had been more than half gone through with, viz: to add 7s. 6d. received upon every Lot sold and upon every Lot marked "Distress," being the Sheriff's Fees, and which sum was received upon every Lot sold and every Lot so marked as aforesaid herein contained.

The day of Sale is given, and consequently the day on which I received the money upon every Lot sold, but having kept no note of every payment received between the receipt of the writs and the day of sale, it is impossible for me now to supply the deficiency in that respect, but as all such payments are placed in the column headed "Amount received between receipt of Writ and day of Sale," I trust it will be sufficiently satisfactory.

H. RUTTAN, SHERIFF,

Newcastle District.

TOWNSHIP.	No. of Lot.	No. of CONCESSION.	No. of ACRES.	AMOUNT RECEIVED BETWEEN RECEIPT OF WRIT AND DAY OF SALE.	AMOUNT RECEIVED AFTER THE SALE.	DAY OF SALE.	NAME OF PERSON FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	TOWNSHIP.	No. of Lot.	No. of CONCESSION.	No. of ACRES.	AMOUNT RECEIVED BETWEEN RECEIPT OF WRIT AND DAY OF SALE.	AMOUNT RECEIVED AFTER THE SALE.	DAY OF SALE.	NAME OF PERSON FROM WHOM RECEIVED.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.							£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
DARLINGTON.	3	BF	200	2 0 7½		1830.	Mrs. Rich. Shaw,	DARLINGTON—(Continued.)									
	4		200	2 8 9		Feb. 17,	ditto.		North ¼	4		200	3 13 1½		Feb. 17,	Henry Sholts.	
	10		160	0 13 0		do.	Writ of Distress.		NPS ¼	6		100	1 12 6		do.	D. Brooke.	
	12		160	1 6 0		do.	Leonard Soper.			7		50	0 18 3½		do.	J. T. Williams.	
	32		100		0 12 3	do.	D. Brooke.			12		200	3 13 1½		do.	D. Smart.	
	3	1	200	2 0 7½		do.	Mrs. R. Shaw.			13		200	3 13 1½		do.	R. Fairburn.	
	4		200	2 0 7½		do.	ditto.			16		200	3 13 1½		do.	D. Smart.	
	6		200		3 5 0	do.	D. Brooke.			17		200	3 13 1½		do.	J. Brown.	
	17		200	2 0 7½		do.	Writ of Distress.			18		200	3 13 1½		do.	S. Tyler.	
	19		100	1 8 5		do.	ditto.			N. ½	19		100	1 12 6½		do.	A. McLean, Esq.
			100		1 8 5	do.	Andrew Powers.			S. ¼	19		100	1 16 6¾		do.	J. T. Williams.
	20		200		3 13 1½	do.	John Scott.				20		200	3 13 1½		do.	J. Brown.
	23		200		3 5 0	do.	David Anderson.				22		200	3 13 1½		do.	ditto.
	35		200		3 13 1½	do.	D. Brooke.				24		200	3 13 1½		do.	J. Argy.
	4	2	200	2 0 7½		do.	Mrs. R. Shaw.				26		200	2 16 10		do.	Writ of Distress.
	5		200	2 0 7½		do.	ditto.				32		200	3 1 0		do.	ditto.
	11		200	2 8 9		do.	A. McLean, Esq.,				33		200	3 1 0		do.	Z. Burnham.
	12		200	2 12 9		do.	Isaiah Tool and Wm. McMuntry.				35		200	3 13 1½		do.	Writ of Distress.
	13		200	3 5 0		do.	A. McLean, Esq.			North ¼	1	4	50	0 18 3¾		do.	Z. Burnham.
	15		200		3 13 1½	do.	David Smart.			South ¼	1		150	2 14 9¾		do.	ditto.
	19		200	3 5 0		April 3,	A. McLean, Esq.				4		200	3 13 1½		April 3,	D. Smart.
	21		200	3 13 1½		do.	William Marsh.				5		200	3 13 1½		Feb. 17,	ditto.
	34		200		3 13 1½	Feb. 17,	D. Brooke.				10		200	3 13 1½		do.	Z. Burnham,
	35		200		3 13 1½	do.	Ichabod Farley,				11		200	3 13 1½		do.	D. Smart.
	1	3	200		3 13 1½	do.	David Smart,				13		200	3 13 1½		do.	ditto.
	3		200		3 13 1½	do.	P. McGill, Esq.				14		200	3 13 1½		do.	J. Brown.
											15		200	3 13 1½		do.	ditto.
											17		200	3 13 1½		do.	J. T. Williams.



Township.	No. of Lot.	No. of Concession.	No. of Acres.	Amount received between receipt of Writ and day of Sale.			Day of Sale.	NAME OF PERSON FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	Township.	No. of Lot.	No. of Concession.	No. of Acres.	Amount received between receipt of Writ and day of Sale.			Day of Sale.	NAME OF PERSON FROM WHOM RECEIVED.			
				£.	s.	d.							£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
CLARKE.—Continued.	E. half 30	7	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1830 Feb. 16,	David Smart,	HOPE.—Continued.	23	8	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Feb. 10,	J. T. Williams,			
	W. half 30	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	ditto,		25	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	ditto,			
	7	8	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	John Brown,		26	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	J. Ainly,			
	S. half 8	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	ditto,		31	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	J. Brown,			
	E. half 10	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	ditto,		32	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	ditto,			
	14	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	J. T. Williams,		3	9	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	Thomas Ouston,			
	15	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	ditto,		4	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	John Kennedy,			
	17	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	ditto,		6	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	J. T. Williams,			
	W. half 22	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	ditto,		7	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	E. Jones,			
	23	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	Abraham Culver,		14	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	Z. Burnham,			
	28	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	ditto,		19	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	J. T. Williams,			
	29	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	J. T. Williams,		22	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	J. Robertson,			
	31	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	David Smart,		24	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	E. Jones,			
	32	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	J. T. Williams,		26	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	J. Brown,			
	1	9	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	John Brown,		32	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	ditto,			
	4	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	ditto,		33	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	ditto,			
	6	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	Ephram Powell,		4	10	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	David Irwin,			
	7	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	J. W. Cleghorn,		5	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	J. T. Williams,			
	12	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	Joseph Phillips,		10	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	ditto,			
	18	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	R. B. Wolcott,		11	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	ditto,			
	20	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	J. T. Williams,		13	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	ditto,			
	23	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	ditto,		14	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	March 2	ditto,			
	24	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	ditto,		15	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Feb. 10,	ditto,			
	26	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	J. Brown,		17	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	ditto,			
	27	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	ditto,		18	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	ditto,			
	32	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	ditto,		19	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	Ira F. Soper,			
	33	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	ditto,		21	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	March 1	John Brown,			
	2	10	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	ditto,												
	3	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	ditto,		S. part 1	A	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	Feb. 9,	John Kelly,
	4	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	ditto,		W. half 14	B	50	0	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	do	H. Ruttan,
	5	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	ditto,		N. half 14	A	100	1	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	do	G. S. Boulton,
	15	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	D. Smart,		2	2	200	0	16	3	0	0	0	do	Writ of Distress,
	17	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	J. T. Williams,		4	...	200	0	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	do	ditto,
	18	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	J. Brown,		9	...	200	0	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	do	ditto,
	21	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	ditto,		11	...	200	2	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	do	ditto,
23	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	J. Phillips, jun.	32	...	200	1	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	do	Peter Dickinson,		
26	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	D. Smart,	4	3	200	0	16	3	0	0	0	do	Writ of Distress,		
28	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	John Brown,	6	...	200	0	16	3	0	0	0	do	ditto,		
29	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	ditto,	9	...	200	2	16	10	0	0	0	do	ditto,		
34	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	R. Wolcott,	11	...	200	...	0	16	3	0	0	0	do	Archibald Fraser,	
35	...	100	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	ditto,	12	...	200	...	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	do	John Burn,	
							1830													
	8	A	33	0	13	6	Feb. 10,	T. G. Ridout,	22	...	200	1	12	6	0	0	0	do	Thomas Ward,	
	8	1	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	ditto,	23	...	200	0	16	3	0	0	0	do	Elijah Birdslee,	
	28	...	200	1	4	4	do	Distress,	35	...	200	3	5	0	0	0	0	do	Writ of Distress,	
	29	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	Leonard Soper,	4	4	200	...	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	do	John McCarty,
	30	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	Robert Brown,	11	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	March 2	John Brown,	
	27	2	200	1	12	6	do	Abner Abbey,	30	...	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	Feb. 9,	Writ of Distress,	
	28	...	200	2	16	10	do	Distress,	35	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	do	ditto,	
	26	3	200	2	8	9	do	Richard Avery,	1	5	200	...	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	do	C. McCarty,
	W. half 29	...	100	1	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	Henry Johnson,	3	...	200	...	3	5	0	0	0	do	A. McNevin,	
	30	...	200	2	4	8	do	J. W. Babcock,	S. Sgrs. 4	...	150	...	2	14	10	0	0	do	Ebenezer Perry,	
	35	...	50	0	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	W. Walker,	N. q'r 4	...	50	...	0	18	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	0	do	ditto,
	23	4	200	0	16	3	do	N. Walton,	7	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	do	Samuel McNutt,	
	25	...	200	0	16	3	do	J. Brown,	13	...	200	...	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	March 2	D. Campbell,
	26	...	200	2	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	ditto,	19	...	200	...	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	Feb. 9,	C. McCarty,
	31	...	200	1	12	6	do	Distress,	24	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	do	Writ of Distress,	
	35	...	50	0	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	W. Brogden,	26	...	200	...	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	do	Abraham Culver,
	3	5	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	J. Brown,	30	...	200	...	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	do	Robert Anderson,
	9	...	200	2	14	10	do	T. Ward,	8	6	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	do	J. McLeod,	
	15	...	200	2	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	Distress,	10	...	200	...	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	March 2	J. Brown,
	17	...	200	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	March 2,	J. T. Williams,	11	...	200	...	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	Feb. 9,	Aaron Elsworth,
	18	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	Z. Burnham,	17	...	200	...	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	Feb. 9,	D. Campbell,
	19	...	200	0	16	3	Feb. 10,	James Robinson,	S. part 19	...	40	...	0	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	March 1	E. Powell,
	24	...	200	0	16	3	do	J. Brown,	Cut. P. 19	...	100	...	1	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	0	do	Abraham Culver,
	25	...	200	2	8	9	do	John Kennedy,	23	...	200	...	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	do	G. S. Boulton,
	32	...	200	2	16	10	do	J. T. Williams,	34	...	200	...	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	do	F. B. Spillsbury,
	33	...	200	1	12	6	do	J. Brown,	9	7	200	...	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	do	Archibald Fraser,
	1	6	200	3	5	0	do	ditto,	12	...	200	...	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	March 1	Z. Burnham,
	4	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	J. T. Williams,	16	...	200	1	15	0	0	0	0	...	A. McLean, Esq.	
	11	...	200	2	8	9	do	Distress,	20	...	200	...	3	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	Feb. 9,	W. Sowden,
	13	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	J. Robertson,	24	...	200	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	...	C. Anderson, Esq.	
	14	...	200	2	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	Distress,	...	8	200	...	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	do	D. Campbell,
	S. 3qrs. 1	7	150	0	12	2	do	ditto,	S. part 23	...	50	...	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	do	W. Banks,
	S. half 14	...	100	0	16	3														







Table with columns: No. of Lot, No. of Concession, No. of Acres, Amount received between receipt of Writ and day of Sale, Amount received after the Sale, Day of Sale, NAME OF PERSON FROM WHOM RECEIVED, and corresponding columns for Townships PERCY, SEYMOUR, MONAGHAN, and CAVAN.



TOWNSHIP.  
MANVERS—Continued.

No. of Lot.	No. of Concession.	No. of Acres.	Amount received between receipt of Writ and day of Sale.	Amount received after the Sale.	Day of Sale.	NAME OF PERSON FROM WHOM RECEIVED.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1830.	
E. half 11	4	200	.....	3 13 11	Feb. 17	Perry, Boulton and Mallery,
16	.....	100	.....	1 16 6	do	ditto,
21	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
24	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	Willet Casey,
17	5	200	3 13 1	.....	do	Perry, Boulton and Mallery,
18	.....	...	.....	3 13 11	do	G. S. Boulton,
24	.....	...	.....	3 13 1	do	Perry, Boulton and Mallery,
18	6	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
23	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
24	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
23	7	150	.....	2 14 10	do	ditto,
3	1	200	3 13 1	.....	Feb. 17	David Wright,
5	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	John Mahaffy,
6	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	Ephram Powell,
7	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
10	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	J. T. Williams,
12	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	John Brown,
14	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
17	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
18	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	Edward Thomson,
19	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
24	.....	200	3 13 1	.....	do	M. F. Whitehead,
2	2	200	3 13 1	.....	do	ditto,
4	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	John Brown,
6	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	Edward Thomson,
7	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	John Brown,
8	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
9	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
16	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
18	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
21	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
3	3	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
5	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
6	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
7	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	Edward Thomson,
8	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
10	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
12	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
13	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
14	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	D. Brooks,
18	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	Edward Thomson,
20	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
22	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
2	4	200	.....	3 13 1	do	John Brown,
4	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
7	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
8	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
16	.....	200	3 13 1	.....	do	M. F. Whitehead,
18	5	200	.....	3 13 1	do	John Brown,
7	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	Apr. 3,	J. T. Williams,
8	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	Feb. 17	Edward Thomson,
18	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
19	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
20	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
1	6	200	.....	3 13 1	Apr. 3,	J. T. Williams,
4	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	Feb. 17	D. Campbell,
7	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	Michael Lammis,
8	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	John Brown,
E. half 9	.....	100	1 16 6	.....	do	ditto,
11	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	Wm. Crooks,
13	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	John Brown,
18	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	M. F. Whitehead,
19	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	John Brown,
21	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
24	7	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
1	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
5	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	D. Campbell,
N. W. P. 6, & B. Lot 6, } 7	.....	100	.....	1 16 6	do	John Brown,
8	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
8	7	200	.....	3 13 1	do	D. Campbell,
10	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	J. Brown,
12	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
13	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	D. Campbell,
18	.....	200	3 13 1	.....	.....	James Ceaser,
19	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	J. Brown,
20	.....	200	3 13 1	.....	.....	M. F. Whitehead,
22	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	J. Brown,
1	8	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
4	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	D. Campbell,
11	including 15 in the 9th	.....	.....	3 13 1	do	E. Thomson,

TOWNSHIP.  
CARTWRIGHT—Continued.

No. of Lot.	No. of Concession.	No. of Acres.	Amount received between receipt of Writ and day of Sale.	Amount received after the Sale.	Day of Sale.	NAME OF PERSON FROM WHOM RECEIVED.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1830.	
12	8	200	.....	3 13 1	Feb. 17	E. Thomson,
13	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
14	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
16	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
21	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	John Brown,
23	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
E. half 24	.....	100	.....	1 16 6	do	ditto,
3	9	200	.....	3 13 1	do	D. Campbell,
5	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	John Brown,
W. half 6	.....	100	.....	1 16 6	do	ditto,
E. half 6	.....	100	.....	1 16 6	do	ditto,
15	including 11 in the 8th.	.....	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
17	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
18	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	Edward Thomson,
19	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	John Brown,
20	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
22	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
24	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
7	10	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
8	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
9	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	J. T. Williams,
21	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	John Brown,
23	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
24	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
8	11	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
10	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
22	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
24	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
4	12	50	.....	0 8 3	do	ditto,
19 & 21	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
7 & 8	13	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
18	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
19	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
20	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
22	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
N. P. 9	14	100	.....	1 16 6	do	ditto,
18	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
19	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
21	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
23	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,
24	.....	200	.....	3 13 1	do	ditto,

RECAPITULATION OF THE FOREGOING RETURNS.

Amount made	£	s.	d.
Darlington,.....	383	5	6½
ditto Clarke,.....	387	0	7
ditto Hope,.....	187	4	8½
ditto Hamilton,.....	119	0	10½
ditto Haldinand,.....	337	18	1½
ditto Cramahe,.....	285	1	4½
ditto Murray,.....	392	13	6½
ditto Percy,.....	323	17	6½
ditto Alnwick,.....	128	6	3½
ditto Monaghan,.....	119	19	0½
ditto Manvers,.....	534	12	5½
ditto Cartwright,.....	384	8	1½
ditto Seymour,.....	57	2	3
ditto Cavan,.....	7	14	7
ditto Mariposa,.....	6	10	0
TOTAL,.....£	3,654	15	0½
Deduct 3 per cent. retained by Sheriff,.....	109	12	10½
Total paid over to Treasurer,.....£	3,545	2	2½

CARTWRIGHT.

## 150 Return of Lands sold for Taxes under Assessment Laws.—Home District.

The foregoing sum of three thousand five hundred and forty-five pounds two shillings and two pence was by me paid over to the Treasurer on the following days, and in the following sums, viz :

1830.		£	S.	D.
January 14,	First Payment, .....	100	0	0
February 9,	2nd ditto .....	200	0	0
" "	3rd ditto .....	21	18	9
" "	4th ditto .....	3	13	1½
" 13,	5th ditto .....	11	16	9½
" "	6th ditto .....	225	0	0
" 22,	7th ditto .....	437	10	0
" 27,	8th ditto .....	196	9	2½
March 2,	9th ditto .....	40	9	1¼
" 10,	10th ditto .....	536	8	6
" 18,	11th ditto .....	608	7	0
" 30,	12th ditto .....	62	2	7¾
" "	13th ditto .....	125	0	0
April 7,	14th ditto .....	300	0	0
" 12	15th, Balance in full, .....	676	7	1
		<b>£</b>	<b>3,545</b>	<b>2 2½</b>

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, } HENRY RUTTAN, Sheriff of the Newcastle  
To Wit: } District, maketh oath and saith that the foregoing  
is a just and true Account or Return, according to the best of his knowledge  
and belief.

H. RUTTAN.

Sworn at Hamilton, this }  
19th January, 1832, before me, }

R. HENRY, J. P.

### HOME DISTRICT

*Sheriff's Return of Lands sold by him for arrears of Taxes 1830.*

### SALES OF LAND FOR TAXES.

TOWNSHIP.	No. of Lot.	Concession.	No. of Acres.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	No. of Acres Sold.	AMOUNT.	
						£ s. d.	
YORK. Sold, 17th Sept. 1830.	32	B.F.	100	F. T. Billings,	3	2 1 0	
	10	1 E. Town,	200	ditto,	3	3 13 6	
	N. E. ½ 5	2 from Bay,	100	Robert Blevings,	3	2 1 0	
	15	do.	200	James Hunter,	3½	3 13 6	
	18	do.	200	John Carey,	10	3 13 6	
	Crown 34	do.	160	D'Arcy Boulton,	20	3 0 8	
	13	3 from Bay,	200	George Monroe,	6	3 13 6	
	20	do.	200	ditto,	4	3 13 6	
	30	do.	200	John Roddy,	4	3 13 6	
	34	do.	200	John Fullarton,	4	3 13 6	
	1, 2, 3	Humber,	228	John Carey,	24	4 19 6	
	6	do.	176	Alexander Rennie,	9	3 5 9	
	7, 8	do.	344	John Fullarton,	12	6 8 10	
	Clergy 1	3 E. Y. St.	200	John Goodall,	50	3 13 6	
	4	do.	200	C. Drummond,	3	3 13 6	
	Clergy 5	do.	200	P. McDougald,	40	3 13 6	
	20	do.	200	ditto,	5	3 13 6	
	Clergy, S. ½ 2	4 E. Y. St.	100	C. Thompson,	60	2 1 0	
	Clergy, E. ½ 2	3 W. Y. St.	100	Daniel Tiers,	14	2 1 0	
	Clergy, S. ½ 8	do.	100	C. Thompson,	90	2 1 0	
	10	do.	200	Thomas Whitem,	6	3 13 6	
	23	do.	200	A. Baldwin,	4	3 13 6	
	Clergy 14	4 W. Y. St.	200	R. Blevings,	70	3 13 6	
	23	do.	200	ditto,	10	3 13 6	
	Clergy 24	do.	200	S. Snyder,	20	3 12 6	
	5	5 W. Y. St.	160	R. Blevings,	3	3 0 6	
	20	do.	200	R. Baldwin,	1	3 13 6	
	13	6 W. Y. St.	80	Robert Parker,	6	1 14 6	
	Clergy 16	do.	64	Rowland Burr,	47	1 9 5	
	17	do.	50	ditto,	8	1 4 9	
	18	do.	50	ditto,	5	1 4 9	
	Clergy 21	do.	100	ditto,	37	2 1 0	
	Clergy 21	7 W. Y. St.	200	John Fenton,	45	3 13 6	
	25	do.	80	John Fullarton,	7	1 14 6	
	7	1 E. Y. St.	190	John Enticott,	1	3 10 4	
	MARKHAM. Sold Sep. 1830.	N. ½ & S. ½ 58	1	47	D'Arcy Boulton,	2	1 3 9
		N. ½ 58	1	95	Richard Lewis,	2	1 19 5
		N. ½ 59	1	95	Alexander Rennie,	8	1 19 5
		Crown 16	9	200	John McLean,	5	3 13 6
		Crown 19	9	200	Elihu Peas,	46	3 13 6
		Crown 31	9	200	ditto,	80	3 13 6

TOWNSHIP.	No. of Lot.	Concession.	No. of Acres.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	No. of Acres Sold.	AMOUNT.			
						£ s. d.			
MARKHAM, Continued.	8	10	200	D'Arcy Boulton, By the owner,	12	3 13 6			
	18	10	170	Joseph Burris,	170	3 3 9			
	19	10	166	ditto,	166	3 3 6			
	¼ 27	10	200	F. T. Billings,	4	3 13 6			
	23	10	50	John Hamlin,	5	1 4 9			
	7	11	24	D'Arcy Boulton,	3	0 17 3			
	VAUGHAN. Sold, September 1830.	28	2	200	J. Radenhurst,	10	3 13 6		
		29	2	200	F. T. Billings,	9	3 13 6		
		24	3	200	ditto,	10	3 13 6		
		½ 26	3	100	John Carey,	7	2 1 0		
		27	3	200	D'Arcy Boulton,	18	3 13 6		
		29	3	200	ditto,	12	3 13 6		
		30	3	200	C. Thompson,	14	3 13 6		
		33	3	200	Thos. Morgan,	9½	3 13 6		
		31	4	200	F. T. Billings,	24	3 13 6		
		W. part 32	4	50	ditto,	8	1 4 9		
		22	7	200	H. McLean,	8	3 13 6		
		29	7	200	D'Arcy Boulton,	18	3 13 6		
		10	8	200	John Carey,	8	3 13 6		
		11	8	200	H. Burkholder,	20	3 13 6		
		W. ½ 13	8	100	D'Arcy Boulton,	7	2 1 0		
		34	8	200	F. T. Billings,	18	3 13 6		
		14	9	200	R. Jeffery,	10	3 13 6		
		24	9	200	P. McDougall,	14	3 13 6		
		33	9	200	F. T. Billings,	12	3 13 6		
		4	10	7	D. Bridgford,	1	0 10 9		
		13	10	100	W. Fletcher,	4	2 1 0		
		14	10	100	D'Arcy Boulton,	20	2 1 0		
		15	10	100	ditto,	12	2 1 0		
		32	10	200	ditto,	11	3 13 6		
		KING. Sold, 22d September, 1830.	64	1	210	D'Arcy Boulton,	18	3 16 9	
			74	1	210	C. Thompson,	18	3 16 9	
2			2	200	William Dickson,	39	3 13 6		
13			2	200	D'Arcy Boulton,	40	3 13 6		
14			2	200	W. Cathcart, The owner,	44	3 13 6		
Rear ½			13	3	200	Charles Thompson,	200	3 13 5	
			14	3	100	Ditto J. McGuire,	100	2 1 0	
			17	3	200	ditto,	200	3 13 6	
	18		3	200	D. Boulton, The owner,	120	3 13 6		
	W. ¼		22	3	200	J. McGuire,	200	3 13 6	
			30	3	200	C. Thompson,	15	3 13 6	
			1	4	200	Mark Learmont,	14	3 13 6	
7			4	200	William Dickson, The owner,	34	3 13 6		
8			4	200	Mrs. A. Smith,	200	3 13 6		
10			4	200	William Dickson,	32	3 13 6		
11			4	200	D. Boulton,	30	3 13 6		
S. ¼			13	4	100	ditto,	30	2 1 0	
			17	4	100	William Dickson,	45	2 1 0	
			W. ¼	32	4	100	C. Thompson,	10	2 1 0
				32	4	100	D. Boulton,	12	2 1 0
			E. ¼	16	5	200	William Dickson,	65	3 13 6
				19	5	200	T. Bell, jun. The owner,	125	3 13 6
Rear ¼				26	5	200	M. Nash,	200	3 13 6
	29			5	200	ditto,	200	3 13 6	
30	5			200	ditto,	200	3 13 6		
2	6			200	Mrs. McKetching,	200	3 13 6		
29	6			200	Jacob Lemons,	170	3 13 6		
34	6			200	C. Thompson,	20	3 13 6		
35	6		200	William Dickson,	34	3 13 6			
E. ½	1		7	200	C. Thompson,	40	3 13 6		
	7		7	200	N. Gamble,	40	3 13 6		
	9		7	200	F. T. Billings,	20	3 13 6		
	10	7	200	ditto,	20	3 13 6			
	12	7	200	William Ward,	60	3 13 6			
	13	7	200	ditto,	48	3 13 6			
	14	7	200	N. Gamble, sen.	35	3 13 6			
	33	7	200	C. Thompson,	32	3 13 6			
	35	7	200	D. Boulton, M. Hollingshead, The owner,	40	3 13 6			
	Rear ¼	1	8	150	ditto,	150	2 17 3		
		4	8	200	D. Boulton,	24	3 13 6		
		5	8	200	ditto,	14	3 13 6		
		8	8	200	C. Thompson,	13	3 13 6		
		14	8	200	F. T. Billings,	40	3 13 6		
		15	8	200	William Dickson,	45	3 13 6		
		17	8	200	ditto,	50	3 13 6		
		23	8	200	ditto,	47	3 13 6		
		35	8	100	J. Armstead,	14	2 1 0		
		W. ½	7	9	100	C. Thompson,	23	2 1 0	
			9	9	200	Wm. Dickson,	33	3 13 6	
	E. ½		10	9	100	C. Thompson,	16	2 1 0	







Return of Lands sold for Taxes under Assessment Laws—Home District.

TOWNSHIP.	No. of Lot.	Concession.	No. of Acres.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	No. of Acres Sold.	AMOUNT.			TOWNSHIP.	No. of Lot.	Concession.	No. of Acres.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	No. of Acres Sold.	AMOUNT.				
						£	s.	d.							£	s.	d.		
UNBRIDGE—Continued.	29	4	200	C. Thompson,	200	3	13	6	SCARBORO', Continued.	13	5	64	James McClure,	43	1	0	9		
	36	4	200	William Dickson,	190	3	13	6		31	5	64	Samuel Street,	64	1	0	9		
	1	5	200	ditto,	190	3	13	6		32	5	64	do.	64	1	0	9		
	13	5	200	Mary Murray,	200	3	13	6		34	5	64	do. } owner.	64	1	0	9		
	3	6	200	C. Thompson,	93	3	13	6		35	5	64	do.	64	1	0	9		
	6	6	200	J. McDougall,	80	3	13	6											
	S. part	12	6	140	William Dickson,	140	2	14		0		21	2	200	George Munroe,	40	3	13	6
		19	6	200	F. T. Billings,	200	3	13		6		22	2	200	John Galbraith,	16	3	13	6
	W. 1/2	23	6	100	C. Thompson,	100	2	1		0		23	2	200	George Munroe,	13	3	13	6
		26	6	200	William Dickson,	130	3	13		6		24	2	200	John Elmsley,	13	3	12	6
		4	7	200	ditto,	175	3	13		6		1	3	200	Robert Baldwin,	1	3	13	6
		5	7	200	C. Thompson,	200	3	13		6		20	3	200	John Elmsley,	14	3	13	6
		10	7	200	William Dickson,	200	3	13		6		23	3	200	Edward Thompson	13	3	13	6
		11	7	200	F. T. Billings,	200	3	13		6		24	3	200	ditto,	15	3	13	6
		14	7	200	Charles Thompson,	170	3	13		6		1	4	200	R. Baldwin,	1	3	13	6
		18	7	200	John Brown,	200	3	13		6		31	4	200	Peter Ressor,	19	3	13	6
		22	7	200	William Dickson,	200	3	13		6		32	4	200	ditto,	18	3	13	6
		28	7	200	F. T. Billings,	200	3	13		6		1	5	200	R. Baldwin,	1	3	13	6
	W. 1/2	31	7	100	Robert Berrie,	100	2	1		0		22	5	200	Amos Wixon,	63	3	13	6
		32	7	200	ditto,	200	3	13		6		23	7	200	J. W. Sharrard,	13	3	13	6
	W. 1/2	35	7	100	C. Thompson,	100	2	1		0	Rear 1/4	29	7	150	George Munroe,	13	2	17	3
		16		25	William Dickson,	25	0	16		7 1/2		30	7	200	Joshua Wixon,	16	3	13	6
		17	Broken in rear of the 7th Con.	25	ditto,	25	0	16		7 1/2	S. 1/2	32	7	100	John Carey,	11	2	1	0
		18	do.	25	F. T. Billings,	25	0	16		7 1/2		35	7	200	C. Johnson,	13	3	13	6
		19	do.	20	ditto,	25	0	16		7 1/2		21	8	200	Joshua Wixon,	13	3	13	6
		22	do.	20	C. Thompson,	20	0	15		0		22	8	200	John Elmsley,	13	3	13	6
		23	do.	20	ditto,	20	0	15		0		31	8	200	ditto,	15	3	13	6
		24	do.	20	ditto,	20	0	15		0	Clorgy	33	8	200	ditto,	100	3	13	6
		29	do.	20	Robert Doble,	20	0	15		0		9	9	200	D'Arcy Boulton,	11	3	13	6
		36	do.	20	Silas V. York,	20	0	15		0		10	9	200	ditto,	11	3	13	6
												22	9	200	ditto,	12	3	13	6
		A	S.D. on Lake																
		B	and Humber.																
	Clergy	8	1st Conces.	100	J. Arthur (owner),	100	2	9		6		10	Broken front	300	D'Arcy Boulton,	19	5	6	0
	do.	10	N. D.	100	Wm. Campbell,	100	2	1		0		14	do.	250	ditto,	24	4	9	9
	do.	11	fronting	100	ditto,	100	2	1		0	26, 27 & 28	do.	400	George Munroe,	28	7	15	6	
	do.	21	towards	100	John Scarlet,	100	2	1		0		30	do.	150	D'Arcy Boulton,	11	2	17	6
	No.	22	the Lake.	100	ditto,	100	2	1		0	Clergy	31	do.	200	George Munroe,	188	3	13	6
		16	2d Conces.	100	George Dickson,	5	2	1		0		3	do.	200	D'Arcy Boulton,	17	3	13	6
		17	fronting	100	Wm. Dickson,	10	2	1		0	N. 1/2	4	3	100	John Carey,	13	2	1	0
		21	towards	100	ditto,	18	2	1		0		9	3	200	John Corbitt,	12	3	13	6
		22	the Lake	100	ditto,	15	2	1		0		10	3	200	ditto,	15	3	13	6
		10	C. N. D. }	100	ditto,	15	2	1		0		29	3	200	George Munroe,	12	3	13	6
		11	fronting on )	120	ditto,	14	2	16		0		1	4	200	H. E. Baggs,	9	3	13	6
	21	the Humber.	80	John Chew,	1 line	1	14	6		2	4	200	ditto,	9	3	13	6		
Part	18	B.N.D. fut'g.	50	Wm. Dickson,	8	1	4	9		5	4	200	ditto,	9	3	13	6		
	21	on Humber.	100	George Dickson,	1 line	2	1	0		7	4	200	J. McGill,	13	3	13	7		
Crown	37	A. N. D.	46	George Garbutt,	5	1	2	6											
Clergy	38	on the	32	H. Matthews,	25	0	19	0		8	4	200	W. Arkland,	200	3	13	6		
	39	Humber.	40	Samuel Wallace,	1/2	0	11	6	N. 1/2	21	4	100	John Carey,	11	2	1	0		
	22	1 Con. N. D.	100	John Gracy,	1/2	2	1	0		1	5	200	Wm. Dickson,	16	3	13	6		
	31	Fronting on	100	M. Jarvis & A. M. Powell for owner.	100	2	1	0		3	5	200	H. E. Baggs,	9	3	13	6		
				*S. Street (owner).	100	2	1	0		4	5	200	ditto,	9	3	13	6		
	39	the Humber.	100	*M. Priestman,	5	2	1	0		6	5	200	D'Arcy Boulton,	17	3	13	6		
	30	30 do.	100	H. Matthews,	3	0	12	6		7	5	200	ditto,	16	3	13	6		
	12	4 do.	12	John Gracy,	7	1	8	0											
	29	4 do.	60	M. Priestman,	5	2	1	0	E. 1/2	20	5	200	R. Baldwin,	200	3	13	6		
	36	4 do.	100							27	5	200	owner,	200	3	13	6		
										29	5	200	George Munroe,	14	3	13	6		
S. 1/2	13	1 N. D.	100	Wm. W. Custead,	8	2	1	0		30	5	100	ditto,	15	3	13	6		
	10	2 do.	200	Peter Adamson,	11	3	13	6		5	6	200	Wm. Dickson,	10	2	1	0		
	20	2 do.	200	G. Silverthorn,	14	3	13	6		7	6	200	George Munroe,	17	3	13	6		
	3	2 S. D. S.	70	Peter Adamson,	7	1	11	3		10	6	200	ditto,	15	3	13	6		
	4	do.	70	ditto,	7	1	11	3		26	6	200	T. Wilcoxson,	14	3	13	6		
E. 1/2	5	do.	100	Arthur Jones,	10	2	1	0		28	6	200	Jos. McDougall,	15	3	13	6		
1/2	30	do.	100	Wm. Campbell,	50	2	1	0		32	6	200	Thos. Scripture,	17	3	13	6		
	5	3 S. D. S.	20	Peter Adamson,	1	0	15	0		34	6	200	George Munroe,	18	3	13	6		
6 & 7		do.	140	Wm. W. Custead,	15	3	2	6		35	6	200	D'Arcy Boulton,	17	3	13	6		
	3	2 W. C. R.	200	Jacob Cook,	25	3	13	6		3	7	200	Edward Thompson	15	3	13	6		
	1	3 W. C. R.	200	Wm. W. Custead,	10	3	13	6		4	7	200	Wm. Dickson,	23	3	13	6		
	2	4 E. C. R.	200	William Douglass,	20	3	13	6		20	7	200	ditto,	24	3	13	6		
										29	7	200	Edward Thompson	23	3	13	6		
Crown	11		1	George Monroe,	200	3	13	6	E. 1/2	17	8	100	J. McDougall,	14	3	13	6		
	4		2	Wm. Dickson,	50	3	13	6	S. 1/2	14	8	100	John Carey,	14	2	1	0		
	8		2	George Monro,	22	3	13	6	W. 1/2	18	8	100	Luther Arnden,	5	2	1	0		
	10		2	ditto,	18	3	13	6		1	9	200	ditto,	10	2	1	0		
	15		2	Robt. McEnry,	13	3	13	6		6	9	200	Wm. Dickson,	45	3	13	6		
	18		2	John Galbraith,	13	3	13	6		7	9	200	E. Thompson,	22	3	13	6		
	19		2	Jos. McDougall,	12	3	13	6	S. 1/2	20	9	100	ditto,	28	3	13	6		
	3		3	Edward Thompson	14	3	13	6		23	9	200	T. Scripture,	11	2	1	0		
	7		3	George Munro,	18	3	13	6		26	9	200	John Carey,	16	3	13	6		
	14		3	E. Thompson,	19	3	13	6	E. 1/2	30	9	100	J. Murray,	12	2	1	0		
	23		3	Robt. Stobo,	10	3	13	6		32	9	200	George Munroe,	19	3	13	6		
	17		3	Edward Thompson	13	3	13	6		33	9	200	ditto,	17	3	13	6		
	1		4	Peter Reesor,	13	3	13	6											
	2		4	ditto,	12	3	13	6											
S. part	23		4	John Carey,	12	2	1	0											
	25		4	Robert Stobo,	13	3	13	6											

WHITBY.  
Sold, 23d October, 1830.

M. B. JARVIS,  
SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Office, 31st Oct. 1832.

**ACCOUNT**

Of Lands Redeemed, which were Sold in the Home District by the Sheriff, in the year 1829, under the Assessment Act.

DATE.	BY WHOM REDEEMED.	Lot.	Concession.	Acres.	TOWNSHIP.	DATE.	BY WHOM REDEEMED.	Lot.	Concession.	Acres.	TOWNSHIP.
1830						Aug. 24	Dr. Baldwin	17		8	E. Gwillimbury
Oct. 5	John Harley	E. ½	8	10	200	" "	E. Clark	14		3	Uxbridge
" "	John Pears,	E. ½	4	7	100	" 29	R. Purdy	7 & 8		13	Reach
" 15	Hon. J. H. Dunn		32	B.F.	50	" "	ditto	23		2	Georgina
" "	Wm. Spragg		32	do	50	" 30	M. Wheeler	8		2	do
" "	James Turner		36	4 N.D.	100	" "	W. McKerlie,	13 & 14		2	King
" 27	George Stewart		11	4	200	Sept. 1	J. Radenhurst	19		6	Uxbridge
Nov. 3	John McGregor	E. ½	8	4	200	" "	Hon. W. Allan	10, 11 & W ½ 13		8	Vaughan
" "	James Small	E. ½	3	2 W C R	100	" "	ditto	22		5	Reach
" "	A. Mercer		22		7	" "	John Hase	22	1 E. pt.	1	Uxbridge
" 26	J. Carscallen		5		6	" "	Thomas Bell	33		3	Vaughan
" 27	Thomas Hamilton,		1		6	" 2	J. Johnson	¾ 10		1	Scott
" 29	T'r. Niagara District		3		3	" "	R. Dexter	18		3	do
" 30	J. Arthurs, afd't.	AB	3	Range D	100	" "	T'r. Niagara District	W. ½ 12		13	Reach
Dec. 4	J. Hagerman		18		1	" 3	John Cauthra	12		1	Scott
1831						" 5	Wm Gamble,	2		2	King
Jan. 5	J. Elmsly, afd't.		18	2 from bay	200	" "	J. Johnson,	29		13	Whitchurch
" 13	A. Kennedy		21		2	" "	J. Parker	5		3	Georgina
" 15	Mr. Bidwell		29		7	" "	T. Markland	26		6	E. Gwillimbury
" 17	John McCall		1		9	" "	ditto	12		5	Reach
" "	ditto	1, 7 & 8	11		600	" "	ditto	29, part 30		7	Pickering
" 27	D. Stinson		11		4	" "	John Ballett	34		6	King
Feb. 1	Mr. Perry		4		12	" 9	Ext'r. Saml. Hatt,	10, 18 & 19		2	Scarborough
" 2	John Clark, afd't.	S. ½	8	3 W Y.S.	100	" "	Wm. Lee	4		8	King
" 4	Mr. Dennis		3		9	" 10	D. Stegman	62 East side	Yonge St.	190	Whitchurch
" 7	John Barton		4		7	" 13	E. Cornell	1		5	N. Gwillimbury
" 11	Mr. J. Samson		32		2	" 14	A. McNabb	64	1 W. Y. St.	210	King
" 19	D. L. Thorp		19		6	" "	T. S. Cartwright	19		1	Georgina
" 23	Mr. McCall		21		4	" "	John Scadding	26, 27 & 28	brkn. fts.	400	Whitby
" "	A. Shell		28		6	" "	D. Conway	E. ½ 3		1	Brook
" 24	Mr. Fraser		19		13	" "	T. Stickney	W. ½ 18		5	Whitchurch
" "	ditto		25		2	" "	David Jones	24		7	E. Gwillimbury
" 25	E. Davis		24		9	" "	S. Taney	21		4	N. do.
" "	F. Lampman		10		2	" "	John Scarlett, afd't.	6, 7 & 8	2 & 3	...	York
Mar. 1	Richard Banks		14		4	" 16	M. Terry	17		3	Scarborough
" "	Wm. Clarkson, & } Wm Kelly, afd't.		30	2 S. D.	...	" "	James Ruggells	4		10	Vaughan
" "	J. Smith	W. ½	10		4	" "	M. Badgero	13		9	Whitchurch
" "	R. Parker		8		8	" "	Hon. J. Baby	pt. of 2 & 3		2	York
" 24	S. Street	W. ½	16		5	" "	ditto	4	3 E. Y. St.	200	do
" "	T. M. Jones		5		4	" "	R. Baldwin	13, 14 & 15		10	Vaughan
" "	ditto	W. ½	20		6	" "	ditto	1		3	Pickering
April 14	C. Hagerman	E. ½	17		8	" "	ditto	1		5	do
" 18	Dr. Baldwin		14		7	" 19	B. File and Levens	23		9	King
" "	ditto		19		8	" "	ditto	1		7	Reach
" "	ditto	N. ½	59	E. Y. St.	...	" 20	John Baldwin	9		3	N. Gwillimbury
" "	Amos Heacock	Rear ½	85		8	" 21	Mr. Shaw	20		13	Reach
May 4	B. Thomas		23		7	" "	John Harper	10		6	Whitby
" "	Executors, late Mr. } Symons	Part	20	2 N. D. St	...	" "	J. Radenhurst	12		2	Reach
" 18	John Radenhurst	N. ½	7		3	" "	J. Pedew	Rear ½ 14		3	King
" "	John Blankfell		24		5	" "	ditto	Ft. ½ 12		7	do
" 28	Samuel Suider		10		7	" "	T'r. Niagara District	17		11	do
" 30	John Rous	E. ½	33		9	" "	J. Barry	10		11	do
" "	James Sampson		17		3	" "	Wm. Beasley	32 & 33		1	Scott
June 4	S. Sheppard		29		3	" 22	A. Hurd	18		5	Reach
" 7	P. Musson		23		6	" "	J. Way	29		3	Whitby
" 8	Mr. McLean		5		7	" "	J. Chew	5	5 W. Y. St.	200	York
" 14	S. Aphley		21		2	" 24	M. Wallcott	24		2	Reach
" 15	Joel Dennis		15		1	" "	H. D. Wilson	23		5	E. Gwillimbury
" "	John Smith		23		4	" "	A. Mercer	25		6	do
" 30	Wm. Ail		11		6	" "	M. Bell	28		2	Scott
July 1	R. Stanton		6		5	" 26	M. Colqhun	3		7	Reach
" 4	Samuel Pagg		1		1	" "	W. Baldwin	3		5	do
" 7	R. Mann		20		2	" "	ditto	26		6	Whitby
" 8	Wm. Casey		17		3	" 27	Mr. Secord	12		2	Georgina
" 11	Mr. Radenhurst		11		6	" "	Mr. Gough	3 & 7		3	Scarborough
" 12	C. Connought		33		5	" "	ditto	1 & 2		4	do
" "	James Farr, afd't.		34	2 from bay	...	" "	Wm. Mann	Part 16	Lake Cn.	50	N. Gwillimbury
" 18	Edward Howard	N. ½	21		4	" "	Mr. A. Wood	17 & 18	6 W. Y. St.	50	York
" 21	Wm. Higgins	W. ½	35		7	" "	Wm. Mann	R'r.pt. 3 & 4	Lake Cn.	100	N. Gwillimbury
" 26	M. Kelly,		24		13	" "	Daniel Hazin	29		4	Uxbridge
" 28	J. Radenhurst		9		3	" "	Jacob Elliott	1		5	do
" "	ditto	S. ½	10		3	" "	James Marshall	4		4	N. Gwillimbury
" "	ditto		24		1	" 28	Henry Lester	3		6	Uxbridge
" 30	R. Graham		7		6	" "	J. Ridout	S. ½ 4		4	Reach
Aug. 1	Mr. Bishop	E. ½	32		4	" 29	Adam Dixson,	6		8	do
" 10	Mr. Walker	W. ½	7		9	" "	J. W. Crosby	23		1	Uxbridge
" 18	Mr. Armstrong		12		4	" "	M. Draper	21		4	Scott
" 20	G. Finkle,	8 & 9	2		400	" "	ditto	N. ½ 26		4	do
" "	Mr. Perry		30		9	" 30	J. Denham	13		1	Reach
" 21	Jacob Finkle		8		3	" "	T. Street	14		4	Uxbridge
" "	A. W. Cochran	1 & 2	2		400	Oct. 1	G. Smith	37		3	do
" "	Mr. Bagshaw		7		6	" "	D. Secord	5		7	do
						" "	George Lee	18		10	Reach
						" "	Wm. Vanzants	N.E ½ 35		2	Uxbridge

DATE.	BY WHOM REDEEMED.	Lot.	Concession.	Acres.	TOWNSHIP.
1830.	A. McLean	14	8	200	Reach
Oct. 1,	ditto	18	14	200	do
" "	J. Allan	West 1/2 19	9	100	do
" "	Wm. Rorke	35	6	200	Whitby
" "	T. Stephenson	36	4	200	Uxbridge
" "	T. Graham	7	9	200	Whitby
" 3,	George Gurnett	10	7	200	Uxbridge
" 5,	W. B. Jarvis	West 1/2 18	8	100	Whitby
" "	ditto	32	9	200	do
" 6,	Mr. W. Holmes	22 & 23	7	400	Pickering
" "	ditto	21 & 22	8	400	do
" "	ditto	22	9	200	do
" "	Z. Frederick	South 1/2 14	8	100	Whitby
" 11,	Hon. W. Allan	3 including S. part of 4	2	70	Toronto S. D. St
" "	ditto	4 including 4	3	70	do
" "	ditto	3	2	100	do
" "	ditto	East 1/2 5	2	20	do
" "	ditto	5	3	140	do
" "	ditto	6 & 7	3	100	Reach
" 17,	John Pleas	East 1/2 12	3	200	Whitby
" "	A. Stewart	6	9	200	do
" 18,	J. P. Clements	3 & 4	7	400	do
" 19,	D. Jones	23	9	200	do
" 20,	D. Smith	14	Brkn front	250	do
" 21,	James McGill,	7	E. Y. St.	190	York
" 22,	E. Ketchum	4	3	200	Whitby
		8	8	200	do
		1	9	200	do
		South 1/2 20	9	100	do
Sept. 20,	M. Ashbridge	21	2	200	Scott
" "	M. Merritt	17	3	200	King
" 1,	Robert Laird	13 & 14	7	400	do
July 26,	Geo. Bishop	South 1/2 32	7	100	Pickering
Aug. 31,	J. Gago	2	2	200	Scott
June 18,	Solomon Smith	19	5	200	Reach

F. T. BILLINGS,  
TREASURER, H. D.

Account of Sums received by the Treasurer of the Home District from  
W. B. Jarvis, Esquire, Sheriff.

1830.		
December 13th,	£1,419	16 0
1831.		
August 24th,	200	0 0
October 24th,	255	9 2
	£1,875	5 2

Amounting to one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five pounds,  
five shillings and two pence, currency.

F. T. BILLINGS,  
TREASURER, H. D.

Sworn before me at York,  
this 30th day of Oct. 1832. }  
WM. PROUDFOOT, J. P.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, HAMILTON,  
District Gore, 23d Jan'y. 1832. }

SIR,  
In compliance with the Address of the House of Assembly to  
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, I inclose you a detailed account,  
upon Oath, of all Monies received by me for Lands sold in this District for  
default of payment of the Wild Land Assessments.

I cannot say what day I received all the Taxes, as some persons paid  
me at the Sale, and others did not pay until the Sales were over—my  
Affidavit will show the day I paid the Money over to the Treasurer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient humble Servant,

WM. M. JARVIS,  
Sheriff, G. D.

The Hon.  
ARCHD. MCLEAN,  
Speaker of the House of Assembly,  
&c. &c. &c.  
York.

Q2

SCHEDULE  
Of Lands sold in the District of Gore, in the year 1831, for default of  
payment of the Wild Land Assessments.

No. of Acres Sold.	TOWNSHIP.	No. of Lot.	Concession.	No. of Acres.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED.
10	ANCASTER.				
8	South part.....	8	1	20	£ s. D. 0 6 6
	.....	18	1	200	3 5 0
	.....	44	1	200	3 5 0
2	South half.....	22	2	100	1 12 6
63	Part unknown....	31	2	63	1 0 5 1/2
5	East half.....	35	2	100	1 12 6
80	Part unknown....	10	3	86	1 7 10
100	Ditto.....	32	3	100	1 12 6
200	.....	27	5	200	3 5 0
100	South half.....	32	5	100	1 12 6
13	Ditto.....	34	5	100	1 12 6
					20 12 3 1/2
	BARTON.				
19	.....	1	5	100	1 12 6
19	.....	2	5	100	1 12 6
100	.....	1	6	100	1 12 6
10	.....	17	3	10	0 3 3
					5 9 0
	BEVERLY.				
5	Part unknown....	10	1	100	1 12 6
5	Ditto.....	11	1	100	1 12 6
1	Ditto.....	17	1	100	1 12 6
3	.....	18	1	200	3 5 0
70	Part unknown....	35	1	70	0 15 2
150	Crown Reserves to John Smith.....	13	2	200	3 5 0
4	.....	22	2	200	3 5 0
	North part.....	17	3	200	3 5 0
	Part unknown....	22	3	100	1 12 6
49	North half.....	23	4	100	1 12 6
39	.....	25	4	200	3 5 0
37	.....	26	4	200	3 5 0
30	.....	27	4	200	3 5 0
10	.....	1	5	200	3 5 0
12	.....	2	5	200	3 5 0
12	.....	3	5	200	3 5 0
	South part.....	13	5	100	1 12 6
24	.....	17	5	200	3 5 0
18	.....	18	5	200	3 5 0
30	.....	20	5	200	3 5 0
30	.....	25	5	200	3 5 0
14	East part.....	30	5	100	1 12 6
100	Part unknown....	1	6	100	1 12 6
30	South part.....	7	6	100	1 12 6
40	North part.....	14	6	150	2 8 9
200	.....	23	6	200	3 5 0
24	South part.....	27	6	100	1 12 6
75	Ditto.....	33	6	75	1 4 4 1/2
9	.....	34	6	200	3 5 0
24	South 1/2.....	22	7	150	2 8 9
200	.....	24	7	200	3 5 0
200	.....	26	7	200	3 5 0
19	South part.....	29	7	100	1 12 6
200	.....	36	7	200	3 5 0
39	.....	10	8	200	3 5 0
17	S. half of N. half..	21	8	50	0 16 3
	.....	29	8	200	3 5 0
22	.....	31	8	200	3 5 0
19	.....	35	8	200	3 5 0
19	.....	9	9	200	3 5 0
19	.....	11	9	200	3 5 0
200	.....	13	9	200	3 5 0
30	.....	20	9	200	3 5 0
25	.....	22	9	200	3 5 0
25	.....	28	9	200	3 5 0
25	South West 1/2.....	35	9	150	2 8 9
19	.....	7	10	100	1 12 6
19	.....	11	10	100	1 12 6
25	Part unknown....	12	10	25	0 8 1 1/2
18	North part.....	18	10	50	0 16 3
100	.....	19	10	100	1 12 6
25	North part.....	21	10	25	0 8 1 1/2
20	.....	25	10	100	1 12 6
24	.....	27	10	100	1 12 6
20	.....	29	10	100	1 12 6
					135 4 6 1/2

No. of Acres Sold.	TOWNSHIP.	Block.	No. of Lot.	Concession.	No. of Acres.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED.		
						£	s.	d.
<b>BINBROOK.</b>								
100	West half.....	22	3	1	100	1	12	6
200	East half.....	22	3	1	100	1	12	6
18	.....	33	1	2	200	3	5	0
18	.....	33	2	2	200	3	5	0
19	.....	33	3	2	200	3	5	0
20	.....	33	4	2	200	3	5	0
200	.....	33	5	2	200	3	5	0
14	North part.....	22	5	3	100	1	12	6
200	.....	44	5	3	200	3	5	0
200	.....	55	5	3	200	3	5	0
200	.....	55	7	3	200	3	5	0
200	.....	11	1	4	200	3	5	0
200	.....	11	2	4	200	3	5	0
200	.....	11	3	4	200	3	5	0
200	.....	11	4	4	200	3	5	0
200	.....	11	5	4	200	3	5	0
200	.....	22	1	4	200	3	5	0
20	.....	22	2	4	200	3	5	0
14	Part of.....	30	7	8	50	1	6	0
21	Including N. end	31	7	8	212	3	9	0
	.....	18	8	8	160	2	10	0
21	.....	31	8	8	183	3	1	1 1/2
	.....	19	9	9	150	2	8	9
	.....	20						
					69	12	4 1/2	
<b>E. FLAMBORO.</b>								
5	Central part.....	13	5	6	69	1	2	5
10	.....	6	6	6	200	3	5	0
14	.....	7	6	6	200	3	5	0
200	.....	7	7	7	200	3	5	0
200	.....	8	7	7	200	3	5	0
16	.....	10	7	7	200	3	5	0
13	East half.....	11	7	7	100	1	12	6
10	.....	5	9	9	200	3	5	0
					22	4	11	
<b>W. FLAMBORO.</b>								
199 1/2	.....	11	1	199 1/2	3	4	10	
200	.....	12	1	200	3	5	0	
200	.....	13	1	200	3	5	0	
130	.....	24	1	150	2	2	3	
200	.....	8	3	200	2	5	0	
200	.....	4	7	200	3	5	0	
200	.....	7	7	200	3	5	0	
250	.....	11	7	250	4	2	3	
8	.....	10	8	20	0	6	6	
					25	19	10 1/2	
<b>GLANFORD.</b>								
164	Part unknown.....	5	2	88	1	8	7 1/2	
188	North & centre part	11	2	164	2	13	0	
	Cr Res to Dr. Phelps	7	3	188	3	1	1 1/2	
376	.....	14	3	376	2	2	2 1/2	
18	.....	15	3	188	3	1	1 1/2	
10	Crown Reserve to	16	3	188	3	1	1 1/2	
	Dr. Phelps.....	7	5	188	3	1	1 1/2	
188	.....	12	5	188	3	1	1 1/2	
188	.....	16	5	188	3	1	1 1/2	
60	.....	1	7	188	3	1	1 1/2	
6	.....	16	7	188	3	1	1 1/2	
	.....	7	8	50	0	19	1 1/2	
	.....	12	9	20	0	6	6	
					35	18	3	
<b>NELSON.</b>								
7	North Dundas Street							
20	South part.....	2	1	100	1	12	6	
14	S. of Dundas st. Capt.	24	2	160	2	12	0	
	Jos. Brant's part..	24	1	150	2	12	0	
	Part of Burl. Beach	18	3	92	1	9	4 1/2	
	.....	A	..	2	0	0	7 1/2	
					8	6	6 1/2	
<b>SALT FLEET.</b>								
6	Broken front.....	27	..	76	1	4	11 1/2	
7	.....	16	1	100	1	12	6	
8	.....	33	3	100	1	12	6	
6 1/2	.....	34	3	100	1	12	6	
	.....	7	5	200	3	5	0	
100	.....	8	6	100	1	12	6	
4	Part unknown.....	21	6	10	0	3	3	
9	.....	7	8	100	1	12	6	

No. of Acres Sold.	TOWNSHIP.	No. of Lot.	Concession.	No. of Acres.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED.			
					£	s.	d.	
9 1/2	<b>Salt Fleet—Cont'd.</b>							
9 3/4	.....	14	8	100	1	12	6	
	.....	15	8	100	1	12	6	
					16	0	8 1/2	
<b>TRAFALGAR.</b>								
200	North of Dundas St.							
200	Part unknown.....	23	1	20	0	6	6	
200	.....	18	2	200	3	5	0	
200	.....	22	2	200	3	5	0	
200	.....	26	2	200	3	5	0	
50	South of Dundas St.	35	1	50	0	16	3	
200	Clergy Reserve, F.							
	Thompson.....	8	3	200	3	5	0	
20	Crown Reserve, W.							
	G. Hepburn.....	28	3	20	0	6	6	
100	.....	29	3	100	1	12	6	
30	Ditto, a part to ditto	4	4	30	0	9	9	
150	New survey, S.W. pt.	2	10	150	2	8	9	
					19	0	3	

WM. M. JARVIS, Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }  
D. G. Jan'y. 23, 1832. }

Aggregate of Wild Land sold in the District of Gore for Taxes.

TOWNSHIPS.	£.	s.	d.	
Ancaster,.....	20	12	3 1/2	
Barton,.....	5	0	9	
Beverly,.....	135	4	6 1/2	
East Flamboro',.....	22	4	11	
West Flamboro',.....	25	19	10	
Binbrook,.....	69	12	4 1/2	
Glanford,.....	35	18	3	
Nelson,.....	8	6	6 1/2	
Salt Fleet,.....	16	0	8 1/2	
Trafalgar,.....	19	0	3	
	£358	0	5 1/2	
	3 per Cent. Commission,.....	10	14	9 1/2
		£347	5	7 1/2

This sum returned to the Sheriff, being the Tax on two Crown Reserves in Glanford, not sold, but paid to the T'r. by mistake 6 2 2 1/2  
District of Gore, L. S. £341 3 4 1/2

William Monson Jarvis, Sheriff of the District of Gore, maketh oath and saith, that the foregoing is a just and true account of the Taxes received by him, for the sale of Wild Lands in the said District, in the year 1831, and that he paid the above balance of Three Hundred and Forty-seven Pounds, Five Shillings and Seven Pence Three Farthings, to Elijah Secord, Esq. Treasurer for the District of Gore, on the 23rd day of May, 1831.

WM. M. JARVIS, Sheriff, G. D.

Sworn before me at Barton, }  
this 23rd day of January, 1832. } RICHARD BEASLEY, J.P.

Abstract Statement in detail, of Monies received from Wm. M. Jarvis, Esq. Sheriff of the Gore District, on account of Lands sold by him for default of payment of the Wild Land Assessments.

TOWNSHIP.	Am't. Rec'd.			When Received.
	£.	s.	d.	
Ancaster,.....	20	12	3 1/2	
Barton,.....	5	0	9	
Beverly,.....	135	4	6 1/2	
East Flamboro,.....	22	4	11	
Binbrook,.....	69	12	4 1/2	
Glanford,.....	35	18	3	
Nelson,.....	8	6	6 1/2	
Salt Fleet,.....	16	0	8 1/2	
Trafalgar,.....	19	0	3	
West Flamboro,.....	25	19	10	
	358	0	5 1/2	
	Less. Sheriff's 3 pr. Ct. Com.	10	14	9 1/2
	Currency,.....	£ 347	5	7 1/2
				23rd May, 1831.

Elijah Secord, Esq., Treasurer of the Gore District, maketh oath and saith, that the above is a true statement, to the best of knowledge and belief.

ELIJAH SECORD.

Sworn before me, at Hamilton, }  
this 17th day of January, 1832. } MATTHEW CROOKS, J.P.

Abstract Statement in detail, of the several payments made for the redemption of such Lots as were sold for default of payment of the Wild Land Assessment.

TOWNSHIP.	Lot.	Concession.	Acres.	Amount.	BY WHOM REDEEMED.	When Redeemed.
ANCASTER.—S. half EAST FLAMBORO, WEST FLAMBORO,	34	5	100	£. s. d. 2 10 3	Robert Hamilton, Esq.....	4th July, 1831.
	7	7	200	4 9 3	Samuel Street, Esq.....	31st December, 1831.
	11	1	199½	4 9 3	Alexander Wood, Esq.....	29th November, 1831.
	12	1	200	4 9 3		
BINBROOK,—Block No. 3, " " " " " " " " " " 2 " "	13	1	200	4 9 3	Wm. Crooks, Esq. and Benjamin Martin,..	8th September, 1831.
	1	2	200	4 9 3		
	2	2	200	4 9 3		
	3	2	200	4 9 3	Gilbert McMicking, and Alex'r. Milmine,..	Date omitted.
	4	2	200	4 9 3		
	5	2	200	4 9 3		
GLANFORD,—North and Centre part,	1	4	200	4 9 3	Alexander Wood, Esq.	29th November, 1831.
	2	4	200	4 9 3	The Honorable Thomas Clarke.....	27th June, 1831
	11	2	164	3 15 10½	John Smith.....	Date omitted.
	14	3	188	8 9 1½	William Crooks, Esq.....	7th January, 1832.
NELSON.—North of Dundass Street, South part,	15	3	188	8 9 1½	John Willson, 3rd.....	Date omitted.
	12	9	20	0 19 1	Nathaniel V. Cory.....	ditto,
SALT FLEET, Part,	21	6	10	0 15 2	Nancy Owens.....	29th December, 1831.
	18	2	200	4 9 3	Andrew Steven, Esq.....	Date omitted.
TRAFALGAR,—North of Dundas-street, Do. South of Dundas-street, Part, Clergy Lease,	22	2	200	4 9 3	Robert Hamilton, Esquire.....	4th July, 1831.
	26	2	200	4 9 3	Lyman Judson.....	Date omitted.
	35	1	50	1 10 9	Ebenezer Stinson.....	ditto,
Do. New Survey, S. W. part,	8	3	200	4 9 3	Richard Coats.....	11th October, 1831.
	2	10	150	3 9 9	Neal McKinnon.....	Date omitted.
BEVERLY,—Part of	10	1	100	2 10 3	Ezra Clubine.....	16th January, 1832.

Currency,.....£ 100 19 11½

Elijah Secord, Esquire, Treasurer of the Gore District, maketh oath and saith, that the above is a true Statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ELIJAH SECORD.

Sworn before me at Hamilton,  
this 17th day of January, 1832.

MATTHEW CROOKS, J.P.

RETURN

Of Lands sold at Sheriff's Sale for Arrears of Taxes, in the Niagara District, agreeable to the Treasurer's Statement.

TOWNSHIP.	No. of Lot.	No. of Concession.	No. of Acres.	Amount of Tax returned, 1820 and 1827.	Quantity Sold.	Name of Purchaser.	Date when Redeemed.	AMOUNT.	By whom Redeemed.	REMARKS.	
WILLOUGHBY, B. F. on Ch. Creek. Do. Cross Con.			100	£. s. d. 1 12 6	100 acres	James Maclem,		9 15 0			
		2	100	1 12 6	9 acres	Wm. Dixon, jun.					
	18	3	100	1 12 6	½ inch	ditto					
	1	4	100	1 12 6	9 acres	ditto					
	2	4	100	1 12 6	7 "	ditto					
	4	6	100	1 12 6	9 "	ditto					
BERTIE, B.F. on L. Erie, S. p't. Do. front'g. on River opposite L'r. end of Grand Island.			80	1 6 0	16 acres	William Dixon,		7 2 7½			
	1		15	0 4 10	15 "	John Warren					
	7		44	0 14 3½	½ "	Richard Thompson					
	15	13	100	1 12 6	3 "	William Dixon	Nov. 24, 1831,				
	16	13	100	1 12 6	6 "	ditto	2 12 9¼				
	14	16	100	1 12 6	100 "	ditto	2 12 9¼				
HUMBERSTONE.	13	1	200	3 5 0	200 acres	J. Pell	Nov. 24, 1831.	4 12 11	Joshua L. Pell,	Per Samuel Street, Per John Willson, Error in Return,	
	17	1	240	3 18 0	240 "	Nicholas Michael	Dec. 1, 1831.	5 9 0	Isaac S. Hatn,		
	21	1	240	3 18 0	240 "	William Cassaday	2,	5 9 0	Treasurer,		
	2	2	100	1 12 6	100 "	Mrs. Clench					
	11	2	200	3 5 0	3 "	William Dixon					
	Do. W. ¼ of S. half,	14	2	50	0 16 3	2 "	David Thompson.	Dec. 1, 1831.	1 11 5½		Samuel Street,
	Do. North half,	14	2	100	1 12 6	10 "	William Dixon				
	Do. E. ¼ of N. half,	16	2	50	0 16 3	8 "	M. Michael	"	1 11 5½		ditto,
	Do. North half,	6	3	100	1 12 6	8 "	James Kennedy				
	Do. South half,	10	3	100	1 12 6	41 "	William Dixon				

TOWNSHIP.	No. of Lot.	No. of Concession.	No. of Acres.	Amount of Tax returned, 1820 and 1827.	Quantity Sold.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	£ s. d.	Date when Redeemed.	AMOUNT. £ s. d.	BY WHOM REDEEMED.	REMARKS.	
<b>HUMBERSTONE.</b>				£ s. d.	Acres.							
do. Front part,	33	3	100	1 12 6	40	William Dixon						
do.	8	4	200	3 5 0	100	ditto						
do.	10	4	200	3 5 0	48	ditto						
do.	13	4	200	3 5 0	24	ditto						
do.	19	4	200	3 5 0	10	Daniel Niff						
do.	21	4	200	3 5 0	20	Wm. Dixon, jun.						
do. North	22	4	100	1 12 6	30	ditto		1831. Dec. 2,	4 12 11	Wm. Bown,	Error in Return.	
do.	23	4	200	3 5 0	30	ditto		" "	4 12 11	Treasurer,		
do.	26	4	200	3 5 0	18	ditto		" Nov. 24,	4 12 11	Samuel Street,		
do.	3	5	200	3 5 0	50	ditto		" "	2 12 9½	do.		
do. West half	4	5	100	1 12 6	48	ditto		" "	2 12 9½	do.		
do. East half	4	5	100	1 12 6	49	ditto		" "	2 12 9½	do.		
do. West half	11	5	100	1 12 6	30	ditto						
do.	19	5	200	3 5 0	19	ditto						
do.	21	5	200	3 5 0	20	D. Thompson						
do.	22	5	200	3 5 0	16	William Dixon						
	26		4080				66 6 0					
<b>GAINSBOROUGH</b>												
do.	5	b.f.	210	3 8 3	3	John Lyons		Oct. Sess.		Benj'n. Canby,	Ordered by the Court—owner paying all damages—Taxes had been paid. Lot not described on Assessment Roll.	
do. Part of	7	do.	16½	0 5 7½	1¾	ditto						
do. tract on S.W. angle			47	0 15 4½	3¾	ditto						
do.	22	1	200	3 5 0	200	Wm. Dixon, jun.						
do.	5	2	200	3 5 0	200	ditto						
do. North half	8	2	100	1 12 6	7½	Robert Hamilton						
do. South half	9	2	100	1 12 6	7½	ditto						
do. North half	14	2	100	1 12 6	100	William Dixon						
do. North half	22	2	100	1 12 6	10	John Lyons		1831. Dec. 7,	2 12 9½	J. B. Haney,		
do. North half	23	2	100	1 12 6	12	John Carey		" Aug. 25,	2 12 9½	John T. Decoo,		
do. S. E. qr.	4	3	50	0 16 3	8	ditto						
do.	5	3	200	3 5 0	17	John Lyons						
do.	6	3	200	3 5 0	16	ditto						
do.	8	3	200	3 5 0	8	William Dixon						
do.	9	3	200	3 5 0	200	ditto						
do.	14	4	200	3 5 0	13	Walter Caras						
do.	18	4	200	3 5 0	9	John Lyons		" April 21,	4 12 11	Peter Hamilton,		
do.	19	4	200	3 5 0	8	William Dixon						
do.	20	4	200	3 5 0	6	ditto						
do.	21	4	200	3 5 0	7¾	John Lyons						
							49 3 0					
<b>CROWLAND.</b>												
do.	20		3023½									
do.	1	2	100	1 12 6	4	Crowell Wilson						
do.	7	2	100	1 12 6	6	Wm. Dixon, jun.						
do.	9	2	100	1 12 6	5	Robert Hamilton		" Dec. 1,	2 12 9½	Peter Hamilton,		
do.	16	2	100	1 12 6	3½	M. Misner, sen.						
do.	19	3	100	1 12 6	8	William Dixon						
							8 2 6					
<b>PELIAM.</b>												
do.	20	5	50	0 16 3	3	Peter Slout,		" " 6,	1 11 5¾	Treasurer,	These Lots had been paid.	
do. South half	8	12	50	0 16 3	3	Samuel Taylor		" " "	1 11 5¾	do.		
do. North half	16	12	100	1 12 6	7¾	David Thompson		1830, " 6,	2 12 9½	David Disher,		
do.	17	12	100	1 12 6	7¾	Robert Hamilton						
do.	18	12	100	1 12 6	7	William Dixon						
do.	19	12	100	1 12 6	7	ditto						
do. South half	20	12	50	0 16 3	5	ditto						
do.	17	13	100	1 12 6	7	ditto						
do. part of	3	14	90	1 9 3	2½	Robert Hamilton						
							12 0 6					
<b>THOROLD.</b>												
do.	9		740									
do.	83		100	1 12 6	3¾	Robert Hamilton						
do.	132		100	1 12 6	½	J. C. Davis						
							3 5 0					
<b>WAINFLEET.</b>												
do.	22	1	300	4 17 6	8	Wm. Dixon, jun.		1831, March 17,	6 13 1	Hon. Jas. Baby,	Per Samuel Street.	
do.	23	1	300	4 17 6	6	ditto		" " "	6 13 1	do.		
do. Half	19	2	100	1 12 6	9	ditto						
do.	34	4	200	3 5 0	½	J. Rice		" Dec. 1,	4 12 11	J. L. Pell,		
do. Part of	6	5	150	2 8 9	7	Wm. Dixon, jun.						
do. Part of	7	5	50	0 16 3	4	ditto						
do. North part	27	5	50	0 16 3	6¾	David Thompson						
do.	28	5	200	3 5 0	14	ditto		" " 7,	4 12 11	S. Washburn,		
do.	44	5	50	0 16 3	18	Wm. Dixon, jun.						
do.	23	6	100	1 12 6	15½	David Thompson						
do.	31	6	200	3 5 0	200	G. McMicking						
do. West part	33	6	110	1 15 9	11½	Robert Hamilton		" " 6,	2 7 4	George Varey,		
do.	44	6	200	3 5 0	28	William Dixon		" Nov. 23,	4 12 11	R. M. Cryslar,		
do. North end	45	6	200	3 5 0	46	Richard Killings						
do. South part	46	6	40	0 13 0	7	John Carey		" " "	1 6 10½	R. M. Cryslar,		
do.	48, 49 } 50, 51 }	6	200	3 5 0	10	John Crooks						
do. South part	21	7	100	1 12 6	8	Wm. Dixon, jun.						
do. North part	22	7	200	3 5 0	3	ditto						
do. South part	22	7	100	1 12 6	8	ditto						
do.	23	7	200	3 5 0	3	ditto						
do. Front of	46	7	200	3 5 0	7½	Robert Hamilton						

Lands sold for Assessment.—Niagara District.

TOWNSHIP.	No. of Lot.	No of Concession.	No. of Acres.	Amount of Tax returned, 1820 and 1827.	Quantity Sold.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	Date when Redeemed.	AMOUNT.	BY WHOM REDEEMED.	REMARKS.
				£. s. d.				£. s. d.		
WAINFLEET,	54	7	75	1 4 4½	7 acres	Wm. Dixon, jun.				
do	55	7	75	1 4 4½	5 "	ditto				
CAISTOR,	23		3400							
do	18	1	200	3 5 0	10 Acres	Wm. Dixon, jun.			A. N. Macnab,	Per John Lyons,
do	19	1	200	3 5 0	10 "	ditto	1831 Nov. 29,			
do	23,24,25	1	500	8 2 6	21 "	Robert Hamilton				
do	18	2	200	3 5 0	10 "	William Dickson		4 12 11	P. Hamilton,	Per S. Street
do	23	2	200	3 5 0	14 "	ditto		4 12 11	Hon. J. Baby,	
do	11	3	200	3 5 0	13 "	ditto	" Dec. 1,	4 12 11	ditto	
do	17	3	200	3 5 0	14 "	ditto	" Mar. 17,	4 12 11	ditto	
do	18	3	200	3 5 0	19 "	ditto	" "	4 12 11	A. N. Macnab,	Per John Lyons,
do	19	3	200	3 5 0	17 "	ditto	" "	4 12 11	ditto	ditto
do	21	3	200	3 5 0	17 "	ditto	" Nov. 29,			
do	22	3	200	3 5 0	17 "	ditto	" "			
do	24	3	50	0 16 3	8 "	ditto				
do	3	4	100	1 12 6	11 "	ditto				
do	S. E. 1q'r.	4	50	0 16 3	6 "	ditto				
do	North half	4	100	1 12 6	7½ "	Robert Hamilton				
do	17	4	200	3 5 0	14 "	Wm. Dixon, jun.	" Mar. 17,	4 12 11	Hon. J. Baby,	
do	18	4	200	3 5 0	15 "	ditto	" "	4 12 11	ditto	
do	4	5	200	3 5 0	12 "	ditto	" Nov. 24,	4 12 11	Andrew Butler,	
do	10	5	200	3 5 0	12½ "	Robert Hamilton				
do	11	5	200	3 5 0	20 "	Wm. Dixon, jun.				
do	13	5	200	3 5 0	20 "	Robert Hamilton				
do	14	5	200	3 5 0	19 "	William Dixon				
do	15	5	200	3 5 0	14½ "	Robert Hamilton				
do	17	5	200	3 5 0	17 "	William Dixon				
do	East half	5	100	1 12 6	8½ "	Robert Hamilton				
do	West half	5	100	1 12 6	9 "	Wm. Dixon, jun.				
do	6	6	200	3 5 0	20 "	Robert Hamilton				
do	9	6	200	3 5 0	18 "	Wm. Dixon, jun.				
do	10	6	200	3 5 0	19½ "	Robert Hamilton				
do	North part	7	200	3 5 0	200 "	Wm. Dixon				
						Robert Comfort				
								94 5 0		
GRIMSBY,	31		5800							
do	12	b.f.	50	0 16 3	2 Acres	Wm. Dixon, jun.	Oct. Sess.		Taxes previously	Lot not described,
do	13	do.	50	0 16 3	50 "	Robert Nixon			p'd. on Ass't Roll	owner paying damages
do	14	do.	40	0 13 0	2½ "	Robert Hamilton				
do	15	do.	30	0 9 9	2½ "	ditto	1831 Nov. 29,	1 0 6½	Andrew Petit,	
do	23	do.	100	1 12 6	3 "	ditto	Oct. Sess.			Same situation with
do	1	6	100	1 12 6	5 "	Wm. Dixon, jun.				Lot No. 12 B. front.
do	3	6	100	1 12 6	1 "	J. Simmerman				
do	South half	6	50	0 16 3	3 "	Wm. Dixon	1831 Oct. 31,	1 11 5½	S. Haviland,	
do	22	6	100	1 12 6	5 "	Robert Hamilton				
do	18	5	100	1 12 6	100 "	ditto				
do	19	5	100	1 12 6	100 "	ditto				
do	36	8	100	1 12 6	4½ "	John Lyons	" Nov. 3,	2 12 9½	Smith Griffin,	Per John Lyons,
do	North half	7	50	0 16 3	3½ "	ditto				
do	1	9	100	1 12 6	4 "	Robert Hamilton				
do	S. part of 15, & No. 1 in Gore.		200	3 5 0	200 "	Smith Griffin				
	32, 33, 34, 35, & 36, 38	9	650	10 11 3	20 "	John Harris				
		9	100	1 12 6	5½ "	ditto				
								32 16 6		
LOUTH,	17		2020							
do	20	3	100	1 12 6	40 Acres	John Lyons	" Oct. 6,	2 12 9½	James Gordon,	
do	20	4	100	1 12 6	37½ "	ditto	" Dec. 7,	2 12 9½	Wm. S. Kerr,	
do	West half	8	50	0 16 3	1½ "	ditto				
								4 1 3		
Town of NIAGARA	3		250							
do	48		½	2 10 0	10 Feet	George Morris				
do	147		1	2 10 0	1½ Inch	John Barker				
do	154		1	2 10 0	"	T. McCormick	" Nov. 28,	3 14 4½	George Varey, & Smith Griffin,	
do	186		1	2 10 0	"	Robert Dixon				
do	205		1	2 10 0	"	Robert Mellville		3 14 4½	Samuel Street,	
do	206		1	2 10 0	"	T. McCormick		3 14 4½	ditto,	
do	207		1	2 10 0	"	D. McDougall	" Aug. 30,	3 14 4½	John Carroll,	
do	208		1	2 10 0	"	ditto				
do	211		1	2 10 0	"	George Macan	" Nov. 28,	3 14 4½	Samuel Street,	
do	212		1	2 10 0	"	ditto				
do	217		1	2 10 0	"	ditto				
do	218		1	2 10 0	"	ditto				
do	221		1	2 10 0	"	D. McDougall				
do	222		1	2 10 0	"	ditto				
do	224		1	2 10 0	"	Robert Mellville	" "	3 14 4½	ditto,	
do	251		1	2 10 0	"	T. McCormick				
do	253		1	2 10 0	"	C. Richardson				

Lands Sold for Assessments.—Niagara District—Continued.

TOWNSHIP.	No. of Lot.	No. of Concession.	No. of Acres.	Amount of Tax returned, 1820 and 1827.			Quantity Sold.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	Date when Redeemed.	AMOUNT.	BY WHOM REDEEMED.	REMARKS.
				£	s.	d.						
Town of Niagara <i>continued.</i>	254	..	1	2	10	0	1 inch.	C. Richardson,	Nov. 28, 1831.	3 14 4½	Sam'l. Street.	
	265	..	1	2	10	0	"	ditto,				
	295	..	1	2	10	0	"	T. McCormick,				
	311	..	1	2	10	0	"	John Crooks,				
	312	..	1	2	10	0	"	J. R. Eaglesam,				
	315	..	1	2	10	0	1 acre.	R. B. Groat,				
	223	..	1	2	10	0	1½ "	Pat. McArdle,				
24	Lois.							60 0 0				
								402 2 4½				

WILLIAM CLARKE,  
TREASURSER, N. D.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,  
Niagara, 18th Jan'y. 1833.

Received the undermentioned Sums from the Sheriff, and at the periods hereinafter stated—viz :

1830.				
December 8th,	.....	£60	0	0
" 28th,	.....	232	13	0½
1831.				
January 18th,	.....	50	0	0
March 14th,	.....	59	9	4
		£402	2	4½

WILLIAM CLARKE,  
Treasurer, Newcastle District.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,  
Niagara, 18th Jan'y. 1832.

WILLIAM CLARKE, Treasurer of the District of Niagara, personally came before me, Ralph M. Chrysler, Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Niagara, who being duly sworn, saith, that the foregoing is a correct and just account of Lands sold for default of payment of Wild Land Assessment, and of Lands redeemed, so sold in the District of Niagara.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Sworn before me, at Niagara,  
this 19th day of January, 1832. }

R. M. CHRYSLER, J. P.

RETURN

Of first Sale of Lands in the London District, for Arrears of Assessments and Road Tax, to 12th July, 1829.  
Also the Lots redeemed.

Days of Sale of Land in the London District, in the Year 1830.

Charlotteville,	.....	10th May, 1830.
Walsingham,	.....	12th do.
Houghton,	.....	17th do.
Bayham,	.....	18th do.
Yarmouth,	.....	20th do.
Southwold,	.....	22nd do.
Dunwich,	.....	25th do.
Aldbrough,	.....	26th do.
Delaware and Dorchester,	.....	31st do.
Lobo,	.....	7th June, 1830.
Nissouri,	.....	9th do.
Zorra,	.....	11th do.
Oxford and Dereham,	.....	14th do.
Oxford East,	.....	19th do.
Blenheim,	.....	21st do.
Burford,	.....	23rd do.
Oakland,	.....	26th do.
Norwich,	.....	28th do.
Townsend,	.....	1st July, 1830.
Windham,	.....	5th do.
Woodhouse,	.....	8th do.
Delaware second Sale,	.....	17th June, 1830.
Walsingham do.	.....	10th July, 1830.
Charlotteville do.	.....	do. do.

Days of Sale of  
Land in the Lon-  
don District, in  
the year 1830.



APPENDIX	TOWNSHIP.	No. of Lot.	Concession.	No. of Acres Sold.	BY WHOM PURCHASED.	Amount of Sale on Account of the District.	BY WHOM REDEEMED.	PURCHASER'S RECEIPTS.	Amount of Redemption Money received by the Purchaser, including Sheriff's Fees, a portion of Writ to sell, and 20 per ct. as per Act of Parliament.	APPENDIX	
								RECEIVED from the Treasurer of the London District, the amount annexed to my name in full.			
	CHARLOTTEVILLE.	4	2	99	Wm. Dickson,	£ s. d. 3 13 4½	P. W. Rapelje,	Thos. Clark, Attorney of W. Dickson,	£ s. d. 4 17 0¾	Lands sold for Assessments, &c. London District.	
		3	3	89	do.	3 13 4½			4 17 0¾		
		5	3	40	do.	1 16 9¾			2 13 2		
		5	3	23	F. L. Walsh,	1 16 9¾	P. W. Rapelje,	F. L. Walsh,	2 13 2		
		12	3	49	Duncan McCall,	1 16 9¾					
		14	3	30	John Carey,	0 18 6½					
		6	4	100	James Hamilton,	3 13 4½					
		7	4	90	Duncan McCall,	3 13 4½					
		5	5	10	John Harris,	1 16 9¾					
		6	6	99	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 4½					
		7	6	99	ditto,	3 13 4½					
		8	6	93	ditto,	3 13 4½					
		7	7	75	ditto,	3 13 4½					
		1	8	100	John Carey,	3 13 4½					
		4	8	100	Peter Rapelje,	3 13 4½					
		11	8	79	John Harris,	3 13 4½					
		12	8	39	ditto,	3 13 4½					
		14	8	86	Henry Webster,	3 13 4½					
		6	9	97	Peter Rapelje,	3 13 4½	P. Hamilton, Esq.		4 17 0¾		
		N. 10	9	60	John McCall,	1 16 9¾					
		12	9	125	John Carey,	3 13 4½					
		13	9	79	William Dickson,	3 13 4½					
		14	9	89	ditto,	3 13 4½					
		17	9	90	Daniel McCall,	3 13 4½					
		N. 22	9	49	William Jewell,	1 16 9¾	Abner Owen,	William Jewell,	2 13 2		
		4	10	86	William Dickson,	3 13 4½					
		8	10	50	Daniel McCall,	2 1 2½	George Brodie,	Daniel McCall,	2 18 5½		
		S. 13	10	97	Duncan McCall,	2 15 0¾					
		14	10	73	William Dickson,	3 13 4½					
		12 & W. 13	11	49	John Carey,	2 8 10½	James Milmine,	John Carey,	3 7 7¾		
		E. 13	11	36	Duncan McCall,	0 18 6½					
		15	11	3	ditto,	0 1 4½	Samuel Whitehead,	Duncan McCall,	0 10 7¾		
		1	12	60	William Salmon,	3 13 4½	James Milmine,		4 17 0¾		
		1	13	70	Jacob Potts,	1 5 10¾					
		12	A	5	James Hamilton,	5 9 11½					
						£ 104 1 2½					
		WALSINGHAM.	2	6	200	James Blaney,	3 13 3	Alex. McDonell,	James Blaney,		4 16 10¾
			16	6	200	John A. Wilkes,	3 13 3	ditto,	Josh. Van Norman, for John A. Wilkes,		4 16 10¾
			8	7	200	John Carey,	3 13 3	ditto,	John Carey,		4 16 10¾
			10	7	200	ditto,	3 13 3	ditto,	ditto,		4 16 10¾
			14	7	146	William Backhouse,	3 13 3	Hon. James Crooks,	William Backhouse,		4 16 10¾
			15	7	160	John Carey,	3 13 3		John Carey,		4 16 10¾
			19	7	200	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 3				
			22	7	200	ditto,	3 13 3				
			24	7	200	ditto,	3 13 3				
	13		8	200	John A. Wilkes,	3 13 3					
	14		8	195	John Carey,	3 13 3	Alex. McDonell,	Joseph Van Norman, for John A. Wilkes,	4 16 10¾		
	N. 16		8	94	Duncan McCall,	1 16 8½		John Carey,	4 16 10¾		
	S. 16		8	98	ditto,	1 16 8½	Hon. Jas. Crooks,	Duncan McCall,	2 13 0¾		
	S. 16		9	100	Noah Fairchild,	1 16 8½			2 13 0¾		
	19		9	200	John Carey,	3 13 3					
	20		9	140	ditto,	3 13 3	Hon. Jas. Crooks,	John Carey,	4 16 10¾		
	22		9	200	ditto,	3 13 3			4 16 10¾		
	19		10	200	ditto,	3 13 3	Alex. McDonell,	John Carey,	4 16 10¾		
	23		10	200	William Dickson,	3 13 3	Hon. James Crooks,	William Dickson, by T. Clark, Attorney,	4 16 10¾		
	24		11	169	Duncan McCall,	3 13 3	Hon. James Crooks,	Duncan McCall,	4 16 10¾		
	S. 1		12	100	Wm. Dickson,	1 16 8½					
	2		12	200	ditto,	3 13 3					
	7		12	200	William Dickson,	3 13 3					
	24		12	189	Jacob Potts,	3 13 3	Hon. James Crooks,	Jacob Potts, jun'r.	4 16 10¾		
	8		13	200	Abner Owen,	3 13 3					
	17		13	200	William Dickson,	3 13 3	John Harris,		4 16 10¾		
	19		13	195	John A. Wilkes,	3 13 3					
	24		13	170	Daniel McCall,	3 13 3	Hon. James Crooks,	Dan'l. McCall,	4 16 10¾		
	6		14	200	John Harris,	3 13 3					
	9		14	200	Abner Owen,	3 13 3					
	N. 12		14	100	John Harris,	1 16 8½					
	E. 18		14	100	do.	1 16 8½					
	19		14	200	William Dickson,	3 12 3					
	23		14	145	John Carey,	3 13 3	Hon. James Crooks,	John Carey,	4 16 10¾		
	1		A	200	J. B. Askin,	3 13 3					
	3		A	200	William Dickson,	3 13 3	S. Street, Esq.	Wm. Dickson, Esq. per T. Clark,	4 16 10¾		
	1		1	9	John B. Askin,	3 13 3					
	6		1	10	John Wilkes,	3 13 3	Hon. James Crooks,	Jos. Van Norman, for A. Wilkes,	4 16 10¾		
	1		2	81	John B. Askin,	3 13 3					
	2		2	95	ditto,	3 13 3					
	4		2	29	John Harris,	3 13 3					
	8		2	24	Noah Fairchild,	3 13 3					
	13		2	200	Dr. Hamilton,	3 13 3	Hon. James Crooks,	F. L. Walsh,	4 16 10¾		

APPENDIX	TOWNSHIP.	No. of Lot.	Concession.	No. of Acres Sold.	BY WHOM PURCHASED.	Amount of sale on Account of the District.	BY WHOM REDEEMED.	PURCHASER'S RECEIPTS.	Amount of Redemption Money received by the Purchaser, including Sheriff's Fees, a portion of Writ to sell, and 20 per ct. as per Act of Parliament.	APPENDIX		
								RECEIVED from the Treasurer of the London District, the amount annexed to my name, in full.				
Land sold for Assessments, &c. London District.	WALSINGHAM.	7	3	35	Fredrick Fick	3 13 3	Hon. James Crooks,	Frederick Fick, J. VanNorman, per A. Wilkes,	£ 4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>			
		8	3	21	John Wilkes	3 13 3			4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>			
		12	3	49	Wm. Dickson	3 13 3						
		4	4	120	do.	3 13 3						
		18	4	49	do.	1 16 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>						
		3	5	196	do.	3 13 3						
		5	5	200	Jacob Potts	3 13 3						
		14	5	200	John Harris	3 13 3						
		18	7	200	B. VanNorman	3 13 3	Alex'r. McDonell, Robert Hamilton, jr. Alex'r. McDonell,	B. VanNorman, Jacob Potts, junr. John Harris,	4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>			
		6	9	200	Jacob Potts	3 13 3		4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
		12	9	200	John Harris	3 13 3		4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
		2	10	200	Duncan McCall	3 13 3						
		8	10	100	ditto	1 16 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>						
		13	10	200	John Harris	3 13 3	Alex'r. McDonell, ditto	John Hartis, ditto,	4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>			
		18	10	200	ditto	3 13 3		4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
		5	11	50	Duncan McCall	0 18 5						
		5	11	50	ditto	0 18 5						
		6	11	200	B. VanNorman	3 13 3	Hon. James Crooks,	Jos. VanNorman,	4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>			
		18	12	200	John Harris	3 13 3		Jacob Potts, junr.	4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>			
		1	13	200	Jacob Potts	3 13 3	Lot Patterson,					
	3	13	200	ditto	3 13 3							
	1	14	200	ditto	3 13 3							
							217 19 1					
	HOUGHTON.	E. 1/2	2	2	100	William Dickson	1 17 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	M. Burwell, Esq.	William Dickson,*	2 14 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
		W. 1/2	2	2	100	Duncan McCall	1 17 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		Duncan McCall,	2 14 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
		E. 1/2	3	3	100	William Dickson	1 17 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		William Dickson,*	2 14 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
		W. 1/2	3	3	100	ditto	1 17 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>			2 14 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
		E. 1/2	5	3	85	F. Sovereen	1 17 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		Frederick Sovereen,	2 14 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
		W. 1/2	5	3	90	ditto	1 17 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>			2 14 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
		G & W	7	3	93	William Dickson,	4 6 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		William Dickson,*	5 12 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		
		L.R.	NS	80	Duncan McCall	3 14 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Duncan McCall,		4 18 3			
									19 7 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>			
		BAYHAM.	22	1	200	Joseph DeFields	3 14 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		P. W. Rapelje,		4 18 9	
	25		3	200	William Dickson	3 14 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>						
							7 9 7					
	YARMOUTH.	1	3	200	James Nevils	3 13 3	The Honorable James Baby.					
		2	3	200	ditto	3 13 3						
		1	5	20	Joseph Smith	1 16 8		John Bostwick, Esq. John Graves,	John Harris, for J. S. Jacob Potts, junr. William Salmon,	2 13 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		
		13	5	29	Jacob Potts	3 13 3			4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>			
		14	5	32	William Salmon	3 13 3		4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
15		5	28	Joseph Smith	3 13 3	John Haris, for J. S.		4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
16		5	24	ditto	3 13 3			4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
18		5	25	William Salmon	3 13 3	William Salmon,		4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
20		5	24	Joseph Smith	3 13 3	John Harris, for J. S.		4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
25		5	58	William Salmon	3 13 3	William Salmon,		4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
27		5	49	Jacob Potts	3 13 3	Jacob Potts, junr.		4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
28		5	93	John Harris	3 13 3	John Harris,		4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
1		6	29	John McNeal	3 13 3	John McNeal,		4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
3		6	34	G. C. Salmon	3 13 3	G. C. Salmon,		4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
4		6	39	John O'Neal	3 13 3	Per Thomas Walters,		4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
5		6	85	John Thomas	3 13 3	John Thomas,		4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
7		6	35	Jacob Potts	3 13 3	Jacob Potts,		4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
8		6	100	John Harris	3 13 3	John Harris,		4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
18		6	44	G. C. Salmon	3 13 3	G. C. Salmon,		4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
19		6	39	John Harris	3 13 3	John Harris,		4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
24		6	88	William Dickson	3 13 3	William Dickson,*		4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
25		6	150	Jacob Potts	3 13 3	Jacob Potts,		4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
6		7	45	James Nevills	3 13 3							
7		7	55	ditto	3 13 3							
8		7	50	ditto	3 13 3							
9		7	50	J. Rapelje	3 13 3							
11		7	42	William Dickson	3 13 3	William Dickson,*		4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
13		7	62	Jacob Potts	3 13 3	Jacob Potts,		4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				
14	7	44	William Dickson	3 13 3	William Dickson,*	4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>						
15	7	50	William Salmon	3 13 3	William Salmon,	4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>						
16	7	48	William Dickson	3 13 3	William Dickson,*	4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>						
18	7	45	ditto	3 13 3	William Dickson,*	4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>						
20	7	40	William Salmon	3 13 3	William Salmon,	4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>						
21	7	44	William Dickson	3 13 3	William Dickson,*	4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>						
N. side	Edgward road.					4 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>						
N. 1/2	1	44	Jacob Potts	1 16 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	M. Burwell,	Jacob Potts, junr. William Dickson,*	2 13 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>					
N. 1/2	21	40	William Dickson	1 16 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>								
South side	Edgward road.											
5	25		James Nevills	1 16 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	J. Harris,	J. Nevills, per W. Salmon,	2 13 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>					
						128 4 0						

\* Per Assignee T. Clark.

APPENDIX		TOWNSHIP.		No. of Acres Sold.	BY WHOM PURCHASED.	Amount of Sale on Account of the District.	BY WHOM REDEEMED.	PURCHASER'S RECEIPTS.	APPENDIX
No. of Lot.	Concession.	Amount of Redemption Money received by the Purchaser, including Sheriff's Fees, a portion of the Writ to sell, and 20 per ct. as per Act of Parliament.							
SOUTHWOLD.									
	5	1 <sup>st</sup> Con. from R. Thames	95	Wm. Dickson,	£. s. d.	James Givens, Esq.	William Dickson,*	4 17 1	
	6	1	87	Jacob Potts,	3 13 5	ditto,	Jacob Potts, jun.	4 17 1	
	7	1	94	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 5	ditto,	William Dickson,*	4 17 1	
	8	1	90	ditto,	3 13 5	ditto,	William Dickson.*	4 17 1	
	4	2	93	Jacob Potts,	3 13 5	Thomas Waddle,	Jacob Potts, jun.	4 17 1	
	5	2	134	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 5	ditto,	William Dickson,*	4 17 1	
	6	2	120	Wm. Salmon,	3 13 5	James Givins, Esq.	William Salmon,	4 17 1	
	7	2	150	John Harris,	3 13 5	ditto,	John Harris,	4 17 1	
	8	2	150	G. C. Salmon,	3 13 5	ditto,	G. C. Salmon,	4 17 1	
N. ½	11	2	44	Wm. Dickson,	1 16 10½				
S. ½	11	2	100	ditto,	1 16 10½				
	3	3	200	Jacob Potts,	3 13 5	David Newton,	Jacob Potts, jun.	4 17 1	
N. ½	5	3	100	Wm. Dickson,	1 16 10½	Thomas Waddle,	William Dickson,*	2 13 2½	Lands sold for Assessment, &c. London District.
	10	3	200	Wm. Salmon,	3 13 5				
	17	3	200	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 5				
49 11- 6½									
	17	1	59	Jacob Potts,	3 13 6	Duncan McGregor,	Jacob Potts, jun.	4 17 2½	
	18	1	70	Wm. Rolestone,	3 13 6	Wm. Shaw, by do.	William Rolestone,	4 17 2½	
	19	1	96	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 6		William Dickson,*	4 17 2½	
	20	1	84	Alexander Weldon,	3 13 6				
	22	1	87	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 6	Hon. James Crooks,	William Dickson,*	4 17 2½	
	24	1	74	John Bobier,	3 13 6		Joshua Bobier,	4 17 2½	
	18	2	200	Burgis Surisher,	3 13 6	Mr. Shaw pr. D. McGregor			
	19	2	100	Wm. Dickson,	3 12 6		William Dickson,*	4 17 2½	
	21	2	113	John Harris,	3 13 6		John Harris,	4 17 2½	
	23	2	119	Jacob Potts,	3 13 6	Hon. James Crooks,	Jacob Potts, jun.	4 17 2½	
	24	2	185	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 6		William Dickson,*	4 17 2½	
	13	3	200	Jacob Potts,	3 13 6				
W. ½	14	3	100	Wm. Dickson,	1 16 11½				
E. ½	14	3	100	ditto,	1 16 11½				
	15	3	200	Jacob Potts,	3 13 6				
	24	3	200	John Harris,	3 13 6	John Bowen,	John Harris,	4 17 2½	
S. ½	11	4	100	Jacob Potts,	1 16 11½				
	18	4	200	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 6	J. Baldwin by Mr. Sullivan,	William Dickson,*	4 17 2½	
	19	4	200	Wm. Salmon,	3 13 6	ditto,	William Salmon,	4 17 2½	
A. 10	b. f.		238	Wm. Dickson,	4 7 5½				
	19	"	46	Andrew Wilson,	3 13 6				
	20	"	49	ditto	3 13 6				
	17	"	40	Jacob Potts,	1 16 11½				
	18	"	60	John Harris,	3 13 6				
	22	"	50	ditto	3 13 6				
	24	"	40	Joshua Bobier,	3 13 6	Hon James Crooks,	John Harris,	4 17 2½	
88 18 8½									
	20	3	200	John Harris,	3 13 4	John B. Young,	John Harris,	4 17 0	
E. ½	18	4	100	Wm. Dickson,	1 16 9½	F. Bessel,	William Dickson,*	2 13 1½	
W. ½	18	4	100	ditto,	1 16 9½	ditto,	William Dickson,*	2 13 1½	
N. ½	1	1	47	ditto,	1 16 9½	David Newton,		2 13 1½	
Part	3	1	27	ditto,	1 1 5½				
	5	1	46	Wm. McPherson,	3 13 4	Singleton Gardner,		4 17 0	
	12	1	48	Alex. McPherson,	3 13 4	E. ½, J. Main, W. ½, J. Green, NE. ¼ J Green			
W. ½	13	1	26	Henry Coyne,	1 16 9½	John Main,	Henry Coyne,	2 13 1½	
	17	1	44	Duncan Leitch,	3 13 4				
	2	2	49	Wm. Bannerman,	3 13 4				
	8	3	87	John Carr,	3 13 4				
Cor. A.	4	4	76	Jacob Potts,	3 9 8½	John Warren,	Jacob Potts, jun.	4 12 7½	
	6	4	149	Duncan McKellop,	3 13 4	R. Newburgh,	Duncan McKellop,	4 17 0	
	14	4	116	Colin Ferguson,	3 13 4				
	8	5	80	John Black,	3 13 4				
	15	5	200	Jacob Potts,	3 13 4				
	1	b. f.	200	Wm. Salmon,	3 13 4	David Newton,	Miles Farland,	4 17 0	
	3	"	19	Miles Farland,	3 13 4				
	5	"	2	Aaron Goff,	0 9 4				
	5	"	9	Wm. Dickson,	0 18 6½				
	12	"	15	Alex. McPherson,	1 16 9½	E. 50, J. Main, W. 50			
W. 13	"	"	9	Henry Coyne,	0 9 8½				
59 12 6½									
DELAWARE.									
	7	1	60	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 4				
S. ½	8	1	35	ditto,	1 16 9½				
	10	1	186	ditto,	3 13 4	J. Bullen, for J. Matthews,	William Dickson,*	4 17 0	
	15	1	50	Jacob Potts,	3 13 4				
E. ½	24	1	39	Wm. Dickson,	1 16 9½				
	17	1	49	ditto,	3 13 4				
	18	1	49	ditto,	3 13 4				
	19	1	48	ditto,	3 13 4				
	20	1	48	ditto,	3 13 4	David Duncombe,	William Dickson,*	4 17 0	
	19	2	50	Jacob Potts,	3 13 4				

APPENDIX	TOWNSHIP.	No. of Lot.	No of Concession.	No. of Acres Sold.	BY WHOM PURCHASED.	Amount of Sale on Account of the District.	BY WHOM REDEEMED.	PURCHASER'S RECEIPTS.		APPENDIX						
								RECEIVED from the Treasurer of the London District, the amount annexed to my name, in full.	Amount of Redemption Money received by the Purchaser, including Sheriff's Fees, a portion of the Writ to sell, and 20 per ct. as per Act of Parliament.							
Lands sold for Assessment, &c. London District	DELAWARE.—Continued.	W. 1/4 24	2	99	Wm. Dickson,	£. s. d. 1 16 9 1/4	}	Hon. J. Baby,	Jacob Potts, jun. William Salmon, Jacob Potts, jun.	4 17 0 4 17 0 4 17 0						
		S.E. 1/4 25	2	50	Jacob Potts,	0 18 6										
		3	3	200	John Harris,	3 13 4										
		6	3	200	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 4										
		N. 1/4 7	3	100	Jacob Potts	1 16 9 1/4										
		S. 1/4 7	3	100	Wm. Dickson,	1 16 9 1/4										
		8	3	200	Jacob Potts,	3 13 4										
		10	3	200	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 4										
		12	3	200	Jacob Potts,	3 13 4										
		13	3	200	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 4										
		14	3	200	ditto,	3 13 4										
		15	3	200	ditto,	3 13 4										
		19	3	200	Jacob Potts,	3 13 4										
		20	3	200	Wm. Salmon,	3 13 4										
		22	3	200	Jacob Potts,	3 13 4										
		24	3	100	Wm. Salmon,	1 16 9 1/4										
		1	4	200	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 4										
		2	4	200	Jacob Potts,	3 13 4										
		E. 1/4 4	4	100	Wm. Dickson,	1 16 9 1/4										
		W. 1/4 4	4	100	ditto,	1 16 9 1/4										
		6	4	200	Jacob Potts,	3 13 4										
		13	4	200	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 4										
		N. 1/2 14	4	100	ditto,	1 16 9 1/4										
		19	4	200	Jacob Potts,	3 13 4										
		21	4	200	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 4										
		23	4	200	Wm. Salmon,	3 13 4										
		20	B	140	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 4										
		21	"	98	ditto,	3 13 4										
		22	"	99	Jacob Potts,	3 13 4										
		18	"	200	Walter Dickson,	3 13 4										
		19	"	200	Wm. Salmon,	3 13 4										
		18	C	200	John Harris,	3 13 4										
		19	"	200	Wm. Salmon,	3 13 4										
		20	"	200	Walter Dickson,	3 13 4										
		22	"	200	ditto,	3 13 4										
		18	D	200	John Harris,	3 13 4										
		19	"	200	Walter Dickson,	3 13 4										
		20	"	200	ditto,	3 13 4										
		22	"	200	ditto,	3 13 4										
		24	"	200	ditto,	3 13 4										
		18	A	50	ditto,	0 18 6										
		19	"	34	Wm. Salmon,	0 12 7 1/2										
											165 13 10 3/4					
		SOUTH DORCHESTER.		1	1	78					Silas E. Curtes,	1 7 6 1/4	}	M. Showers, E. part. Charles Duncombe,	Silas E. Curtes, William Dickson,*	2 2 0 1/2 4 16 10 3/4
				5	1	200					Wm. Dickson,	3 13 3				
				12	1	200					ditto,	3 13 3				
				13	1	200					ditto,	3 13 3				
				14	1	199					Warren Blin,	3 13 3				
				15	1	199					John Harris,	3 13 3				
				11	2	200					Wm. Dickson,	3 13 3				
				W. 1/4 12	2	100					ditto,	1 16 8 1/4				
				E. 1/4 13	2	100					ditto,	1 16 8 1/4				
				W. 1/4 13	2	100					ditto,	1 16 8 1/4				
				14	2	200					Wm. Salmon,	3 13 3				
16	2			200	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 3										
23	2			200	John A. Sumner,	3 13 3										
E. A. BK	100			Wm. Dickson,	1 16 8 1/4											
5	3			200	A. N. McNab,	3 13 3										
6	3			200	ditto,	3 13 3										
7	3			200	ditto,	3 13 3										
8	3			200	ditto,	3 13 3										
14	3			200	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 3										
15	3			200	ditto,	3 13 3										
17	3			200	John Baldwin,	3 13 3										
19	3			200	Wm. Salmon,	3 13 3										
E. pt. 18	3			70	John Harris,	1 5 9 1/4										
9	4			200	John Baldwin,	3 13 3										
S. 16	4	172	Jacob Potts,	3 3 0 1/4												
18	4	200	John Baldwin,	3 13 3												
19	4	200	ditto,	3 13 3												
21	4	200	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 3												
23	4	200	John Baldwin,	3 13 3												
24	4	200	ditto,	3 13 3												
A&E p B	4	200	Jacob Potts,	3 13 3												
E. P. B.	5	60	John Harris,	1 1 5 1/4												
W. 1/2 12	5	100	Jacob Potts,	1 16 8 1/4												
13	5	200	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 3												
E. 1/2 14	5	100	John Harris,	1 16 8 1/4												
W. 1/2 14	5	100	ditto,	1 16 8 1/4												
E. 1/2 18	5	100	Wm. Dickson,	1 16 8 1/4												
W. 1/2 18	5	100	ditto,	1 16 8 1/4												
19	5	199	S. Monro,	3 13 3												
22	5	200	Jacob Potts,	3 13 3												
							}	David Millard, Do. S. 1/2 S.	Jacob Potts, jun.	4 16 10 3/4 4 16 10 3/4						

\* Per Assignce, T. Clarke,

APPENDIX	TOWNSHIP.	No. of Lot	Concession.	No. of Acres Sold.	BY WHOM PURCHASED.	Amount of sale on Account of the District.	BY WHOM REDEEMED.	PURCHASER'S RECEIPTS.	Amount of Redemption Money received by the Purchaser, including Sheriff's Fees, a portion of Writ to sell, and 20 per ct. as per Act of Parliament.	APPENDIX
								RECEIVED from the Treasurer of the London District, the amount annexed to my name, in full.		
		24	5	200	John A. Sumner	£ 3 13 3				
		2	6	200	William Dickson,	3 13 3	Jeptha Thornton, } 150 North Part }	William Dickson,*	4 16 10½	
		S. part 7	6	60	ditto	1 2 0				
		S. ½ 19	6	40	ditto	1 16 8½				
		N. ½ 19	6	100	ditto	1 16 8½				
		E. ½ 23	6	100	Thomas Finch	1 16 8½				
		A. & B. 1	6	200	W. Dyer	3 13 3				
		E. ½ 5	7	200	Jacob Potts	3 13 3	William Woodruff	Jacob Potts, junr.	4 16 10½	
		W. ½ 5	7	100	William Dickson	1 16 8½	Charles Biggar	Wm. Dickson, Assignee } of T. Clarke }	2 13 0½	
		E. ½ 6	7	100	ditto	1 16 8½				
		W. ½ 6	7	100	ditto	1 16 8½				
		13	7	200	ditto	3 13 3				
		14	7	200	ditto	3 13 3				
		15	7	200	ditto	3 13 3	David Fields	William Dickson,*	4 16 10½	
		1	8	200	Jacob Potts	3 13 3				
		2	8	200	William Dickson	3 13 3				
		6	8	200	William Salmon	3 13 3	John B. Willer,	William Salmon,	4 16 10½	
		11	8	200	William Dickson	3 13 3				
		12	8	200	Jacob Potts	3 13 3	John Donalson,	Jacob Potts, junr.	4 16 10½	
		S. ½ 13	8	100	William Dickson	1 16 8½				
		18	8	200	ditto	3 13 3	Thomas Finch N. ½	William Dickson,*	4 16 10½	
		19	8	200	William Salmon	3 13 3	Thomas Finch,	William Salmon,	4 16 10½	
		24	8	200	William Dickson	3 13 3				
		A&E ½ B	8	200	ditto	3 13 3				
		N. ½ 1	9	200	Jacob Potts	3 13 3	James Mitchell	Jacob Potts, junr.	4 16 10½	
		N. ½ 5	9	100	R. Baldwin	1 16 8½				
		N. ½ 6	9	100	ditto	1 16 8½				
		N. ½ 7	9	100	William Dickson	1 16 8½				
		N. ½ 8	9	100	Jacob Potts	1 16 8½				
		S. ½ 8	9	100	ditto	1 16 8½				
		E. ½ 10	9	200	William Dickson	3 13 3				
		E. ½ 13	9	100	ditto	1 16 8½				
		22	9	200	Philip Wilson	3 13 3				
		24	9	200	John Thomas	3 13 3	R. G. Anderson,	John Thomas,	4 16 10½	
		4	10	200	William Dickson	3 13 3				
		8	10	200	ditto	3 13 3	Daniel M. Dean	William Dickson,*	4 16 10½	
		9	10	200	John Harris	3 13 3				
		16	10	200	ditto	3 13 3				
		E. ½ 18	10	200	George Upper	3 13 3	Treasurer, Home Dis.	George Upper	4 16 10½	
		W. ½ 19	10	100	Wm. Dickson	1 16 8½	Thomas McKie	William Dickson,*	2 13 0½	
		W. ½ 19	10	100	ditto	1 16 8½				
		23	10	200	John Harris	3 13 3				
		E. ½ 24	10	100	William Salmon	1 16 4½				
		7	11	50	John Harris	3 13 3	Jeremiah Pettit	John Harris,	4 16 10½	
		8	11	200	Jacob Potts	3 13 3	John Green, S. half } 190 C. Duncombe }	Jacob Potts, junr.	4 16 10½	
		W. ½ 12	11	100	William Salmon	1 16 8½	W. ½ A. Tozer,	William Salmon,	2 13 0½	
		17	11	200	Wm. Dickson	3 13 3				
		24	11	200	ditto	3 13 3	David Brooks	William Dickson,*	4 16 10½	
		1	12	200	Jacob Potts	3 13 3	W. F. Billings, Esq.	Jacob Potts, junr.	4 16 10½	
		4	12	200	John Harris	3 13 3	James Brown	John Harris,	4 16 10½	
		12	12	200	William Salmon	3 13 3				
		13	12	200	John Harris, for A. } B. Rapelje }	3 13 3				
		23	12	200	John Harris	3 13 3	B. McMurray	John Harris,	4 16 10½	
		E. pt. A.	12	52	William Dyer	0 19 1½				
		W. A. & B		200	John Harris	3 13 3				
		1	A	130	William Dickson	2 7 7½	District	William Dickson,*	3 6 1½	
		12		40	ditto	0 14 7½				
		Broken Front	B.							
		3	....	200	John Harris	3 13 3	Thos. Choat, per Jas.	John Harris,	4 16 10½	
		9	....	200	Wm. Dickson	3 13 3				
		12	....	200	Jacob Potts	3 13 3				
		W. ½ 13	....	100	William Dickson	1 16 8½				
		N. ½ 22	....	45	George Upper	1 16 8½				
						306 19 7½				
		S. W. ½ 2	1	30	John Harris	0 11 9½	John Harris, for G. } Ridout }	John Harris, G. R.	1 3 1½	
		21	1	200	Wm. Dickson	3 13 11½				
		4	3	120	do.	2 4 8½				
		6	3	180	do.	3 13 11½				
		7	3	150	do.	3 13 11½				
		9	3	196	Jacob Potts	3 13 11½				
		11	3	199	William Dyer	3 13 11½				
		13	3	165	William Dickson	3 13 11½				
		21	3	185	ditto	3 13 11½				
						28 14 2½				

\* Per Assignee T. Clark.

Land sold for Assessments, &c London District.

APPENDIX	TOWNSHIP.	No. of Lot.	Concession.	No. of Acres Sold.	BY WHOM PURCHASED.	Amount of Sale on Account of the District.	BY WHOM REDEEMED.	PURCHASER'S RECEIPTS.	APPENDIX		
										RECEIVED from the Treasurer of the London District, the amount annexed to my name in full.	
Lands sold for Assessments, &c. London District.	LOBO—B. front.	9	4	75	Duncan McLean,	£ 3 6 8	M. Burwell,	Duncan McLean,	£ 4 9 0		
		7	5	59	John Campbell,	3 6 8	A. Stevens,	John Campbell,	4 9 0		
		4	12	50	Duncan McLean,	3 6 8	M. Burwell,	Duncan McLean,	4 9 0		
		7	13	49	ditto,	3 6 8		ditto,	4 9 0		
		N. 1/2 22	13	49	Roswell Mount,	1 14 2	John Harris,	Roswell Mount,	2 10 0		
								15 0 10			
		13	1	200	John O'Neil,	3 5 7 1/2	John Donaldson,	Thos. Waller, per order,	4 7 9		
		18	1	200	John Bailey,	3 5 7 1/2	ditto,		4 7 9		
		1	4	200	ditto,	3 5 7 1/2	E. 1/2 John Wright,	John Bailey,	4 7 9		
		2	4	200	Thomas Bailey,	3 5 7 1/2	W. 1/2 Jacob Patrick,				
24	5	200	John Bailey,	3 5 7 1/2	75 A John Wright,	John Bailey,	1 12 10 1/2				
14	10	200	ditto,	3 5 7 1/2	John Harris,			4 7 9			
7	11	200	ditto,	3 5 7 1/2	ditto,	John Bailey,	4 7 9				
17	11	200	ditto,	3 5 7 1/2	John Donaldson,			4 7 9			
19	12	200	ditto,	3 5 7 1/2	John Harris,	John Bailey,	4 7 9				
21	12	200	ditto,	3 5 7 1/2	ditto,			4 7 9			
34	12	200	ditto,	3 5 7 1/2	John Donaldson,	John Bailey,	4 7 9				
E. 1/2 8	14	100	ditto,	1 13 1 1/2	ditto,			2 8 9			
						37 15 0					
E. 1/2 1	2	100	C. Ingersoll,	1 13 2 3/4	J. Harris, pro. tem.	Alvin Turner,	2 8 4 1/2				
E. 1/2 14	10	100	Alvin Turner,	1 13 2 3/4	John Carn,			2 8 4 1/2			
23	11	200	Lucius Bigelow,	3 5 8 3/4	J. Harris, pro. tem.	C. Ingersoll,	3 13 2 3/4				
34	14	200	C. Ingersoll,	3 5 8 3/4	John Donaldson,			3 13 2 3/4			
21	17	136	ditto,	2 5 5 1/2	J. Harris, pro. tem.	Alvin Turner,	3 3 6 1/2				
22	17	150	ditto,	2 9 5 1/2	John Harris,			2 16 11 3/4			
26	17	200	Alvin Turner,	3 5 8 3/4	John Donaldson,		3 13 2 3/4				
						17 18 7 3/4					
ZORRA.	OXFORD N.	1	1	25	C. Ingersoll,	3 14 9 1/2	Rowland McDonald,	C. Ingersoll,	4 18 9		
		N. 18	3	70	William Dickson,	1 8 2 1/2					
								5 3 1			
		27	1	139	John Harris,	3 13 11	Thomas Choat,	John Harris,	4 17 8		
		29	b. f.	165	William Niles,	3 0 4 1/2					
		E. 1/2 9	2	100	J. Niles,	1 17 4 1/4	S. Street, for R. Hamilton,	W. Dickson, T. Clark,	4 17 8 1/2		
		10	3	200	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 11					
		14	3	150	C. Ingersoll,	3 13 11	S Street, for R. Hamilton,	W. Dickson, T. Clark,	4 17 8 1/2		
		15	3	200	William Dickson,	3 13 11	Peter Hamilton,	Per order C. Ingersoll,	4 17 8 1/2		
		5	5	200	C. Martin,	3 13 11		Wm. Salmon,	4 17 8 1/2		
7	5	100	William Salmon,	3 13 11	Jacob Potts, junr.		4 17 8 1/2				
8	5	99	Jacob Potts,	3 13 11							
						30 15 1 3/4					
OAKLAND.	OXFORD WEST.	15	2	15	John Harris,	0 6 0 1/2	Mathias Woodley,	John Harris,	0 16 3		
		3	3	200	R. Pilkington,	3 13 3 1/2	Andrew Hurst,		4 17 5 1/2		
		10	3	45	William Dickson,	3 4 2 1/2	Daniel Hagen,	W. Dickson, per T. Clark,	3 4 6 1/2		
		9	4	30	John Carey,	0 11 6 1/2	John Hatt,	John Carey,	1 1 9 3/4		
		3	5	50	William Dickson,	3 13 8 1/2					
		6	5	9	John Carey,	0 4 11 3/4					
		5	5	100	R. Pilkington,	1 17 1 1/2	Thomas Millard,		2 13 6 3/4		
		1	6	30	William Dickson,	3 13 8 1/2					
		2	6	15	John Harris,	1 16 8 1/2					
								19 1 8 3/4			
DEREHAM.	OXFORD WEST.	18	3	200	John Harris,	3 13 3	Jacob Patrick,	Rhoda M. Duncombe,	4 16 10 3/4		
		1	4	180	Henry Carroll,	3 13 3					
		3	4	190	William Dickson,	3 13 3					
		4	4	199	Jacob Potts,	3 13 3					
		5	4	200	Charles Duncombe,	3 13 3					
		7	4	200	William Dickson,	3 13 3					
		8	4	200	Charles Duncombe,	3 13 3					
		10	4	200	John Harris,	3 13 3					
		11	4	200	Jacob Potts,	3 13 3					
		12	4	200	William Dickson,	3 13 3					
		14	4	200	William Salmon,	3 13 3					
		1	5	200	Jacob Potts,	3 13 3					
		2	5	200	William Salmon,	3 13 3					
		4	5	200	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 3					
		6	5	200	Jacob Potts,	3 13 3					
		7	5	200	John Harris,	3 13 3					
		8	5	200	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 3					
		9	5	200	Jacob Potts,	3 13 3					
11	5	200	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 3							
13	5	200	Jacob Potts,	3 13 3							
14	5	200	Charles Ingersoll,	3 13 3							
18	5	200	William Salmon,	3 13 3							
N. 1/2 1	6	99	G. Connelly,	1 16 8 1/2	Mrs. Stevenson,	S. 1/2 Wm. Salmon,	2 8 5 1/2				
N. 1/2 3	6	100	Jacob Potts,	1 16 8 1/2	Peter Hamilton,	G. Connelly, per order,	2 13 0 1/2				

APPENDIX	TOWNSHIP.	No. of Lot.	No of Concession.	No. of Acres Sold.	BY WHOM PURCHASED.	Amount of Sale on Account of the District.	BY WHOM REDEEMED.	PURCHASER'S RECEIPTS.		Amount of Redemption Money received by the Purchaser, including Sheriff's Fees, a portion of Writ to sell, and 20 per ct. as per Act of Parliament.	APPENDIX
								RECEIVED from the Treasurer of the London District, the amount annexed to my name, in full.			
DEREHAM—Continued.	N. S. S. p't. E. S. S. p't.	7	6	200	John Harris,	£ 3 13 3	W. F. Billings,	Jacob Potts, jun.	4 16 10½		
		8	6	180	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 3					
		10	6	200	Jacob Potts,	3 13 3					
		11	6	200	John Harris,	3 13 3					
		12	6	200	Wm. Salmon,	3 13 3					
		14	6	200	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 3					
		15	8	199	G. Connally,	3 13 3					
		17	8	200	Jacob Potts,	3 13 3					
		28	8	138	Wm. Salmon,	3 13 3					
		15	9	100	Wm. Dickson,	1 16 8½					
		15	9	100	ditto,	1 16 8½					
		16	9	93	Jacob Potts,	3 13 3					
		18	9	130	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 3					
		25	9	198	Jacob Potts,	3 13 3					
		17	10	99	John Harris,	3 13 3					
		26	10	120	Wm. Salmon,	3 13 3					
		28	10	108	Jacob Potts,	3 13 3					
		15	10	35	John Harris,	1 3 11					
		15	11	50	ditto,	2 6 0					
		16	11	77	Wm. Dickson,	3 18 3					
		18	11	90	Jacob Potts,	3 13 3					
		20	11	200	John Harris,	3 13 3					
		21	11	95	ditto,	1 16 8½					
		22	11	200	ditto,	3 13 3					
		15	12	94	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 3					
		17	12	100	Jacob Potts,	3 13 3					
18	12	70	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 3							
19	12	198	John Harris,	3 13 3							
26	12	30	C. Duncombe,	0 12 6½							
						178 2 2					
OXFORD, EAST.	S. S. N. S. E. Rear N.	3	1	20	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 5	Rowland McDonald,	William Dickson,*	4 17 1	Lands sold for Assessment, &c. London District	
		15	1	100	Benjamin Clark,	1 16 10½	Nathan Chase, S. Street, Esq., per P. Hamilton,	John Carey,	2 13 2½		
		18	1	100	Arch. Burtch,	1 16 10½					
		20	1	30	John Carey,	1 16 10½	Peter Hamilton, Esq. John Rolph, Canada Company,	William Dickson,* William Salmon, William Dickson,*	4 17 1 2 13 2½ 4 17 1		
		19	2	20	John Hatch,	3 13 5					
		10	3	35	John Carey,	1 16 10½	Peter McGill, Esq.	Jacob Potts,	2 13 2½		
		14	3	100	John B. Clement,	1 16 10½					
		18	5	45	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 5	Joel Chamberlin,	John Harris,	4 17 1		
		4	6	30	Wm. Salmon,	1 16 10½					
		5	6	200	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 5	Hon. A. McDonell, ditto, Robert Grant,	Robert McClarey,	4 16 11 4 16 11 4 16 11		
		6	6	200	ditto,	3 13 5					
		7	6	200	ditto,	3 13 5	Wm. Dickson, Jeremiah Green, John Leslie, Hon. W. D. Powell	John Carey, William Dickson,*	4 16 11 4 16 11 4 16 11		
		8	6	100	ditto,	1 16 10½					
		13	6	17	John Harris,	1 16 10½	Wm. Bautinhimer,	John Harris,	4 16 11		
		14	6	200	J. B. Clement,	3 13 5					
		16	6	79	Jacob Potts,	1 16 10½	John Claus,	William Dickson,*	4 16 11		
		18	6	5	John Harris,	1 16 10½					
		19	6	79	ditto,	3 13 5	W. Bautinhimer, S. N. Tax paid.	John Harris,	2 9 0½		
17	7	75	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 5							
20	7	107	Calvin Martin,	1 19 5½	James Gordon,	E. ½ 150d., Jacob Potts,	3 15 0				
7	8	40	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 5							
						57 2 2½					
BLENHEIM.	N. N. S.	1	2	195	John Carey,	3 13 3½	Courtland Secord, John Clark, James Gordon, Hon. Alex. McDonell	John Carey, Denton Burns, John Nellis, William Salmon, William Dickson,*	4 16 11 4 16 11 1 11 1½ 4 16 11 4 16 11		
		6	2	8	Denton Burns,	3 13 3½					
		9	2	15	John Nellis,	0 18 5½	Hon. A. McDonell, ditto, Robert Grant,	Robert McClarey,	4 16 11 4 16 11 4 16 11		
		18	2	150	Wm. Salmon,	3 13 3½					
		19	2	195	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 3½	Wm. Dickson, Jeremiah Green, John Leslie, Hon. W. D. Powell	John Carey, William Dickson,*	4 16 11 4 16 11 4 16 11		
		21	2	100	John Harris,	1 16 8½					
		14	3	19	R. McCleary,	3 13 3½	Wm. Bautinhimer,	John Harris,	4 16 11		
		15	3	25	ditto,	3 13 3½					
		17	3	45	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 3½	John Claus,	William Dickson,*	4 16 11		
		18	3	45	ditto,	3 13 3½					
		19	3	45	ditto,	3 13 3½	W. Bautinhimer, S. N. Tax paid.	John Harris,	2 9 0½		
		20	3	45	ditto,	3 13 3½					
		9	4	80	John Carey,	3 13 3½	James Gordon,	E. ½ 150d., Jacob Potts,	3 15 0		
		18	4	50	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 3½					
		19	4	45	ditto,	3 13 3½					
		23	4	200	Hon. T. Clark,	3 13 3½					
		24	4	200	ditto,	3 13 3½					
		8	5	49	Jacob Potts,	1 16 8½					
4	6	200	John Harris,	3 13 3½							
12	6	50	John Nellis,	3 13 3½							
3	7	200	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 3½							
12	7	49	Jacob Potts,	3 13 3½							
13	7	59	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 3½							
14	7	50	Jacob Potts,	3 13 3½							
4	8	200	John Harris,	3 13 3½							
12	8	100	Jacob Potts,	3 13 3½							
1	9	50	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 3½							

\* Per Assignee, T. Clarke.

APPENDIX	TOWNSHIP.	No. of Lot.	Concession.	No. of Acres Sold.	BY WHOM PURCHASED.	Amount of sale on Account of the District.	BY WHOM REDEEMED.	PURCHASER'S RECEIPTS.	Amount of Redemption Money received by the Purchaser, including Sheriff's Fees, a portion of the Writ to sell, and 20 per ct. as per Act of Parliament.	APPENDIX							
								RECEIVED from the Treasurer of the London District, the amount annexed to my name, in full.									
	BLENHEIM—Continued.	3	9	45	William Dickson,	£ 3 13 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	John H. Comfort,	John Carey,	4 16 11								
		10	9	50	John Carey,	3 13 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>											
		12	9	55	William Dickson	3 13 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>											
		15	9	99	John Carey,	3 13 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>											
		1	10	100	William Dickson	3 13 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>											
		2	10	99	ditto	3 13 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>											
		4	10	55	ditto	3 13 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>											
		6	10	44	ditto	3 13 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>											
		N. 1/2	8	10	59	Jacob Potts				1 16 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Lawrence Daniel,	Jacob Potts, jun.	2 9 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				
		S. 1/2	21	10	40	John Carey,				1 16 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Jacob Patrick,	John Carey,	2 9 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				
		N. 1/2	21	10	40	ditto				1 16 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	James Gordon,	ditto,	2 9 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				
			23	10	60	William Dickson				3 13 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	B. Wilson, Esq.	W. D. per T. Clark,	4 16 11				
			3	11	50	ditto				3 13 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
			5	11	49	ditto				3 13 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
			6	11	35	ditto				3 13 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
		N. 1/2	6	12	35	John Carey,				1 16 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Moses Johnson,	John Carey,	2 9 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				
			14	12	110	G. Harner,				3 13 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
			18	12	39	William Dickson				3 13 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
			19	12	39	ditto				3 13 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
			21	12	185	William Salmon				3 13 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	James Gordon,	William Salmon,	4 16 11				
			23	12	200	John Harris				3 13 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	C. Ingersoll,	John Harris,	4 16 11				
		N. 1/2	24	12	50	Jacob Potts				2 14 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
		S. 1/2	24	12	20	John Carey,				0 18 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
		S. 1/2	6	13	50	John Harris				0 18 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Moses Johnson,	John Harris,	1 11 13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				
		N. p't.	18	13	35	John Carey				2 3 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	J. Harris,	John Carey,	3 1 4				
		N. 1/2	19	13	28	ditto				1 16 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	W. Chisholm,	John Carey,	2 9 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				
			20	13	50	William Dickson				3 13 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
			22	13	100	ditto				3 13 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	James Gordon,	William Dickson,*	4 16 11				
		S. 1/2	9	5	100	Jacob Potts				1 16 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	J. McAuley,	Jacob Potts, junr.	2 9 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				
										184 18 3							
		BURFORD.	W. 1/2	17	1	100				L. Bright	3 13 3	John Bouke,	William Dickson,*	4 16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			
				12	2	150				William Dickson	3 13 3						
			N. 1/2	6	3	50				ditto	1 16 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>						
				17	3	20				John Bacon	3 13 3						
			W. 1/2	11	4	15				John Harris	1 16 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				B. Corwin,	John Harris,	2 13 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
				5	5	200				Jacob Patrick	3 13 3				Allan McNab,	Jacob Patrick,	4 16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
			S. 1/2	14	5	75				John Carey	1 16 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				Peter McGill, Esq.	John Carey,	4 16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
				15	5	170				L. Lawrence,	3 13 3				ditto,	L. Lawrence,	4 16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
				4	6	200				William Thomas	3 13 3						
			NW. 1/4	14	6	50				John Harris	0 18 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>						
			S. 1/2	18	7	100				D. McFarland	1 16 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>						
			Part	24	7	70				John Carey	1 5 9						
				21	8	200				Jacob Potts	3 13 3				A. Scholey,	Jacob Potts, junr.	4 16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
			1	9	100	Wm. Dickson	3 13 3	George Keefer,	William Dickson,*	4 16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
			14	9	90	John Harris	3 13 3	Colonel Burwell,	John Harris,	4 16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
			22	9	199	William Dickson	3 13 3	S. Street, for H. } Hamilton,	William Dickson,*	4 16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
	S. 1/2		11	10	100	ditto	1 16 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Peter Hamilton,	William Dickson,*	2 13 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
			12	10	185	William Salmon	3 13 3	ditto,	William Salmon,	4 16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
			13	10	200	John Harris	3 13 3										
			14	10	200	Jacob Potts	3 13 3	ditto,	Jacob Potts, junr.	4 16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
			8	11	100	William Dickson	3 13 3	George Keefer, for } Lampman,	William Dickson,*	4 16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
	S. 1/2		15	11	100	D. McFarland	1 16 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Peter Hamilton,		2 13 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
			17	11	100	Wm. Dickson	3 13 3										
	E. 1/2		18	11	75	Jacob Patrick	1 16 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>										
	W. 1/2		18	11	100	John Carey	1 16 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Isaac H. Gilbert,									
			19	11	200	D. McFarland	3 13 3	S. Street, for P. } Hamilton,	Jacob Potts, junr.	4 16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
	S. 1/2		22	11	100	Jacob Potts	1 16 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	S. Street, for P. } Hamilton,	William Dickson,*	4 16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
			24	11	185	William Dickson	3 13 3										
			7	12	200	John Harris	3 13 3	W. D. Powell,	Wm. Dickson,*	4 16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
			8	12	195	William Dickson	3 13 3	ditto,	William Salmon,	4 16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
			9	12	200	William Salmon	3 13 3										
			14	12	200	John Harris	3 13 3										
			16	12	200	John Carey	3 13 3										
			21	12	200	Jacob Potts	3 13 3	ditto,	Jacob Potts,	4 16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
			24	12	99	G. Conelly	3 13 3	S. Street, for H. } Hamilton,	Joseph Woodrow,	4 16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
			17	13	170	William Dickson	3 13 3	W. D. Powell,	William Dickson,*	4 16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
			19	13	100	John Carey	3 13 3	W. H. Walbridge,	John Carey,	4 16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
			1	14	150	William Salmon	3 13 3	Allan McNab,	William Salmon	4 16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
	E. 1/2		7	14	90	Jacob Potts	1 16 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>										
	W. 1/2		7	14	80	John Carey	1 16 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>										
			16	14	190	Wm. Dickson	3 13 3	W. D. Powell.	William Dickson,*	4 16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
			19	14	180	John Harris	3 13 3	W. H. Walbridge.	John Harris,	4 16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>							
							128 12 0										

Land sold for Assessments, &c. London District

\* Per Assignee T. Clark.



APPENDIX	TOWNSHIP.	No. of Lot.	Concession.	No. of Acres Sold.	BY WHOM PURCHASED.	Amount of Sale on Account of the District.	BY WHOM REDEEMED.	PURCHASER'S RECEIPTS.	Amount of Redemption Money received by the Purchaser, including Sheriff's Fees, a portion of the Writ to sell, and 20 per ct. as per Act of Parliament.	APPENDIX
								RECEIVED from the Treasurer of the London District, the amount annexed to my name in full.		
	NORWICH.	1	1	20	Hon. J. Clarke	£ s. d. 3 13 4½			£ s. d. 2 13 2	
		2	1	45	do.	3 13 4½			4 17 0½	
		4	1	200	do.	3 13 4½			4 17 0½	
		6	1	70	do.	3 13 4½			4 17 0½	
		N. ½ 22	2	15	J. Herockmerton	1 16 9¾		S. Street, for Hamilton,	Jacob Patrick,	
		S. ½ 24	4	20	J. Patrick	1 16 9¾		ditto,	W. Dickson,*	
		22	5	40	William Dickson,	3 13 4½		ditto,	W. Dickson, T. Clark,	
		23	5	45	ditto,	3 13 4½		Hon. J. Crooks,	W. Dickson, T. Clark,	
		21	6	20	ditto,	3 13 4½		S. Street, for P. Hamilton,	W. Dickson, T. Clark,	
		25	6	47	ditto,	3 13 4½		Peter Hamilton,	John Harris,	
		S. ½ 9	7	49	John Harris,	1 16 9¾		S. Street, for P. Hamilton,	Wm. Dickson,*	
		16	7	200	William Dickson,	3 13 4½				
		S. ½ 7	8	30	John Carey,	1 16 9¾				
		13	9	20	Wm. Hardy,	3 13 4½				
		14	9	100	ditto,	3 13 4½				
		15	9	50	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 4½		Peter Hamilton, Esq.	Wm. Dickson,*	
		25	9	50	ditto,	3 13 4½				
		27	9	15	H. Bentley,	3 13 4½				
		28	9	70	John Harris,	3 13 4½				
		S. ½ 6	11	50	William Dickson,	1 16 9¾				
					64 4 8½					
	TOWNSEND.	half 24	3	30	S. Wright,	1 18 6½				
		part 1 & 2	4	13	Jacob Patrick,	0 18 5½				
		23	4	40	William Dickson,	3 13 3½				
		5	5	200	Mary Davis,	3 13 3½				
		S. ½ 22	5	20	John Harris,	1 16 8¾				
		S. ½ 24	5	20	Jacob Potts,	1 16 8¾				
		24	6	47	William Dickson,	3 13 3½		E. Malcolm,	Jacob Potts, jun.	
		15	7	39	Jacob Potts,	3 13 3½				
		4	8	15	John Harris,	3 13 3½				
		14	8	37	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 3½				
		21	8	18	Aaron Slaght,	0 18 5½				
		E. ¼ 15	11	9	William Dickson,	0 18 5½				
		14	12	200	Hendershott, and Mrs. Colver,	3 13 3½				
		21	12	200	Samuel Street,	3 13 3½				
		N. ½ 24	12	19	William Dickson,	1 16 8¾		John Crooks,	W. Dickson,*	
	12	13	26	ditto,	3 13 3½		ditto,	Jacob Patrick,		
	S. ½ 13	13	14	J. Patrick,	1 16 8¾		Stephen Nicholl,	W. Dickson,*		
	14	13	30	William Dickson,	3 13 3½			John Harris,		
	N. ½ 17	13	10	John Harris,	1 16 8¾					
	N. ½ 18	13	25	William Salmon,	1 16 8¾					
	22	13	200	Samuel Street,	3 13 3½					
	12	14	25	John Harris,	3 13 3½		Peter McGill,	John Harris,		
	23	14	21	ditto,	3 13 3½					
					63 7 1					
	WINDHAM.	5	1	45	P. W. Rapelje,	3 13 3				
		E. ¼ 7	1	25	Oliver Edmonds,	1 16 8½		S. Street, per P. Hamilton,	Oliver Edmonds,	
		10	1	40	Jacob Potts,	3 13 5				
		half 1	2	100	C. McNeilledge,	1 16 8½				
		6	2	45	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 3		S. Street, per P. Hamilton,	Wm. Dickson,	
		16	2	10	C. Malcolm,	3 13 3				
		18	2	57	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 3				
		3	3	27	ditto,	3 13 3				
		E. ¼ 7	3	20	J. Harris,	1 16 8½				
		6	3	100	George Edmonds,	3 13 3				
		10	3	200	C. McNeilledge,	3 13 3				
		22	3	33	John Robins,	3 13 3				
		24	3	50	Jacob Potts,	3 13 3				
		1	4	14	J. Patrick,	3 13 3				
		2	4	23	P. W. Rapelje,	3 13 3				
		18	4	47	Wm. Dickson,	3 13 3		James Nicholls, jun.	Wm. Dickson pr. T. Clark,	
		23	4	34	ditto,	3 13 3				
		24	4	39	ditto,	3 13 3		T'r. Niagara Dis't.		
		10	5	200	C. McNeilledge,	3 13 3				
		13	5	44	William Dickson,	3 13 3		W. Elworth 100 ac. } J. Clark, 100 ac. }	W. Dickson pr. T. Clark, W. Dickson, T. Clark,	
	E. ¼ 14	5	39	ditto,	1 16 8½					
	W. ½ 14	5	95	D. McCall, jun.	1 16 8½					
	15	5	90	D. McCall,	3 13 3					
	N. pt. 24	5	59	Jacob Potts,	3 2 3½		Tr. Niagara District.			
	S. ¼ 24	5	5	P. W. Rapelje,	0 9 7½					
	S. ½ 12	6	35	Wm. Dickson,	1 16 8½		A. McNab,	W. Dickson pr. T. Clark,		
	23	6	42	ditto,	3 13 3		C. Burtram,	W. Dickson, T. Clark, Jacob Potts, junr.		
	17	7	50	Jacob Potts,	3 13 3					
	18	7	38	Wm. Dickson,	3 18 3					
	19	7	40	ditto,	3 13 3					
	20	7	34	ditto,	3 13 3		James Gordon,	W. Dickson, pr. T. Clark,		

Lands sold for Assessments, &c. London District.

\* Per Assignee, T. Clark.

APPENDIX												APPENDIX		
TOWNSHIP.	No. of Lot.	Concession.	No. of Acres Sold.	BY WHOM PURCHASED.			Amount of Sale on Account of the District.			BY WHOM REDEEMED.		PURCHASER'S RECEIPTS.		Amount of Redemption Money received by the Purchaser, including Sheriff's Fees, a portion of Writ to sell, and 20 per ct. as per Act of Parliament.
				RECEIVED from the Treasurer of the London District, the amount annexed to my name, in full.			£		s.		d.		£	
WINDHAM—Continued.	22	7	40	Jacob Potts,	3	13	3	Robert Barrie, Esq.,	Jacob Potts, jun.	4	16	10½		
	24	7	35	John Harris,	3	13	3	David V. Alstine, S. J.,	John Harris,	4	16	10½		
	4	8	40	Oliver Edmunds,	3	13	3	Donald Ross,	Oliver Edmunds,	4	16	10½		
	8	8	64	Wm. Dickson,	3	13	3							
	S. ½ 9	8	98	ditto,	1	16	8½							
	M 11	8	50	John Harris,	0	18	5							
	16	8	70	Wm. Dickson,	3	13	3							
	18	8	100	Jacob Potts,	3	13	3	James Gordon,	Jacob Potts, jun.	4	16	10½		
	19	8	60	Wm. Dickson,	3	13	3							
	21	8	46	ditto,	3	13	3	Robert Barrie, Esq.		4	16	10½		
	20	9	44	ditto,	3	13	3	ditto,	William Dickson,*	4	16	10½		
	22	9	50	ditto,	3	13	3	ditto,	4	16	10½			
	24	9	94	ditto,	3	13	3	ditto,	4	16	10½			
	13	10	200	Jacob Potts,	3	13	3	P. Hamilton, Esq.	Jacob Potts, jun'r.	4	16	10½		
	14	10	187	Wm. Dickson,	3	13	3							
	23	10	46	ditto,	3	13	3	Allan McNab,		4	16	10½		
	24	10	48	ditto,	3	13	3	ditto,	William Dickson,*	4	16	10½		
	13	11	124	ditto,	3	13	3							
	N. ½ 16	12	50	Jacob Potts,	1	16	8½							
	N. ¼ 19	12	35	J. Patrick,	0	18	5							
	S. part 10	13	20	Wm. Dickson,	0	14	9½							
	N. ¼ 10	13	80	J. McInally,	2	14	11½	Christian Muma,	John McInally,	3	14	11		
	17	13	99	Wm. Dickson,	3	13	3							
	18	13	25	ditto,	3	13	3	James Gordon,	William Dickson,*	4	16	10½		
	20	13	49	John Robins,	3	13	3							
	24	13	22	D. McCall,	3	13	3	Robert Barrie, Esq.	John Robins,	4	16	10½		
	16	14	200	N. Foster.	3	13	3							
	21	14	38	Wm. Dickson,	3	13	3	Robert Barrie, Esq.,	William Dickson,*	4	16	10½		
	23	14	38	John McCall, jun'r.	3	13	3	ditto,	John McCall,	4	16	10½		
	24	14	22	Wm. Dickson,	3	13	3	ditto,	William Dickson,*	4	16	10½		
S. ½ 11	6	100	John Harris,	2	14	11½	A. McNab,	John Harris,	3	14	11			
				£ 198 9 10½										
WOODHOUSE.	17	1	27	D. Campbell,	3	13	5½							
	18	1	29	Wm. Park,	3	13	5½	Hon. J. Baby,	Wm. Park,	4	17	1½		
	N. ½ 20	1	21	Wm. Dickson,	1	16	10½							
	18	2	60	ditto,	3	13	5½	Hon. J. Baby,	William Dickson,*	4	17	1½		
	21	2	64	ditto,	3	13	5½	Charles Askin, Esq.	4	17	1½			
	23	2	47	John Harris,	3	13	5½	Charles Askin,	John Harris,	4	17	1½		
	24	2	40	Jacob Potts,	3	13	5½							
	Clergy 9	3	200	Rev'd. T. Evans,	3	13	5½							
	N. ½ 18	3	19	John Harris,	1	16	10½							
	22	3	46	Wm. Dickson,	3	13	5½	Charles Askin.	William Dickson,*	4	17	1½		
	24	3	39	H'y. Rapelje,	3	13	5½							
	18	4	22	Rev'd. T. Evans,	3	13	5½							
	21	4	30	ditto,	3	13	5½							
	14	5	200	J. B. Askin,	3	13	5½							
	15	5	200	ditto,	3	13	5½							
	17	5	200	ditto,	3	13	5½	Charles Askin.		4	17	1½		
	18	5	200	ditto,	3	13	5½							
	S. ½ 6	6	100	D. McCall,	1	16	10½							
	7	6	200	J. B. Askin,	3	13	5½							
	8	6	200	ditto,	3	13	5½	Chas. Askin,		4	17	1½		
9	6	200	ditto,	3	13	5½								
18	6	29	Wm. Dickson,	3	13	5½								
19	6	20	Wm. Salmon,	3	13	5½								
21	6	20	ditto,	3	13	5½	Chas. Askin,	William Dickson,*	4	17	1½			
				£ 82 13 3¼										

JOHN HARRIS,  
Treasurer, L. D.

\* Per Assignee, T. Clarke.

APPENDIX

TOTAL AMOUNT

APPENDIX

Of Proceeds of Sales of Lands in arrears of Assessments and Road Tax, sold between the 10th day of May and 10th day of July, 1830.

TOWNSHIPS.	AMOUNT.	Total amount of monies received from the Sheriff, by draft on the purchaser, July 12, 1830, and received at the sale at Burford, from the Deputy Sheriff, Wright.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Charlotteville, .....	104 1 2½	1913 11 11¾
Walsingham, .....	217 19 1	
Houghton, .....	19 7 3¾	
Bayham, .....	7 9 7	
Yarmouth, .....	128 4 0	
Southwold, .....	49 11 6¾	
Dunwich, .....	88 13 8½	
Aldborough, .....	59 12 6½	
Delaware, .....	165 13 10¾	
South Dorchester, .....	306 19 7½	
North Dorchester, .....	28 14 2½	
Lobo, .....	15 0 10	
Nissouri, .....	37 15 0	
Zorra, .....	17 18 7¾	
Oxford North, .....	5 3 1	
Oxford West, .....	30 15 1¾	
Oakland, .....	19 1 8¾	
Dereham, .....	178 2 2	
Oxford East, .....	57 2 2½	
Blenheim, .....	184 18 3	
Burford, .....	128 12 0	
Norwich, .....	64 4 8½	
Townsend, .....	63 7 1	
Windham, .....	198 9 10½	By balance due from the Sheriff,
Woodhouse, .....	82 13 3¾	
	£ 2259 15 8	278 7 10½
Less 3 per cent to Sheriff, .....	67 15 10	
	£ 2191 19 10	2191 19 10
To balance due from the Sheriff of London District, .....	278 7 10½	

Lands sold for Assessments, &c. London District.

Woodhouse, 23rd January, 1832.

E. E.

JOHN HARRIS, Treasurer London District.

Writs Returnable, October Sessions, 1830.

The Treasurer of the London District is unable to state the dates on which the several Lots were redeemed, because he conceived the date to be unnecessary, when he had the signature of the purchaser for the monies paid over, in his Book of Record, and which book is open at all time to view, to those claiming a search.

JOHN HARRIS, T. L. D.

LONDON DISTRICT, )

To Wit. ) John Harris, of the township of Woodhouse, in the London District, (Esquire,) Treasurer of the said District, maketh oath and saith, the within Return contained in the included ten sheets of paper, is a true and just copy of the Redemption Book, kept of Lands sold and redeemed in the London District, during the periods as within stated.

JOHN HARRIS, T. L. D.

Sworn before me at Woodhouse, in the London District, this 25th day of January, 1832.

D. CAMPBELL, J.P.

RETURN

Of second Sale of Lands in the London District, for Arrears of Assessment and Road Tax, to 12th July, 1830.—Also the Lots Redeemed.

Days of Sale of Lands in the London District, in the Year 1831.

Charlotteville, .....	September 12th.	} At the same place.
Walsingham, .....	ditto 12th.	
Yarmouth, .....	ditto 14th.	
Bayham, .....	ditto 14th.	
Delaware, .....	ditto 17th.	
South Dorchester, .....	ditto 17th.	
Westminster, .....	ditto 17th.	
Nissouri, .....	ditto 19th.	
Zorra, .....	ditto 20th.	
North Oxford, .....	ditto 21st.	
West Oxford, .....	ditto 21st.	
Burford, .....	ditto 22nd.	
Blenheim, .....	ditto 22nd.	
Norwich, .....	ditto 23rd.	
Woodhouse, .....	ditto 26th.	
Townsend, .....	ditto 26th.	

JOHN HARRIS, T. L. D.

Land redeemable in Twelve Months.

The Treasurer of the London District is unable to state the date on which the several Lots were redeemed, because he conceived the dates to be unnecessary when he had the signature of the purchaser for the monies paid over on his Book of Record, and which Book is open at all times to view to those claiming a search.

JOHN HARRIS.



APPENDIX										APPENDIX	
No. of Lot.	Concession.	No. of Acres Sold.	BY WHOM PURCHASED.	Amount of Sale on Account of the District.	BY WHOM REDEEMED.	PURCHASER'S RECEIPTS.	RECEIVED from the Treasurer of the London District, the amount annexed to my name, in full.	Amount of Redemption Money received by the Purchaser, including Sheriff's Fees, a portion of Writ to sell, and 20 per ct. as per Act of Parliament.			
<i>Norwich.</i>											
N. ½	8	10	5	£. s. d.				£ s. d.			
	14	7	150	2 0 7½	William Searls.			4 9 8			
S. ½	18	7	100	3 0 11½							
N. ½	20	7	100	2 0 7½							
	22	7	200	4 1 3							
	20	3	100	2 0 7½							
N. ½	15	8	100	2 0 7½							
N. ½	17	8	100	2 9 4½							
N. ½	1	9	100	2 9 4½							
Proportion	of	the	Writ, 9d. on each Lot,....	22 4 0¾							
				0 6 9							
				£ 22 10 9¾	Less 3 per cent to the Sheriff,						
<i>Westminster.</i>											
	9	6	23	3 5 0							
	12	6	19	3 5 0							
Proportion	of	the	Writ, 1s. on each Lot,....	6 10 0							
				0 2 0							
				£ 6 12 0	Less 3 per cent to the Sheriff,						
<i>Delaware.</i>											
S. ½	8	2	19	2 0 7½							
S. ½	9	2	18	2 0 7½							
Proportion	of	the	Writ, 5s. on each Lot,....	4 1 3							
				0 10 0							
				£ 4 11 3	Less 3 per cent to the Sheriff,						
<i>Oxford, West.</i>											
Part	7	2	3	4 1 3							
N. ½	6	5	9	0 18 3¾							
				2 0 7½							
Proportion	of	the	Writ, 2s. 6d. on each Lot,..	7 0 2½							
				0 7 6							
				£ 7 7 8½	Less 3 per cent to the Sheriff,						
<i>Oxford North.</i>											
	10	1	200	4 1 3							
Proportion	of	the	Writ,.....	0 3 0							
				£ 4 4 3	Less 3 per cent to the Sheriff,						
<i>Zorra.</i>											
W. ½	24	1	100	1 12 6							
	33	1	200	3 5 0							
E. ½	32	3	100	1 12 6							
	15	4	200	3 5 0							
	34	6	200	3 5 0							
	6	7	200	3 5 0							
E. ½	7	7	100	1 12 6							
W. ½	7	7	100	1 12 6							
	7	8	200	3 5 0							
E. ½	8	8	100	1 12 6							
	11	8	200	3 5 0							
	4	10	200	3 5 0							
	5	10	200	3 5 0							
W. ½	19	11	100	1 12 6							
	20	11	200	3 5 0							
E. ½	19	12	100	1 12 6							
	34	12	180	3 5 0							
	12	13	200	3 5 0							
	30	13	200	3 5 0							
Wp't.	4	14	50	0 16 3							
	18	14	200	3 5 0							
	19	14	200	3 5 0							
	35	14	200	3 5 0							
	8	16	200	3 5 0							
Proportion	of	the	Writ, 2½d. on each Lot,...	64 3 9							
				0 5 6							
				£ 64 9 3							
<i>Blenheim.</i>											
Part	4	1	2	0 10 1½							
Proportion	of	the	Writ, 3s. 4d. on each Lot,	0 3 4							
				£ 0 13 5½	Less						

Lands sold for Assessment, &c London District.

JOHN HARRIS, T. L. D.

JOHN HARRIS, T. L. D.

APPENDIX	TOWNSHIP.	No. of Lot.	Concession.	No. of Acres Sold.	BY WHOM PURCHASED.	Amount of sale on Account of the District.	BY WHOM REDEEMED.	PURCHASER'S RECEIPTS.	Amount of Redemption Money received by the Purchaser, including Sheriff's Fees, a portion of the Writ to sell, and 20 per ct. as per Act of Parliament.	APPENDIX
								Received from the Treasurer of the London District, the amount annexed to my name, in full.		
BURFORD.	S. 14	3	10	William Salmon	£ 2 0 7½			£. s. d.		
	N. 4	4	7	Jacob Potts	1 0 3¾					
	Part 6	6	40	Sarah Bowen, the elder	0 17 3					
	W. 13	13	8	John Harris	2 0 7½					
	Proportion of the writ, 2s. on each lot, .....					5 18 9¾				
					0 8 0					
					£ 6 6 9¾	Less 3 per cent. to the Sheriff.				

JOHN HARRIS,  
Treasurer, L. D.



TOTAL AMOUNT

Of Proceeds of Sales of Lands in arrears of Assessment and Road Tax, sold, between the 12th day of September, and the 26th day of September, 1830.

Land sold for Assessments, &c. London District

TOWNSHIPS.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.
	£ s. d.
Charlotteville, .....	13 12 9
Bayham, .....	4 3 1½
Woodhouse, .....	13 0 5
Yarmouth, .....	15 6 4½
Townsend, .....	6 11 10½
South Dorchester, .....	19 9 0
Nissouri, .....	31 3 7½
Norwich, .....	22 10 9¾
Westminster, .....	6 12 0
Delaware, .....	4 11 3
Oxford West, .....	7 7 8½
Oxford North, .....	4 4 3
Zorra, .....	64 9 3
Blenheim, .....	0 13 5½
Burford, .....	6 6 9¾
	£ 220 2 8

Less 3 per cent to the Sheriff.

Writs not returned by the Sheriff, or payments yet made of the above sums.

Writ returnable at the January Sessions, 1832.

JOHN HARRIS,  
TREASURER, L. D.

LONDON DISTRICT, }  
To Wit:

JOHN HARRIS, of the Township of Woodhouse, in the London District, Esquire, Treasurer of the said District, maketh Oath and saith, the annexed Return (contained in two sheets of paper) is a true and just copy of the Redemption Book kept of Lands sold and redeemed in the London District, during the periods as therein stated.

JOHN HARRIS,  
TREASURER, L. D.

Sworn before me, at Woodhouse, in the London District, }  
the 25th day of January, 1832.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, J. P.







Monies received for Lands Sold for Assessments.—London District—Continued. 177

APPENDIX						APPENDIX	
FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	AMOUNT.	When received.	When paid over to the Treasurer.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	AMOUNT.	When Received.	When paid over to the Treasurer.
	£ s. d.				£ s. d.		
John B. Askin, Esq.	3 13 1			Colin McNeillidge,	3 13 1		
do	3 13 1			Charles Ingersoll,	3 5 0		
do	3 13 1			do	1 12 6		
do	3 13 1			do	1 16 6		
do	3 13 1			do	2 0 7		
do	3 13 1			do	3 13 1		
do	3 13 1			do	3 13 1		
do	3 13 1			do	3 13 1		
Almer Owen,	3 13 1			Peter W. Rapelje,	3 13 1		
Duncan McCall, jr.	1 16 6			do	3 13 1		
Fred'k. Sovereign,	1 16 6			do	3 13 1		
do	1 16 6			do	3 13 1		
Duncan McCall, jr.	3 13 1			do	3 13 1		
Joseph Defields,	3 13 1			do	0 9 6		
Joseph Smith,	1 16 6			James Nevills,	3 13 1		
do	3 13 1			do	3 13 1		
do	3 13 1			do	3 13 1		
do	3 13 1			do	3 13 1		
John McNeil,	3 13 1			do	3 13 1		
John O'Neil,	3 13 1			do	3 13 1		
John Thomas,	3 13 1			do	1 16 6		
William Roleston,	3 13 1			Francis L. Walsh,	1 16 6		
Alexander Meldon,	3 13 1			Dr. J. Hamilton, Esq.	3 13 1		
John Robier,	3 13 1			do	5 9 8½		
B. Swisher,	3 13 1			do	3 13 1		
Andrew Wilson,	3 13 1			Henry Webster,	3 13 1		
do	3 13 1			John McCall,	1 16 6		
Joshua Brodier,	3 13 1			Daniel McCall,	3 13 1		
Wm. McPherson,	3 13 1			William Jewell,	1 16 6		
Alex. McPherson,	3 13 1			Daniel McCall,	2 0 11½		
Henry Coyal,	1 16 6			John Wilks,	3 13 1		
Duncan Leach,	3 13 1			Noah Fairchild,	3 13 1		
Wm. Bannerman,	3 13 1			Frederick Fick,	3 13 1		
John Karr,	3 13 1			John Wilks,	3 13 1		
D. McKillop,	3 13 1			James Bulancy,	3 13 1		
Colin Ferguson	3 13 1			John Wilks,	3 13 1		
John Black	3 13 1			William Backhouse,	3 13 1		
John McFarlin	3 13 1			John Wilks,	3 13 1		
Aaron Goff	0 9 1½			Noah Fairchild,	1 16 6		
Alex. McPherson	1 16 6			John Wilks,	3 13 1		
Henry Coyal	0 9 6			Daniel McCall,	3 13 1		
Silas E. Curtis	1 7 5			John Baldwin,	3 13 1		
Warren Blinn	3 13 1			do	3 13 1		
John A. Sumner	3 13 1			do	3 13 1		
Allan McNab, Esq.	3 13 1			do	3 13 1		
do	3 13 1			do	3 13 1		
do	3 13 1			do	3 13 1		
do	3 13 1			do	3 13 1		
Duncan McCall	3 13 1			John A. Sumner,	3 13 1		
do	3 13 1			Thomas Finch,	1 16 6		
do	2 14 9¾			William Dyer,	3 13 1		
do	0 18 3¾			Robert Baldwin,	1 16 6		
do	0 1 1½			do	1 16 6		
do	1 16 6			Philip Wilson,	3 13 1		
do	1 16 6			John Thomas,	3 13 1		
do	3 13 1			George Upper,	3 13 1		
do	3 13 1			Wm. Dyer,	0 19 0½		
do	3 13 1			George Upper,	1 16 6		
do	1 16 6			William Dyer,	3 13 1		
do	0 18 3¾			Duncan McLean,	3 13 1		
do	0 18 3¾			John Campbell,	3 13 1		
do	3 13 1			Duncan McLean,	3 13 1		
do	3 13 1			do	3 13 1		
Hon. Thos. Clark,	3 13 1			Roswell Mount,	1 12 6		
do	3 13 1			John O'Neil,	3 5 0		
do	3 13 1			John Bailey,	3 5 0		
do	3 13 1			do	3 5 0		
do	3 13 1			do	3 5 0		
do	3 13 1			do	3 5 0		
Colin McNeillidge,	1 16 6			do	3 5 0		
do	3 13 1			do	3 5 0		

Monies received for Lands sold for Assessment, London District

ABRAHAM RAPELJE, ESQ., Sheriff of the London District, maketh Oath and saith, that the sums of money named in the within annexed account were received by this deponent at different times, but at what time particularly this deponent is not able to say, tho' all by the first of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and the same were paid over to the Treasurer of the London District, after deducting three per cent, and that the persons named therein were the purchasers.

A. A. RAPELJE, SHERIFF,  
London District.

Sworn before me, this }  
30th day of January, 1832. }

JACOB POTTS, J. P.

ACCOUNT

Of Monies received for Lands sold in the Western District, by the Sheriff, for default of the payment of the Assessments on the unoccupied Lands in the said District, for eight years, ending the 1st July, 1828.

Table with columns: When Sold, Purchaser, Township, No. of Lot, No of Concession, No. of Acres sold, Amount (£ s. d.), and a second set of identical columns. The table lists numerous land sales with details on purchaser names (e.g., Wm. Dickson, jun., J. G. Watson), townships (e.g., Camden, Harwich, Chatham, Romney, Tilbury, Dover), and specific lot and concession numbers.

Table with columns: When Sold, PURCHASER., TOWNSHIP., No. of Lot., No. of Concession., No. of Acres Sold., AMOUNT. ( £ s. d. ). Rows include various purchasers like Wm. Dickson, Chas. Askin, etc., across townships like DOVER, W. D., MAIDSTONE, ROCHESTER, MALDEN, COLCHESTER, GOSFIELD, MERSEA, SANDWICH L'ASSUMPTION.

Personally appeared before me, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Western District, Wm. Hands, Sheriff of the said District, who being duly sworn, saith, that he paid the above sum of six hundred and twenty-three pounds eight shillings and four pence halfpenny, currency, to the Treasurer of the said Western District, on the 12th day of July, 1831.

Wm. HANDS, Sheriff, W. D.

Sworn before me, this day of January, 1832.

J. B. BABY, J. P. W. D.

Account of unoccupied Lands sold by the Sheriff of the Western District, for Arrears of Taxes, ending 1st July, 1829.

Table with columns: When Sold, PURCHASER., TOWNSHIP., No. of Lot., Concession., No. of Acres Sold., AMOUNT. ( £ s. d. ). Rows include townships like DAWN, SOMBRA, RALEIGH, TILBURY WEST, DOVER, ROCHESTER, GOSFIELD, MERSEA.

I, WILLIAM HANDS, Sheriff of the Western District, make Oath and say, that the above sum of one hundred and thirty-five pounds nine shillings and nine pence farthing, currency, was paid by me to the Treasurer of the said Western District, on the 10th instant.

WILLIAM HANDS, Sheriff, W. D.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of Jan'y, 1832.

J. B. BABY, J. P., W. D.

## APPENDIX

## REPORT

## Of Select Committee, on Report and Correspondence of Arbitrator, appointed under the Canada Trade Act.

To the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly:

Your Committee, to whom were referred the Report and Correspondence of the Arbitrator, appointed under the Canada Trade Act, have concurred in the following Report, which they beg leave to present to Your Honorable House.

By an Act passed in the Fourteenth year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the 3rd, entitled, "An Act to establish a Fund towards further defraying the charges of the administration of Justice, and support of the Civil Government within the Province of Quebec, in America;" it was provided, that certain duties therein mentioned, should be raised, levied and collected, upon the respective goods therein enumerated, which should be imported into any part of the said Province of Quebec, and that all the monies that should arise by the said duties, except the charges of collecting and accounting for the same, should be paid into the hands of His Majesty's Receiver General, and should be applied under the orders of the Lords, Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, towards defraying the expenses of the administration of Justice, and of the support of the Civil Government of the said Province.

By an order in Council of His said late Majesty, dated in the month of August, in the 31st year of his reign, his said Majesty was pleased to order, that the Province of Quebec should be divided into two distinct Provinces, to be called the Province of Upper Canada, and the Province of Lower Canada, by separating the said two Provinces according to the following line of division, viz:—

"To commence at a stone boundary on the north bank of the Lake St. Francis, at the Cove west of Pointe au Boudet, in the limit between the township of Lancaster and the Seigneurie of New Longueuil, running along the said limit in the direction of north thirty-four degrees west, to the westernmost angle of the said Seigneurie of New Longueuil, thence along the north western boundary of the Seigneurie of Vaudreuil, running north twenty-five degrees east, until it strikes the Ottawa River, to ascend the said river into the Lake Tomiscanaing, and from the head of the said lake, by a line drawn due north, until it strikes the boundary line of Hudson's Bay, including all the territory to the westward and southward of the said line, to the utmost extent of the country commonly called or known by the name of Canada;"—and by the 31st of the King, a Legislature was constituted within each of the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, to make Laws, &c., for the peace, welfare, and good government of each Province.

Upon the organization of two separate Governments, each Province became entitled to a share of the duties levied under the said first in part recited Act, to be applied towards the defraying the expenses of the administration of Justice, and the support of its Civil Government.

By a reference to the eastern boundary line of this Province, separating her from Lower Canada, it will be perceived, that Upper Canada is entirely cut off from all access to the ocean by the St. Lawrence, excepting through Lower Canada, and that no Sea-port was assigned to Upper Canada, at which she could collect her share of the duties to be levied under the last in part recited Act, or where she could, in any manner, regulate her own foreign trade; it therefore became necessary for her at a very early period to negotiate with Lower Canada, upon the subject of these and other duties levied at the Port of Quebec, as well as upon other matters connected with her trade, carried on through Lower Canada. The difficulties which attended these negotiations, while they were from time to time renewed, until all just principles were finally lost sight of by Lower Canada, and all further attempts on the part of Upper Canada, annually, to settle their differences became obviously hopeless, have already been recorded in the Journals of Your Honorable House, by the report of a joint Committee of both Houses of the Provincial Parliament in 1821, to which Your Committee beg leave to refer Your Honorable House, and Your Committee therefore, have only felt it necessary to resume the investigation of the subject from that period.

In consequence of the address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to his late Majesty, founded upon the Report of their joint Committee, the Imperial Parliament passed an Act in the third year of His late Majesty, entitled, "An Act to regulate the trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," providing, that Arbitrators should, from time to time, be appointed to determine the proportion which should be paid to Upper Canada, of the duties levied on goods entering Lower Canada by sea, under the 14th George 3rd, before mentioned, and certain Provincial Acts thereby continued and made perpetual. It is to be observed, that according to the strict letter of this Act, no provision is made for the adjustment of the claims of this Province, to a portion of any other duties than those levied under the Imperial Act, 14 George 3rd, therein mentioned; and such Colonial Acts as were then in force, or were thereby continued, or should hereafter be passed in Lower Canada, although it is manifest that the whole scope, object, and intention of that Statute was to fix a mode for the apportionment of all duties levied upon goods imported by sea into that Province, to which our right is thereby clearly recognized; nevertheless, it is somewhat singular, that neither the duties imposed by the Canada Trade Act itself, nor by two other Acts, chapters 44 & 45, passed a short time previously, during the same Session were in terms embraced within its provisions. It is, therefore, a matter of urgent

necessity that this Act be immediately amended, so as to bring within its letter, what should, under a fair construction, be brought within the equity of those remedies which it was intended to afford. This, Your Committee are of opinion, should be done at all events, as Upper Canada has been deprived of her proportion of the duties levied at Quebec, under all British Acts, except 14th George 3rd, and has therefore a claim for by-gone duties actually received, whether any other arrangement more beneficial to this Province, shall, as hereinafter suggested, be accorded to us or not. It is under the provisions of this Statute, called the Canada Trade Act, that the Honorable George H. Markland has, during the last year, been appointed an Arbitrator, to meet the Arbitrator also appointed under the same Statute, on behalf of Lower Canada, to determine the proportion of duties levied in Lower Canada, to which Upper Canada is entitled.

Before entering into the consideration of Mr. Markland's Report, and the correspondence between himself and the Honorable Mr. Pothier, the Arbitrator appointed on behalf of Lower Canada, it will be proper to notice the Act passed in the first and second years of His present Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to amend an Act of the fourteenth year of His Majesty King George the Third, for establishing a Fund towards defraying the charges of the administration of Justice, and support of the Civil Government within the Province of Quebec, in America," whereby it is enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, respectively, by any Acts to be by them from time to time passed, and assented to by His Majesty, his heirs or successors, or on his or their behalf, to appropriate to such purposes as to them respectively shall seem meet, all the monies that should thereafter arise by, or be produced from the duties levied under the said Act of the fourteenth year of His Majesty King George the Third, except so much thereof as should be necessary for defraying the charges of levying and accounting for the same. This latter Act being construed, as it must be, with reference to the Canada Trade Act, before cited, will be found to make no other alteration in the Law, than the placing the Revenues raised under the Act of the fourteenth year of His Majesty King George the Third, under the control of the Provincial Legislature, instead of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. It is therefore manifest from all the Acts of the British Parliament, noticed in this Report, as well as from those referred to in the before mentioned joint Report of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in 1821, that the right of Upper Canada to a proportion of all duties levied in Lower Canada on goods imported into that Province by sea, has been at all times fully recognized; and that by the British Parliament at least, Quebec has been regarded as a Sea Port common to both Provinces, notwithstanding the local position of that Port is within the limits of Lower Canada. It is nevertheless true, that the granting the claims of Upper Canada to a share of these duties has frequently been treated by Commissioners, appointed on behalf of Lower Canada, to negotiate with those of Upper Canada, more as a matter of grace and favor than of right; and indeed, in 1821 the Commissioners of Lower Canada distinctly stated, "that there being no agreement in force, it was only on grounds of equity and former practice that the Province of Upper Canada could claim any share of the duties levied in Lower Canada."

As the whole of the duties levied in Lower Canada under the fourteenth of the late King were, until last year, subject to the control of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, they always had it within their power to afford us redress, with regard to them, but since the passing of the Canada Trade Act before cited, the right of Upper Canada to a share of these duties, has been placed beyond dispute by the express words of that Act, and consequently, the duty of the Arbitrators appointed by either Province, respectively, is simply to determine the proportion of those duties to which Upper Canada is entitled. Although the whole of the duties levied in Lower Canada, to a share of which Upper Canada is entitled, are, in the first instance, paid into the hands of the Receiver General of Lower Canada, yet, Your Committee are clearly of opinion, that such payment should be regarded simply as a deposit in the hands of a joint Trustee, until the necessary division shall have been agreed upon; and that the Government of Lower Canada have no right to appropriate any part of those duties, until the amount thereof shall have been divided according to the provisions of the Canada Trade Act, in confirmation of which opinion, Your Committee again refer to the words of the 1st & 2nd of his present Majesty, before cited, whereby it is expressly declared, "that the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, may appropriate the said monies," which cannot be done until they have been divided. Your Committee are of opinion, that this point is an important one, and never to be lost sight of, because, if the monies so collected, for the joint use of both Provinces, are to remain in the hands of the Receiver General of Lower Canada, their joint Trustees, until a division take place, Lower Canada will obtain no advantage by the money being paid into the hands of the Receiver General of that Province in the first instance, and she will then have as great an interest in procuring a speedy division of the monies so levied, as Upper Canada; whereas, if the Governor of Lower Canada be at liberty to order any part thereof, before the division be made, to be applied to the public service of Lower Canada, because it is within his reach, Lower Canada will have no inducement to accelerate the division, in as much as she suffers no inconvenience from the delay.

This point does not seem to have been heretofore noticed, although Your Committee are of opinion, that great advantage will accrue to Upper Canada if it be successfully insisted upon.

Your Committee have thought it might be useful to make these preliminary remarks, before entering upon a consideration of the

Report of Select Committee, on Report and Correspondence of Arbitrator, &c

Report of Select Committee on Report and Correspondence of Arbitrator, &c.

APPENDIX report and correspondence referred to therein, in order to bring under view the several Acts of Parliament, proclamations and agreements connected with or illustrative of the financial relations of the two Provinces.

It appears by the Report of Mr. Markland, who has, in the opinion of your Committee, executed the important duty with which he was charged on behalf of this Province, with much ability and discretion; that the Hon. Mr. Pothier, the Arbitrator appointed on behalf of Lower Canada, "was willing in the outset to take population as the general basis," upon which the apportionment of the duties levied upon goods imported by sea into Lower Canada should be made between the two Provinces; which, under the embarrassed circumstances in which this question so vitally affecting the highest interests of the Colony is placed, your Committee are of opinion is the most correct criterion to which it could at present be referred.

The principle of apportionment, according to population, has, however, upon former negotiations with Lower Canada, been absolutely rejected by the Commissioners entrusted by that Province to treat with the Commissioners appointed on behalf of Upper Canada, and although the Arbitrator for Lower Canada has in this instance conceded the principle, yet he insists upon such extraordinary deductions being made from the estimated number of our inhabitants, that, if admitted, would in the opinion of your Committee altogether destroy the integrity of the criterion previously acceded to.

The reasons urged in favor of these deductions will be more conveniently stated when your Committee come to the consideration of that method by which alone, in their opinion, all the difficulties attendant upon these periodical negotiations can effectually be removed. Here your Committee beg leave in the mean time to state, that they highly approve of the firmness evinced by Mr. Markland in decidedly rejecting all proposals which might have any tendency to diminish a claim to one-third of those duties collected in Lower Canada, in which both Provinces have a joint interest; and they are of opinion, that any proportion, less than that insisted upon, could not have been named by him, with any prospect of the award proving acceptable to Upper Canada.

Your Committee trust that your Honorable House will not deem it foreign to the subject referred to their consideration, should they enter at some length into the investigation of the present embarrassments, difficulties and burthens to which the trade and commerce of Upper Canada are exposed and subjected, and of the means by which she may most effectually be relieved therefrom.

In the year 1791, when His late Majesty George the 3rd, by his order in Council, was graciously pleased to divide the then Province of Quebec into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, he was induced, no doubt by an anxious desire to consult the wishes of the great majority of his Canadian subjects who were of French origin, to fix the boundary between the two Provinces in such a manner as to leave all the French Seignories within the Lower Province, whose inhabitants were accustomed to the civil law and were attached to the feudal tenure, without perhaps contemplating the future growth of Upper Canada, or the importance which her trade was destined to acquire, a line was established for the gratification of a comparative few, which effectually excluded this Province from all direct access to the ocean, and rendered her at once subject to all those inconveniences, privations, losses and difficulties which have ever since embarrassed our trade, diminished the profit of our commerce, and rendered the levying and collecting of nearly all our revenues of customs so uncertain and insecure, that we cannot be regarded as having ever had any proper control over them. No sea port having been included within her limits, Upper Canada has never had it in her power to lay any duty upon a single commodity imported by sea, but has, on the contrary, been subjected to the humiliating necessity of surrendering to Lower Canada the imposition of duties upon such articles as she from time to time thought fit to levy. It is very true, that in the infancy of the Colony, the imposition of such duties may generally have accorded with the interests of Upper Canada, but when it is recollected that the inhabitants of the two Provinces are essentially different in laws, language, and habits of life, it is not to be expected that we shall always regard the same articles as the fittest objects of taxation, or that any other Colonial Legislature will happen to fix upon the rate of duty which our own would have adopted. We feel and acknowledge the necessity which exists for the Parent State reserving to herself the power of regulating by duties or otherwise the trade of the vast empire, of which we are proud of being a part; but while we submit partially to regulations made by the Mother Country for the general good of her extensive dominions, which may occasionally interfere with what we may consider our own particular interests, we do not think that we ought to be subjected to the additional control of the Legislature of a Sister Colony, composed principally of persons who do not hesitate to regard all who are not of French extraction, as strangers even in their own Province, and whose inclinations therefore, as well as interests, may often render their interference most injurious to our just and dearest rights, as well as galling and humiliating to the feelings of Englishmen.

But admitting for a moment that the interests of the two Provinces were so blended, identical and interwoven, that no reasonable apprehension could be entertained that the Lower Province would either impose or omit to levy a duty upon any article which Upper Canada could fairly question or impugn the policy of, and conceding likewise that the surrender by Upper Canada to the Legislature of the Lower Province, of all right to impose duties upon goods imported by sea through Lower Canada for the use of this Province, is in no respect derogatory to the independent character of the latter, yet your Committee are of opinion, that such insurmountable obstacles exist in the way of coming to any arrangement

of which a hope can be held out of its being satisfactory to either party, that no efforts or exertions should be left untried on behalf of Upper Canada, to place the levying and collection of our own Revenue beyond the doubtful chances of a periodical arbitration.

Although a Colony, and therefore a dependency of the Parent State, nevertheless having a constitutional Legislature of our own, we have, as regards other Colonies, at least a quasi national character and dignity to support, which cannot be affected in a more vital point than in permitting our finances to be controlled in the slightest degree by the enactments of a Sister Colony.

Your Committee are therefore led to the conclusion, that nothing short of the acquisition of a sea port of her own can place this Province upon that independent footing as regards Lower Canada, which she has a right to claim from the impartial justice of the Mother Country.

To place this Province upon a footing with Lower Canada, in any degree approaching to equality, the Island of Montreal, together with the small tract of country, at present thinly inhabited, lying between our eastern boundary and the confluence of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence should be annexed to this Province.

If that Island were a part of Upper Canada, our Revenues might be levied and collected in our own port of Montreal, and our import and export trade would be carried on by our own merchants; but for want of that port, we are, after having had a separate and independent Legislature for more than forty years, still carrying on the same vexatious, dilatory and uncertain negotiation, for a share of duties which we were not allowed a voice in imposing, that our predecessors in the management of the affairs of this Province were engaged in, seven and thirty years ago,—how long, your Committee would ask, is this state of vassalage to be endured?

When the Province of Quebec, in 1791, was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, a line of separation, which has proved ruinous to Upper Canada, was adopted out of deference to the feelings, wishes, and possibly the prejudices of a few thousands of people accustomed to the French law; and now, in 1832, shall the interests of 300,000 people be sacrificed to that same deference?—or should not the few, now that circumstances have altered and the numbers become inverted in the proportion of at least six to one in our favour, be required to yield to this new state of things, and be now brought within our limits, when the advantages to us are, as national security, independence and commercial greatness are to a state of weakness, subjection and tribute, and when the evils which can be supposed to affect them by the desired change will bear no proportion, to those now suffered by us.

Your Committee have hitherto directed their attention to the subject of duties levied at the port of Quebec, to a proportion of which Upper Canada is entitled, but other considerations have in the progress of their enquiries forced themselves upon their notice, which, in the opinion of your Committee, are of such vast importance to the interests of this Province, that although not specially referred to them, your Committee trust they will be excused for laying before your Honorable House, as incidentally connected with what they have more directly been instructed to report upon.

Your Committee, with reference to the duties levied at Quebec, have already stated their opinion, that nothing short of the acquisition of a sea port can place this Province upon that independent footing, with regard to Lower Canada, which we have a right to claim from the impartial justice of the Mother Country, and have indicated Montreal as the port which in their opinion ought to be annexed to Upper Canada. But when your Committee came to the consideration of the vast drain of wealth, both direct and indirect, from this Province into Lower Canada, in consequence of Montreal being of necessity the great emporium of our trade, they became the more forcibly struck with the injustice to which Upper Canada has for so many years patiently submitted.

There are three profits which all raw exported commodities should yield before they come into the hands of the foreign retailer, two of which ought to belong to the country producing them. The first profit is that of the inland dealer, who collects the article in the interior of a country and sends it to the coast for exportation, the second is that of the wholesale merchant who resides at the sea port and exports the same to the foreign market, and the third is that of the foreign wholesale importer who receives it from the producing country. The two first of course accrue to the inhabitants of the exporting country, if she be a maritime state, if not, she must submit to the loss of two of these profits, in which case she can scarcely be regarded as a commercial country at all, and her industry being solely directed to the growth of raw productions, she will be simply an agricultural state, carrying on herself no direct foreign trade;—this latter is and will continue to be the condition of Upper Canada until she shall acquire a sea port of her own, where all her commerce will centre and form, whence the wealth accruing thereat will again diffuse itself through the various channels of active employment over the whole country from whence it has been derived, and give fresh energy to her various branches of productive industry.

Until very recently the entire wholesale business of Upper Canada was transacted in Montreal, whether in the import or export trade, consequently the most lucrative the most respectable, and the most extensive business of the country was carried on at a foreign mart, in which light Montreal must be considered to all practical purposes, so far as the interests of Upper Canada are concerned, although she be nominally under the same Sovereign.

It is very true, that with regard to imports, a number of very extensive and respectable wholesale establishments have lately been set up in this Province, but the vast export trade and shipping in-

Report of Select Committee, on Report and Correspondence of Arbitrator, &c.

Report of Select Committee, on Report and Correspondence of Arbitrator, &c.

APPENDIX terest which is supported by and should belong to this Province, is, and always must be, engrossed by Lower Canada, unless we acquire a sea port where our productions may be collected for importation.

The immense wealth accruing from the greater part of the wholesale business of the country, is accumulated at Montreal, from whence it never returns, and therefore that thriving city may be looked upon as a huge leech, extracting the best blood of the Province and impoverishing her by constant absorption. If Montreal were within our limits, her wealth would be our wealth, her commerce our commerce, her shipping our shipping, and her prosperity a subject of mutual gratification. But now the wealth acquired by merchants and drawn from our industry, circulates through the various avenues of business in Lower Canada, the rich merchant employs her artisans and mechanics of every description, his household is Lower Canadian, and no domestic transaction has any reference to this Province.

This perpetual drain of the wealth of Upper Canada into the sea ports of the Lower Province, though secret and unobserved, your Committee nevertheless believe, tends more effectually to impoverish this Province and to check its commercial prosperity, than any other cause resulting from the prejudicial assignment of boundary to either Colony. This constant drain upon the profits of our industry being so indirect, is perhaps like the Revenue of Customs, neither noticed or felt by the public at large, who must equally nevertheless sustain the loss of the one and the burthen of the other. Moreover, the markets in Lower Canada being limited, and the trade being in comparatively few hands, the prices of commodities are liable to sudden fluctuations.

The combinations of a few may depress the market very seriously in any given article of trade, which will of course enhance the profit to the Montreal merchant to the loss of Upper Canada, which would be of less consequence were Montreal a constituent part of the latter Province, as the profits derived there would circulate again through this Province, instead of remaining in Lower Canada.—Did we possess a sea port, we might build our own ships and freight them with our own productions for the foreign market, but now the whole benefit of this branch of trade is engrossed by Lower Canada, and she derives all the advantage of ship building with our timber, and the carrying trades consequent upon it. To Lower Canada therefore this Province is compelled to become the pack-horse, bearing in sullen silence, as a burthen, the bounties with which a kind Providence has rewarded her labours, to feed the Leviathan, which way lays her progress to the ocean and swallows up the hard earned produce of industry. When our commodities reach the port, the busy hum of the active scene on land, and the joyous note of the mariners heaving into their huge ships the cumbersome articles of freight which our industry has sent forth, enliven not the face of the backwoodsman; he stands upon the shore thoughtful and grave, amid the surrounding activity which the scene presents, conscious that he is witnessing for himself and neighbours how they are annually despoiled of the fair profits of their own enterprise and exertions.

It is not merely the immense indirect advantage which Lower Canada thus enjoys over Upper Canada by the possession of all the Sea Ports common to both, but she imposes heavy burthens upon our trade and derives considerable tolls and other dues of a direct nature over and above the profits just mentioned, the aggregate amount of which, for the last year, will by a reference to the evidence of some experienced merchants, contained in the appendix to this report, be found to exceed the whole revenue derived by this Province from the duties levied at the Port of Quebec, and it must be recollected that the aggregate will increase with the extension of our trade.

Many of these charges are authorised by Acts of the Legislature of Lower Canada, over which we have no control, and which our merchants are bound to incur whether they desire it or not.

To take one article, flour as an instance, Your Committee are informed from a very respectable source, that although flour may really be of the most superior quality and be owned by an Upper Canadian merchant desirous to ship it direct on his own account, yet the inspection law of Lower Canada compels him to incur the expense of inspection tho' he does not desire it, and tho' the Montreal brand will give it no additional character whatever.

In truth no inspection on this side the Atlantic is of any value, as flour is more or less affected by the voyage, and consequently it is always examined when it arrives at its destination by the purchaser, and yet this impost is levied upon one of the staples of the country.

If there were any option in the power of Upper Canada, perhaps there would be little weight in these arguments, but when it is recollected that in consequence of the boundary having been thus inconveniently, not to say unjustly established between the two Provinces, the whole foreign trade of Upper Canada by Sea must of necessity be carried on at a Port just sufficiently beyond her limits to afford the chief profit to a sister Colony, and yet so near, as almost within our view to be carrying off the prize of our industry—Your Committee cannot bring themselves to believe that redress will be sought for in vain.

That some of these evils at least are not imaginary, the Hon. Mr. Pothier, the Arbitrator appointed on behalf of Lower Canada bears ample testimony in his "Observations on the proportion of duties to be allowed to Upper Canada as drawback on goods imported to that Province, through the Province of Lower Canada," after conceding the principle that the comparative population of each Province should determine the relative proportion of revenue

APPENDIX to be awarded to each, he urges the following as reasons why Lower Canada "has claims beyond the mere numerical numbers of the census of its inhabitants arising from adventitious causes."

"1. A very considerable temporary population is thrown into the Lower Province during the summer months by the shipping that occupy its Ports. By the return of vessels entered at the different Ports, the number of seamen cannot be estimated at less than 12,000; besides storing the ships for their homeward voyage gives an increase of consumption on many imported articles."

"2. Another migratory population accrues to Lower Canada, by the lumber men and batteau crews from above, who are thrown into Lower Canada to promote the trade of the Upper Province, their passage in the Lower Province is solely dependent on the interests of Upper Canada, it occasions a large temporary influx of population, say not less than 20,000, and consequent increase of consumption within the limits of the Lower Province, and this Province becomes at least entitled to reap the advantages of its local position while it lends to Upper Canada the free benefits of its Ports."

Here is distinct evidence afforded by our adversary of two most important positions—1st. That our export is considerable; it requires the annual passage to the Ports of Lower Canada of £20,000 of our adult male population to conduct our business within their limits: and 2nd. That this vast number of our people is under the necessity of resorting annually to Lower Canada to transport thither and superintend the shipment thence of the exports from Upper Canada. But instead of being brought forward as an argument in favor of our claims, the Arbitrator for Lower Canada strenuously insists that Lower Canada becomes at least entitled to reap the advantages of its local position, while it lends to Upper Canada the free benefit of its Ports.

In the year 1821, Messrs. Papineau, Cuivillier, Davidson, Neilson and Gordon, the Commissioners appointed on behalf of Lower Canada to treat with our Commissioners concerning the duties to which Upper Canada was entitled to a proportion, in their communication with our Commissioners also expressly stated that "if no new agreement had been entered into for a period of two years, and Upper Canada had been deprived of that share of the duties levied on goods imported into Lower Canada and partly consumed in Upper Canada to which equity and an established practice might have entitled her, these are unavoidable consequences of a dependence for revenue on the Legislature of another Colony to which the Legislature of Upper Canada has long consented."

Let it be recollected that these arguments are gravely put forth by the representatives of Lower Canadian interests, and therefore must be regarded, not as the sentiments of the individuals, but as embodying the feelings of the people whom they represent upon these occasions.

Thus they are not content with silently reaping the benefits derived from the necessary annual sojourn of a large number of our people at their Ports, which it is tauntingly said they "lend us the free benefit of;" but they wish to make a further profit of our misfortunes by making a deduction of this portion of our population from the aggregate number returned in the general census of the Province for the purpose of diminishing the share of duties levied at Quebec to which we are entitled. And should statements of this kind be allowed to pass without observation, we shall no doubt by and by again be told that such evils are the unavoidable consequences of our dependence upon the Legislature of Lower Canada to which the Legislature of Upper Canada has long consented. Your Committee trust that Your Honorable House will not leave it in the power of the people of Lower Canada henceforth to exhibit in their public documents the Legislature of this Province as any longer consenting to a dependence upon their Legislature in any respect whatever.

Among the other numerous subjects of complaint incident to the present state of the boundary between these Provinces which Your Committee might still urge upon the consideration of Your Honorable House, they will content themselves for the present with noticing the following:—

That portion of the River Saint Lawrence which flows between our Eastern boundary and its confluence with the Ottawa is embraced within Lower Canada, and requires very considerable improvements to be made in its navigation to afford that facility of transport for our trade which its rapid increase loudly demands.—Lower Canada has not hitherto shewn any disposition to improve the navigation of this part of the Saint Lawrence upon such a scale as would in any degree meet the wishes of this Province, and if she had, and those improvements were actually effected by her, it is our trade which indirectly must pay her for such improvements, of which she would reap the profits. The expenditure for the construction of the Lachine Canal is in a constant course of being reimbursed to Lower Canada by the transport of our commodities, and therefore Upper Canada ought of common right to receive the profits of this and all similar undertakings.

In the recital of the 28th clause of the Canada Trade Act, it is expressly declared by the Imperial Parliament, that the division of the Province of Quebec into the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, was intended for the common benefit of His Majesty's subjects residing within both of the newly constituted Provinces, and not in any manner to obstruct the intercourse or prejudice the trade to be carried on by the inhabitants of any part of the said late Province of Quebec with Great Britain or with other countries, but your Committee humbly conceive that they have fully shewn that the trade of Upper Canada is very deeply prejudiced

APPENDIX and is most seriously injured by the manner in which that division has been made, and therefore they feel every confidence, that upon a proper representation of the ill effects of that division upon the prosperity of this Province, it will be so altered, that the common benefit of His Majesty's subjects residing within both Provinces will be more effectually consulted and the just intentions of the British Parliament be fully realized. Your Committee are of opinion that this question should be regarded in the same light as it would have been had the objection to the present division been taken at the time when it was first adopted, in as much as the whole territory belongs to one Sovereign and forms a part of one great Empire, and may therefore be divided or united as may seem equitable and just to the inhabitants residing therein, without reference to any rights of sovereignty which either party may be supposed to possess.

The present division of these Provinces was a gratuitous act on behalf of the supreme authority of the Empire, avowedly done for the mutual accommodation of the whole population. Lower Canada paid no price nor gave other consideration for her present limits, they were assigned by the mere will and pleasure of the Crown, from the most benevolent motives, a desire to benefit mutually the different classes of His Majesty's subjects in the Colony, therefore Lower Canada having given nothing for nor lost any thing by that division, her having derived great advantage from it for upwards of 40 years cannot certainly strengthen her claim for a continuance of those advantages, unless she can shew that she will by the alteration in the boundary be placed in a worse situation than she would have been in had the alteration now proposed been made in the first instance, which your Committee presume will not be contended.

If Montreal has become a large city, she has attained her present eminence as a commercial emporium by means of her trade with Upper Canada, and it is that trade which in all time coming must constitute her greatest source of wealth and prosperity.

If Lower Canada has expended any proportion of her public Revenue in the embellishment or improvement of Montreal, beyond what her population and integral value to the trade of Lower Canada entitled her, let compensation form a subject of negotiation when the details of the measure shall come under consideration.

As the people residing upon the Island of Montreal and within the Seigniories adjacent to our Eastern boundary, which it is desired should be embraced within Upper Canada, have long been accustomed to the laws of Lower Canada, which are essentially different from the common law of England, your Committee do not perceive any reason why those territories should not be formed into a separate District, to be still called the District of Montreal, within which their present laws might be continued in force, as the laws of Scotland were continued in that part of the United Kingdom upon the Union with England.

Under such circumstances, your Committee cannot perceive what injustice could be urged as being done to Lower Canada by this arrangement—of course the remainder of the Province of Lower Canada would not be of so much importance, but that result would be *damnum absque injuria*, she would lose the benefit of our trade, and we would acquire the management of our own affairs and cease to be *deficient* upon their Legislature, which she admits we now are—each Province having a sea port would of course lay such duties as they might think proper for their separate interests, and consequently their Revenues would be collected at their own ports, whether upon goods imported directly by sea or introduced from one into the other, which would prevent to any important extent, goods which had paid duty in one Province being consumed in the other.

This Province containing a rapidly increasing population, purely British, is now the larger consumer of British manufactures, and therefore our trade with the Parent State is becoming annually more and more a matter of deep importance to her commercial prosperity, consequently it is her interest as well as ours that we should thrive, and that our means of purchase should increase to the utmost possible limit, whereas the population of Lower Canada is chiefly of French origin, with habits of domestic economy quite distinct from the English, and requiring comparatively very few, if any, articles of British manufacture, and therefore her individual trade will annually diminish in comparative importance to Great Britain with that of this Province.

That the facts here pointed out will not in the ordinary course of things long remain unheeded by our constituents your Committee feel the strongest assurance, they only require to be distinctly brought under the review of an intelligent public to call forth their united endeavours for a redress of injuries, some of which indeed Lower Canada has told us we have so long silently consented to, that we must be taken to have acquiesced in their propriety. The longer the delay, the more embarrassing will this question become, and it is now when the foundations of this country may be said to be being laid, and when the Parent State can justly exert her supremacy, that provision should be made for the security, peace, tranquility and commercial prosperity of this fine portion of the British Empire. Your Committee have prepared an Address to His Majesty, in accordance with the opinions which they have presumed to offer for the consideration of your Honourable House, which they recommend should be accompanied by the Report which they now have the honor to make, together with the Appendix thereto.

H. J. BOULTON,  
CHAIRMAN.

COMMITTEE ROOM,  
House of Assembly, 9th Jan'y. 1833.

Report of Select Committee, on Report and Correspondence of Arbitrator, &c.

APPENDIX Are you now, or have you ever been concerned in the export trade of Upper Canada, and in what branch or branches thereof, and if any, for what period, and to what extent have you been so engaged? I am concerned in the export trade of Upper Canada.

Are you in possession of any Statement of the exports by sea from the Port of Quebec, for the year ending 31st December, 1831? I am.

Can you give the Committee any information, respecting the probable amount of the exports mentioned in your answer to the last question, which have been forwarded from Upper Canada? The annexed statement, No. 1, will show the probable amount of exports, which is made up from actual returns; and when those are wanting, from the last information to be obtained, and my own knowledge of the trade.—I have been cautious to under rather than over-rate the amount.

What Commission, Fees, Tolls, Pilotage, Charges, or other expenses accrue upon each and every of the articles before mentioned, and which are payable to private Agents and public Functionaries in Lower Canada?

The annexed Statement, No. 2, will show the probable amount, being £53,398 4s. 6d. Currency. I have been governed in this as in my answers to the last question.

HENRY JONES,  
W. CHISHOLM,  
P. VANKOUGHNET,  
D. McDONALD.

No. 1.

Ashes,.....	10,717	Barrels,
* Flour,.....	85,384	do.
Pork,.....	5,000	do.
Beef,.....	942	do.
Wheat,.....	415,875	do.
Deals,.....	500,000	Ps.
Pine,.....	108,860	do.
Elm,.....	9,000	do.
Oak,.....	13,100	do.
Ash,.....	2,000	do.
Maple,.....	1,000	do.
Staves,.....	3,563,000	do.

Report of Select Committee, on Report and Correspondence of Arbitrator, &c.

\* This shows 4096 barrels over the actual exports, but that quantity was received in Lower from Upper Canada, and supposed to be consumed in Lower Canada, and Wheat, the growth of Lower Canada, exported in the place thereof.

No. 2.

10,717 Bbls. Ashes, at 8s. per bbl.....	£ 4286 16 0
85,384 do. Flour, 2s. do. ....	8538 8 0
5,000 do. Pork, 5s. do. ....	1250 0 0
942 do. Beef, 4s. do. ....	188 8 0
415,815 Bush. Wheat, at 6d. per bush.....	10395 7 6
500,000 Ps. Deal, at 100s. per M.....	2500 0 0
108,860 Ps. Pine, 3s. per ps. ....	16329 0 0
9,000 do. Elm, 3s. do. ....	1350 0 0
13,000 do. Oak, 3s. do. ....	1950 0 0
2,000 do. Ash, 2s 6d do. ....	250 0 0
1,000 do. Maple, 2s 6d do. ....	125 0 0
3,563,000 do. Staves, 35s. per M. ....	6235 5 0
	<hr/>
	£53398 4 6

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, in approaching Your Majesty with sentiments of the most sincere attachment to Your illustrious Person and Government, and gratefully acknowledging the high sense we entertain of the inestimable benefits which this Province has always experienced under the Paternal sway of Your Royal Predecessors, and continue to enjoy under the fostering care of Your most gracious Majesty. beg leave, at the same time, most respectfully to represent unto Your Majesty, that the acquisition of a Sea Port within the limits of Upper Canada, where the commercial intercourse of this Colony with the Mother Country and Foreign Nations, may be directly carried on by our own merchants, and where our revenues may be levied and collected by officers subject to the control of our own laws, has, from the great and rapid extension of our trade and agriculture consequent upon a vast accession of population and wealth from the Parent State, become an object of absolute necessity to the future prosperity, security and greatness of this portion of Your Majesty's dominions.

That upon the division of the late Province of Quebec, by the Proclamation of Your Royal Father in the 31st year of His reign, the two great Sea Ports of Canada, Quebec and Montreal, were both included within the limits of the Lower Province, while the boundaries assigned to Upper Canada effectually excluded her from all direct intercourse with the Ocean, when, by extending her Eastern boundary to the confluence of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence, and embracing the Island of Montreal within the Upper Province, each Colony would have been secured in the free enjoyment of its own commerce.

APPENDIX The whole of our commerce by Sea, either with the British dominions or Foreign countries, must, of necessity, be carried on through the Ports either of Montreal or Quebec, and consequently Lower Canada reaps a large portion of the profits of our industry, without conferring upon this Province any corresponding benefit. Our trade is also subjected to various dues, tolls, and other exactions, by the laws of Lower Canada, when passing through her Ports, as well as to Commission and other charges by the private Merchant, to whom our produce is of necessity consigned, all of which operate as a tax upon our industry, and amount annually nearly to the sum received by this Province, as her share of the duties levied in Quebec and Montreal.

Report of Select Committee, on Report and Correspondence of Arbitrator, &c.

If a Canal be constructed, or an improvement made in the navigation of the St. Lawrence, below the present boundaries of Upper Canada, she indirectly pays not only the principal sum expended, but such a perpetual annuity, under the name of tolls, as Lower Canada may think proper to impose.

Instead of receiving directly the duties levied upon our own imports, the proportion to which we are entitled must be a subject of perpetual and uncertain negotiation; and when ascertained, its receipt is subject to the delay and procrastination of public functionaries in the Lower Province, over whom we have no control.

Under these circumstances, we feel the strongest assurance that Your Majesty will not fail to recognize the justice of our claim to a Port of Entry from the Sea, where our Revenues of Customs may be collected, and our intercourse with our Mother Country carried on without being subject to the enactments of the Legislature of a sister Colony, in which we are not represented, and which have proved, in many instances, extremely prejudicial to our best and dearest interests—While we have witnessed with satisfaction the friendly negotiation of Your Majesty with Foreign Nations, to obtain for some of the smaller States of Europe, by Your powerful mediation, such natural limits as were deemed essential to their national security, we feel additional confidence, that it is only necessary to the attainment of our natural and just rights, that we should lay before Your Majesty the evils to which we are constantly exposed, by reason of the line of separation between this Province and Lower Canada, having been established at an early period, so disadvantageously to the future welfare of this Province.

A Committee appointed by Your faithful Commons, during the present Session, have agreed to a Report upon this important subject, which, with the evidence it refers to, we humbly beg leave to lay before Your Majesty.

Suffering under the accumulated evils, which are more fully dwelt upon in the accompanying Report, we entreat Your Majesty to take the subject of our complaint into Your Royal consideration, and to recommend to both Houses of Parliament, the annexation to this Province of the Island of Montreal, together with the territory lying between the confluence of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence, and our present eastern boundary, upon such terms as shall best accord with those principles of justice which have ever guided Your Majesty's Councils, and that wisdom which has at all times distinguished the deliberations of the Imperial Parliament.

We again beg leave to assure Your Majesty of our sincere attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government, and of the entire confidence which we repose in the wisdom and justice of Parliament, to afford us relief under the embarrassments which our Trade and Commerce have so long been subject to.

POPULATION RETURNS FOR 1832.

EASTERN DISTRICT,

Population Return of the Eastern District, for 1832.

TOWNSHIPS.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	TOTAL.
Matilda,.....	378	367	365	338	1,448
Winchester,.....	51	46	48	56	181
Mountain,.....	188	167	205	147	707
Williamsburgh,.....	464	397	391	334	1,586
Osnabruck,.....	681	551	576	505	2,313
Kenyon,.....	406	402	410	355	1,573
Lochiel,.....	558	495	591	508	2,152
Finch,.....	107	102	115	89	413
Lancaster,.....	577	544	560	549	2,230
Charlottenburgh,.....	1137	1032	1212	1195	4,576
Town of Cornwall,....	247	220	298	282	1,047
Townships of Corn- wall & Roxborough }	846	885	921	857	3,529
Total,...	5640	5208	5692	5195	21,765

(Signed) A. McLEAN,  
Clerk of the Peace, E. District.

Clerk of the Peace Office,  
Eastern District, 24th May, 1832. }

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

APPENDIX

Census of the District of Ottawa, for the year ending the first day of April, 1832.

TOWNSHIPS.	Males under 16	Females under 16	Males above 16.	Females above 16	Total of each Family.	Grand Total.
PRESBOTT.	Hawke'sbury, E. Division..	207	212	241	173	833
	Hawke'sbury, W. Division..	354	360	391	335	1440
	Longueuil,.....	208	200	246	201	855
	Caledonia,.....	82	78	83	68	311
	Alfred,.....	29	22	35	26	112
	Plantagenet...	154	143	171	145	613
	1034	1015	1167	948	4164	4164
RUSSELL.	Clarence,.....	19	32	48	26	125
	Cumberland, ..	31	28	32	25	116
	Gloucester,...	133	153	215	152	653
	Osgoode,.....	52	46	61	39	198
	Cambridge,...	0	0	0	0	0
	Russell,.....	11	6	10	10	37
	246	265	366	252	1129	1129
Total Population of the District of Ottawa,....						5293

Population Returns for 1832.

I certify that the above Statement is correctly compiled from the duly attested Returns of the several Assessors, for the period above stated.

(Signed)

RICH'D. P. HOTHAM,  
Clerk of the Peace,  
District of Ottawa.

Hawke'sbury, }  
April 26, 1832. }

BATHURST DISTRICT.

Population Return for the District of Bathurst, for the year 1832,

TOWNSHIP.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	From 16 to 60 years.	16 years and under	From 16 to 60 years.	16 years and under.		
Drummond,.....	694	599	581	598	2,472	
Bathurst,.....	537	562	449	471	2,019	
Beckwith,.....	573	567	498	579	2,217	
Lanark,.....	478	487	416	464	1,845	
Dalhousie,.....	398	411	431	379	1,619	
Ramsay,.....	483	459	416	417	1,775	
Goulbourn,.....	511	429	482	431	1,913	
March,.....	101	113	91	121	426	
Huntley,.....	237	268	257	269	1,031	
Fitzroy,.....	94	108	96	29	327	
Pakenham,.....	134	92	90	92	408	
North Sherbrook,...	75	61	59	69	262	
South Sherbrook,...	31	27	23	17	98	
Torbolton,.....	32	20	23	21	96	
McNab,.....	114	73	72	59	318	
Nepean,.....	861	637	655	657	2,810	
Total,...	5353	4973	4637	4673	19,636	Townships of Danling, Levanit & Horton, not rec'd. Their population may be estimated at 790 souls.

(Signed)

G. H. READE,  
Clerk of the Peace,  
Bathurst District.



APPENDIX

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

Return of the Population of the District of Johnstown, for the year 1832.

Population of Johnstown District.

COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.	NUMBER IN EACH TOWNSHIP.				TOTAL
	MALES over sixteen years of age.	MALES under sixteen years of age.	FEMALES over 16 years of age.	FEMALES under 16 years of age.	
<b>LEEDS.</b>					
Burgess, .....	72	71	90	71	304
North Crosby, .....	56	47	46	36	185
Kitley, .....	306	278	227	260	1,071
Yonge, .....	711	803	608	772	2,894
Rear of Leeds and Lansdown, .....	223	212	204	203	842
Elizabethtown, .....	1,261	1,039	1,090	960	4,350
Bastard, .....	474	469	414	468	1,825
South Crosby, .....	169	130	135	120	554
Front of Leeds and Lansdown, .....	339	237	223	226	1,025
Elmsley, .....	230	380	274	186	1,070
<b>GRENVILLE.</b>					
Oxford, .....	373	338	274	307	1,292
Edwardsburgh, .....	401	427	373	383	1,584
Wolford, .....	313	302	257	249	1,121
South Gower, .....	169	189	134	154	646
Montague, .....	202	205	172	176	755
North Gower, .....	58	71	49	67	245
Marlborough, .....	123	127	98	97	445
Augusta, .....	1,165	955	1,035	936	4,091
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>6,645</b>	<b>6,280</b>	<b>5,703</b>	<b>5,671</b>	<b>24,299</b>

(Signed) JAMES JESSUP, Clerk of the Peace, J. D.

Brockville, 24th May, 1832.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

Return of the Census of the Midland District for the year 1832.

Population of Midland District.

COUNTIES AND TOWN AND TOWNSHIP.	MALES		FEMALES		Total in each Township.	Total in each County.	REMARKS.
	Over 16 years.	Under 16 years.	Over 16 years.	Under 16 years.			
<b>FRONTENAC.</b>							
Town of Kingston, Township of Kingston, .....	1,157	919	1,221	899	4,196		
Pittsburgh, .....	832	785	658	738	3,013		
Loughborough, .....	292	251	214	230	987		
Portland, .....	285	314	241	272	1,112		
Wolf Island, .....	116	131	96	141	484		
	190	151	124	146	611	10,403	
<b>LENOX &amp; ADDINGTON.</b>							
Ernesttown, .....	1,027	954	906	876	3,763		
Fredericksburgh, .....	708	656	624	568	2,556		
Adolphustown, .....	196	143	182	145	666		
Richmond, .....	349	372	279	367	1,367		
Camden, .....	442	491	397	450	1,780		
Sheffield, .....	22	28	21	18	89		
Amherst Island, ..	151	115	110	136	512	10,733	
<b>P. EDWARD.</b>							
Marysburgh, .....	419	441	362	452	1,674		
Hallowell, .....	989	856	845	835	3,525		
Sophiasburgh, .....	612	540	491	494	2,137		
Hillier, .....	489	416	362	466	1,733		
Ameliasburgh, .....	451	457	374	440	1,722	10,791	
<b>HASTINGS.</b>							
Sidney, .....	624	598	472	543	2,237		
Thurlow, .....	483	332	370	326	1,511		
Rawdon, .....	134	113	78	84	409		
Marmora, .....	62	45	43	55	205		
Huntingdon, .....	70	81	55	65	271		
Hungerford, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Madoc, .....	67	55	43	40	205		
Tyendenaga, .....	206	175	150	161	692	5,530	
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>10,373</b>	<b>9,419</b>	<b>8,718</b>	<b>8,947</b>	<b>37,457</b>	<b>37,457</b>	No Return as yet made.

JAMES NICHOL, JUN., Clerk of the Peace,

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

APPENDIX

Return of the Population of the District of Newcastle, for the year 1832.

Population of Newcastle District.

COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	Over sixteen.	Under sixteen.	Over sixteen.	Under sixteen.	
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND.</b>					
Hamilton, .....	867	678	666	660	2,871
Haldimand, .....	550	461	434	412	1,857
Cramahc, .....	529	453	422	501	1,905
Murray, .....	558	415	372	392	1,738
Percy, .....	98	107	91	81	377
Asphodel, .....	71	69	52	73	265
Otonabee, .....	276	209	196	181	862
Douro, .....	157	155	150	129	571
Smith, .....	210	219	159	165	753
Ennismore, .....	69	77	54	54	254
Monaghan, .....	256	210	203	181	850
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>3,641</b>	<b>3,053</b>	<b>2,779</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>12,303</b>
<b>DURHAM.</b>					
Hope, .....	711	523	547	491	2,272
Clarke, .....	242	269	191	217	919
Darlington, .....	301	303	219	275	1,098
Mariposa, .....	59	56	40	53	208
Eldon, .....	108	97	98	103	406
Ops, .....	181	127	121	116	545
Emily, .....	305	284	234	272	1,095
Cavan, .....	563	613	477	515	2,173
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>2,277</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>2,042</b>	<b>8,716</b>

I certify that the above is truly taken from the Assessment Returns of the several Townships above named.

(Signed) T. WARD, Clerk of the Peace, Newcastle District.

HOME DISTRICT.

Abstract from the several Assessors' Returns, of Inhabitants residing in the Home District, as taken by them, and received by the Clerk of the Peace between the 9th day of March and the 10th day of April, 1832, in pursuance of an Act passed at the 4th Session of the 8th Provincial Parliament, 4th Geo. 4, A.D. 1824.

Population of Home District.

COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.	MALES Above 16.	FEMALES Above 16.	MALES Under 16.	FEMALES Under 16.	TOTAL.	Increase.
	York, (Town)...	1,857	1,500	1,125		
York, (Township)	1,176	1,139	1,081	1,018	4,414	1286
Whitby, .....	659	570	563	602	3,394	512
Pickering, .....	458	432	468	360	1,718	307
Scarborough, .....	423	331	418	390	1,562	215
Markham, .....	873	779	1,018	908	3,578	167
Vaughan, .....	649	533	465	494	2,141	417
Whitechurch, .....	534	535	426	456	1,951	135
King, .....	294	347	223	317	1,181	346
N. Gwillimbury, ..	92	185	104	106	387	52
E. Gwillimbury, ..	346	335	274	299	1,254	110
Georgina, .....	82	83	67	84	316	72
Etobicoke, .....	321	237	314	273	1,145	160
Albion, .....	238	251	248	230	947	237
Caledon, .....	228	182	269	226	905	194
Chinguacousy, .....	552	501	597	472	2,122	186
Uxbridge, .....	86	98	67	86	337	83
Reach, .....	61	53	63	49	226	102
Brock, .....	211	197	164	190	762	238
Toronto, .....	987	768	847	877	3,479	727
Gore of Toronto, ..	106	85	80	68	339	339
Taken down, .....	10,233	9,021	8,881	8,528	36,663	7421
<b>SIMCOE.</b>						
W. Gwillimbury, ..	343	312	327	332	1,314	218
Tecumseth, .....	299	221	270	246	1,036	206
Adjala, .....	115	83	106	101	405	94
Mono, .....	120	92	87	94	393	61
Innisfil, .....	56	35	48	35	174	45
Tiny and Tay, ..	105	82	80	94	361	32
Thorah, .....	79	68	98	57	304	58
<b>Brought down, .....</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>3,987</b>	<b>714</b>
<b>Total 1832, .....</b>	<b>11,350</b>	<b>9,914</b>	<b>9,897</b>	<b>9,489</b>	<b>40,650</b>	<b>8135</b>

S. WASHBURN, Clerk Peace, H. D.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, H. D } York, 19th May, 1832.

From the Townships of Oro, Flos, Vespra and Medonte, no Returns have been received for 1832.

APPENDIX

GORE DISTRICT.

Census of the Population of the Gore District, taken in March, 1832.

Population of Gore District.

TOWNSHIPS.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.		
Trafalgar,.....	790	730	659	551	2,730	N.B.—Returns for Carafaxa nor Puslinch, and a very imperfect enumeration of the Indians.
Esquesing,.....	459	451	433	357	1,700	
Erin,.....	185	147	159	120	611	
Nelson,.....	479	482	466	382	1,809	
Nasagaweya,.....	145	122	102	113	484	
Eramosa,.....	94	138	96	93	421	
Flamboro' East,.....	175	206	188	143	712	
Flamboro' West,.....	355	424	295	325	1,398	
Beverly,.....	257	242	290	261	1,050	
Guelph,.....	250	322	272	224	1,068	
Nichol,.....	30	37	35	32	134	
Waterloo,.....	574	658	598	490	2,320	
Wilmot,.....	198	164	139	144	645	
Dumfries,.....	846	690	759	641	2,936	
Grand River Tract,.....	486	480	547	454	1,967	
Ancaster,.....	638	565	559	505	2,267	
Barton,.....	556	357	430	434	1,776	
Glanford,.....	171	176	167	139	653	
Saltfleet,.....	528	435	418	388	1,769	
Binbrook,.....	87	78	100	70	335	
Wolwich,.....	109	114	113	103	439	
Total,.....					27,224	

(Signed,)

ROBERT BERRIE,  
Clerk of the Peace, G. D.

Office of the Clk. of the Peace, G. D. }  
HAMILTON, May 19th, 1832. }

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.

General Return of the Population of the District of Niagara, agreeably to the Returns of the Assessors for the year 1832.

Population of Niagara District.

COUNTIES AND TOWN AND TOWNSHIP.	Males under 16.		Females under 16.		TOTAL.
	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Males over 16.	Females over 16.	
Grantham,.....	643	534	608	669	2,454
Bertie,.....	564	515	536	544	2,159
Thorold,.....	494	489	622	447	2,052
Niagara Town,.....	414	284	415	293	1,406
Niagara Township,.....	470	456	416	375	1,717
Humberston,.....	317	298	615	324	1,554
Clinton,.....	460	449	230	433	1,572
Stamford,.....	311	344	446	392	1,493
Grimsby,.....	409	377	439	389	1,614
Gainsborough,.....	374	292	309	277	1,252
Pelham,.....	334	200	296	276	1,106
Louth,.....	319	303	281	249	1,157
Wainfleet,.....	240	190	224	188	842
Crowland,.....	197	184	236	224	841
Willoughby,.....	157	160	89	163	569
Canborough,.....	88	66	76	65	295
Caistor,.....	98	94	70	67	329
LANCOLN.					
5,389					5,240
5,908					5,375
22,412					
HALDIMAND.					
Haldimand,.....	126	107	103	103	421
Moulton,.....	131	151	151	95	528
Rainham,.....	90	91	88	71	340
Walpole,.....	126	119	80	155	480
6,362					5,708
6,312					5,799
24,181					

(Signed,)

CHARLES RICHARDSON,  
Clerk of the Peace, D. N.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, D. N.

LONDON DISTRICT.

APPENDIX

Aggregate Statement of the Population of the London District, as taken from the Returns of Assessors of Townships and filed of record in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for the year 1832.

Population of London District.

COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.	NUMBER IN EACH TOWNSHIP.				TOTAL.
	MALES Under 16 years.	FEMALES Under 16 years.	MALES Over 16 years.	FEMALES Over 16 years.	
Aldborough,.....	161	194	166	143	664
Bayham,.....	411	432	420	357	1,620
Dunwich,.....	133	139	148	114	534
Delaware,.....	12	27	30	21	90
Dorchester,.....	40	28	47	28	143
Westminster,.....	386	590	381	322	1,479
Lobo,.....	137	142	142	117	538
London,.....	905	822	797	641	3,165
Mosa,.....	150	172	148	157	627
Caradoc,.....	87	84	82	56	309
Ekfrid, South half,.....	57	79	92	64	285
Yarmouth,.....	508	465	571	444	1,988
Southwold,.....	521	531	561	486	2,099
Malahide,.....	492	473	374	311	1,650
Wilberforce,.....	24	17	30	27	95
Total in Middlesex,.....	4,021	3,988	3,989	3,288	15,286
Burford,.....	288	267	275	246	1,076
Blenheim,.....	198	141	169	140	648
Oxford, Western and Northern Divisions,.....	261	245	262	229	997
Oxford East & Blandford,.....	120	129	135	105	489
Zorra,.....	390	364	315	307	1,376
Nissourie,.....	167	147	160	131	605
Oakland,.....	98	96	102	82	378
Norwich,.....	462	402	493	406	1,763
Dereham,.....	63	60	61	55	239
Total in Oxford,.....	2,047	1,851	1,972	1,701	7,471
Charlotteville,.....	344	314	394	298	1,350
Woodhouse,.....	282	261	325	265	1,133
Townsend,.....	474	407	388	348	1,617
Windham,.....	212	225	198	172	807
Walsingham,.....	207	200	178	158	743
Middleton & Houghton,.....	120	115	109	90	434
Total in Norfolk,.....	1,639	1,522	1,592	1,331	6,084
Ditto in Oxford,.....	2,047	1,851	1,972	1,701	7,471
Ditto in Middlesex,.....	4,021	3,988	3,989	3,288	15,286
7,707					7,361
7,553					6,320
23,841					

(Signed,)

JOHN B. ASKIN,  
Clk. of the Peace, L. D.

Clk. Peace's Office, 21st May, 1832.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Return of Population of the Western District, as taken from the Assessor's Lots for the several Townships therein, for the year 1832.

Population of Western District.

TOWNSHIP.	NO. OF MALES		NO. OF FEMALES		TOTAL.
	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	
Sandwich,.....	581	595	531	541	2,248
Malden,.....	361	324	317	349	1,351
Colchester,.....	177	174	148	168	667
Gosfield,.....	242	199	154	196	791
Mersea,.....	81	98	75	95	349
Maidstone and Rochester,.....	88	90	64	84	326
Tilbury and Romney,.....	111	120	64	97	392
Raleigh,.....	177	173	141	200	691
Harwich,.....	113	174	82	93	402
Howard,.....	211	233	168	240	852
Oxford,.....	111	78	85	78	352
Camden,.....	36	62	33	38	169
Dawn,.....	72	91	57	70	290
Zone,.....	69	85	53	48	255
Chatham,.....	78	65	62	81	286
Dover,.....	177	174	140	178	669
Sombra,.....	71	94	53	81	304
Walpole Island,.....	16	22	12	25	75
Moore,.....	48	28	42	40	158
2,820					2,819
2,286					2,702
10,627					

(Signed,)

CHARLES ASKIN,  
Clerk of the Peace, W. D.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, }  
Sandwich, 28th May, 1832. }

## RETURN OF MILITIA FINES.

—000—

Return of Exemption Money received from Menonists, Quakers, and Tunkers, for the last sixteen years.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT,

Of Money received from Menonists, Quakers, and Tunkers, for exemption from Militia Service, during the last sixteen years, particularizing the amount collected in each District.

DISTRICT.		AMOUNT.			AUTHORITY FOR THE STATEMENT & OBSERVATIONS.
		£.	s.	d.	
HOME, .....	Amount paid to the Receiver General by William Allan, Esq. and others, from the year 1813 to the year 1816, inclusive, ..	4563	19	13	Abstract of Receiver General's Account.
	Do. credited the District by do., from the year 1816, to the year 1827, both years inclusive, .....	458	12	0	Statement of accounts, by W. Allan, as District Treasurer.
NIAGARA, .....	Do. paid do., by S. Syminton, Esq. and Thomas Merritt, Esq., from the year 1813, to the year 1816, both years inclusive, .....	1055	19	11½	Abstract Receiver General's Account.
	Received by Mr. McCormick, from the year 1815, to the year 1826, both years inclusive, .....	115	0	0	Account transmitted to Adj't. General, with his letter, Return of Militia dated 10th February, 1829, stating the application of the amount to District uses.
MIDLAND, .....	Amount paid to the Receiver General from the year 1813, to the year 1816, both inclusive, by E. Washburn, Esq. and the District Sheriff, .....	322	9	9	Receiver General's abstract, by a communication received from the District Treasurer, no money appears to have been received on account of exemption, since the year 1816.
LONDON, .....	Amount paid to the Receiver General, from the year 1813, to the year 1818, both inclusive, by the District Sheriff, and Henry Van Allan, Esq. ....	334	10	0	Receiver General's abstract and letter from the District Treasurer, dated 6th March, 1829, with account of sums received by his predecessor.
	From the year 1818, to the year 1822, here does not appear (from any document received) to have been any money collected, and the amount received from 1822 to the present, and paid to the Receiver General, is stated to be, by the District Treasurer, .....	5	0	0	Letter from the District Treasurer, dated 23rd Feb'y. 1829, and letter from the Receiver General, dated 11th March, 1829.
NEWCASTLE, ...	Amount paid the Receiver General by Zaccheus Burnham, Esq., from the year 1813, to the year 1819, inclusive, since which no money appears to have been levied on account of exemption from Militia Services, .....	169	14	0	Receiver General's abstract and letter from Zaccheus Burnham, Esq. District Treasurer, to Adjutant General, dated 16th February, 1829.
JOHNSTOWN, ...	Paid the Receiver General, by Adiel Sherwood, Esq., from the year 1813, to the year 1828, (both inclusive), .....	282	15	9	Letter to Adjutant General from Mr. Adiel Sherwood, District Treasurer, and Receiver General's abstract.
WESTERN, .....	Paid the Receiver General, by William Hands, Esq., from the year 1813, to the year 1819, both years inclusive, since which, no money appears to have been levied on account of exemption, .....	19	8	0	Receiver General's abstract, by an account from Mr. Hands, dated 11th February, 1829, the amount received in the District for the last sixteen years, is stated to be only £16.
EASTERN, .....	Paid the Receiver General, by A. McMillan, from the year 1813, to the year 1819, both years inclusive, .....	23	10	0	Receiver General's abstract.
BATHURST, .....	No money appears to have been received on account of exemptions, .....				Letter from Treasurer to Adjutant General, dated 14th February, 1829.
OTTAWA, .....	Same remark applies to this District, .....				Letter District Treasurer, dated 18th March, 1829.
GORE, .....	No return has yet been received from the District Treasurer, but it appears from a letter from Colonel J. Chisholm, commanding 4th Gore Regiment, that Mr. Crooks paid into his hands, on account of exemption for the year 1827, .....	10	0	0	Adjutant General's Office, York, U. C. 19th March, 1829.
					Certified, N. Coffin, Adjutant-General of Militia, U. C.

## RETURN

## Of Fines received from the Militia for the last Fifteen years.



Account of Money received from Militia Delinquents during the last Fifteen years, with its Expenditure or Appropriation.

## 1st Regiment of Glengarry.

DATE.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPT.	DISBURSEMENT.	REFERENCE & REMARK.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1817 June 30, 1815	Fines collected from the year 1813 to the present date, by Colonel McMillan,.....	43 10 0	.....	Letter 7th May, 1814, to Adj't. General.
Oct. 21, 1817	Paid by Colonel McMillan, for transport of Arms to Fort Wellington, as per receipt,.....	.....	20 0 0	Copy in Adjutant General's Office.
June 30, 1820	Paid to the Receiver General by Col. McMillan,...	.....	23 10 0	Receiver General's Books.
June 4,	Amount of fines imposed on John Roy McDonell, per Colonel Fraser,.....	0 10 0	.....	Return in Adjutant General's Office.
	Per do. paid, to pay Serjeant McDonell for public services,.....	.....	0 10 0	Do. do.
	Total, receipt and disbursement,.....£	44 0 0	44 0 0	

Return of Fines received from the Militia, &c.

## 2nd Regiment of Glengarry.

DATE.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPT.	DISBURSEMENT.	REFERENCE & REMARK.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1814	Amount collected from the year 1813 up to this date, by Lieutenant Colonel Donald McDonald,....	7 0 0	.....	Per return to Government Office, and letter to Adj. General, 6th June, 1814
	Paid Receiver General,.....	.....	7 0 0	Receiver General's books.
	Total, receipt and disbursement,.....£	7 0 0	7 0 0	

## 1st Regiment of Dundas.

DATE.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPT.	DISBURSEMENT.	REFERENCE & REMARK.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1814 May 20,	Amount received up to this date, by Colonel Thomas Fraser,.....	28 0 0	.....	Government Office, see documents, A. Article 11.
1824 April 23,	Amount received by Colonel John McDonell,....	3 15 0	.....	Amount returned to Adjutant General.
	Expended by do. in sundries, for regimental use, particulars not specified,.....	.....	3 14 9	
1826 April 24, 1827	Amount received by do., since the year 1824,.....	1 10 0	.....	
June 4, 1828	Do. per do. since the year 1826,.....	2 0 3	.....	
June 5,	Expended per do., in sundries, for regimental use,...	.....	0 15 0	
	Balance of this account due the public,.....	.....	30 15 6	
	Total receipt, disbursement and balance,..	35 5 3	35 5 3	

## 1st Regiment of Grenville.

DATE.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPT.	DISBURSEMENT.	REFERENCE & REMARK.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1814 1823 1824 June,	Fines imposed by Colonel Wm. Fraser,.....	13 10 0	.....	Statement in letter to Dep'y. Adj't. Gen'l.
"	Do. by Colonel Kingsbury,.....	4 5 0	.....	Amount returned to Adjutant General.
"	Expended in sundries, not specified, for Reg'tl. use,...	.....	1 15 0	Do.
1825 "	Fine for absence from muster,.....	0 10 0	.....	Do.
"	Applied to Regimental uses,.....	.....	1 0 0	Do.
1826 1827 June,	Do. do.....	.....	0 12 0	Do.
"	Fines for absence,.....	1 0 0	.....	Do.
"	Applied to Regimental uses,.....	.....	0 18 11	Do.
	Balance of this account due to the public,.....	.....	14 19 1	
	Total receipt, disbursements and balance,....£	19 5 0	19 5 0	

## 1st Regiment of Stormont.

DATE.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPT.	DISBURSEMENT.	REFERENCE & REMARK.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1814 Dec. 24, 1815	Amount of fines by Lt. Col. Neil McLean,.....	74 0 0	.....	Return in Government Office.
March 24 "	Do. per do.....	10 0 0	.....	Receiver General's Books,
	Paid by do. to Receiver General,.....	.....	84 0 0	Do.
	Total receipts and disbursements,.....£	84 0 0	84 0 0	

## 1st Regiment of Leeds.

DATE.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPT.	DISBURSEMENT.	REFERENCE & REMARK.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1816 Dec. 31,	Amount of fines by Lt. Colonel Levios Sherwood, paid to Receiver General,.....	67 10 0	.....	Receiver General's Book.
1817 June 30,	Amount of fines by Lt. Colonel Sherwood,.....	55 13 2	.....	Do.
	Paid to Receiver General,.....	.....	55 18 2	Do.
	Balance of this account in favor of Lt. Col. Sherwood,...	0 5 0	.....	
	Total receipts, disbursements and balance,.....£	123 8 2	123 8 2	

APPENDIX

## 2nd Regiment of Leeds.

APPENDIX

DATE.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPT.	DISBURSEMENT	REFERENCE AND REMARKS.
1816 June 12,	*The balance of last return, dated 24th March, 1815,...	£ s. d. 167 5 5	£ s. d. .....	Account to Receiver General.
"	*Balance of fines collected from those persons who harboured and assisted deserters,.....	53 15 0	.....	ditto ditto.
"	*Cash paid for forwarding orders to the Regiment by despatch.....	.....	0 10 0	ditto ditto.
"	Cash paid Dr. Schofield, for medical aid and the other necessaries furnished for the four men wounded by the enemy on 21st Sept. 1812, at Gananoqui,....	.....	16 15 0	ditto ditto.
"	*Cash embezzled by the Adjutant,.....	.....	64 8 10	ditto ditto.
"	*Cash paid for the survey of parade on the farm of Nathan Gulpan, a deserter from the said Regiment, to be occupied when approved by His Excellency,...	.....	0 10 0	ditto ditto.
"	*Cash paid for the making of 84 suits of clothes for the Militia,.....	.....	14 0 0	ditto ditto.
1816 June 12,	Paid the Receiver General,.....	.....	124 16 7	ditto ditto.
1827 June 4,	Amount of fines collected by Officers commanding,...	4 15 0	.....	Receipt to Adjutant General.
"	Expended for Regimental uses, particulars not specified	.....	3 8 0	ditto ditto.
"	Balance in hands of Commanding Officer,.....	.....	1 7 0	
	Total receipt, disbursement and balance,.....	£225 15 5	225 15 5	

Return of Militia  
Fines, &c.

N.B.—The balance stated in the first item of this account, being at variance with former returns, caused an inquiry to be made as to its correctness, and there resulted the affidavit of these appointed by Colonel Stone to make inquiry attending the correctness of the statement.—See Colonel Stone's account transmitted to the Receiver General, &c.

## 4th Regiment of Leeds.

DATE.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPT.	DISBURSEMENT	REFERENCE AND REMARKS.
1824 April 23,	Amount of fines levied by Colonel Carley, for non attendance,.....	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. .....	Annual return.
"	Applied to Regimental uses by ditto,.....	.....	0 8 0	ditto.
1826 June 5,	Amount of fine by ditto,.....	4 16 4	.....	ditto.
1827	Applied to Regimental uses by ditto,.....	.....	0 10 0	ditto.
1828	Ditto ditto ditto,.....	.....	0 10 0	ditto.
"	Balance of this account due the public,.....	.....	4 8 4	
	Total receipt, disbursement and balance,.....	£ 5 16 4	5 16 4	

## 1st Regiment of Frontenac.

DATE.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPT.	DISBURSEMENT	REFERENCE AND REMARKS.
1814 Dec. 31,	Amount of fines in the hands of Colonel Cartwright,.....	£ s. d. 96 15 7	£ s. d. .....	Return to Government.
"	Applied by do. to Regimental uses,.....	.....	39 8 7½	ditto.
1819 June 19,	Paid by Executors of do. to Receiver General,.....	.....	45 19 5	Letter from Rec'r. Gen'l. to Adj't. Gen'l.
1822	Amount of fines recovered by Colonel Markland,....	9 7 0	.....	Account in Adj't. General's Office, dated 22nd February, 1829.
April 15,	Cash paid for 10 Camp Colour Staffs by do. ....	.....	2 5 0	ditto ditto.
"	Ditto paid by do. Adjutant Moore, in part of 10 pounds,.....	.....	7 2 0	ditto ditto.
1824 Sept. 26,	Amount of fines levied this year by Col. Markland,...	22 10 0	.....	Account furnished Adj't. General, dated 15th January, 1829.
March 30	Cash paid by do. for List of Militia Men,.....	.....	0 5 0	ditto ditto.
"	Paid by do. for conveying Regimental Orders,.....	.....	0 10 0	ditto ditto.
1828 June 3,	Paid by do. to Bolté, for 8 Colour Staffs,.....	.....	1 7 6	ditto ditto.
Oct. 1,	Paid by Colonel Markland for painting the above,...	.....	0 8 0	ditto ditto.
Nov. 12,	Paid by do. postage one letter,.....	.....	0 0 9	ditto ditto.
1829 Jan'y. 5,	Ditto ditto,.....	.....	0 0 9	ditto ditto.
"	By do. to Adjutant Hynes, for drawing up return of Militia Men, from 19 to 39 years old,.....	.....	0 10 0	
"	Balance of this account,.....	.....	30 15 6½	See Documents marked A, 10th article.
	Total receipt, disbursement and balance,.....	£128 12 7	128 12 7	

## 2nd Regiment of Frontenac.

DATE.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPT.	DISBURSEMENT	REFERENCE AND REMARKS.
1825	Amount of fines levied by Colonel Cumming,.....	£ s. d. 8 0 0	£ s. d. .....	Accounts stated to Adjutant General, 16th February, 1829.
	Paid to Constables by ditto,.....	.....	8 0 0	
	Total receipt and disbursement,.....	8 0 0	8 0 0	

## 1st Regiment of Addington.

DATE.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPT.	DISBURSEMENT	REFERENCE AND REMARKS.
1822	Amount levied by Colonel Clark,.....	£ s. d. 0 15 0	£ s. d. .....	Amount of Return of 1824, and Letter to Adj't. Gen'l., 21st February, 1829.
1823	Paid by do. to Clerk of one of the Flank Companies,.....	.....	0 15 0	Same Letter, 21st February, 1829.
	Total receipt and disbursement,.....	0 15 0	0 15 0	

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

## 2nd Regiment of Addington.

DATE.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENT.	REFERENCE AND REMARKS
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1829 July 15,	Fines levied by Colonel McKay upon James Vaness and John Trader,.....	1 0 0	.....	Colonel McKay's Letter to Adj't. General, 21st February, 1829.
	Paid by ditto for postage to and from the Adjutant General's Office,.....	.....	1 10 0	
	Balance of this account in favor of Colonel McKay,.....	0 10 0	.....	
	Total receipt, disbursement and balance,.....£	1 10 0	1 10 0	

## 1st Regiment of Prince Edward.

1814 Sep. 24,	Amount of fines since the commencement of the war to this date, levied by Lieut. Col. McDonell,....	47 0 0	.....	Return to Govern't., dated 6th Oct. 1814. Annual return to Adjutant General.
1824 June 4,	Amount of fines by Colonel McDonell,.....	0 10 0	.....	
1825 April 23	Ditto ditto,.....	1 10 0	.....	Ditto for 1825.
	Balance of this account,.....	.....	49 0 0	
	Total receipt and balance,.....£	49 0 0	49 0 0	

## 2nd Regiment of Prince Edward.

1826 Oct'r. 20,	Amount of fines received of Col. Owen Richards,..	2 5 0	.....	Annual Return and Letter to Adj't. Gen'l. 23rd February, 1829.
	Paid by do. for a drum,.....	.....	0 10 0	
Return of Militia Fines, &c.	" Ditto per ditto for postage,.....	.....	0 12 6	ditto ditto.
"	" Ditto per ditto for paper, &c.,.....	.....	0 10 10	ditto ditto.
	Balance in hands of ditto,.....	.....	0 11 8	
	Total receipt, disbursement and balance,.....£	2 5 0	2 5 0	

## 1st Regiment of Lennox.

1814 Oct'r. 12,	Fines received by Colonel Thompson, up to this date,	19 17 0	.....	<i>Note</i> —The disbursement of this money does not appear from any papers found in this Office. Statement of account to Adj't. General.
1829 March 3,	Fines returned by Colonel Crawford,.....	1 5 9	.....	
	Disburs't. by ditto, as stated in authority referred to,.....	.....	1 5 9	
	Balance of this account,.....	.....	19 17 0	
	Total receipt, disbursement and balance,.....£	21 2 9	21 2 9	

## 1st Regiment of Northumberland.

From 25th June 1813 to 24th Dec 1814.	Fines and forfeitures received by Colonel Peters,....	80 12 0	.....	Account stated to Government, (upon oath) dated 20th January, 1815.
"	Sundry expenses per do. for the public service, as detailed in the document now referred to,.....	.....	12 7 0	Vide documents, article 3, in explanation of the apparent defalcation.
1824 April 23,	Sum in hands of Colonel Bullock, proceeding from fines, during the last and preceding years,.....	35 2 6	.....	Annual Return to Adj't Gen'l.
1827 June 4,	Ditto in hands of Colonel Covert,.....	7 0 6	.....	Do. Col. Covert alludes in the return referred to, to an unrecovered balance in the hands of Colonel Bullock.
	Expended by ditto in 2 drums, 4 fives, 12 halberts, 6 camp colours, gunpowder, &c.,.....	.....	4 0 0	
	Balance of this account,.....	.....	106 7 6	
	Total receipt, disbursement and balance,.....£	122 14 6	122 14 6	

## 3rd Regiment of Northumberland.

1827 Nov. 17,	Amount of fines imposed on 6 privates, by Colonel Ruttan,.....	3 0 0	.....	Regiment formed in 1825.
1828.	Paid by do. to Joseph Keeler, in part for drums and fives for the Light Company,.....	.....	2 12 0	
	Balance of this account due the public,.....	.....	0 8 0	Acct. stated to Adj't. Gen. 3d March 1829.
	Total receipt, disbursement and balance,.....£	3 0 0	3 0 0	

## 1st Regiment of Durham.

1815 Dec. 31,	Amount of fines collected by Lt. Col. Wm. Baldwin, Paid by ditto to Receiver General,.....	85 0 0	.....	Receiver General's books. ditto ditto.
1824 June 4,	Fines collected by Colonel Covert,.....	5 0 0	.....	Annual return.
1825	Sundry expenses by ditto, not specified in return,.....	.....	1 5 0	
1821 Aug. 21,	Ditto by ditto,.....	.....	0 15 0	Letter to Adj't. Gen'l. 13th Feb., 1829.
	Fines received by Colonel Ward,.....	2 0 0	.....	
	Expended by do in book of entry and several postages, Balance of this account,.....	.....	0 11 10 4 8 2	
	Total receipt, disbursement and balance,.....£	92 0 0	92 0 0	

APPENDIX

## 2nd Regiment of Durham.

APPENDIX

DATE.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPT.	DISBURSEMENT.	REFERENCE & REMARKS.
1828 Oct. 3, 1826	Fines levied by Colonel Henry,.....	0 10 0	.....	Letter to Adj. General, dated 17th Feb. 1829.
Jan'y. 10, 1829	A Regimental book by do.,.....	.....	0 7 6	do. do.
Jan'y. 10,	Paid by do. for a drum,.....	.....	1 10 0	do. do.
Feb. 14,	Sundry postages, militia business,.....	.....	1 19 8	do. do.
	Balance due Commanding Officer,.....	3 7 2	.....	
	Total receipts, disbursements and balance,....£	3 17 2	3 17 2	

## 1st Regiment, York.

1816 Dec. 31,	Amount of fines received by Commanding Officer, from 30th Oct. 1813, to this date,.....	807 17 6	.....	Statement of Account to Receiver Gene- ral, this date.
	Amount of expenditure, as detailed in the document of reference,.....	.....	164 1 10	do. do.
	Balance paid to Receiver General,.....	.....	643 15 8	do. do.
1824 April 23,	Fines received by Major Fitz-Gerald,.....	1 0 0	.....	Amount returned to Adjutant General.
	Balance of this account,.....	.....	1 0 0	
	Total receipt, disbursements and balance....£	808 17 6	808 17 6	

Return of Militia  
Fines, &c.

## 2nd Regiment of York.

1816 Dec. 31,	Fines collected by Lt. Colonel-Beasley, between the 1st Dec. 1814, and 1st March 1815,.....	85 0 0	.....	Receiver General's books.
	Paid by do. to Receiver General,.....	.....	85 0 0	
	Total receipt, and disbursements,.....£	85 0 0	85 0 0	

## 3rd Regiment of York.

1816 June 30,	Amount of fines received by Lt. Colonel Chewett, from the year 1812 to year 1816,.....	728 16 0	.....	Statement of account to Receiver General, by Lt. Colonel Chewett,
	Various items of Regimental expenditure, detailed in the article referred to,.....	.....	48 10 0½	do. do.
	Paid by Lt. Colonel Chewett, to Receiver General,.....	.....	680 5 11½	do. do.
1824 April 23,	Amount of fines received by Colonel Allan, from the 4th June 1816, to this date, in which is included £12 8s. 6d. exemption money, levied upon Quakers and Menonists, and paid by the Magis- trate to Mr Allan,.....	41 7 6	.....	Statement of account by Colonel Allan to Adjutant General.
"	Sundry Regimental disbursements made by do. from July 1818, to November 1823, and detailed in the article referred to,.....	.....	55 18 2	do. do.
	Balance due Colonel Allan,.....	14 10 8	.....	
	Total receipt, disbursement, and balance,....£	784 14 2	784 14 2	

## 1st Regiment of East York.

1826 June 5,	Amount of fines levied by Colonel Heward,.....	3 0 0	.....	Amount returned to Adjutant General.
	Expended for Regimental uses, as per account trans- mitted to Adjutant General,.....	.....	11 3 10	
1827 June 4,	Expended by do, for Regimental uses,.....	.....	2 0 0	No return was received in 1828, in which year Colonel Heward, died.
	Balance,.....	10 3 10	.....	
	Total receipt, disbursements and balance,....£	13 3 10	13 3 10	

## 1st Regiment of West York.

1824 April 23,	Fines received by Colonel Givens,.....	5 0 0	.....	Amount returned to Adjutant General.
"	Expended by do. for Regimental uses,.....	.....	0 5 0	
1827 June 4,	Fines received by Colonel Givens,.....	2 13 10	.....	do. do.
	Balance,.....	.....	7 8 10	
	Total receipt, disbursements and balance,....£	7 13 10	7 13 10	

APPENDIX

## 1st Regiment of Lincoln.

APPENDIX

Return of Militia  
Fines, &c.

DATE.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPT.	DISBURSEMENT.	REFERENCE & REMARKS.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1816 June 30,	Amount of fines received by Major Wm. Robertson, from October 1824 to this date,.....	97 10 0	.....	Receiver General's Books.
"	Expended by do. for white cotton, to be worn by the men as distinguishing marks,.....	.....	1 2 6	do. do.
"	By do. for stationary for the Regiment,.....	.....	4 0 0	
"	Lost or stolen, with other valuable papers (belonging to Major Robertson).....	.....	12 10 0	Copied from Statement to Receiver Gen'l.
	Balance paid the Rec'r. Gen'l. by Major Robertson,.....	.....	79 17 6	
1829 Febr'y.	From 1827 to 1828, inclusive, of fines imposed by Colonel Leonard, and with which he has credited the public, although 30s. (a part thereof) have not been paid,.....	12 0 0	.....	Statement of accounts to Adjutant General by Colonel Leonard,
	Sundry disbursements by do. for Regimental uses, as stated in Account referred to,.....	.....	12 0 0	
	Total receipt and disbursement,.....£	109 10 0	109 10 0	

## 2nd Regiment of Lincoln.

1815 Oct. 31,	Fines collected by Lt. Colonel Thomas Dickson,....	501 3 9	.....	Statement of account to Government.
1816 Augt. 24,	Paid by do. to Receiver General.....	.....	501 3 9	Memorandum of specified date, from Rec. General to Adjutant General.
1826 April 23,	Amount of fines received by Colonel Kirby,.....	23 5 0		Amount returned to Adjutant General.
1827 June 4,	do. by do.	0 15 0		
1828 June 4,	Disbursement by do. for Regimental uses,.....	.....	23 8 6	Amount returned to Adjutant General, particulars of disbursement not specified.
	Balance due the public,.....	.....	0 11 6	
	Total receipt, disbursement and balance,....£	525 3 9	525 3 9	

## 3rd Regiment of Lincoln.

1820	Amount of fines this year by Colonel Warren,.....	3 10 0	.....	Statement of account to Adju't. General, dated 14th February, 1829.
1821	do. do. ....	2 0 0	.....	do. do.
1822	Paid by do. to Adjutant McAfee, for drilling the flank companies,.....	.....	3 0 0	do. do.
	Received by Colonel Warren this year as fines,....	1 0 0	.....	do. do.
1823	do by do. this year,.....	1 0 0	.....	do. do.
	Paid by do. to William Furray, Philip McKay, and Henry Merion, privates, for certain Militia duty performed,.....	.....	0 15 0	do. do.
1824	Amount of fines received by Colonel Warren,.....	3 0 0	.....	do. do.
1825	do. by do. ....	2 0 0	.....	do. do.
1826	do. by do. ....	4 10 0	.....	do. do.
1827	do. by do. ....	2 10 0	.....	do. do.
1828	Paid by do. to Parson, a constable, for summoning delinquents,.....	.....	2 5 0	do. do.
	Received by Colonel Warren,.....	0 5 0	.....	do. do.
	Balance due the public,.....	.....	13 15 0	
	Total receipt, disbursement and balance,....£	19 15 0	19 15 0	

## 4th Regiment of Lincoln.

1826 May	Amount of fines received by Colonel Robert Nelles, from May 1825 to this date,.....	6 0 0	.....	Statement of account by Colonel Nelles, dated 26. 1829.
	Paid by do. for Costs of.....	.....	1 10 0	Reply to Adjutant General's circular, calling for a return of all fines received during the last 15 years.
	Paid by do. for Music,.....	.....	0 16 0	
1827	Paid by do. for do. ....	.....	0 15 0	
1828	Paid by do. for repairs of drums, &c. ....	.....	2 1 3	
	Paid by do. postages,.....	.....	0 14 0	
	Balance in hand,.....	.....	0 3 9	
	Total receipt, disbursement and balance,....£	6 0 0	6 0 0	

## 5th Regiment of Lincoln.

1815 9th Jan.	Fines at this time in the hands of Lt. Colonel Bradt, Balance of this account does not appear to have been paid from any document in this office,.....	300 0 0	.....	Lt. Col. Bradt's letter to Adj. Gen'l date referred to.
		.....	300 0 0	See document marked A. article 9.
	Total receipt and balance,.....£	300 0 0	300 0 0	

## 1st Regiment of Gore, (formerly 2nd York.)

1827 4th June.	Fines received by Colonel Crooks,.....	5 2 0	.....	Annual return to Adjutant. General.
	Appropriated by do. to Regimental uses, particulars not specified in the article of reference,.....	.....	5 2 0	
	Total receipt and disbursement.....£	5 2 0	5 2 0	



APPENDIX

2nd Regiment of Gore.

APPENDIX

DATE.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENT	REFERENCE AND REMARKS.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1827 April.	Fines received by Col. Simons, including the exemption of one Quaker,.....	3 10 0		
1826 June 10,	Various expenditures for Militia purposes, as specified in Colonel Simons' statement of account, date 16th February, 1829,.....		5 7 8	
	Balance due Colonel Simons,.....	1 17 8		
	Total receipt, disbursement and balance,.....£	5 7 8	5 7 8	

1st Regiment of Norfolk.

1816 Oct'r. 30,	Fines received up to this date, specified by Colonel Ryerson, from July, 1812,.....	46 3 1½		Statement of account by Col. Ryerson to Adjutant General of Militia, dated 23d January, 1829.
1812 July 23,	Paid by ditto to Gunsmith, for repairs of muskets,...		9 13 9	Ditto ditto.
1814 July 23,	Do. by do. to do. for do.,.....		5 9 4½	Ditto ditto.
1816 Oct'r. 3,	Paid by do. to Receiver General,.....		31 0 0	Ditto and Receiver General's accounts.
	Total receipt and disbursement,.....£	46 3 1½	46 3 1½	

Return of Fines received from the Militia, &c.

2nd Regiment of Norfolk.

1815 June 3,	Fines received by Major Salmon, from formation of Regiment to date specified,.....	165 0 0		Statement of account by Colonel Salmon to Adj't. Gen'l., date 28th Feb'y. 1829.
"	Paid by ditto into the hands of Lieut. Col. Nichol, as Officer commanding the Regiment,.....		165 0 0	£125 of this sum transferred to Col. Nichol was paid to Receiver General, and the balance applied by him to the repair and transport of arms.—See the Receiver General's abstract, and also documents marked A, article 7.
1826 April 19,	Received by Col. Salmon from Militia delinquents,...	5 0 0		Statement of account by Colonel Salmon to Adjutant General.
1828 Nov. 12,	Paid by do. for Regimental Cook,.....		1 0 0	
1829 Feb. 12,	Paid by do. for a drum,.....		0 15 0	
	Paid postages of letters to and from Adj't. General's Office, from 3d May 1823 to this date,.....		1 16 6	
	Balance in hands of Colonel Salmon,.....		1 8 6	
	Total receipt, disbursment and balance,.....£	170 0 0	170 0 0	

3rd Regiment of Middlesex.

1828 February	Amount of fines received by Colonel Bostwick, since formation of the Regiment,.....	4 10 0		Statement of account by Colonel Bostwick, dated 13th February, 1829.
1827 1828 August.	Paid by do. postage on letters received from the Adj't. General's despatch,.....		0 8 10	Ditto ditto.
Nov. 20,	Paid do. postage of letter from Adj't. Gen'l. Militia,.....		0 0 9	Ditto ditto.
1829 Feb. 14,	Ditto by ditto,.....		0 0 9	Ditto ditto.
	Balance of this account,.....		3 18 11	
	Total receipt, disbursement and balance,.....£	4 10 0	4 10 0	

1st Regiment of Essex.

1816 " "	Paid by Major Reynolds into the hands of the Rec'r. General,.....		5 15 0	Abstract of account of fines paid into the hands of Recr. Gen. from 1814 to 1819,
1824 April 24,	Amount of fines collected by Major Reynolds, but of which no return is forthcoming in Adj't. General's Office,.....	5 15 0		Ditto ditto.
	Amount of fines imposed by Colonel Reynold's since April 1823,.....	10 0 0		Annual return to Adj't. Gen'l.
	Expended by do. in collecting the foregoing accounts,.....		1 12 9	
1825	Received by ditto since the preceding date,.....	2 11 6		
	Balance of this account,.....		10 18 9	
	Total receipt, disbursement and balance,.....£	18 6 6	18 6 6	

2nd Regiment of Essex.

1817	Amount of fines paid to Rec'r. Gen'l. by Col. Baby,.....		17 3 9	Abstract of Rec'r Gen'l's. account, shewing amount paid into his hands as fine.
1824 April 23,	Ditto received by ditto, but of which there is no return in this Office,.....	17 3 9		
	Amount of fines received by Col. Elliott,.....	0 10 0		Annual return to Adj't. Gen'l.
	Expended by ditto for Regimental purposes, particulars not specified in documents referred to,.....		1 0 0	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Balance of this account,.....	0 10 0		
	Total Receipt, disbursement and balance,.....£	18 3 9	18 3 9	

Certified,

N. COFFIN,

Adj't. Gen'l. Militia, U. C.

Adj't. Gen'l's. Office, York, U. C.  
18th March, 1829.

AGGREGATE

Of the Ratable Property in the Eastern District, 1832.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of ACRES LAND.		No. of Town Lots.	HOUSES.										MILLS.		Horses 3 years old, and upwards.	Oxen 4 years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle from 2 to 4 years old.	Carriages or Cigs, 2 Wheels.	Wagons kept for pleasure.	VALUATION.		ASSESSMENT.					
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.		Square Timber 1 Story.	Additional Fire-places.	Frame under 2 Stories.	Additional Fire-places.	Brick or Stone, 1 Story.	Additional Fire-places.	Frame, Brick or Stone, 2 Stories.	Additional Fire-places.	Wrought by water.	Additional pairs of Stones.	Saw.	Merchant's Shops.							Stallions.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.			
Cornwall & Roxboro',	53030	12191	205	88	2	261	26	20	7	29	22	5	3	5	13	7	865	2	13	1601	427	14	25	60925	0	0	380	15	7½
Osnabruck,.....	31160	8743	...	18	...	125	...	2	...	9	...	5	11	...	5	27	527	131	937	252	1	1	30868	0	0	192	18	6	
Charlottenburgh,....	58321	16104	...	296	1	140	7	3	...	11	14	4	1	4	14	2	912	190	2017	522	3	9	58619	4	0	366	7	4½	
Launcester,.....	40470	71023	...	74	...	52	2	2	1	5	4	2	...	2	8	1	437	115	1106	195	...	3	28749	15	0	179	13	8½	
Kenyon,.....	35739	2959	...	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	36	590	87	...	...	14645	16	0	91	10	8½	
Lochiel,.....	43709	6367	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	4	370	155	1019	208	...	...	26129	16	0	163	6	2½	
Matilda,.....	25080	4586	...	2	...	50	3	4	3	4	5	...	2	3	...	...	287	118	534	180	...	...	17237	0	0	107	14	7½	
Williamsburgh,.....	29083	5900	...	17	...	97	5	4	1	8	7	1	...	3	11	2	445	154	747	211	...	1	25887	12	0	161	15	11½	
Winchester,.....	2421	179	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	12	30	40	6	...	...	1845	4	0	8	8	1½	
Mountain,.....	14398	1593	...	3	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	84	102	219	84	...	...	6708	12	0	41	18	7	
Finch,.....	8549	711	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	59	34	157	20	...	...	4169	16	0	26	1	2½	
<b>Total</b> ,.....	<b>341960</b>	<b>66435</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4270</b>	<b>1508</b>	<b>8967</b>	<b>2192</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>275285</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1720</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8½</b>	

ARCHIBALD McLEAN,

Clerk of the Peace, E. D.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, E. D. }  
August 20, 1833. }

AGGREGATE

Of Ratable Property in the District of Ottawa for the year 1832.

TOWNSHIPS.	ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.										MILLS.		Stone Horses kept for hire.	Horses, 3 years old and upwards.	Oxen, 4 years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Young Cattle, 2 to 4 years old.	Wagons for pleasure.	Carriages, Cigs, &c.	Number of Ratable Inhabitants.	Amount of Assessed Taxes, at the rate of One Penny in the Pound, H. Cur'y.					
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Hewn Timber, 1 Story.	Additional Fire-places.	Hewn Timber, 2 Stories.	Additional Fire-places.	Frame, 1 Story.	Additional Fire-places.	Brick or Stone, 1 Story.	Additional Fire-places.	Brick, Stone or Framed, 2 stories.	Additional Fire-places.	Grist, 1 pair of Stones.	Additional Pair of Stones.										Saw Mills.	Merchant's Shops.	Stone Houses.		
Hawkesbury East,	14922	1319	17	1	...	4	...	1	...	5	6	2	...	3	1	...	1	86	91	229	38	...	...	141	£	33	3	8
Hawkesbury West,	14962	4417	33	1	...	21	4	4	1	4	7	2	6	3	9	1	4	164	140	481	156	...	2	210	68	17	9½	
Longuil,.....	11681½	3159	50	11	1	27	6	4	...	4	4	1	...	1	4	...	1	128	86	275	86	4	4	127	43	11	7½	
Alfred,.....	2822	107	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	24	35	5	...	...	21	4	1	5	
Caledonia,.....	5049	853	9	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	47	33	120	45	1	...	51	15	3	0½	
Plantagenet,.....	14922	1100½	17	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	51	108	176	43	...	...	104	27	1	8½	
Clarence,.....	4083	267	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	32	38	17	...	...	18	6	3	2	
Cumberland.....	2800	250	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	20	18	9	...	...	13	5	6	0	
Gloucester,.....	11061	1010	3	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	38	76	131	18	...	...	105	20	18	10	
Osgoode,.....	8107	293	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	36	69	27	...	...	43	9	15	9	
<b>Total</b> ,.....	<b>90409½</b>	<b>12775½</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>1572</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	

I certify that the above Statement is correctly compiled from the Returns of the several Assessors for the year 1832.

RICHARD PHILIPS HOTHAM,  
Clerk of the Peace, Ottawa District.

HAWKESBURY, April 26th, 1832.

AGGREGATE

Of the Assessment Rolle for the District of Bathurst, for the year 1832.

TOWNSHIPS.	ACRES OF LAND,		HOUSES.							MILLS.							AMOUNT		AMOUNT										
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Squared or Hewed, 1 Story.	Additional Fire-places.	Squared or Hewed, 2 Story.	Additional Fire-places.	Frame, Brick, or Stone, 1 Story.	Additional Fire-places.	Frame, Brick, or Stone, 2 Story.	Additional Fire-places.	Grist.	Additional pairs of Stones.	Saw.	Merchants' Shops.	Store Houses.	Stone Horses.	Horses 3 years old and upwards.	Oxen 4 years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle, 2 years old and upwards.	Carriages, &c. 2 Wheels.	Pleasure Wagons.	Rate per Pound.	OF ASSESSMENTS.	TO BE COLLECTED				
Drummond, . . . . .	32,220	5,900½	16	2	3	60	20	17	31	2	1	13	1	1	1	174	391	702	151	3	25,135	10	0	£	104	14	7½		
Beckwith, . . . . .	32,964	5,191½	8	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	6	3	105	329	558	236	18,387	6	0	18,387	6	0	18,387	6	0	£	76	12	3¼
Bathurst, . . . . .	33,992½	6,064½	5	1	1	12	1	1	3	5	1	118	369	750	210	118	369	750	210	19,473	0	0	19,473	0	0	£	81	2	9
N. Sherbrooke, . . . . .	5,615	625	2	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	3	5	4	59	82	40	2,342	0	0	2,342	0	0	2,342	0	0	£	9	15	2
S. Sherbrooke, . . . . .	4,344	155	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	12	28	1,179	16	0	1,179	16	0	1,179	16	0	£	4	18	4	
Dalhousie, . . . . .	23,856	3,859	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	288	362	143	11,661	4	0	11,661	4	0	11,661	4	0	£	48	11	9½
Lanark, . . . . .	29,667	5,134	1	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	2	5	57	350	524	221	16,676	8	0	16,676	8	0	16,676	8	0	£	69	9	8½
Ramsay, . . . . .	31,235	4,116	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	3	5	60	357	458	215	16,470	0	0	16,470	0	0	16,470	0	0	£	68	12	6
McNab, . . . . .	7,690	406	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	61	71	42	2,751	0	0	2,751	0	0	2,751	0	0	£	11	9	3
Goulbourn, . . . . .	31,548	5,183	26	17	1	5	9	1	1	1	1	6	116	278	550	168	17,927	12	0	17,927	12	0	17,927	12	0	£	74	13	11½
Nepean, . . . . .	15,998	2,196½	14	1	32	1	63	5	13	2	2	27	189	140	366	26	20,031	2	0	20,031	2	0	20,031	2	0	£	83	9	9
March, . . . . .	13,949	1,531	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	42	68	170	37	6,115	16	0	6,115	16	0	6,115	16	0	£	25	9	8
Huntley, . . . . .	21,399	2,246	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	88	141	289	162	9,252	16	0	9,252	16	0	9,252	16	0	£	38	11	1
Torbolton, . . . . .	4,235½	272½	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	28	32	19	1,562	12	0	1,562	12	0	1,562	12	0	£	6	10	2½
Fitzroy, . . . . .	13,288	1,228	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	47	77	143	46	6,413	12	0	6,413	12	0	6,413	12	0	£	26	14	5½
Pakenham, . . . . .	8,302½	887½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	70	125	67	3,880	0	0	3,880	0	0	3,880	0	0	£	16	3	4
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>313,903½</b>	<b>44,996</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1061</b>	<b>3018</b>	<b>5210</b>	<b>1783</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>179,259</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>

Assessment Return for 1832—Bathurst District

Townships of Horton, Darling, Lovant—no return.

This Return is very defective, as the revenue of the District should be more than £1,000, if the Assessors performed their duty correctly. Assessors should be appointed by the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions, from a list submitted by the Clerk of the Peace, who knows those most competent to fill that office.

GEORGE H. READE,  
Clerk of the Peace,  
District of Bathurst.

AGGREGATE ACCOUNT

Of the Ratable Property in the District of Johnstown, for the year 1832.

Three Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two persons have the undermentioned Property in the above District.	AGGREGATE OF EACH ARTICLE.	AMOUNT OF RATABLE PROPERTY.	RATE PER POUND.	AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED FOR DISTRICT PURPOSES.
Acres of uncultivated Land, . . . . . at 4s. per Acre.	297613½	59522 14 0	One Penny.	£ 248 0 2½
Acres cultivated Land, . . . . . at 20s. per Acre.	69534	69534 0 0		289 14 6
Town Lots in Johnstown, . . . . . at £ 25 each.	73	1825 0 0		7 12 1
Town Lots in Brockville, . . . . . at 30 "	88	2640 0 0		11 0 0
Houses of Squared Timber, of one Story, . . . . . at 20 "	211	4220 0 0		17 11 8
Additional Fire-places, . . . . . at 4 "	6	24 0 0		0 2 0
Houses of Squared Timber, of two Stories, . . . . . at 30 "	13	390 0 0		1 12 6
Additional Fire-places, . . . . . at 8 "	7	56 0 0		0 4 8
Framed Houses under two Stories, . . . . . at 35 "	517	18095 0 0		75 7 11
Additional Fire-places, . . . . . at 5 "	53	265 0 0		1 2 1
Brick or Stone Houses of one Story, . . . . . at 40 "	269	10760 0 0		44 16 8
Additional Fire-places, . . . . . at 10 "	28	280 0 0		1 3 4
Framed, Brick, or Stone Houses of two Story, . . . . . at 60 "	192	11520 0 0		48 0 0
Additional Fire-places, . . . . . at 10 "	144	1440 0 0		6 0 0
Grist Mills wrought by water, with one pair of Stones, . . . . . at 150 "	28	4200 0 0		17 10 0
Additional pair of Stones, . . . . . at 50 "	14	700 0 0		2 18 4
Saw Mills, . . . . . at 100 "	46½	4625 0 0	19 5 5	
Merchants' Shops, . . . . . at 200 "	83	16600 0 0	69 3 4	
Store Houses, . . . . . at 200 "	11	2200 0 0	9 3 4	
Stone Horses of three years old and upwards, . . . . . at 199 "	25	4975 0 0	20 14 7	
Horses of three years old and upwards, . . . . . at 8 "	3100	24800 0 0	103 6 8	
Oxen of four years old and upwards, . . . . . at 4 "	3413	13652 0 0	56 17 8	
Milch Cows, . . . . . at 3 "	8177	24531 0 0	102 4 3	
Horned Cattle from two to four years old, . . . . . at 1 "	2921	2921 0 0	12 3 5	
Close Carriages with four wheels, kept for pleasure, . . . . . at 100 "	3	300 0 0	1 5 0	
Open Carriages with four wheels, kept for pleasure, . . . . . at 25 "	14	350 0 0	1 9 2	
Carriages with two wheels, kept for pleasure, . . . . . at 20 "	22	440 0 0	1 16 8	
Wagons for pleasure, . . . . . at 15 "	15	225 0 0	0 18 9	
		281,090 14 0		£ 1,171 4 2½

Assessment Return for 1832—Johnstown District.

JAMES JESSUP, Clerk of the Peace,  
District of Johnstown.

BROCKVILLE, 15th OCTOBER, 1832.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

General Return of the Assessments for the Midland District, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Assessment Return for 1832—Midland District.

COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		CENSUS.				TOWN LOTS.			HOUSES.							MILLS.			Store Houses.	Stone Horses for covering Mares, for hire.	Horses of three years old, and upwards.	Oxen of four years old, and upwards.	Milk Cows.	Horned Cattle, from 2 to 4 years old.	CARRIAGES				VALUATION.	AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT.	
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	No of Males resident in each Family.	Over 16 years of age.	Under 16 years of age.	No of Females resident in each Family.	Over 16 years of age.	Under 16 years of age.	Total No. of Persons in each Family.	In Kingston, at £50 each.	In Bath, at £20 each.	In Belleville, at £25 each.	Squared or hewed, 2 sides, 1 story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, under 2 stories.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick or stone, 1 story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick or stone, 2 stories.							Additional fire-places.	not more than 2 fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Wrought by water, 1 pair stones.			Additional pair.
Town of Kingston,.....	38461	10484	1157	919	1221	899	4196	632				39	3	202	66	66	32	19	193	336					61	9	1	8	9	13	72877	808
Township of Kingston,.....	13198	2613	299	291	214	230	987					23		65	3	23	93	23	38	29					4			3	3	20	38661	161
" Pitsburgh,.....	12779	5034	285	314	241	272	1113					24		37	3	6	8	6	14	10					1			2	2	11643	48	
" Loughborough,.....	10010	2023	116	131	96	141	454					2		27			5		1											13391	55	
" Portland,.....	8353	1317	190	151	124	146	611					8		3	1															6325	26	
" Wolf Island,.....	36475	1884	1027	954	906	876	3763	35				12		253	38	38	20	3	41	40					9			1	10	60582	252	
Township of Ernestown,.....	24545	13930	703	636	624	568	2556					31		156	14	14	4	2	13	7					3				13	38901	162	
" Fredericksburgh,.....	5267	5856	196	143	182	145	668					5		61	9		1		11	3					2				1	13337	55	
" Adolphustown,.....	20243	5429	342	372	279	367	1363					9		56	8				5	2									1	18326	76	
" Richmond,.....	23709	6458	442	491	397	450	1780					1		21	4	13														20626	85	
" Camden,.....	2177	223	22	28	21	18	89					3		10	6															1176	4	
" Sheffield,.....	6351	2115	151	115	110	136	512					3																		5569	23	
" Amherst Island,.....	24347	7480	419	441	363	452	1674					22		65	6				2	2									7	23702	98	
Marysburgh,.....	32539	19267	989	836	845	835	3523					19		205	27		8	2	52	55					5				54	57405	239	
Hallowell,.....	22683	11166	612	540	491	494	2137					12		137	24				32	17					7				40	36588	132	
Sophiasburgh,.....	19858	10074	489	416	362	406	1733					8		82	8				1	1					4				11	27698	115	
Hillier,.....	23453	8256	451	457	374	440	1722					26		62	6				5	5					2				5	24079	100	
Ameiasburgh,.....	27671	12051	624	598	472	543	2237							144	5				12	5									3	33419	139	
Sidney,.....	26691	8233	483	332	370	326	1511					2		56					4	29					2				11	43367	182	
Thurlow,.....	4663	1210	124	113	76	84	397					2		17	2																4669	19
Rawdon,.....	8732	802	62	45	43	55	205					2		4																	3323	15
Marmora,.....	8475	534	70	81	55	65	271							1																	3000	12
Huntingdon,.....	4148	620	67	55	43	40	205					1																			1984	8
Madoc,.....	12227	1385	206	175	150	161	692							18	2																7806	32
Tyendenaga,.....	5432,055	154,936	10,363	9,419	8,716	8,947	37,443	632	35	133	250	6	1694	229	5	5	324	67	477	541	44	17	91	146	21	42	6,896	4,646	15,607	4,956	574,987	2,395
TOTAL,.....																																

JAMES NICKALLS, JUN'R.  
Clerk of the Peace, Midland District.

KINGSTON, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1833.



APPENDIX

APPENDIX

General Assessment of Ratable Property in the Home District, as taken from the Assessment Rolls of the Town of York, and the respective Townships in the District, for the year 1832.

Assessment Return for 1832—Home District.

Table with columns: TOWN, TOWNSHIPS, AND COUNTIES; ACRES OF LAND (Uncultivated, Cultivated); HOUSES (various types); MILLS (various types); HORSES (various types); OXEN (various types); MILK COWS; HORNSD CATTLE; CLOSE CARRIAGES; PHAETONS; CURRICLES; WAGGONS; VALUATION; AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT; REPRESENTATIVES' WAGES.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, York, 22nd July, 1832.

S. WASHBURN.

Total, £2399 16 10 1/2

APPENDIX

Gore District Statement of the Ratable Property returned on the Assessment Lists of the several Townships of the Gore District, together with the Rates and Assessments imposed in the year 1832.

TOWNSHIPS.	ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.										MILLS.			SHOPS.		CATTLE.				CARRIAGES.				AMOUNT OF RATABLE PROPERTY	TAX of One Penny per Pound.	RATE TO DEFRAY MEMBER'S WAGES	TOTAL AMOUNT OF TAX.	
	Wild.	Arable.	Squared Logs, one story.	Additional Fire-places.	Squared Logs, two story.	Additional Fire-places.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional Fire-places.	Brick or Stone, under 2 stories.	Additional Fire-places.	Two Story Houses.	Additional Fire-places.	Crist Mill, 1 pair stones.	Additional pair Stones.	Saw Mills.	Merchant Shops.	Store Houses.	Stone Horses for Mares.	Horses 3 years old & upwards.	Oxen 4 years old & upwards.	Milch Cows.	Young Cattle.	Close, for pleasure.	Phactons,	Carriages and Gigs,					Pleasure Wagons.
West Flamboro',...	11389	4689	7	...	...	99	10	2	...	30	23	4	7	8	17	5	1	219	161	383	142	...	...	5	1	11	23486	97 17 2	10 8 2	108 5 4
Dumfries,.....	56113	13678	50	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	3	...	1	418	747	1029	389	...	...	...	1	1	42514	18 12 6	18 12 6	195 15 4
Ancaster,.....	21662	12747	17	...	...	144	24	42	...	20	22	2	2	5	4	...	3	519	270	972	389	...	...	...	1	25	54493	15 14 9	15 14 9	163 12 6
Nelson,.....	23645	7297	8	...	...	54	12	5	...	10	10	1	1	6	6	...	...	227	328	664	242	...	...	2	...	7	23250	10 2 3	10 2 3	106 19 9
Waterloo,.....	45674	13983	69	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	61	4	6	15	5	...	1	420	555	1007	661	...	...	...	...	...	44395	20 1 2	20 1 2	206 0 8
Esquesing,.....	33927	6853	8	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	6	3	...	...	128	406	616	320	...	...	...	...	...	21915	9 18 8	9 18 8	101 4 11
Beverly,.....	17544	4392	25	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	119	235	433	154	...	...	...	...	...	13036	5 14 6	5 14 6	58 0 10
East Flamboro',...	11206	2949	11	...	...	20	7	...	...	3	6	2	1	5	2	...	...	102	115	240	124	...	...	...	...	...	10056	3 19 0	3 19 0	45 7 0
Salt Fleet,.....	12349	6334	20	...	...	72	18	...	...	8	12	2	...	7	3	...	1	254	269	620	211	...	...	...	...	...	19914	8 18 0	8 18 0	91 17 6
Grand River Tract,	15033	8728	35	...	...	74	20	...	...	18	16	4	2	6	19	...	1	315	450	741	244	...	...	...	...	...	29277	12 15 3	12 15 3	134 15 0
Erin,.....	15915	1485	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	32	111	207	104	...	...	...	...	...	6402	2 14 10	2 14 10	29 8 4
Nicho,.....	16031	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	59	13	...	...	...	...	...	5267	1 11 11	1 11 11	16 0 10
Nasagaweya,.....	12071	4132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	117	164	78	...	...	...	...	4926	2 1 7	2 1 7	22 12 1
Glanford,.....	9890	3573	12	...	...	16	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	187	102	294	153	...	...	...	...	...	9425	4 3 2	4 3 2	43 8 7
Trafalgar,.....	40080	11078	6	...	...	78	19	...	...	10	5	3	1	10	4	...	...	319	454	1037	350	...	...	...	...	...	33523	14 13 3	14 13 3	154 6 10
Barton,.....	9394	6480	38	...	...	114	43	2	3	42	35	1	1	5	16	6	1	314	149	547	140	...	...	...	...	...	28520	12 12 11	12 12 11	131 9 7
Eramosa,.....	12706	1169	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	122	100	11	...	...	...	...	...	5355	2 9 3	2 9 3	24 14 6
Wilmot,.....	21191	1873	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	18	213	250	99	...	...	...	...	...	3681	3 16 0	3 16 0	39 18 5
Binbrook,.....	5011	1236	4	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	38	57	117	49	...	...	...	...	...	3851	1 13 4	1 13 4	17 14 3
Woolwich,.....	14044	3075	5	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	69	164	201	141	...	...	...	...	...	14704	3 19 10	3 19 10	41 11 2
Guelph,.....	15813	1789	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	32	221	241	51	...	...	...	...	...	9633	4 8 4	4 8 4	44 11 1
	421088	130821	320	6	79	2	845	159	51	150	193	31	22	90	91	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	2	13	7	109	1619	170	1777	1777 14 6

ROBERT BERRIE,  
Clerk of the Peace, G. District.

APPENDIX

Assessment Return for 1832—Gore District.

Assessment Return for 1832 for the Niagara District.

Aggregate Account of Assessment for the District of Niagara, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

NAMES OF TOWN AND TOWNSHIPS.	ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.										MILLS.				Store Houses.	Stone Horses for covering Stables, for hire or sale.	Horses, of 3 years old and upwards.	Oxen 4 years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle from 2 to 4 years old.	Close Carriages with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Phaetons or other open Carriages, with 4 wheels, kept for pleasure.	Carriages, Cigs, or other Carriages with two wheels, kept for pleasure.	Wagons for Pleasure.	Rate per Pound.	AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENTS.	Amount to be Collected, including allowance for Members Wages.	REMARKS.			
	Uncultivated.	Arable.	Town Lots in Niagara and Queenston.	Squared or Hewed Timber, on two sides, one Story.	Additional fire places.	Squared Timber, two Story.	Additional fire places.	Brick or Stone, 1 Story, with not more than 2 Fire-places.	Additional Fire-places.	Brick or Stone, of 2 Stories, with not more than 2 Fire-places.	Additional fire places.	Wrought by water, 1 pair stones.	Additional pair stones.	Saw Mills.	Merchant Shops.	20															22	48	63
Niagara Town,.....	631	528	277	6	73	123	3	7	59	121	4	4	2	18	1	1	132	6	174	9	5	7	12	36	31,445	0	0	131	0	5			
Township of Niagara,.....	12,024	8623 3/4	16	20	119	4	7	43	33	84	4	2	4	18	2	4	384	399	679	293	2	1	3	52	32,079	10	0	167	1	7 3/4			
Thorold,.....	13681	8405	.....	12	.....	.....	7	9	15	13	3	5	2	4	1	2	364	702	285	293	3	1	3	13	26,420	10	0	137	12	2			
Grimsby,.....	15905	7347	.....	22	.....	.....	5	8	7	9	4	5	6	6	2	2	328	238	680	277	1	.....	2	23	25,914	10	0	134	19	5 1/4			
Clinton,.....	13886	9490	.....	35	.....	.....	2	.....	12	9	1	.....	10	5	1	1	395	315	917	386	.....	.....	.....	18	28,571	5	0	148	16	2			
Bertie,.....	23061	10065	.....	115	6	.....	.....	.....	18	26	8	1	7	4	1	1	461	364	901	399	.....	.....	.....	18	31,836	5	0	165	16	3 1/2			
Stamford,.....	11964	9492 1/2	.....	15	.....	.....	3	2	29	50	3	2	1	7	1	1	449	265	725	196	9	2	5	10	30,568	5	0	159	4	2 1/2			
Granham,.....	12625	8941 1/2	.....	46	6	.....	.....	.....	29	50	3	2	1	7	1	1	591	294	771	296	2	1	9	41	38,240	5	0	199	3	4 1/2			
Gainsborough,.....	16775	6576 1/2	.....	12	.....	.....	174	59	65	61	5	1	3	15	1	1	326	195	547	270	.....	.....	.....	2	18,068	0	0	94	2	0 1/2			
Louth,.....	9877 1/2	5765 1/2	.....	32	.....	.....	3	2	17	11	1	1	7	1	1	1	269	236	582	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,287	10	0	95	4	1 1/4			
Pelham,.....	16560 1/2	6127 1/2	.....	21	2	.....	.....	.....	11	7	2	2	7	4	.....	.....	254	255	566	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,483	10	0	101	4	3 1/2			
Crowland,.....	10065	4850	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	167	156	326	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,165	5	0	68	11	4 1/2			
Willoughby,.....	8322	8810	.....	42	1	.....	.....	.....	17	11	1	1	7	1	.....	.....	159	139	333	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,852	10	0	61	14	8			
Humberstone,.....	13902	8860	.....	40	6	.....	.....	.....	4	4	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	163	159	402	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,012	10	0	67	15	5 1/2			
Wainfleet,.....	16003	3717	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	7	2	2	3	.....	.....	158	135	361	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,516	5	0	59	19	7 1/4			
Canborough,.....	12648	1614	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	44	153	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,648	10	0	34	12	0 3/4			
Caistor,.....	5925	1304	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	55	169	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,885	10	0	22	16	10			
Rainham,.....	7795	1794 1/2	.....	14	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	77	161	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,119	10	0	31	17	5 1/2			
Walpole,.....	7890	1447	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	87	168	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,347	10	0	27	17	0			
County of Haldimand,.....	5705 1/2	1366	.....	16	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	107	183	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,152	10	0	32	0	9 3/4			
Moulton,.....	5668	1200	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	86	128	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,619	0	0	24	1	2 1/2			
TOTAL,.....	352,913 1/2	106,324 3/4	293	507	89	289	157	805	180	247	107	284	403	32	18	72	84	20	22	4756	3801	3793	21	21	37	388,679	0	0	1965	11	5 1/2		

CHARLES RICHARDSON,  
Clerk of the Peace.





AGGREGATE ACCOUNT

Of Assessment on Ratable Property in the Western District, for the year 1832.

Assessment Return for 1832—  
Western District

	VALUATION.		NUMBER OF.	AMOUNT OF RATABLE PROPERTY.			AMOUNT TO BE LEVIED.		
	£	s.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Acres of uncultivated Land,.....	0	4	184,819 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	36963	19	0			
Acres of arable pasture or meadow Land,.....	1	0	29,651 <sup>17</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	29651	8	6			
Town Lots in Sandwich,.....	25	0	65	1625	0	0			
Houses with Timber Squared or Hewed on two sides, one Story,.....	20	0	478	9560	0	0			
Additional Fire-places,.....	4	0	16	64	0	0			
Houses Framed under two Stories,.....	35	0	126	4410	0	0			
Additional Fire-places,.....	5	0	21	105	0	0			
Houses with squared or flatted Timber on two sides, two Stories,.....	30	0	26	780	0	0			
Additional Fire-places,.....	8	0	12	96	0	0			
Houses Framed, Brick, or Stone, two Stories,.....	60	0	35	2100	0	0			
Additional Fire-places,.....	10	0	33	330	0	0			
Crust Mills wrought by water, one pair of Stones,.....	150	0	10	1500	0	0			
Additional pair of Stones,.....	50	0	2	100	0	0			
Saw Mills,.....	100	0	5	500	0	0			
Merchants' Shops,.....	200	0	34	6800	0	0			
Store Houses, for receiving and forwarding goods, &c.....	200	0	4	800	0	0			
Stone Houses kept for covering Mares for hire or gain,.....	199	0	9	1791	0	0			
Horses three years old and upwards,.....	8	0	1,897	15176	0	0			
Oxen four years old and upwards,.....	4	0	1,883	7532	0	0			
Milch Cows,.....	3	0	3,663	10989	0	0			
Horned Cattle from two to four years old,.....	1	0	1,741	1741	0	0			
Close Carriages with four wheels, kept for pleasure.....	100	0	1	100	0	0			
Curricles, Gigs, and other Carriages, with two wheels, kept for pleasure,...	20	0	80	1600	0	0			
Wagons kept for pleasure,.....	15	0	24	360	0	0			
				134,674	7	6	560	18	7

CHARLES ASKIN,  
Clerk of the Peace,  
Western District.

SANDWICH, 15th NOVEMBER, 1832.

REPORT

Of Select Committee on the Taxing of Emigrants by Lower Canada.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

The Committee to whom were referred the answer of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to the address of this House, and the Despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the Tax imposed by the Legislature of Lower Canada on Emigrants and passengers from the United Kingdom.

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That the subject referred to them involves considerations of vital importance to the rights and interests of the people of Upper Canada, and demands from this House and the Government of the Province the most serious and prompt attention.

The Legislature of a Sister Colony has assumed the power of dictating the terms on which British subjects shall be permitted to pass from the Sea to this part of His Majesty's dominions; a pretension which, if allowed to be well founded, carries with it this further consequence, that we thereby admit that we may be entirely excluded from the Ports of the Empire situate in the Colony referred to; that our right of access to these Ports, even for the purpose of shipping our exports or carrying on our commerce with other parts of the world is dependent on the will and pleasure of her Legislature.

As Upper Canada has no other means by which to guard against the evils which may immediately flow from a measure so destructive of her rights, but by claiming the interference and protection of the Sovereign, an address to His Majesty is herewith reported, containing the arguments and views of the Committee on this most important matter, which they respectfully recommend to Your Honorable House for concurrence and adoption.

All which is respectfully submitted.

C. A. HAGERMAN,  
CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, }  
3rd January, 1833.

Address to His Majesty on the subject of a Tax on Emigrants to Quebec.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

The Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, most respectfully represent that the Legislature of Your Majesty's Colony of Lower Canada, in their last Session, passed

an Act imposing a Tax or Duty upon all passengers or Emigrants arriving in the Ports of Quebec or Montreal, from any port in the United Kingdom; that the said Act is to be in force until the first day of May, 1834, and the Tax it imposes is ten shillings of the currency of that Province, or nine shillings Sterling, upon every adult passenger or emigrant, not embarking under the sanction of His Majesty's Government; or four shillings and six pence Sterling upon each passenger or emigrant who shall embark under such sanction, reducing the amount to be charged with respect to children under a certain age.

It was not without astonishment, that Your Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada observed the Legislature of the neighbouring Colony, suddenly, and, as we must think, inconsiderately adopting a measure which is so manifestly repugnant to the rights of the people of this Province, that we could not have conceived it would have been entertained for a moment.

We are not now ignorant of the fact that the principles of the measure of which we complain, if not the particular details had received the previous sanction of Your Majesty's Government; but we are not on that account the less convinced that what is manifestly wrong will be amended, since a long experience of the liberality and justice of Your Majesty's Government forbids us to entertain the apprehension that an erroneous course will be the less readily abandoned on account of its happening to have been originally entered upon under a suggestion from the Colonial Department.

We do not doubt that in recommending a Tax to be imposed at Quebec, upon all passengers or emigrants arriving there, it was the intention of Your Majesty's Government to afford some relief to the distress to which it was believed the great mass of emigrants must necessarily be exposed on their first arrival, and we have as little doubt that it was the desire of Your Majesty's Government to extend this relief by a measure which would not bear injuriously upon the interests of this Province, and which could not be justly complained of as illegal.

Inadvertently we doubt not, an Act has been passed which is plainly exceptionable on both grounds. If, instead of being passed by the Legislature of Lower Canada, the Act we complain of had proceeded from the Imperial Parliament, we humbly conceive that it could not have been regarded in any other light than as a plain and direct violation of the Statute passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of your Majesty's late Royal Father, entitled "An Act for removing all doubts and apprehensions concerning taxation by the Parliament of Great Britain in any of the Colonies, Provinces and Plantations in North America and the West Indies; and for repealing so much of an Act made in the seventh year of the reign of His present Majesty, as imposes a duty on Tea imported from Great Britain into any Colony or Plantation in America, or relates thereto," which Statute has been repeatedly adverted to and recognized, in more recent Acts of the Imperial Parliament; and in none more expressly than in that Act which conferred upon us the Constitution we enjoy. The declaration which had been so explicitly made is there again recited:—"That the King and Parliament of

Report of Select Committee on Emigrant Tax.

Address to His Majesty on the subject of Emigrant Tax.

APPENDIX Great Britain will not impose any duty, tax or assessment whatever, payable in any of His Majesty's Colonies in North America, except only such duties as it may be expedient to impose for the regulation of commerce, the net produce of such duties to be always paid and applied to the use of the Colony, in which the same shall be respectively levied, in such manner as other duties collected by the authority of the General Assemblies of such Colonies are ordinarily paid and applied."—Even before that Act was passed, it was never, that we are aware, attempted by the British Parliament to impose a tax upon British subjects passing into the Colonies, and since the passing of that Act it certainly could be less justified, as it would be a forced construction that would include among duties imposed for the regulation of commerce, a poll-tax upon Emigrants, and even upon the inhabitants of a Colony returning to it after a temporary absence in England; and it is further to be observed, that if such a construction could be maintained, and if the imposition of such a tax by the Imperial Parliament could be justified, notwithstanding the British Statute referred to, it most certainly can admit of no doubt, that such an Act would directly violate the provisions of that Statute, if it authorised the duties levied under it to be appropriated and applied in any other manner than the duties collected under the authority of the Legislature of the Colony.—If therefore, an Act, imposing a duty upon Emigrants, could be passed by the Imperial Parliament, on the principle that it would come within the exceptions specified, it would clearly be an infringement upon that Statute if it did not conform to its provisions in respect to the appropriation; and if it did conform to them, then we should have under it the same share of the duties levied upon Emigrants at Quebec, as we receive of those duties which are imposed upon merchandize.

Address to His Majesty, on the subject of Emigrant Tax.

It being clear, therefore, as we apprehend, that even the Imperial Parliament could not by such an Act have imposed such a duty without departing from all precedent, and without acting in disregard of the Statute passed for removing all doubts and apprehensions concerning taxation by the Parliament of Great Britain, we cannot understand, upon what principle the Legislature of the Colony, which unfortunately intervenes between us and the sea, can assume and exercise the power. We know, that for the protection of our trade against arbitrary and grievous exactions, it is rendered impossible by the Imperial Statute (3d Geo. 4, ch. 119) to lay a duty upon goods landed at Quebec, without first desiring our concurrence. It would be clearly contrary to that Statute, to tax the baggage of passengers or Emigrants, by an Act passed as this has been; and if a poll-tax upon such of our fellow subjects, or of ourselves, as may land at Quebec, was not expressly placed within the same prohibition, we are satisfied it can only have been omitted, because the possibility of imposing such a duty was never contemplated; or because it must have been felt, that if it could be imposed, it must necessarily be governed by the restrictions applied to duties upon Merchandize. We take it for granted, however, that the idea had never then been entertained, that the Legislature of Lower Canada could subject to a duty, British subjects passing through her Territory to this Province, and we hold it to be indisputable, that the rights of such British Subjects, on the one hand, and of this Province on the other, are directly infringed by such an imposition. If the power to impose upon passengers and emigrants, any amount of tax, and for any purpose, be conceded to the Legislature of Lower Canada, then clearly they may by the same constitutional right, impose upon passengers and Emigrants any other amount of tax, for any other purpose, and if they can do any thing of this kind at the recommendation of the Colonial Department, they can clearly do the same without that recommendation, since that can only apply to the consideration of their motives, and of their discretion, not of their power. It might, and we cheerfully admit that it does in this instance relieve that Legislature from any imputation of being actuated by any unfriendly disregard of our rights or interests; but it cannot make their Act legal if it be otherwise illegal, nor can it make it less the duty of the Government and people of this Province to remonstrate against a stretch of power, of so dangerous a tendency.

That one Colony cannot exercise a power which implies a right to exclude from another Colony the fellow subjects of the same Sovereign, we think must be too clear to admit of much argument. If the Legislature of Lower Canada has the power to enact that no person can come from Great Britain through Quebec to this Province, unless he pays ten shillings, they may equally enact that he shall not come unless he pays one hundred pounds, and they might repel from their shores, the thousands of industrious and able bodied persons, who desire annually to resort to these Provinces, as we conceive they have a natural right to do.

But it seems to us unnecessary to insist more strongly upon this point, for clearly, if the Legislature of Lower Canada can exclude from that Province all who do not pay whatever duty they may please to impose, we have on the same principles the same right to enact that our fellow subjects of Great Britain, after they may have landed in Lower Canada, shall not come here, but must continue in that Province, or return to their own country, or seek refuge in a foreign land. Against any Colony that should assume such a power of exclusion, doubtless the voice of reprobation would be instantly raised, and she would be unhesitatingly condemned as having set herself against the clearest rights of the subjects of the Empire at large. But between such a measure and the Act of which we complain, there would be no other difference than in the amount of the duty which it would be necessary to impose for the purpose of exclusion; a difference which is merely one of degree, and not one which can take the case out of the same principle.

We are convinced that a deliberative consideration of the question must necessarily result in the conviction, that in passing

the Act against which we now respectfully remonstrate, the Legislature of Lower Canada have done what they could not legally do, and what they therefore ought not to have done. We are fully assured, that such an Act could not have received the sanction of your Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, upon mature deliberation, and that having received that sanction, it is nevertheless unconstitutional and improper.

With much earnestness therefore, we humbly intreat your Majesty, that in the exercise of your Royal Prerogative, your Majesty will be graciously pleased to disallow this Act. It is limited, as we are aware, to a short period of time; but we cannot but apprehend, that if it be suffered to remain in force, according to the terms of its provisions, a precedent will be established by it, which may lead to unpleasant embarrassments hereafter, while on the other hand, its decided disallowance will leave no doubt resting upon a point, which it is highly important to the tranquillity of these Provinces, should be settled and clearly understood.

We humbly submit that there are strong reasons besides for desiring that the Act should not be allowed to operate in the ensuing season. It occasions a most invidious distinction to the prejudice of British subjects, for while the Citizens of the United States of America are not only allowed to come into either Provinces, exempt from any duty or tax upon their persons, but are entitled, by a British Statute, to import furniture and utensils free of duty to a considerable amount; and while the inhabitants, poor and rich, of every foreign country in the world may freely resort to these Colonies, the natives of Great Britain or Ireland are met on their arrival by the inhospitable exaction of a tax upon their persons, which it may be far from convenient to them to pay. It is well known that the imposition of any duty tends to enhance the price or charge of the commodity or service to which it is attached, in a degree beyond the mere amount of the duty; and doubtless this effect will be felt in this instance in the increased charge for passage money.

Address to His Majesty on the subject of Emigrant Tax.

With respect to those Emigrants whose means are so scanty that they are barely able to transport themselves to Quebec, in their way to this Province, it is cruel to exact a sum which they can but too ill spare; and with respect to those Emigrants who are in more comfortable circumstances, and able to bear the charges of their voyage and of establishing themselves and their families in a new country, it is certainly not reasonable that a deduction should be made from their means, in particular to form a fund from which they neither require nor will receive any assistance, and which is applicable to the relief of distress which they have no hand in creating, and which certainly ought not to be so much a charge upon their benevolence, as upon the benevolence of those who have been many years settled in the country, and who are therefore more at ease in their circumstances.

If the stream of Emigration terminated in Lower Canada, instead of passing through it, the operation of the tax would be more just and reasonable, in respect to the objects to which it is appropriated; but it is to be observed, that of those who pay it, by far the greater number press forward without delay and expend their remaining means in reaching this Province, leaving behind them the tax which they have paid into the Treasury of Lower Canada, and ceasing to have any further connexion with that Province or with its charitable Institutions; and we imagine, that of those who do receive in Lower Canada the benefit of any portion of the fund created by this tax, much the greater number are assisted by it in no other way than by being pushed forward as expeditiously as possible to this Province; and when they have once arrived within its limits, any distress to which casualties, or poverty or idleness may subject them must be relieved, and is relieved by the charity of individuals, unaided by the public fund, to which the Emigrants of all classes have been made to contribute, on their landing at Quebec.

## REPORT

### Of Committee on Roads.

To the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly:

The Select Committee appointed on Roads and Bridges beg leave to make the following Report:

Your Committee having taken into their consideration the various documents submitted to them on the subject of the Roads throughout the Province, are convinced, that in the present state of the revenue, it will not be prudent to appropriate a larger sum than £20,000, this year, for the improvement of the Highways.

Report of Committee on Roads.

Your Committee are aware that the Main Roads in the Province require much greater improvement than can be effected by the grant now recommended, and regret that a more adequate sum cannot be applied to this purpose.

The bill which Your Committee will submit for the consideration of the House, it is confidently hoped will go far in improving and keeping the ordinary Roads in repair. The provisions of the Bill to be introduced by Your Committee, if carried into effect, will add very much to the means of the inhabitants in every township for improving their roads; as it will very considerably increase the Statute labour, and place at the disposal of persons to be appointed by the people, a sum of money, which if judiciously applied, must produce a favourable change.

Your Committee, considering the great extent of the principal roads, which require improving, and which can only be rendered

**APPENDIX** permanently good by the expenditure of a sum not less than £300,000, feel that they cannot recommend so large an addition to our Provincial debt without great deliberation, particularly as they have no satisfactory information as to the facilities of procuring stone or gravel where the roads most require repair.

From the rapid increase of the population of this Province, and consequently of the travel and business necessarily performed on our principal Roads, it is very certain they will require much more labour to keep them in repair than formerly, but it should be borne in mind, that as our population increases so will our means, and there can be no doubt nothing will tend so much to encourage the residence of respectable emigrants among us, as improving the intercourse between the different parts of the country both by land and water.

Your Committee are convinced that there is nothing which at present so much retards the improvement of this fine country as the deplorable state of the roads, and in their opinion no question of more importance to their constituents can engage the attention of the Legislature.—As to the best method of effecting a change so desirable as the substituting good roads for those now in use, there is a great diversity of opinion; Your Committee however, taking the Mother Country as a guide, are satisfied that no means so effectual for making and keeping in repair the principal roads of the Province, can be adopted, as by placing Gates for the collection of Tolls upon any road that is put in such order as to authorise their being demanded. Until this system was adopted in England and Scotland, it is believed the roads were nearly as bad as they are in this country, and the people find the payment of these Tolls by no means a tax on them, but on the contrary a direct profit, as it enables them to get to market with their produce in half the time formerly required and to take more than twice the quantity with the same conveyance; besides, should the Province grant a sum sufficient to make any road perfectly good, either with stone or other materials, it will require a constant fund to keep it in repair, which it would not be prudent to depend upon an annual grant of the Legislature for—as failing to obtain such aid, would have the effect of rendering the original grant of little advantage.

In order to ascertain the probable expense of improving the Main Roads by macadamizing, or such other manner as may be found most advisable, Your Committee recommend that power should be given to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to employ a competent person in each District to report to him for the information of this House at its next Session, the facilities afforded for improving the roads, and the best means to be adopted for the purpose, with the probable expense for which it can be done per mile.

Your Committee anticipate that much disappointment will be expressed by the public if means for improving the Highways are not provided commensurate with their wishes, but they trust the reasons advanced for the comparatively small appropriation, are such as deserve attention; it must be recollected, that it is not many years since the roads in Britain were in nearly as bad a state as they are now in this country, and that it requires a very large annual expenditure to keep them in their present perfect state.—In this country where materials for road making are in many places to be obtained only at great expense, and the price of labour so much higher than in Britain, it may fairly be questioned whether we have the power to improve our highways as rapidly as the inhabitants think they have a right to expect.

The resources of the Province have, in the opinion of Your Committee, been hitherto liberally applied to purposes of public improvement, and it is hoped that when more certain information has been obtained of the probable cost of making durable roads in the different parts of the Province, means may be found to effect this desirable object with the least possible delay.

Your Committee believe that nothing will tend so much to remove the prejudices which exist in the minds of many persons against the improvement of our roads by the exaction of Tolls, as to show them by example the great advantages they would derive from the use of good roads in comparison with those they are now obliged to travel.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JOHN WILLSON,  
CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room, Commons House of Assembly, }  
1st day of February, 1833.

## REPORT

*Of the Select Committee on the subject of the Chaplain's Salary.*

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee to whom was referred so much of His Excellency's Message of the 3rd December last, as related to the salary of the former Chaplain of this House, have agreed upon the following Report:

In 1802, an Act (41st Geo. 3, ch. 12) was passed by the Legislature of this Province, by which an annual salary of £50 was allowed to the Chaplain of the House of Assembly. The other officers of the House of Assembly, whose salaries are included in that Act, are the Speaker, the Clerk, the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Door-Keeper and the Copying Clerks. Whether at that time any

person had been appointed and acted as Chaplain, or whether the appointment was made afterwards and in consequence of this Act, the Committee are not informed. They understand, however, that Dr. Addison was the first Chaplain, and although the mode of his appointment and the tenure of his office are not known, yet, as he was recognized by Statute as the Chaplain of the House of Assembly, any defects, if there were any, in the mode of his appointment, were thereby removed. His successor was the Rev. Dr. Phillips, who was appointed, as appears from the Journals of your Honorable House of the first Session of the last Parliament, by a commission under the Privy Seal of His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, during pleasure. The House took the appointment into consideration, and on motion of Mr. Dalton, seconded by Mr. Dickson, adopted unanimously the following resolution:

"Resolved—That this House consider it an imperative duty to mark their strong disapprobation of the advice which has dictated to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to appoint them a Chaplain, without previous reference to them for an expression of their feelings on the subject, and that the said appointment appears to be in furtherance of the exclusive policy so universally and justly desecrated."

And they also Resolved—"That the Ministers of the different Christian congregations in this Town, be requested to say prayers in the House of Assembly during the present Parliament, under such an arrangement as may be made by the Speaker."

Dr. Phillips was not employed or received by the House as their Chaplain, afterwards, during that or the following Session.

In the first Session of the present Parliament, Dr. Phillips attended and officiated as Chaplain; but although the House permitted him to fulfil the duties of this situation, the subject of His appointment and employment was brought into discussion at several times, in consequence of which a Committee was appointed to inquire whether the House has the right to appoint its own officers.—The following passages are extracted from their Report:—

"The Act of the British Parliament which gave a Legislature to this Province, necessarily conferred all the rights and powers necessary to support its dignities and privileges; your Committee are therefore of opinion, that the House has an original and inherent right to appoint and control its own officers, whenever it may be thought expedient to exercise it, which no usage or practice heretofore admitted has or can take away. A contrary doctrine is highly dangerous to the privileges of this House."

"The Chaplain of the British House of Commons, the Committee believes, holds his Office for life. But your Committee cannot recommend that the practice should be followed in this Province. In England, there is a Church established by law, which the King at his coronation is solemnly sworn to maintain; and therefore the appointment of Chaplain is part of his prerogative, but he has it not in his power to appoint any other than a Clergyman of the established Church."

"Your Committee do not admit that the Church of England is the established Church of this Province; and are therefore of opinion, that the Executive, if possessed of the right, might appoint a Minister of any sect of Christians to officiate as Chaplain of this House. Constituted as the House of Assembly now is, and must always continue to be, of persons of various religious denominations, the appointment of any Chaplain will, in all probability, be unsatisfactory to a majority of the House. The selection, if left to this House, your Committee are convinced would, at the beginning of every Session, produce a canvass and discussion, and rouse feelings of animosity extremely prejudicial to the business of the country; and to invite Clergymen of all denominations, is, in the opinion of your Committee, derogatory to the dignity of this House."

"The solemn service of prayer, with which the business of this House is commenced, should not be a matter of mere form, for it was instituted to implore Divine wisdom and assistance in our deliberations—but your Committee are apprehensive, that however much to be desired, the practice cannot be continued, without exciting feelings, and it may be, prejudices little allied to the spirit of devotion."

"Your Committee therefore beg leave to submit to the consideration of this House, the propriety of dispensing with the services of a Chaplain, and the rescinding the rule which requires that the business of the day shall commence with prayer."

The report from which these extracts are made was presented to the House on the twenty-eighth day of February 1831, and on the fourth day of March following, it was adopted by the House by a large majority.

Although nothing more was done during that Session, yet the subject was taken up at an early period of the last Session, and in pursuance of the recommendation contained in the report, the fourth rule of the House was rescinded, and prayers have not since been read or any religious service performed in the House, nor has Dr. Phillips since attended as the Chaplain of the House. During that Session, a bill was also passed by the House to repeal so much of the 41st Geo. 3, ch. 12, as provides for the payment of a salary to the Chaplain of the House of Assembly, which failed in the Honorable the Legislative Council, and an Address was afterwards presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in which the House "beg leave to inform His Excellency, that deeming it inexpedient to sanction any act that might be construed either directly or indirectly to recognize an established Church in this Province, they have rescinded their rule requiring the business of the day to commence with prayer, and consequently have no further occasion for the services of a Chaplain, the office of which has thereby be-

APPENDIX come a sinecure; they therefore humbly pray His Excellency to dismiss said Chaplain from such his office, and that His Excellency may be pleased to appoint no other in his stead."

To which Address His Excellency was pleased to answer, that he would submit the request expressed in the Address to His Majesty's Government.

During the present Session, His Excellency has sent a Message to the House, communicating the copy of a Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which His Excellency is desired "to inform the House of Assembly, that in compliance with the wishes they have expressed, and with a view of saving the salary which has been assigned for the performance of duties which it seems are no longer required, His Majesty, in the event of the situation of Chaplain becoming vacant, will not make any fresh appointment. He trusts, however, that the House will acquiesce in the propriety of acting in the present instance upon the same principle which in the reduction of offices is uniformly followed in this country, and that no objection will be made to the present Chaplain being permitted, during his life, to continue in the enjoyment of the income he now receives, and which he has been led to consider as permanent."

Upon the delivery of this Message to the House, so much of it as relates to the salary of the former Chaplain of the House, was referred to your Committee.

Having thus given an outline of the proceedings of the House relative to the Chaplain; your Committee would observe, that the question has now become one of no small delicacy and importance. It is certainly desirable to avoid a dispute on the subject with His Majesty's Government; but considerations of this nature ought not in the opinion of your Committee to induce your Honorable House, under the circumstances of the case, to admit the payment to this gentleman, during his life, of an annual salary out of money raised from the people of this Province, on account of his holding an office during the pleasure of the Government.

Your Committee entirely agree in the opinion expressed by the Committee of your Honorable House, in the first Session of the present Parliament, which has already been quoted, and which the House adopted after deliberate consideration—that the House has an original and inherent right to appoint and control its own officers, whenever it may be thought expedient to exercise it, which no usage or practice heretofore admitted has taken or can take away. This rule is peculiarly applicable to the Chaplain, on account of the considerations adverted to in the Report—as we have no established Church in this Province connected with the State, and as the House is composed of persons belonging to various religious denominations, it would be preposterous to admit that the Executive Government has the right of appointing the Chaplain, and thereby virtually dictating to the House in what manner its religious service and devotions shall be conducted. Your Committee are therefore of opinion, that, as the appointment of Dr. Phillips to the situation of Chaplain was not made or confirmed by the House, and as the House have expressed their wish that he should cease to fulfil the duties of the situation, Dr. Phillips is not at this time the Chaplain of the House. The Committee think that the House should insist upon this point, because, until the Clergy Reserves shall be appropriated to the support of Education, or to some similar object, in which all His Majesty's subjects in this Province have a common interest, according to the well known wishes of a vast majority of the people, nothing should be done or tacitly sanctioned, which can be construed into an admission of the exclusive right of any one or more Churches to these Reserves.

That the right of appointing the Chaplain is no part of the Royal Prerogative, is further proved by the fact, that although the Legislature of Lower Canada is constituted in the same manner as that of this Province, no such appointment, as far as the Committee can learn, has ever been made or attempted in that Province.

If, however, the right of appointing this officer were a part of the Royal Prerogative, the Committee believe that Dr. Phillips could not be regarded as the Chaplain of the House, inasmuch as a Commission under the Privy Seal of the Lieutenant Governor cannot be considered as an act of the Crown or an exercise of the Royal Prerogative.

It may be objected that the House have recognized Dr. Phillips as their Chaplain, by the Address to His Excellency for his dismissal; but it is obvious that, as the House had no reason to doubt of His Excellency's compliance with so reasonable a request, and as such a compliance would have removed all grounds of future dispute on the subject, the House acted entirely from a desire to attain the object in view, without giving any occasion for a controversy with the Government, and cannot be deemed to have waived their rights.

It may be added, that the opinion of the House seems to have been already expressed, that Dr. Phillips is not at present its Chaplain, as he is spoken of as the former Chaplain of the House, in the order by which the present Committee were appointed.

But while the Committee are of opinion, that for the reasons which have been mentioned, the annual salary of £50 cannot rightfully be paid to the Rev. Dr. Phillips, they are sensible that the principle asserted in Lord Goderich's Despatch is too important to be passed over without notice.

According to that principle, whenever any office becomes unnecessary and is discontinued, the incumbent must be allowed his income during his life, even although, as in the case of the Chaplain, he held his office by the express terms of his commission during

pleasure; in other words, the people of this Province are to be taxed in order to raise an annual salary for an officer who performs no duty, whose services are not required by the public, and who absolutely does nothing in any official character, but receive his salary. It is true that the salary paid to Dr. Phillips is of trifling amount, but if the principle be admitted in regard to him, it may be enforced with reference to all other offices which may become unnecessary, and would apply not only in those cases where the office may be abolished, but also in all cases where a just regard to economy may require that salaries or official incomes should be reduced. As the subject is now brought before the House and the principle insisted upon distinctly and expressly in a formal and official manner by His Majesty's Government, the Committee think it is necessary for the House to express their opinion upon it, as they may otherwise be understood by their silence, to acquiesce in the justice of this principle.

It appears to the Committee that this principle is so objectionable, that it ought not to be admitted tacitly or expressly; and that the House should at once plainly and resolutely, altho' respectfully, protest against it.

The Committee indeed cannot perceive any reasonable grounds upon which Dr. Phillips can expect that this salary should be paid to him when his services as Chaplain are no longer required or performed. It cannot be believed that he depended upon it for the support of himself and family, or that he gave up other situations or pursuits in life on account of it, or that an attention to its duties has prevented him from qualifying himself for other employments for which he might otherwise have prepared himself. On the contrary it is well known that he has been, during that time, actually employed in business, which requires his whole time and which is believed to be lucrative. When he was appointed he knew that he would hold his situation no longer than the Lieutenant Governor should please. And a more suitable ground for the exercise of His Excellency's pleasure for his removal cannot be imagined than the circumstance that his office has become useless and his services no longer required by the body whom he was appointed to serve.

Dr. Phillips has received the salary for more than four years, and he has only officiated during that period one Session and a very small part of two others. The Committee think that he has thereby been sufficiently indemnified for any damage which he can possibly sustain by his dismissal.

Upon the whole the Committee recommend that the House should protest against the principle mentioned in Lord Goderich's Despatch, and against the further payment to Dr. Phillips of the salary as Chaplain of the House, and that Dr. Phillips should not be recognized as the Chaplain of the House, and that no payment should be allowed which is made to him in that character. But they think that notice should be given to His Majesty's Government of the views of the House. For this purpose they have prepared an address to His Excellency, and they recommend that it should be presented with a copy of this report, if it shall be approved by the House.

All which is respectfully submitted.

PETER SHAVER,  
CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, }  
11th January, 1833. }

## ADDRESS

To His Excellency reported by the Select Committee.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B.,  
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper  
Canada, Major General Commanding His Ma-  
jesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, have received with just sentiments of gratitude and respect the assurance, which was contained in the Despatch of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, communicated to this House by your Excellency's Message of 3rd December last; that His Majesty will so far comply with our request as not to appoint any other person to be Chaplain of this House, and we trust that His Majesty will believe, that if His faithful Commons have taken a different view of any part of the subject from that which is expressed in that Despatch, they have acted from a conviction of duty.

They beg leave to lay before Your Excellency the copy of a report which has been made by a Select Committee, and which has been adopted by the House, by which Your Excellency will be put into possession of our opinion on the subject, which they request Your Excellency to make known to His Majesty's Government.

## REPORT

On Petition of Absalom Shade.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Absalom Shade, Esq. beg leave to make the following Report.

That Your Committee, on examining the Petition of William Scollick and 224 others, relating to the claim of the Petitioner,

Report of Select  
Committee  
on Chaplain's  
Salary.

Report of Select  
Committee  
on Chaplain's  
Salary.

Address to His  
Excellency on  
the subject of  
Chaplain's  
Salary.

**APPENDIX** find that in the year 1819, and also in the year 1830, your Petitioner expended the sum of £370. in building and rebuilding for public use, a bridge across the Grand River, at Galt, in Dumfries, which appears to have been, and continues to be of great Public benefit.

The Petitioner relied on public subscription for compensation, but notwithstanding every exertion, he was unable to realize more than the sum of £366 7s. 6d. leaving a loss to fall upon the Petitioner, of the sum of £503 12s. 6d.

Report on petition of Ab-salom Shade.

From the evident necessity and public utility of the said bridge, upon one of the principle highways through the Province, Your Committee feel fully justified in recommending your Petitioner's claim to the favorable consideration of Your Honorable House.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. ELLIOTT,  
CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room, House of }  
Assembly, 29th January, 1833. }

**REPORT**

*Of Select Committee on Petition of Jedediah Jackson, and others.*

To the Honorable the Commons of Upper Canada.

Your Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Jedediah Jackson, and others,

Beg leave most Respectfully to Report,

That they have investigated the subject matter of the Petition, and that they find the bridge over the Grand River at Brantford, is at this time in a condemned state, although, for several years past it has been annually repaired, at an expense of about one hundred pounds per annum, part of which money has been provided from the funds of the District of Gore, and the remainder by the inhabitants of Brantford and its vicinity: notwithstanding these repairs, the bridge will probably be carried away with the ice the ensuing spring, owing to the want of stone in its vicinity, and the impossibility of raising by subscription, a sum sufficient to cover the expense of constructing the abutments and piers of stone,—they have always been built of wood, which are continually decaying; making repairs constantly necessary to keep the bridge passable.

On Petition of Jedediah Jackson, and others.

The Grand River at this place, is one hundred and thirty-five feet in width, and during the seasons of the ice making, in the fall and winter, and when it is breaking up in the spring, it is quite impassable in any other way than over a bridge. Owing to numerous rapids, anchor ice is formed and lodged on and along the shore of the Grand River, in such masses that it defies the passage of boats, though it has not sufficient strength to bear the weight of a man.

That the lands, for a distance of six miles on either side of the River, are principally occupied by the Six Nations of Indians, consequently thinly settled by white people, whose circumstances from the want of means to purchase land elsewhere, and the precarious tenure under which they hold their possessions to these lands, do not enable them to contribute largely to any public work, however much they may desire to do so.

The rebuilding this bridge of wood could not be advisable, as the former bridges built of wood on this plan, have not stood long, and the frequent rebuilding this bridge by subscription, has become a heavy tax upon the generosity and philanthropy of the neighboring inhabitants, who have long roads to make through an Indian reservation. Besides their statute labor tax, they have no assistance from a wild land tax, as inhabitants of most other parts of the Province have, as the Indian reserves are not subject to the wild land assessment law. This bridge with the piers and abutments of stone, may be built according to the estimate of the Engineer, for fifteen hundred pounds; the inhabitants would be able at this time to raise five hundred pounds by subscription and from the District Funds, and complete the bridge with a grant of one thousand pounds from the Provincial Treasury: and having permanent piers and abutments once built, whenever the bridge should be worn out, the inhabitants would be able to rebuild it by private subscription, without again calling upon the Provincial Legislature for aid to rebuild the Brantford bridge. The stage mail coach and all the travel to the south, south west and west, must pass at this place, and when there is a bridge here they pass over it, but when the bridge is gone, or impassable, as was the case during the whole or great part of the summer past, they must travel fifteen miles out of their direct course to cross the River, or hire some person, if one can be found, to take them over in a private scow, at great loss of time, and whatever charge the person who might have a scow should choose to exact.

This inconvenience is felt most sensibly by persons residing south or west of Brantford, across the River, who would every spring and fall have to travel forty miles to get to their homes, ten miles from Brantford.

Your Committee therefore respectfully recommend to Your Honorable House, to grant one thousand pounds for defraying in part the expenses of building a bridge across the river at Brantford.

CHA'S. DUNCOMBE,  
CHAIRMAN.

**REPORT**

*Of Select Committee on Cholera Accounts.*

**APPENDIX**

To THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

The Committee to whom were referred the accounts in detail of the several sums of money expended under the authority of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, during the prevalence of the Cholera last season, beg leave to report,—

That they have carefully examined the documents submitted to them, and find the total amount advanced by His Excellency to the several Districts of the Province to be £4,283 17 3½, while the sum expended is stated at £4,439 19 0½, as will more fully appear by the following Statement:—

DISTRICTS.	SUMS ADVANCED.			SUMS EXPENDED.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ottawa, .....	100	0	0	49	10	0
Eastern, .....	250	0	0	224	4	8½
Bathurst, .....	261	12	5½	261	12	5½
Johnstown, .....	500	0	0	568	17	4
Midland, .....	432	9	3	432	9	3
Newcastle, .....	425	10	11	425	10	11
Home, .....	500	0	0	571	13	4½
Niagara, .....	500	0	0	589	15	7
Gore, .....	500	0	0	502	0	9
London, .....	497	8	11	497	8	11
Western, .....	316	15	9	316	15	9
<b>TOTAL, .....</b>	<b>4,283</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3½</b>	<b>4,439</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0½</b>

The purposes to which the above several sums of money have been applied, are various, but two of the principal items of expenditure are for the erecting and maintaining Hospitals, and fees to Medical Gentlemen for attending cholera patients. The latter charge exceeds £700, of which about £250 were paid in the London; £180 in the Gore; £80 in the Newcastle; £60 in the Eastern; £50 in the Johnstown; and the residue in the Bathurst, Ottawa, Niagara, and Western Districts. It is only doing justice to the medical gentlemen of the Midland and Home Districts, where the epidemic raged with great violence, to state, that they have received no pecuniary remuneration whatever from public funds, for their arduous services.

Report of Select Committee on cholera accounts.

Much good, no doubt, was effected by the aid of private subscriptions, in every part of the Province; but your Committee find the amount thus contributed stated in only one return, which is that from the Town of Kingston, where the sum of £223 14 5 was paid by individuals towards alleviating the general calamity. This omission your Committee regret, as it would be satisfactory to know the extent of the benevolence which public affliction can bring into exercise.

In recommending the passing of a bill to make good the sum of £4,283 17 3½, (less £219 14 2 to be returned by different Districts) together with the interest which may have accrued thereon, your Committee do not hesitate to declare, that in their opinion, the inhabitants of Upper Canada are deeply indebted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the promptitude with which, on his own personal responsibility, and not from the public funds, he provided means to arrest the ravages of a disease, whose mysterious course and fatal effects, for a season, spread desolation and dismay throughout a large portion of the inhabited part of our happy Province.

The following sums are to be returned by the Districts mentioned:—

By the Midland, being the balance of £200, placed in the hands of James H. Samson, Esquire, of Belleville, .....	£ 50	10	7½
By the Johnstown, .....	82	18	3
By the Ottawa, .....	50	10	0
By the Eastern, .....	*35	15	3½
	<b>£219</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>

\* This sum is only £25 15 3½.

The Committee would take this occasion to recommend to Your Honorable House, the propriety of enacting a law to enable the Executive Government, in the event of a future visitation, to act with energy and without embarrassment, in every possible case that may occur; and at the same time, to provide such checks as will ensure the judicious application of any monies that may hereafter be placed at the disposal of the different Districts, for the purpose of guarding against and alleviating disease.

All which is respectfully submitted.

H. C. THOMSON,  
CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room, House of }  
Assembly, 9th day of January, 1833. }

Taking into consideration the supplementary accounts, there appears to be due the following sums:—

Home District, .....	£243	2	10
Niagara District, .....	89	15	7
Gore District, .....	2	0	9
Johnstown District, (Brockville Police) .....	234	13	11

£569 13 11

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Of the Expenditure of £250, granted to His Majesty for the relief of sick and destitute Emigrants arriving at Prescott, during the Summer of 1832.

Messrs. NORTON, BUCKLEY, & BOYD, TRUSTEES for Expending the same.

1832		£.	s.	d.
June 15,	Paid for labour, on Drummond's Island, quarantine,.....	0	12	6
"	do. do. ....	0	2	6
"	dishes for the Hospital,.....	0	10	0
"	James Robinson, for 1½ days labour, quarantine,.....	0	5	0
"	Thomas and John Hustley, for do....	0	10	0
"	Peter Ferguson, do.....	0	3	9
June 21,	for digging graves,.....	0	7	6
"	Mrs. Edson, for attending the sick,..	0	15	0
"	for labour at Drummond's Island,....	0	5	0
"	for boards,.....	0	5	0
"	S. Spencer, for labour at D. Island, ..	1	5	0
"	for wagon hire, at do.....	0	2	6
"	for labour, at do.....	0	5	0
June 25,	for batteau and row boat, at do.....	0	17	6
"	for coffin,.....	0	4	7½
"	for Ferrymen, to Drummond's Island, ..	0	12	6
July 1,	for digging graves,.....	0	10	0
6,	for do.....	0	10	0
"	for plank,.....	0	0	6
8,	for bread and meat,.....	0	3	9
9,	for digging graves,.....	0	2	6
10,	for repairing wagon to D. Island,....	0	14	6
"	for nails,.....	0	2	7½
17,	for 700 feet of boards,.....	2	2	0
"	for straw,.....	0	8	4½
"	for attending the sick,.....	0	10	0
"	for digging graves,.....	4	3	6
"	for additional attendance at Hospital, ..	0	10	0
Aug't. 7,	John O. Bryan's acct. for sundries,..	1	0	6
"	Robert Campbell, for making coffins, ..	1	10	0
"	for 1234 ft. of clear boards for do,..	4	0	1
"	for 251 ft. of common boards,.....	0	10	0
"	James Plumb's acct. for sundries,....	3	14	10½
"	Thomas Torr's account,.....	1	18	2
"	Robert Cowan, (butcher),.....	1	2	9½
"	George Wilson, do.....	0	5	4
"	Alexander Waugh, for milk,.....	0	12	0
"	Timothy Buckley, (butcher).....	0	4	6
"	Avril & Hooker's acct. for sundries, ..	2	6	6
"	for medicine, &c. from Montreal,....	26	13	10
17,	for medical attendance,.....	85	0	0
"	for 235 ft. of boards,.....	0	9	6
"	for labour at the Hospital,.....	0	7	6
"	for straw,.....	0	2	6
21,	for coffins,.....	1	1	6
Sep't. 18,	for rent of the Hospital,.....	6	10	0
"	Dan Drummond's account,.....	0	11	0
"	for setting glass in Hospital,.....	0	7	7
"	C. Willard's acct. for sundries,.....	51	4	2½
28,	for additional attendance at Hospital, ..	1	0	0
"	a sick family, nine in number,.....	0	10	0
Oct. 24,	Patrick McCann,.....	0	15	0
Nov. 29,	John Raney, sick man,.....	0	5	0
30,	James Pringle, do.....	0	7	6
Dec. 6,	Joseph Bell, grocer,.....	1	4	9
"	Timothy Buckley, (butcher).....	1	6	6
"	A. McMillan, & Co., for freight,....	1	0	0
"	John Wilson, (grocer).....	14	6	3½
		227	8	6½
To amount granted for the sick and destitute Emigrants at Prescott,.....		250	0	0

Prescott, Dec. 6, 1832, Balance in the Trustee's hands.....£22 11 5½

H. NORTON,  
R. BLAKEY,  
R. BOYD. } Trustees.

Memorandum.—The balance remaining in our hands, ought, in our opinion, to be given to Doctor Scott, for his attendance, which have been invaluable.

SECOND REPORT

Of Select Committee on Expiring Laws.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Select Committee appointed to examine and Report what laws have expired, or are about to expire, beg leave to make this their Second Report:—

That the Act entitled, "An Act to revive and continue, with certain modifications, an Act passed in the Fifty-ninth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act to alter the Laws now in force, for granting licences to Inn-Keepers, and to give to the Justices of the Peace, in general Quarter Sessions assembled for their respective districts, authority to regulate the duties hereafter to be

F 3

paid on such licences," expires at the end of the present Session of the Legislature.

Which is humbly submitted.

PETER SHAVER,  
CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room, House of }  
Assembly, 3rd January, 1833. }

Burlington Bay Canal, }  
14th November, 1832. }

SIR,

I have the honor of inclosing to your address, by direction of the Commissioners for this work, their report upon the state of the Canal, which you will be pleased to lay before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very Obedient Servant,

WILLIAM J. KERR,

Secretary.

To

LIEUT. COL. ROWAN, &c. &c. &c.  
York.

REPORT

Of Burlington Bay Commissioners.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

The Commissioners appointed to Superintend the completion of the Burlington Bay Canal, beg leave most respectfully to report to Your Excellency, upon the state of that work.

The Commissioners directed Mr Kerr, the Superintendent, to proceed with the work last Spring, as early as the weather would permit, which he commenced about the first of May, agreeable to the plans and specifications submitted to the Commissioners last fall. The whole of the work as recommended by that gentleman, has been laid down in a permanent manner, adding much to the security of the Harbour and ease to the vessels passing through the Canal.

Report of Burlington Bay Commissioners.

From the rise of water last Spring and Summer, the Superintendent was obliged to give a higher price for Stone than had been estimated for, notwithstanding, he has from the economy observed in prosecuting the work, been enabled to meet a great deal of extra expenses and labour, which was not included in his estimates, such as paying for two years attending the bridge, repairing the north pier in Burlington Bay, which was injured last spring by the shoving of the ice, and erecting lights:—the latter were much required by the steam vessels and schooners navigating this part of Lake Ontario: they are considered good lights, and answer every purpose for which they were constructed. Besides, drawing out, at considerable expense, a great number of piles driven by the late contractors, which obstructed the passage of vessels, and were attended with danger in entering the harbour at night.

The Commissioners have directed the Superintendent to transmit a detailed account of expenditure to the Receiver General of the Province, in order that the same may be laid before the Legislature.

The Commissioners are given to understand, that the Tolls for this season will exceed those collected last year, they would have been much greater but for the prevailing sickness of last summer, which operated largely against the general trade of the Canadas.

The Commissioners consider it their duty to state, that it will be necessary to make an appropriation for the maintenance of the lights, and tending the bridge erected here—and they would recommend the same to be placed under the direction of the Collector of Tolls.

In closing their Report, the Commissioners take this opportunity of mentioning to Your Excellency, their happiness in being enabled to state the Burlington Bay Canal completed, forming an easy and safe harbour, adding much to the facility and convenience of the trade of the country, and yielding a revenue beyond the expectations of its warmest supporters. At the same time, they regret to state, that the Funds placed at their disposal, for securing and completing a public work of so great importance as the Burlington Bay Canal, have been too limited, to allow them to remunerate the gentleman who has had the superintendance of that undertaking for these six years past, equal to his merits. His economy, intelligence, and close application, in prosecuting that work to its present profitable termination, will, they hope, be favorably recommended by Your Excellency, to the consideration of the Legislature.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

W. CHISHOLM,  
W. APPLGARTH,  
J. AIKMAN.

Burlington Bay Canal, }  
14th November, 1832. }

Second Report of Committee on Expiring Laws.

Of Expenditures, for and on account of the Burlington Bay Canal, during the year 1832.

Expenditures  
on account of  
the Burlington  
Bay Canal.

Expenditures  
on account of  
the Burlington  
Bay Canal.

1832		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	1832		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Jan. 21	To Mr. Kerr's expenses going to York and attending the House of Assembly with Books and Papers, by order of the Commissioners, .....	5	0	0					To paid for blacksmithing, .....	10	10	0	100	1	6	
Apr. 23	To Mr. Kerr's expenses going to York for Money, by order of the Commissioners, .....	3	0	0				June 8,	Stewart, for repairing scows and drawing piles, .....	12	10	0				
28	To paid Messrs. Mann & Spaun, for attending the Bridge 318 days, at 2s. 6d. per diem, ... ditto for a horse and harness; also the rope for hoisting the piling hammer, .....	39	15	0				11,	McLean, for stone, .....	23	5	0				
30	J. Stewart, for hauling out and repairing the piling machine, caulking, pitching, & launching the same, .....	16	5	0					Oak and pine timber, .....	12	0	0				
May 1,	A. McAfee, for attending the bridge 48 days, at 3s. per diem, .....	12	0	0					Facines of brush, .....	4	10	0				
	For timber for repairing the piling machine, and hauling the same, .....	2	0	0					6,749 feet pine timber, at 12s. 6d	42	3	6				
	600 feet 2 inch plank, at 10s. ...	3	0	0					Mr. Kerr's expenses going to York for money, .....	3	10	0				
	100 feet boards, 5s.; hauling plank 5s. ....	0	10	0					Corey and Collins, for stone, ..	15	18	2	113	16	8	
	George Chisholm, for pork for the use of hands employed, ..	31	10	0	172	4	8		Pine timber, .....	22	9	3				
	A yoke of oxen, and chains, ..	21	5	0	30	7	6		Sawing, .....	4	10	0				
5,	E. Ritchie, for rope. ....	3	4	8					The hands this day, .....	19	2	9				
8,	For Stationary, .....	0	12	6					200 feet inch boards, .....	0	10	0				
	William Hubble, for 1,500 tree-nails, at 7s. 6d., .....	5	12	6					Hubble for plank, .....	0	15	0				
	Ditto for 9 days labour, at 5s., ..	2	5	0					McLean, for stone, .....	10	1	3				
	James Fletcher, for 5 days labouring on the piling machine.	1	5	0					Beaver & McDonald, for do. ...	20	12	6½				
12,	4,050 feet pine timber at 15s. ....				14	16	2		Hart & Sovereign, .....	10	5	7½				
	Nails and axe-handles, .....	0	5	0					Corey & McDonald, for stone, ..	26	18	9	113	7	5	
	A broad axe and cant hook, ...	1	2	6					Bray & Collins, for do. ....	22	10	0				
14,	580 feet pine timber, at 15s. ...	4	7	0					Sawing, .....	4	2	6				
	500 ditto ditto .....	3	15	0					The hands this day, .....	19	2	9				
	40 bushels oats, at 2s. 6d. ....	5	0	0					200 feet inch boards, .....	0	10	0				
	Freight on ditto, 2d., .....	0	6	8					Stone, .....	5	10	0				
	Bran for oxen, .....	1	5	0					775 feet timber, at 15s. ....	5	16	3				
	Hauling the same, .....	0	10	0					Miller, for drawing piles, .....	2	0	0				
15,	A. Bates, for timber, .....	5	0	0					C. H. Crandon, as foreman, ..	20	2	6	57	4	0	
	539 feet pine timber, .....	4	0	0					1½ cord stone, per Rebecca, ...	1	6	3				
	Fletcher, for one days' work, ...	0	6	3					Conden, for stone, .....	4	16	3				
	The Britannia, for 2 cords stone,	1	15	0					Sawing, .....	3	18	9				
	A hand-saw, .....	0	10	0					Stone, Scots', .....	16	5	0				
17,	Blocks and ropes, .....	2	15	0	13	6	3		Blacksmithing, .....	2	10	5				
	1,300 feet pine timber, at 15s. ...	9	15	0					Beaver & Corey, for stone, ...	29	8	9				
	444 oak piles at 30s. ....	6	13	0					Phillips, for ditto, .....	8	18	1½				
	100 feet pine timber, .....	0	15	0					Shovels and spikes, .....	3	5	0				
	52 feet oak piles, .....	0	15	0					The hands this day, .....	28	7	6	98	16	0½	
18,	Freight from Oakville, .....	0	5	0					28,	Ferrier & Co., for spikes, .....	6	7	2			
	20 cords stone, at 20s. ....	20	0	0					Boards and plank, .....	3	17	6				
	Cross-cut saws and files, .....	3	5	0					McVicken, for stone, .....	17	6	6				
	2 inch plank .....	1	5	2					Facines and hawling, .....	9	13	6				
19,	The hands up to this date, .....	24	13	0	45	8	2		Oak timber, .....	4	1	3				
22,	One and a half tons hay, .....	3	5	0					Corey & Beaver, for stone, ...	13	6	9				
	1,900 feet oak and pine timber,	11	17	6					Freeman Bray, for ditto, .....	29	1	3				
	Augurs, .....	1	1	10½					Sawing, .....	4	10	0				
26,	Stone, .....	19	18	1½					Phillips & McDonald, for stone,	13	6	3	101	10	2	
	John Hart, for stone, .....	13	19	2½					Stanton, for stone, .....	22	17	6				
	Freeman Bray, for stone, .....	25	0	0					The hands this day, .....	20	16	6				
	N. Corey for stone, .....	7	8	9					Beaver & Corey, for stone, ...	21	17	6				
	C. H. Crandon, as foreman, ..	10	10	0	107	3	5½		Collins, for ditto, .....	19	5	0				
	The hands up to this date, .....	17	19	3					M. Horner, for ditto, .....	31	11	3				
	Brush or facines, .....	15	0	0					John & White Hart, for ditto,	51	0	0				
	Stone, .....	22	10	0					Conden, for ditto, .....	15	15	7½				
	William J. Kerr this sum, due him for services and expenditures from 1st January to the 16th March, 1830, .....	36	10	0	65	19	3		M. Horner, for attending bridge,	8	17	6	192	0	10½	
28,	John Young, for 120 lbs. rope.	5	12	6½					Wm. Chisholm, for stone, .....	25	19	4½				
29,	Nails and Padlock, .....	0	5	0					Lucas & Leclair, for timber, ...	10	10	0				
	Scot, for stone, .....	10	5	0					Belyea, for stone, .....	24	17	6				
	Madson, for oars, .....	1	0	0					C. H. Crandon, as foreman, ...	10	10	0				
June 2,	Stone, .....	19	15	7½					530 feet oak timber, a 30s., ...	7	19	0				
	H. Brown, for stone, .....	5	5	0	73	8	3		The hands this day, .....	21	3	9				
	Collins, for ditto, .....	21	17	6					Brush or facines, .....	6	5	0	107	4	7½	
	Stanton and McDonald, for do.	18	4	0					Hauling timber, .....	2	15	0				
	Stone & Colquhoun, for sawing, .....	4	15	0					Stone, .....	29	3	9				
	The hands this day, .....	20	10	0					Foster, Lucas and Leclair, for oak and pine timber, .....	79	1	9				
6,	McVicker, for stone, .....	15	15	0					22 cords stone, per vessels, 20s.	22	0	0				
7,	Six 2 inch augurs, .....	3	5	0					Ferguson, for timber, .....	10	19	0				
									Blacksmithing, .....	5	18	9				
									Mitchel, for wheelbarrows, ...	8	0	3	157	18	6	
									Sumners & Conden, for stone, ..	10	18	2				
									The hands this day, .....	27	10	0				
									10 cords stone, per Rebecca, ...	10	0	0				
									Conden, for stone, .....	2	11	3				
									McDonald & Summers, for do. ...	27	13	9				
									S. McDonald, for ditto, .....	6	-1	3				
									C. H. Crandon, as foreman, ...	10	10	0				
									Sawing, .....	9	0	0				
									The hands this day, .....	14	13	0				
									Stanton & Condon, for stone, ...	12	5	0	131	2	5	
									Johnson, for stone, .....	4	13	9				
									Brush & Hauling, .....	6	18	10				
									Plank, .....	2	5	0				
									18 cords stone, per Telegraph,	18	0	0				
									Conden and McDonell, .....	8	3	9				
									The hands, .....	45	9	3				
									Homer and Rykeman, for stone	53	18	10				
									Collins, for stone, .....	4	13	9				
									Oats, hay and timber, .....	6	6	3	150	9	5	



APPENDIX		1832	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	24,	To paid Freeman Bray, for stone,	29 10 0	
	25,	C. H. Crandon, as foreman,...	21 0 0	
		The hands this day,.....	14 11 3	
Sept. 1,		Sawing,.....	5 7 6	
3,		Stone,.....		13 16 7
		The hands, up to the 1st inst.,.	14 2 10	
		600 feet pine timber, a 15s....	4 10 0	
8,		Snooks and Conden, for stone,	8 12 6	
		The Sawyers,.....	2 3 0	
		The hands,.....	15 7 6	
12,		McLean, for stone,.....	22 10 0	
		Discharged 6 hands, and paid them,	4 2 6	
17,		To paid the Sawyers,.....	4 11 0	
		Oats and hay,.....	1 10 0	
20,		McCaun, 9 days' labour,.....	2 1 3	
				60 17 9
28,		Stone,.....	7 3 9	
Oct. 2,		The Sawyers,.....	10 6 0	
		Chains for staying lamps,.....	6 16 3	
		Rod Iron for ditto,.....	0 15 0	
		John Hart, for stone,.....	8 3 9	
Nov. 1,		Dominic, 6 days' labour,.....	1 5 0	
		Lamps and wick,.....	3 10 0	
		Oil and Glass,.....	5 0 6	
				43 0 3
		M. Reed, 30 days labour, at 5s.	7 10 0	
		The Sawyers,.....	4 16 0	
10,		C. H. Crandon, as foreman, ..	42 0 0	
		T. Kilday, for blacksmithing,..	15 9 4	
		J. Stewart, for drawing piles,..	7 10 0	
14,		T. Mitchel, for repairing bar-		
		rows,.....	2 14 3	
		H. Thusor, for blacksmithing,	10 16 0	
		J. Loder, Esq. for iron and steel	47 17 3½	
		The hands in full,.....	47 1 3	
		B. Homer, for attending the		
		bridge, 135 days up to this		
		date, at 2s. 6d. ....	16 17 6	
				202 11 7½
		M. Homer, for 12 days atten-		
		ding the lights,.....	1 10 0	
		Stone to repair the north pier		
		in Burlington Bay,.....	29 7 6	
		Stone to strengthen the south		
		pier in Lake Ontario,.....	43 0 0	
		W. J. Kerr, as Superintendent,	100 0 0	
		ditto as Secretary for		
		Commissioners,.....	50 0 0	
				223 17 6
		Currency,.....		2499 10 7½

Expenditures on account of the Burlington Bay Canal.

That your Petitioner has, since that period, constantly acted and filled the situation of Superintendent and Secretary for the said work, at the rate of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum.

That your Petitioner has given much attention and reflection to the work under his charge, and from his observation and the experience that he has had, in witnessing the operation of the water in seven gales, he attributes his success in securing the Burlington Bay Canal, which never yielded any return until it was secured by your Petitioner, when it commenced paying tolls in 1828.

Your Petitioner prays your Excellency will be pleased favourably to recommend this Petition to the Legislature, with the view that that Honorable body will take the case of your Petitioner into consideration, and grant him such remuneration for his arduous services in prosecuting a public work to its completion, as in their wisdom may seem meet.

And as in duty bound, your Excellency's Petitioner will ever pray.

WILLIAM J. KERR,  
BURLINGTON BAY CANAL,  
14th November, 1832.

APPENDIX  
Petition of  
W. J. Kerr, Esq.

Report on  
Petition of  
Charles Clark  
and others.

REPORT

On Petition of Charles Clark and others.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

Your Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Charles Clark, and other inhabitants of the Newcastle District, praying for a grant of money, or such other steps as your Honorable House may deem meet, for the purpose of constructing a Rail-way between Cobourg Harbour and the Rice Lake—

BEG LEAVE RESPECTFULLY TO REPORT:

That they are fully impressed with the very great advantage that the wealth and revenue of the Province would derive from the execution of the contemplated improvement, by facilitating the Commerce of that extensive country and numerous population, situated on the chain of lakes and rivers that extend so far into the country as nearly to connect the waters of the Rice Lake with Lakes Huron and Simcoe.

That from the several directions of those Lakes in the Newcastle District, and the many branches of waters communicating with them flowing into the Rice Lake, a Rail-way of 11½ miles would command the carrying of the greatest portion of imported and exported goods, and produce of the District, and add greatly to its prosperity. Your Committee, therefore, consider it an object deserving of public consideration, and recommend that an address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that he will appoint a competent Engineer, with persons to examine the route stated in the said petition to have been surveyed by F. P. Rubidge, and confirmed in Quarter Sessions, with such partial deviations from the same as may appear on such examination more favourable to the public interests; and if found adapted for the purposes of a Rail-way on approved principles and materials, to make a scientific survey of the same, with plans and estimates of the expense necessary to form such a Rail-way in that situation.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ARCHIBALD MACDONALD,  
CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room, House of Assembly,  
day of January, 1833.

REPORT

Of Select Committee on Light Houses.

To the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly.

The Committee, to whom were referred the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and communication from the Inspector General, accompanying the same, on the subject of Light Houses, beg leave to Report—

That besides the Light House erected many years ago upon Gibraltar Point, there have recently been erected three additional ones, for the support of which no public provision has been made, although that on Gibraltar Point, that erected on Long Point, in Lake Erie, and that erected on the False Ducks, have been hitherto irregularly maintained from the duties collected at the Ports in their vicinity.

Beside these Light Houses, there are the Ports of Burlington Bay and Port Dalhousie, together with the Harbours constructed by incorporated companies, and individuals, where, in the opinion of Your Committee, lights ought to be kept, for the safety and convenience of mariners navigating the Lakes.

Your Committee are of opinion, that £600. per annum will be required for the support of these Light Houses, which will give £62. 10s. to each Light-house keeper, and have the sum of £350.

Report of Select  
Committee on  
Light Houses.

WILLIAM J. KERR,  
SUPERINTENDANT.

Burlington Bay Canal,  
14th November, 1832.

STATEMENT

Of Receipts and Expenditures for and on account of the Burlington Bay Canal, during the year 1832.

Receipts and Expenditures on account of the Burlington Bay Canal.

1832.—Received from the Hon. John H. Dunn, by order of the Commissioners,.....	£2,478	4	0
Balance in the hands of the Superintendent, as per account 14th November, 1831,....	29	0	10½
	£2,507	4	10½
1832. Nov. 14.—Amount of Expenditures as per acc't....	2,499	10	7½
Balance in the hands of the Superintendent, £	7	14	3

WILLIAM J. KERR,  
SUPERINTENDANT.

Burlington Bay Canal,  
14th November, 1832.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B.,  
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper  
Canada, Major General Commanding His Ma-  
jesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Petition of William Kerr, Esq. most respectfully sheweth:

That your Petitioner was appointed Superintendent and Secretary for the Burlington Bay Canal, in March 1827, at the suggestion of the Commissioners, which appointment was approved of and confirmed by His Excellency SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B., then Lieutenant Governor of this Province.

APPENDIX for providing the necessary supply of oil, and defraying the other contingent expenses of maintaining the same, which Your Committee are of opinion, from the documents before them, will be sufficient.

If Your Honorable House should deem it proper to maintain a light at the several harbours before mentioned, Your Committee are of opinion, that £25. per annum would be sufficient to appropriate for each harbour.

Report of Select Committee on Light Houses.

Your Committee recommend the grant of one hundred pounds for repairing the Light-house on Long Point, in Lake Erie, the foundation of which is liable to injury by the dashing of the waves at its base.

Your Committee have also examined into the claim of Freeman Bray, for remuneration for the loss of his vessel in York Harbour during the month of December last, by reason of the Light-house keeper having neglected to keep a light in the Light-house on Gibraltar Point, and they are of opinion, that one hundred and fifty pounds should be granted to him, by reason of such loss.

H. J. BOULTON,  
CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room, House of  
Assembly, January 1833.

## REPORT

### On Petition of Robertson and Parke.

To the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly,

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of William Robertson, Esq. Chairman, and Mr. Thomas Park, Secretary, at a public meeting of the inhabitants of the town of London and its vicinity, in the London district, beg leave to Report,

That in the opinion of Your Committee, the extensive tract of country between the town of London, in the London District, and head waters of Lake Ontario, in the District of Gore, together with the inland parts of the Huron Tract and Western District, form the finest agricultural portion of this Province.

Report on Petition of Robertson and Parke.

That the said tract of country is very deficient in facilities for transporting its surplus produce to market, which, owing to the great influx of emigration from the Mother Country, and the industry, activity, and enterprise of its present inhabitants, must, at no distant period, be very extensively and severely felt, unless the Legislature by timely enactments shall adopt means to afford the facilities the Petitioners desire, in a manner that may be commensurate with the growth and rising prosperity of that most interesting division of the Colony.

That the construction of a Rail Road between the town of London and the head waters of Lake Ontario, on a cheap and substantial plan, placed under the superintendence of persons qualified by knowledge and experience, would enable the inhabitants to make their situation as enviable in prosperity as any portion of His Majesty's dominions, and is therefore a subject worthy of the anxious and effectual consideration of Your Honorable House.

With the Petitioners, Your Committee "held it as a self evident principle, that under a free Government every individual should not only be allowed, but encouraged to expend a portion of his capital for the improvement and aggrandizement of the nation to which he belongs," and for the advancement of his private fortune; the Legislature always protecting public and private rights; and, Your Committee are of opinion, that the construction of Canals and Rail Roads in suitable situations, is eminently calculated to promote those objects, and therefore beg leave most strongly to recommend to Your Honorable House, that whenever application shall be made by the inhabitants on the route for the formation of a Joint Stock Company, to construct a Rail Road from the town of London to the head waters of Lake Ontario, to pass a law for that purpose.

From the imperfect manner in which the debates of Your Honorable House on this subject have gone forth to the country, Your Committee observe, that the Petitioners have misconceived the true grounds which produced the failure of the "Erie and Ontario Rail Road Company" Bill. Had the Petitioners been afforded the opportunity of reading the draft of that Bill, in which it was sought to give authority to a Joint Stock Company, to construct "a double or single, iron or wooden Rail Road or Way, commencing at the River Welland, at any point, and extending to the Niagara River, at or below Queenston, with the privilege of extending the same to Lake Erie or Ontario, or both, at any future period;" their minds would have embraced a very different impression from that which they have expressed. By the bill in question, it will be seen, that the proposed Joint Stock Company would have had secured to them a monopoly of exclusive privileges, on the whole of the frontier, from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, while they would only be required to make their Rail Road from "any point on the Welland" to Queenston. No person or persons would have been at liberty to expend their means or display their enterprise, in making a Rail Road from the Welland to Fort Erie, or from Queenston to Niagara, in any time to come, without leave from this Joint Stock Company, which was not to be bound to make the improvement unless they pleased; and that they would not have pleased to do so there can be but little doubt. Should Your Honorable House have passed the bill, Your Committee do not hesitate to say, in the language of the Petitioners, that it would have been "at once calculated to damp the ardour of every mind which had devoted its energies to the internal improvement of this fine and fertile Prov-

ince, and at the same time, have established a principle which, if followed up, would, in a few years, tend greatly to deter the accumulation of, if not to banish from our soil, a portion of the wealth and talent which has recently been so generally and so happily diffused amongst us.

Besides these objections, if Your Honorable House had passed the bill, in the terms it was couched, the result must have been, to enable the Joint Stock Company to take advantage of a large expenditure of which they had paid no part, and in which they have hitherto had no concern, and to compete with the Welland Canal Company in the transport of articles of commerce from Gravelly Bay on Lake Erie, to Lake Ontario, early in every spring, while the Ice would remain at the foot of Lake Erie; and this, Your Committee submit, would be unwise, unjust, and impolitic, inasmuch as the Legislature has several years ago invested a large portion of the Provincial Revenue towards the construction of the Welland Canal, and the effect would be to prevent their ever having any returns from the monies thus invested, which would inevitably be a public loss, without effecting the public good intended; setting aside the injustice that would be done to the Stock-holders of the Welland Canal Company, who, upon the faith of an Act of Parliament, have invested large sums in the funds of that Institution. It is quite clear that the price of transporting produce to the markets of Lower Canada, could not be lessened by such a partial Rail Road establishment; on the contrary, it would only add to the advantages of a Steam Boat monopoly, and prevent the Schooners from Lake Erie, which pass through the Welland Canal, from proceeding direct with their cargoes through Lake Ontario to Prescott, without transshipment, thus operating against the interests of the ship owners on the Upper Lake, as well as the growers of produce in the western parts of the Province. It might be the means of enabling a few individuals to enrich themselves by means derived from a large expenditure of the funds of the Welland Canal Company, and of the Province, against the interests of which Canal, they have uniformly manifested an hostility of a selfish and illiberal stamp, apparently, because the Canal did not happen to pass their own doors.

Forming a Joint Stock Company for constructing a Rail Road from the town of London to the head waters of Lake Ontario, involves no unjust or questionable policy of the kind just treated. If the application be made, your Committee conceive that it will be no less the pleasure than the duty of your Honorable House to pass a bill forming a Company for that purpose, and defining their duties and responsibilities.

Your Committee cannot refrain from indulging the fond hope that the period is not very far distant when the advancement of that most interesting portion of country to which the petitioners have adverted will be such as to require the Legislature to authorise the construction of Rail Roads from Goderich, on Lake Huron, to the town of London, and from the River Aux Perche, near the foot of Lake Huron, via, Adelaide, to the said town of London.

And when the navigation of the River Thames shall be completed, and improved in eligible situations for Hydraulic purposes, this invaluable part of the Province will enjoy advantages to which few other portions of this continent have arrived.

All which is respectfully submitted.

M. BURWELL,  
CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room, Commons House  
of Assembly, 9th Jan'y. 1833.

## REPORT

### Of the Board of Education.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B., Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces, and Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

The Board of Education for the Eastern District—

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That during the half year ending 1st December 1831, there were fifty-nine Common Schools in this District; and during the half year ending 1st June 1832, there were fifty-seven Common Schools. The Teachers of which received their respective portions of the Provincial allowance. That from the Reports of the Trustees, there appears to have been for the period ending 1st December 1831, one thousand six hundred and thirty pupils; and for the period ending 1st June 1832, one thousand five hundred and ninety-five pupils—who were instructed in Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, and in a few instances in Geography, English Grammar and Latin Rudiments.

Report of the Board of Education, Eastern District.

The Board of Education is still of the opinion, that the Inhabitants of this District derive much benefit from the establishment of Common Schools, although the portion of public money received by each Teacher for the full period of twelve months, only amounted to four pounds fourteen shillings and nine pence; the Trustees report themselves satisfied with the conduct of the Teachers, and state the pupils are making progress in the several branches taught. The books annually forwarded to this Board, for the use of the Common Schools, have not been received for this year, and as they have been of great assistance to the Schools, particularly those in the interior parts of the District, the Board hopes that the supply may still be continued.

D. MACDONELL,  
JOSH. ANDERSON,  
ARCHD. MCLEAN.

CORNWALL, 28th November, 1832.

APPENDIX

REPORT

Of the District School of the Ottawa District, for 1831.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

The undersigned, a majority of the Board of Trustees of the District School of the Ottawa District—

HUMBLY REPORT:

That, in fulfilment of the provision to that effect contained in the Provincial Statute of the 59th Geo. 3, ch. 4, the annual public examination of the said District School, taught by the Rev. John McLaurin, was held at Longueuil, in the said District, on the 14th day of July instant.

The School list comprises 39 scholars, of whom 33 were present and examined.

The scholars consist of 14 boys and 25 girls. There are 3 Latin pupils, and the remainder, except 3, are reading in the New Testament, English Reader, &c.

Three are just entering the Rudiments of English.

A number of the scholars are well advanced in Writing and Arithmetic, and the neatness of their books was very satisfactory. Several of them recited select pieces in a correct manner, and much attention seems paid to the exercise of their memories.

The books principally used are, in the Latin class, Ruddiman's Grammar, Mair's Syntax, Selectæ e Vetustis, and Sallust and Virgil. In the English branches, Mavor's Spelling Book, Murray's Grammar, Scott's Lessons, Murray's English Reader; in Arithmetic, Walkingham's Elements and Jackson's Book-Keeping.

It is to be regretted, that the Trustees of the several Common Schools have, as yet omitted to avail themselves of the privilege of sending ten free scholars, as authorised by the sixth clause of the said Statute. It is proposed to state this omission to the District Board of Education at its next public sitting; in order that steps may be taken to remind the Trustees of the Common Schools of the power vested in them by the said clause.

All which is humbly submitted.

GEORGE HAMILTON,  
R. PHILLIPS HOTHAM,  
T. KEARNES.

Dated at Longueuil, this 15th July, 1831.

REPORT

Of Board of Education, Ottawa District, for 1831.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

We, the undersigned, a majority of the Members of the Board of Education of the District of Ottawa—

HUMBLY REPORT:

That a public meeting of the said Board was this day held at the Court House in Longueuil, in the said District.

That the Common Schools of the said District continue to be taught by persons duly qualified for that purpose, agreeably to the requirements of the Statute in that case made and provided.

That the number of pupils taught in each School, is from twenty to thirty-two.

That the books used in the said Schools are approved of by the Board as unexceptionable in character and origin, and well adapted to the proper objects of instruction.

And the Board recommend the following appropriations for the current year, (commencing the 1st day of June last past).

TOWNSHIP.	LOCATION OR No. OF SCHOOL.	AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE.
		£ s. d.
Hawkesbury, (East)	No. 2, in the front,.....	12 10 0
Ditto,.....	No. 1, 8th Concession,.....	12 10 0
Hawkesbury, (West)	No. 1, in the front,.....	10 8 4
Ditto,.....	No. 2,.....	12 10 0
Ditto,.....	No. 3,.....	12 10 0
Ditto,.....	No. 4, 8th Concession,.....	12 10 0
Ditto,.....	No. 6,.....	12 10 0
Ditto,.....	No. 7, 7th Concession,.....	12 10 0
Ditto,.....	No. 9, 4th ditto,.....	12 10 0
Longueuil,.....	No. 2, the 4 corners,.....	12 10 0
Caledonia,.....	1st Concession,.....	12 10 0
Plantagenet,.....	Chessirs' Mills,.....	9 7 6
Ditto,.....	9th Concession,.....	12 10 0
Ditto,.....	10th ditto,.....	12 10 0
Ditto,.....	12th ditto,.....	12 10 0
Gloucester,.....	In the Gore,.....	12 10 0
		194 15 10
	Allowance to the Clerk,.....	5 0 0
	TOTAL,.....	£ 199 15 10

Total, one hundred and ninety-nine pounds, fifteen shillings and ten pence.

GEORGE HAMILTON,  
THOMAS MEARS,  
PHILO HALL.

LONGUEIL, January 5, 1832.

REPORT

Of the Board of Education of the District of Ottawa.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

We, the undersigned, a majority of the Members of the Board of Education of the District of Ottawa—

HUMBLY REPORT:

That a public meeting of the said Board was this day held at the Court House in Longueuil, in the said District.

That the Reports from the Trustees of the several Common Schools in the said District for the current year, authorise the said Board in representing the said Schools as taught, in all respects, in accordance with the provisions of the laws in that behalf.

That the Board is satisfied with the qualification of the several Teachers, the management of the Schools, and the elementary books of instruction therein made use of.

That the number of pupils taught in the said Schools, appears to be upwards of four hundred and thirty; a proportion of nearly one-twelfth of the whole population of the District.

And the Board recommend the following appropriations for the support of the said Common Schools during the current year, commencing the 1st day of June now last past—viz:

TOWNSHIP.	No. OF LOCATION.	AMOUNT.
		£ s. d.
East Hawkesbury,....	Number 2,.....	12 10 0
Ditto,.....	8th Concession,.....	12 10 0
West Hawkesbury,....	Number 1,.....	12 10 0
Ditto,.....	Ditto 2,.....	12 10 0
Ditto,.....	Vanklick's Hill,.....	12 10 0
Ditto,.....	5th Concession,.....	12 10 0
Ditto,.....	Number 6,.....	12 10 0
Ditto,.....	7th Concession,.....	10 8 4
Ditto,.....	Number 9,.....	12 10 0
Ditto,.....	Vinegar Hill,.....	12 10 0
Longueuil,.....	Village of L'Original,.....	12 10 0
Ditto,.....	Four Corners,.....	12 10 0
Caledonia,.....	1st Concession,.....	12 10 0
Alfred,.....	5th ditto,.....	5 4 2
Plantagenet,.....	12th ditto,.....	12 10 0
Ditto,.....	9th ditto,.....	12 10 0
Clarence,.....	Front ditto,.....	6 5 0
Gloucester,.....	In the Gore,.....	12 10 0
Osgoode,.....	8th Concession,.....	12 10 0
	Salary of the Clerk of the Board,.....	5 0 0
	TOTAL,.....	£ 226 17 6

Total, two hundred and twenty-six pounds, seventeen shillings and sixpence.

All which is humbly submitted.

GEORGE HAMILTON,  
JOHN MACDONELL,  
ALEX. GRANT.

LONGUEIL, January 1, 1833.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the District School for the Ottawa District, for 1832.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

The undersigned, a majority of the Board of Trustees of the District School of the Ottawa District—

HUMBLY REPORT:

That, in fulfilment of the provision to that effect contained in the Provincial Statute of the 59th Geo. 3rd, ch. 4, the annual public examination of the said District School, taught by the Rev. John McLaurin, was held at Longueuil, in the said District, on the 3rd day of August instant.

The School list comprises twenty-five scholars, of whom twenty-three were present at the examination.

There are four Latin pupils; and most of the rest, excepting three young beginners, are well advanced in Reading, Writing, English Grammar, and English History. Six are well grounded in Arithmetic, and three in Book-Keeping.

The books used in the School are select and appropriate; and the state of the School, and the progress of the Scholars, appear to be very satisfactory.

All which is humbly submitted.

GEORGE HAMILTON, CHAIRMAN.  
T. KEARNES,  
RICHD. PHILLIPS HOTHAM.

HAWKESBURY, August 4, 1832.

APPENDIX

REPORT

*Of the District School for the Midland District.*

To His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B.,  
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper  
Canada, Major General Commanding His Ma-  
jesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

The undersigned Trustees of the Public School of the Mid-  
land District,

BEG LEAVE MOST RESPECTFULLY TO REPORT :

That in consequence of the prevalence of a fatal epidemic,  
the Examination of the Scholars was postponed several weeks be-  
yond the customary period, and did not take place until the 28th  
day of September. Having on that day attended at the School  
House, the Trustees had every reason to be satisfied with the  
zeal and care of the Master; the proficiency of his pupils, and  
the general system of tuition acted on in the School.

His Excellency will be pleased to observe, by a reference to a  
Schedule which accompanies this Report, that the number of  
Scholars under Mr. Baxter's care is thirty, of whom the greater  
part are of tender age. They are divided into several classes,  
studying the classics, being in number seven, and five of which  
are studying Geography, Arithmetic, Euclid's Elements and Alge-  
bra. Of eleven boys who have finished their education at this  
School, within the last year, five have entered into mercantile pur-  
suits, four have engaged in mechanical employments, and two have  
not yet finished or fixed on any avocation.

Six of the Pupils studied the French language during the  
first six months of the first year, but from the want of general en-  
couragement to the French Master, though very deserving of sup-  
port, and the absence of any public means of remunerating him,  
the Trustees regret to say, that his services could not be retained.

The very large fees willingly paid by the Parents of the boys  
whom he attended, shew that there is a desire for this branch of  
knowledge, and that it would be generally cultivated, if by means  
of some public provision made towards the support of a competent  
Teacher, it could be obtained at a moderate cost to the pupil.

The Trustees humbly beg to refer to the observations con-  
tained in their Report of the year 1830, and their petition in 1831,  
relative to the decaying state of the School House, the expedi-  
ency of providing a new and more commodious structure, and the  
importance of rendering the School more extensively beneficial to  
the youth of this District by a liberal endowment, and by adopting  
other suitable measures. On these subjects they refrain from fur-  
ther remark on the present occasion, being fully impressed with a  
belief that His Excellency has nothing more at heart than the edu-  
cation of the Provincial youth, and the general diffusion of intelli-  
gence among the people committed to his charge.

GEORGE O'KILL STUART, }  
THOMAS MARKLAND, } TRUSTEES.  
JAMES SAMPSON, }

Kingston, 27th October, 1832.

*Classification of the Pupils of the Midland District School,  
at the Public Examination on the 28th day of September,  
1832.—Number of Scholars 30.*

Age.	1st Class.	Classics.
12	Archibald Thomson,	} Greek Testament, Ovid, Virgil, English Grammar.
14	William Chambers,	
16	James Mair,	
14	Francis B. Spilsbury,	
	2nd Class..	
12	Robert Tolbert,	} Lectiones Selectæ. Cornelius. Nepos. Grammar, &c.
10	Peter Baxter,	
10	Daniel Macleod,	
11	Moses Binley,	
12	James Atkinson,	
9	James H. Ross,	
10	Henry Steele,	
	3rd Class.	
16	William Tolbert,	} English Grammar. Reading, &c.
13	Michael Stinson,	
	4th Class.	
12	John Ward,	} English Grammar. Reading, &c.
9	William Ferns,	
	5th Class.	
8	Henry Woods,	} English Grammar, Reading, and Spelling.
13	William Denn,	
11	Henry Mitchell,	
9	Joseph Binley,	
7	John Goodearle,	
8	Thomas Masson,	
	6th Class.	
8	Randal Cox,	} Reading and Spelling.
8	Edward Hynes,	
10	Henry Bamford,	
9	Thomas Bamford,	
6	George Hynes,	
10	William Michael,	
8	James Kennedy,	
	7th Class.	
11	Thomas Moran,	} Spelling.
6	Alexander Bamford,	

Report of the  
Trustees of the  
Midland District  
School

MATHEMATICS.

APPENDIX

1st Class.	Archibald Thomson, William Chambers,	} Euclid, Algebra, and Arithmetic.
2nd Class.	William Tolbert, Francis B. Spilsbury, James Mair, Michael Stinson, John Ward,	
3rd Class.	Robert Tolbert, Peter Baxter, William Ferns, David McLeod, James Atkinson, Moses Binley,	} Arithmetic and Geography.
4th Class.	William Dunn, Henry Woods, James H. Ross, Henry Steele, Henry Mitchell, Joseph Binley,	
5th Class.	Edward Hynes, Thomas Bamford, Henry Bamford, William Michael, John Goodearle, Thomas Masson, Randal Cox,	} Arithmetic.

REPORT

*Of the Public Schools for the Newcastle District, ending 1831.*

The number of Boys at present in attendance amounts to 17,  
of whom

5 are studying Latin, &c.

1 is studying Latin, Greek, and French.

11 are employed in the common branches of an English edu-  
cation, including Geography, Geometry, Book-keeping, and His-  
tory, ancient, and modern.

Since last Report one boy has finished his education, having  
become qualified for the profession of the Law.

DAVID OVANS,  
TEACHER.

Cobourg, 21st December, 1831.

Report of public  
Schools for the  
Newcastle Dis-  
trict, 1831

REPORT

*Of Board of Education, Newcastle District.*

COBURG, JANUARY 8th, 1832.

SIR,

I beg to transmit for His Excellency's information, the  
names of the Teachers of Common Schools, &c. in the District of  
Newcastle, for the year ending the 31st December, 1832.

Schools where	Teachers Names.	Teachers from whence.	No. of Scholars.	Branches Taught.	Books used.
Haldimand,	John Hoyt,	Ireland,	40	Arithmetic,	
Percy, . . . .	J. Talbidge,	do.	22	Grammar,	Murray.
Asphodel, . . .	T. Wilkins,	do.	22	Spelling,	Mavors.
Murray, . . . .	H. Nobler,	do.	21		
Cavan, . . . . .	H. Foster,	do.	22		
Percy, . . . . .	John Cail,	do.	34		
Cobourg, . . . .	M. Sawyer,	U. States,	40		
Cavan, . . . . .	Thomas Coulton,	Ireland,	21		
Cavan, . . . . .	J. Pierson,	do.	21		
Cavan, . . . . .	W. McGrain,	do.	22		
Port Hope, . . .	G. Hughes,	do.	25		
Port Hope, . . .	R. Campbell,	do.	21		
Cramahe, . . . .	S. Herrain,	do.	26		
Smith, . . . . .	P. Wood,	Ireland,	27		
Port Hope, . . .	M. McDonell,	Scotland,	21		
Hamilton, . . . .	D. Hannan,	Ireland,	22		
Hamilton, . . . .	S. Ewing,	do.	21		
Hamilton, . . . .	H. Jackson,	do.	23	Testament	Mavors.
Emily, . . . . .	T. Mitchell,	do.	21	& Spelling,	
Cavan, . . . . .	J. Henry,	do.	21		
Hope, . . . . .	T. Wheeler,	do.	22		
Murray, . . . . .	J. Connel,	do.	21		
Cavan, . . . . .	Wm. Hall,	do.	21		
Cramahe, . . . .	G. Strival,	do.	23		
Hope, . . . . .	J. Barber,	American	21	Grammar &	Murray,
Cavan, . . . . .	T. Franey,	Ireland,	22	Arithmetic,	
Smith, . . . . .	William Lally,	do.	21		
Hope, . . . . .	J. Irwin,	do.	26		
Clark, . . . . .	Wm. Hilliker,	do.	21		
Clark, . . . . .	A. Moore,	do.	22		
Emily, . . . . .	G. Hamilton,	do.	21		
Cramahe, . . . .	S. Smith,	do.	21	Testament	English
Haldimand, . . .	J. French,	do.	22	E. Reader,	Reader.

Report of the  
Board of Educa-  
tion, Newcastle  
District, 1832

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your most ob't. humble Serv't.,  
A. N. BETHUNE,  
CHAIRMAN,  
Board of Education, N. D.

Lt. Col. ROWAN,  
&c. &c. &c.

York, 9th January, 1832.

SIR,  
I have the honor to enclose for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, a list of the Common Schools in the Home District, for 1831.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
JOHN STRACHAN.

EDWARD McMAHON,  
Private Secretary,  
&c. &c. &c.

LIST

Of Common Schools in the Home District which receive the Government Bounty, December 31st, 1831.

No.	TOWNSHIPS.	Lot.	Concession	TEACHERS.	No. of SCHOLARS.
1	Albion,.....	1	1	Charles Day,.....	22
2	ditto.....	27	3	William Spence,.....	24
3	Chinguacousy,..	9	3	George Worsley,.....	26
4	ditto.....	1	6	Duncan McKellan,....	26
5	Etobicoke,.....	1	A	Dennis Heffernan,....	21
6	E. Gwillimbury, 21	21	2	James Aylward,.....	29
7	ditto.....	106	1	Thomas Evans,.....	28
8	ditto.....	1	3	William Douglass,....	25
9	ditto.....	7	4	John McLeod,.....	25
10	W. Gwillimbury, 3	3	6	H. R. W. Moffatt,....	29
11	ditto.....	8	8	John McAulay,.....	24
12	ditto.....	1	10	Edward Phelan,.....	22
13	Markham,.....	10	2	Charles M. Kellar,....	22
14	ditto.....	4	8	Terrence McKennie,..	26
15	ditto.....	30	5	Thomas Moore,.....	23
16	Scarborough,..	18	C	John Dewar,.....	23
17	ditto.....	26	1	C. C. Dodgson,.....	31
18	ditto.....	31	3	John McFiggin,.....	50
19	Pickering,.....	24	5	Daniel O'Brien,.....	25
20	Toronto,.....	10	3	Johnston Elliott,....	20
21	ditto.....	14	7	Thomas B. Phillips, ..	23
22	ditto.....	5	1	William Law,.....	32
23	ditto.....	35	1	T. Cummins,.....	24
24	Tecumseth,....	24	4	John Stephens,.....	39
25	Whitby,.....	16	1	Patrick Williams,....	43
26	ditto.....	23	2	Hiram Davis,.....	66
27	ditto.....	7	1	John D. Hare,.....	26
28	Whitchurch,..	34	2	Thomas Gordon,.....	26
29	ditto.....	76	1	George H. Willson, ...	32
30	Vaughan,.....	26	1	John Hewey,.....	28
31	ditto.....	41	1	John Carruthers,....	30
32	Uxbridge,.....	32	5	Abraham Bagshaw, ...	27
33	York,.....	15	2	Thomas E. Fitzgerald, 28	
34	ditto.....	5	1	William Bradley,....	25
35	ditto.....	13	4	John Shaw,.....	25
36	ditto.....	30	2	George Bayeroff,....	30

CLERKS' PETITION.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

We the undersigned, Clerks in the Public Offices of the Government of Upper Canada, beg leave humbly to approach your Excellency, and to entreat Your Excellency to take into consideration the inadequate amount of our salaries to our suitable support and the duties we perform; and most respectfully to state, that Your Excellency's Memorialists, from an imperative duty to themselves and their families, are unwillingly constrained to press upon Your Excellency's attention, that the circumstances of Your Memorialists, as relates to their public incomes, will not bear comparison hardly with any class of persons within Your Excellency's Government above the day laborer; for we need not point out to Your Excellency that any industrious mechanic, shop-keeper, or owner of a farm, can obtain from his occupation a greater value than Your Memorialists do from their public situations, while Your Memorialists, from the respectability of the offices to

which they are attached, and from their necessary daily official intercourse with the principal officers of the Government, and the nature of the society they are thus led into, are exposed to many expenses which other classes of the community, of more retired occupations, are not, and which with Your Memorialists' present income they have neither the means to afford nor the opportunity of escaping from, if inclined.

That Your Memorialists beg leave to represent, with reference to the acquirements they must necessarily possess to make themselves useful in their situations; and though the duties of most of Your Memorialists are very onerous, constant, and connected with the first interests of the Province, the salaries of the first Clerks in Mercantile Houses, in Chartered Institutions, &c. are in many cases double, and in most one-third higher than the salaries of the first Clerks among Your Memorialists.

That independent of their present salaries being inadequate to their decent support, Your Memorialists, however long and faithful their services may be, have no proportioned increase of salary or emoluments to look to for the increasing claims of their families, nor any regulated retirement in old age or infirmity, while Your Memorialists witness every day around them the rising prosperity and rapidly increasing wealth of almost every other class in this country—facts discouraging and depressing to Your Memorialists, particularly those who have families.

That residing in this capital, which has lately become so much a place of resort and speculation, house-rent and every article of common necessity is at a much higher rate than in any other part of the country, and double what it was when Your Memorialists' salaries were first established—the item of house-rent frequently absorbing one-third of the income of some of Your Memorialists.

That therefore, Your Memorialists impressed with a sense of the kind interest Your Excellency has on all occasions shewn in the reasonable claims of all persons in this Province since you were happily called to preside over it, Your Memorialists humbly pray that Your Excellency will take their case into consideration, and afford such relief as Your Excellency shall see fit in amount of salary and progressive increase.

And in duty bound Your Memorialists will ever pray.

J. RADENBURST, Chief Clerk, Surveyor General's Office.  
B. TURQUAND, Senior Clerk, Receiver General's Office.  
WILLIAM H. LEE, Senior Clerk, Executive Council Office,  
JAMES NASION, Chief Clerk, Inspector General's Office.  
GEO. C. RIDOUT, Second Clerk, Surveyor General's Office.  
WALTER ROSE, Second Clerk, Receiver General's Office.  
WM. SPRAGGE, Junior Clerk, Surveyor General's Office.  
JOHN M. CALDWELL, Ass't. Clk. Surveyor General's Office.  
R. BABY, Clerk, Inspector General's Office.  
JAMES STANTON, Second Clerk, Executive Council Office.  
ARTHUR GIFFORD, Second Clerk, Government Office.

We respectfully beg leave to recommend this Memorial to the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

J. BABY,  
Inspector General.  
JOHN H. DUNN,  
Receiver General.  
S. P. HURD,  
Surveyor General.

REPORT

From Inspector General, on Light-houses on Point Peter.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
22d November, 1832. }

Report from Inspector General on Light-Houses

SIR,  
John Macaulay, Esquire, one of the Commissioners appointed for the erection of the Light-house on or near Nicholson's Island, in the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, having reported to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor that the Light-house on Point Peter's is completed and ready for use, and that all that is required is to appoint a keeper, provide oil, and build a dwelling-house for the keeper, which the Act passed last year did not authorise. I beg to submit, that as the use of this Light-house is so much wished for, particularly at this season of the year, that until some provision be made, I may be authorised to direct the necessary expenses to maintain the same, to be defrayed from the receipts of duties arising on Imports, and on Inn and Shop-keeper's licences, which mode, from necessity, has been pursued under His Excellency's sanction, until suitable provision should be made.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your most ob't. humble Serv't.  
J. BABY,  
Inspector General.

Lt. Col. ROWAN,  
Sec'y. &c. &c. &c.

KINGSTON, 14th November, 1832.

SIR,  
I have the honor to mention, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that the Light-house on

List of Common Schools in the Home District,

Clerks' Petition,

APPENDIX Point Peters is completed, and that the lamps, reflecters, and other furniture, are in their places and ready for use. All that is now required is to appoint a keeper, provide oil, and build a dwelling-house, which the Act did not authorise the present Commissioners to do. The key of the Light-house is placed in charge of Mr. B. Gerow, on whose farm it is built.

The Report will be submitted as soon as all the accounts can be collected and settled.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,  
JOHN MACAULAY.

Colonel ROWAN,  
&c., &c., &c.

LETTER

From Receiver General on subject of payment of War Losses.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
19th November, 1832.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 16th Inst. enclosing a copy of an address to the Commons House of Assembly, in relation to the appropriation made by the Legislature at the last Session, for the distribution of certain moneys to the sufferers during the late War with the united States of America, and requiring to be informed why the monies so appropriated were not paid, I have the honor to state, that the sum in my possession and the amount I understood to be in the hands of the Special Receiver, would only make a dividend of about 3 & 1/2 per cent. The expense of procuring documents, which have been found necessary to require from individuals to identify them as the legal claimants and representatives of parties and estates, would, in many cases exceed the amount of their dividends. The division of so trifling a sum would require the same accounts, and would be attended with the same expense to the public as if the whole amount of the claims were liquidated, to meet which, no provisions has been made, and to a large majority of the persons concerned, amounting to between 2 and 3000 claimants, little satisfaction would have been produced.

Letter from Receiver General, on payment of War Losses,

These circumstances, and no application having been made to this office by the claimants, with the exception of one, will, I trust, justify me in not having brought the matter under the consideration of His Excellency. I must also beg leave to remark, that this duty (a work of no ordinary magnitude) is altogether extraneous to my office, and at the time when I tendered my services, I had no idea that I had entailed upon myself so extensive a responsibility, and held liable for all losses unavoidably sustained.

Should it however please His Excellency to direct the payment of this dividend it shall be done forthwith.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your most ob't. humble serv't.  
JOHN H. DUNN.

To  
Col. Wm. ROWAN,  
P. Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

LETTER

From Special Receiver, relative to payment of Monies appropriate towards liquidating the War Losses.

YORK, 20th November, 1832.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your letter of the 16th, requiring of me, by the direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to furnish without delay such information as may enable His Excellency to comply with the request of the House of Assembly, as expressed in the address of that House.—(a copy of which you have at the same time been pleased to transmit for my guidance.)

Letter from Special Receiver, relative to payment of War Losses,

In answer thereunto, I have simply to announce, that I have ever been prepared to discharge whatever warrants either His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, or the Commissioners for the sale of the forfeited Estates may have been authorised to issue under that Act of the Provincial Legislature which regulated their proceedings upon this subject.

To me does not appertain the distribution of the proceeds of the monies which come into my hands, to the parties for whom those proceeds were intended; that distribution has been heretofore invested in the hands of the Receiver General, and this arrangement, although oppressively burthensome upon that officer of the Government, and far beyond his usual routine of duties, yet, as he himself volunteered the extra toil thus brought upon him, I may perhaps be permitted to add, that it was, in my humble opinion, the most satisfactory mode of distribution to the public at large. Suffice it therefore for me to state, with all due deference to His Ex-

cellency, that I hold a nominal balance in my hands of £3849 18 10 answerable at call by the parties delegated by the Legislature to require it from my hands; but at the same time, it may be proper to remark, that, as Special Receiver, I am in part subserviant to the Commissioners of the forfeited Estates; that this is the first time I have been required to render any account but through them, and that consequently, I cannot pretend to assume whatever further demands they may, by the Act for their organization, feel themselves authorised to require out of the above named balance.

I respectfully submit the foregoing to His Excellency the Lt. Governor, and have the honor to subscribe myself,

Sir,  
Your most ob't. humble Serv't.  
JOS. WELLS,  
Special Receiver.

Lt. Col. ROWAN.

PRESENTMENT

Of Grand Jury, Niagara District.

To the Honorable JOHN BEVERLY ROBINSON, Chief Justice, and Speaker of the Honorable the Legislative Council.

The Grand Jury of the District of Niagara—

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENT:

That the security of property to a large amount is dependent upon Wills and Deeds throughout this Province, and which are lodged in the various Offices for Registration, and that great anxiety is felt by the Inhabitants for its safety, from the insecurity arising from the contiguity of such buildings to others, from fire and other causes; the Grand Jury therefore recommend to your Lordship's serious consideration, the necessity of submitting the same to the attention of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in order that a Legislative enactment may be obtained, authorising the Magistrates of the Districts to erect in the County Towns such suitable buildings as will secure the Records of the Districts.

Presentment of Grand Jury, Niagara District,

All which is respectfully submitted.

P. Butler, Foreman,	James Cooper,
John Gibson,	William K. Servos,
George Stevens,	Malcolm Laing,
William M. Ball,	John McFarland,
James Gordon,	Lewis Clement,
A. Rouback,	Jared Stocking,
John C. Ball,	Richard Woodruff.
Robert Melville,	

GRAND JURY ROOM,  
11th September, 1832.

REPORT

On Petition of Hugh Richardson, and others.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Hugh Richardson, and others, praying for a grant of money to improve the Harbour of York—

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That there is reason to apprehend, that unless measures be taken to prevent the accumulation of sand at the entrance of the Harbor, and to keep the passage into it clear, obstructions will increase to an extent that may prevent the larger description of vessels navigating the Lake coming into it at all.

Report on Petition of Hugh Richardson and others,

Your Committee therefore recommend, that a sum of money be granted to provide for the erection of such works at the mouth of the Harbor as will have the effect of preserving it.

An estimate has been obtained from a gentleman of skill and experience, which is appended to this Report, shewing the probable cost of works which are deemed necessary to accomplish the object recommended in this Report.

C. A. HAGERMAN,  
CHAIRMAN.

COMMITTEE ROOM,  
25th January, 1833.

Estimate of the expense required to construct a Wharf near the Garrison Creek, extending 800 feet into the Lake, into 10 feet water, which is to be built as follows:

Commencing at the waters edge and running out for 700 feet, at right angles with the Beach, and 100 feet more at a proper angle, into 10 feet water, to be built of sound round pine timber, with the bark taken off. The logs to be not less than 12 inches diameter at the small end, and in such lengths as the cribs may require; the timbers to be saddled at the angles, and where they meet each other in contrary directions; the cribs to be built in lengths in proportion to the depth of water they are to stand in. Upon the

APPENDIX

weather side they are built up with an inclination of 45, and upon the lee side with a batter of 2 inches to a foot, observing always that the road on the top is to be 24 feet wide: the cribs, with the exception of the angle cribs, are to be 10 feet wide from out to out, and to be placed 10 feet apart, then filled with rubble stone and gravel. The space between the cribs will be built up with logs and saddled on the crib logs, and built up in the same shape, only forming a recess upon each side. The road is to be made of timber similar to the cribs, laid longitudinally and quite close together; the interstices to be filled in with stone, and then covered with gravel to about 4 inches deep. The weather side of the Wharf is to be furnished with fenders, placed at not more than 2 feet apart (and are intended to prevent damage from the ice), to be morticed in at the bottom between two logs, and made fast at the top with drawing bolts.

To 70,000 ft. of round pine timber in the formation of the cribs, road fenders, &c., workmanship including, at 40s. per 100 feet,.....	£1,400	0	0
170 Toise of stone, for loading the Wharf, labor included, at 40s. per toise,.....	340	0	0
Gravelling the road, including materials, &c.,....	46	7	0
Blacksmith's work, including materials,.....	28	0	0
	1,814	7	0
Add one-tenth for contingencies,.....	181	8	8½
Total amount, Province Currency,....	£1,995	15	8½

YORK, U. C. }  
January 23, 1833. }

REPORT

Of the Commissioners for superintending the erection of a Light-House on Point Peters.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

The undersigned Commissioners, acting under the authority of a Statute passed on the twentieth day of January last, entitled "An Act for granting to His Majesty a sum of money to defray the expense of erecting a Light House between Nicholson's Island and the Ducks, and for appointing Commissioners to superintend the erection of the same"—

HUMBLY REPORT :

That as soon after the enactment of the Statute as they were supplied with a copy thereof (which was not until the month of May) three of their number proceeded personally to examine the coast lying between Nicholson's Island and the Ducks, in order to ascertain the proper site for the building they were directed to construct. Subsequently, on conferring with the other two Commissioners on this subject, it was found that the Board were not unanimous in their opinions. One Commissioner was in favour of Gull or Gravel Point, five or six miles east of Point Peters, in the County of Prince Edward; and another Commissioner considered Salmon Point, lying about seven miles west of Point Peters, as the most eligible site. The remaining three Commissioners, among whom was the late Captain James McKeuzie, (whose sudden death by cholera is much to be deplored) gave a preference to Point Peters, (commonly known among mariners as Long Point) in which preference they were confirmed on inquiring into the opinions of such Masters of Steamers and other vessels as they had an opportunity of consulting. It was then determined by the voice of the majority that the Light House should be built on Point Peters; and advertisements having been issued requiring tenders for the construction of the tower, the contract was, on the sixth day of June, given to Messrs. Matthews and Scott, who undertook for the sum of three hundred and ninety-eight pounds to complete the mason's and carpenter's work by the fifteenth day of September last. A contract was also made with Mr. Thomas Masson, blacksmith, for the lantern, which was to be completed on the first day of October, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-four pounds and ten shillings; and the chandelier, lamps, reflectors and glass, were ordered from Boston, at which city it appeared that those articles could be most advantageously obtained. The whole work was placed under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Rogers. Owing to the decease of Mr. Scott, one of the Contractors, while engaged with the mason work, the severe illness of Mr. Matthews, arising from an attack of the epidemic lately prevalent, and several other causes, the completion of the building was delayed until the 8th instant, when after considerable difficulty in consequence of a sudden storm, which had nearly occasioned the loss of all the glass in the lantern, Mr. Rogers was enabled to light up the lamps, and see the whole building completed, and in readiness for use. The accounts of disbursements accompany this report, as well as a draft of the building, and a copy of the advertisement for tenders, in which the mason and carpenter's

APPENDIX

work is minutely specified. It will be remarked that this Light House is a neat structure, and less costly than the building at the False Duck's Island. The Commissioners have indeed great satisfaction in speaking favourably of the work of the Contractors, who are most respectable persons, and have performed their engagements in a very creditable manner. The tower is built in the most substantial manner, and cannot fail to endure for ages. It is pointed out-side instead of being rough-cast like that at the False Ducks, and has less batter than the last mentioned one. The Commissioners adopted a great improvement, (as they consider it) by making a rabbit in the stone platform at the top to receive the bottom plate of the Lantern, whereby the rain is completely prevented from beating in between the stone and the iron, as it often does (unless constant precautions be adopted) in other Light-Houses. The frame work of the Lantern fits together with uncommon neatness, and is secured in every respect better than any other Lantern that the Commissioners have seen.

Report of Commissioners for superintending the erection of a Light-House on Point Peters,

The tower is sixty-one feet and six inches above the floor or ground line. The lantern is precisely of the same dimensions as that at the False Ducks; but as there is not so wide a range over the water at Point Peters as at that Island, fewer lamps were considered necessary. At the False Ducks there are fifteen lamps used, while at Point Peters eleven only have been set up. There will of course be a corresponding reduction in the annual consumption of oil at the latter place.

In selecting the spot for building the Light House, the Commissioners found that it was comprised within the limits of a farm lot, bargained for by Mr. Benjamin Gerow with the Canada Land Company, and were accordingly obliged to purchase six acres at the extremity of the Point, which was as much as Mr. Gerow could be prevailed on to part with. His demand for this quantity of land was twelve pounds and ten shillings. The Commissioners therefore, with his concurrence, paid him nine pounds and ten shillings, as per voucher, and forwarded the remaining three pounds to the Canada Land Company, as the amount of their claim for the six acres. It was the intention of the Commissioners to have obtained a conveyance from the Canada Land Company of the title to this tract, (a description of which, under the signature of the Deputy Surveyor, Mr. Wilson Conger, is herewith submitted) but doubts having arisen concerning the mode of conveyance to the Crown, they now believe it their duty merely to state the facts plainly on this occasion, and leave the matter to be settled in a satisfactory manner by the King's Law Officers, if Your Excellency should see fit to give directions to that effect.

As the soil of this limited purchase is indifferent, and supplies no fuel, it may be for the consideration of the Government whether it would not be advisable to reserve a hundred acres of wild land in the vicinity, for the convenience of the future keepers of the Light-House.

In replacing with the Receiver General the unexpended balance of the sum of one thousand pounds appropriated to the objects of the statute, the Commissioners would remark, that the Light cannot be maintained unless a suitable dwelling-house be provided for the keeper. It is deemed unfortunate that the law made no provision in this particular, for the keeper's dwelling might have been built with much more economy, simultaneously with the tower, than at a different period. In the event of a further appropriation being made for this purpose, it may be suggested whether a lightning rod should not be provided for the tower,—thunder storms being occasionally very severe in that quarter.

It is also a fit subject for inquiry, whether large bells should not be set up at Point Peters as well as at the False Ducks, to be rung at stated intervals during the prevalence of fogs.

The keeper should be directed to keep a daily Journal and Register similar to that of the person in charge at the False Ducks. As no individual has yet been appointed to the Light-House at Point Peters, so far as they are yet informed, the Commissioners beg to state, that they have been under the necessity of depositing the key of it with Mr. Gerow, under whose care, however, they are confident that the public property contained in the building will be quite secure. Their conviction of this has induced them not to incur the expense of hiring a person to guard the building until a keeper was duly appointed. Every thing is now in preparation at the building for lighting it up, except the Oil, which the Commissioners did not purchase, because until very recently, they were not certain that the building would be completed so as to be used (if thought proper) before the close of the navigation.

Before concluding, the Commissioners have to advert to the latter part of the fourth section of the Statute, requiring them to report on the subject of tolls proper to be levied on vessels, for maintaining the Light at Point Peters. On this subject they are unable to state any thing of importance, chiefly in consequence of the decease already noticed of one of their colleagues, whose assistance in the execution of this portion of their duties would have been particularly valuable.

JOHN MACAULAY,  
JOHN MARKS,  
L. P. MACPHERSON.

KINGSTON, 16th NOVEMBER, 1832.

Report of Commissioners for superintending the erection of a Light-House on Point Peters,

Of Receipts and Payments by the Commissioners appointed for the erection of a Light House between Nicholson's Island and the Ducks.

DR.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.
Amount paid Contractors, for Masons and Carpenters work of Tower, per Receipt marked A,.....	401 17 6	Amount of a Warrant on the King's Receiver General,.....	1,000 0 0
Amount paid Contractors, for Lantern, per Receipt marked B,.....	169 10 0		
Amount paid for Lamps, Reflectors, Glass, &c. per Receipt marked C,.....	133 5 6		
Amount paid duties on Lamps, &c. per Receipt marked D,.....	22 13 9		
Amount paid for Oil, Butts, &c. to A. Ross, per Receipt marked E,.....	31 2 0		
Amount paid Mr. J. Watkins, for sundries, per Receipt marked F,.....	8 1 1		
Amount of Contingent Disbursements, per Statement marked G,.....	89 3 3		
Unexpended balance refunded,.....	144 6 11		
	£ 1,000 0 0		£ 1,000 00

JOHN MACAULAY,  
COMMISSIONER.

Kingston, 16th November, 1832.

**A.**

The Commissioners for building the Light House at Point Peters.

To ROBERT MATTHEWS & WM. SCOTT, Dr.

To amount due per contract for Masons and Carpenters work at the Light House,.....	£398 0 0
" 5 extra window frames,.....	1 17 6
" 5 gallons oil, used by order of Mr. Rogers,.....	1 5 0
" 30 lbs. copperas, for mixing with cement for painting, a 5d. per lb.,.....	0 12 6
" plank for oil butts, stands, and making the same,.....	0 12 6
	£401 17 6

Received Payment.

Kingston, 15th November, 1832.

(Having signed in Duplicate,)

ROBERT MATTHEWS,  
Surviving Contractor.

Witness—  
ROBT. DEACON, }



**B.**

The Commissioners for building the Light House on Point Peters.

To THOMAS MASON, Dr.

To amount due, as per contract for building lantern, £164 10 0	
" Improvement in constructing the door of the lantern,.....	3 0 0
" Extra work, assisting Mr. Rogers to glaze the lantern,.....	2 0 0
	£169 10 0

Received payment.

Kingston, 13th November 1832.

(Having signed in Duplicate,)

THOMAS MASON.

Witness—  
W. G. HINDS. }



**C.**

JOHN MACAULAY, Esq.

To WINSLOW LEWIS, Dr.

1832. To iron chandelier, for Light House,.....	\$ 28 00
Sept'r. " 13 lamps, a \$8,.....	104 00
" 11 patent 16 inch reflectors, a \$20,.....	220 00
" 11 copper oil heaters,.....	11 00
" stove and funnel,.....	8 00
" tin, wick, and tube box,.....	5 00
" 6 wick formers, 75 cts.; torch, 75 cts.,....	1 50
" oil feeder, 50 cts.; lamp, 50 cts.,.....	1 00
" 2 pr. scissors, 75 cts.; 2 files, 40 cts.,....	1 15
" 10 gross lamp wicks, a \$1 25cts.,.....	12 50
" 100 9 inch tube glasses for lamps, a 20cts.,..	20 00
" 150 lights, double glass, 14 x 12, a 72,.....	108 00
" box, casks, and packing,.....	2 50
	\$522 65

Received Payment of John Macaulay, Esq.

WINSLOW LEWIS.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1832.

Amount of the above account,.....	\$522 65	£130 13 3
Premium of Exchange on New York, 2 per ct. ....		2 12 3
		£133 5 6

JOHN MACAULAY.

15th November, 1832.



**D.**

The Commissioners for building a Light House on Point Peters.

To T. KIRKPATRICK, Esquire, Dr.

To duties on lamps and Light House furniture, as follows:

\$175 65 a \$15,.....	\$41 34½
\$244 50 a \$20,.....	48 90

Permit,.....	\$90 24½	00 50
	\$90 74½	£22 13 9

Received payment.

Kingston, 13th November, 1832.

(In Duplicate,)

For THOMAS KIRKPATRICK,  
Collector.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK,  
Deputy Collector.



**E.**

The Commissioners for building the Light House on Point Peters.

To ALEXANDER ROSS, Dr.

For work done as follows:—

4 80 gallon oil butts, a 70s.....	£14 0 0
2 40 do. do. a 45s.....	4 10 0
1 25 do. do. a 35s.....	1 15 0
1 15 do. do. a 27s. 6d.....	1 7 6
1 3 do. do. a 8s. 9d.....	0 8 9
1 large pump, a 15s.....	0 15 0
1 large can, a 2s. 6d.....	0 2 6
1 half gallon filler,.....	0 2 6
1 square pan,.....	0 2 0
Paid for painting oil butts,.....	2 0 0
12 days work, assisting to glaze and fit up lantern,.....	6 0 0
	£31 2 0

Received payment.

Kingston, 15th November, 1832.

(Having signed in Duplicate,)

ALEXANDER ROSS.

Report of Commissioners for superintending the erection of a Light-House on Point-Peters,

Report of Commissioners for superintending the erection of a Light-House on Point Peters,



APPENDIX

F. Kingston, 1832.

JOHN MACAULAY, Esq.

Bought of JOHN WATKINS,  
Wholesale and Retail Ironmonger.

Oct. 29,	1 keg white lead,.....	£0 17 6
	112 lbs. putty, a 4½d.....	2 2 0
	12 lbs. whiting, a 2½d.....	0 2 6
	1½ gallons oil, a 6s.....	0 9 0
	1 jar for oil,.....	0 3 0
	2 lbs. lamp black,.....	0 1 6
	2 shoe knives,.....	0 1 3
	1 claw hammer,.....	0 3 6
	2 lbs. nails,.....	0 0 10
	1 diamond,.....	1 5 0
	Paid Burtstrong,.....	0 1 0
	Earles' acc't. for paint brushes,.....	2 14 0
		£8 1 1

Received payment.  
Kingston, 15th November, 1832.  
(Having signed in Duplicate.)  
JOHN WATKINS.

G.

Abstract of Contingent Disbursements by the Commissioners,  
for erecting a Light House at Point Peters.

Vouchers.	No. 1	£	s.	d.
	Paid Thomas Rogers, for superintendence and sundry other charges,.....	59	7	2
2	" L. P. McPherson, Esquire, drawing contracts, &c.....	2	2	6
3	" W. Conger, surveying land,.....	1	5	0
4	" Benjamin Gerow, on account of land,...	9	10	0
5	" Canada Land Company, ditto,.....	3	0	0
6	" H. C. Thomson, for Printing,.....	1	5	0
7	" H. Tims, freight from Oswego and five days use of his sloop,.....	6	17	6
8	" Towing of sloop per steamer Queenston, from Kingston to Point Peters',.....	3	0	0
9	" Walton & Willett, charges on lamps and furniture, from Boston to Oswego,.....	2	16	1
		£	89	3 3

JOHN MACAULAY,  
COMMISSIONER.

KINGSTON, 16th November, 1832.

G.—(No. 1.)

Abstract of Monies disbursed by me, the undersigned Thomas Rogers, employed as Superintendent by the Commissioners for erecting a Light House at Point Peters', with my charge for superintendence.

1832.	£	s.	d.
May,	Expenses of a journey with Commissioners to fix on a site for the Light House,....	5	3 4
	Plans, sections and specifications,.....	2	10 0
June,	Expenses of Mr. Commissioner McPherson attending at the opening of the tenders, Expenses of a journey with Commissioners and Surveyor to survey the Light House ground,.....	1	11 0
		4	2 0
July,	My expenses inspecting work,.....	1	12 3
August	Ditto ditto,.....	1	13 10
Nov'r.	Expenses 12 days, at Light House with Commissioners, setting up lantern and including wages of one labourer,.....	12	9 6½
	My time and labour glazing and painting and fitting up chandeliers and lamps,.....	5	5 0
	Spunges, linen cloths, shamois,.....	0	9 4½
	Purchased 4 gallons of Sperm oil from Mr. McLeod,.....	1	10 0
	Paid to King, clearing away tall trees,.....	0	2 6
	My commission on the cost of the Light House; £763 17s. 6d. a 3 per ct.....	22	18 4
		£	59 7 2

Received payment.  
Kingston, 16th November, 1832.  
(Having signed in Duplicate.)  
THOMAS ROGERS.

G.—(No. 2.)

The Commissioners for building a Light House on Point Peters.

To L. P. MACPHERSON, Dr.

To drawing contract for building Light House and quit claim for land,..... £2 2 6

1st November, 1832.

Received two pounds, two shillings and sixpence, currency, in full of the above account, having signed Duplicate Receipts.  
Kingston, 10th November, 1832.

L. P. MACPHERSON.

G.—(No. 3.)

L. P. MACPHERSON, Commissioner,

To W. CONGER, Dr.

1832.

June 15th, To surveying six acres on Point Peter, for  
" 18th, Light House, and description for same, £1 5 0

Received payment in full.

19th June, 1833.

WILSON CONGER.

G.—(No. 4.)

£9 10 0

HALLOWELL, 20th October, 1832.

Received from L. P. Macpherson, one of the Contractors for building the Light House on Point Peters, the sum of nine pounds ten shillings, being in full for the six acres of Land sold to them for that purpose.

BENJAMIN GEROW.

G.—(No. 6.)

The Commissioners for building the Light House at Point Peters'.

To H. C. THOMSON, Dr.

1832.

May 26th, To printing notices of contract for building, £1 5 0

Kingston, 14th November, 1832.

Received payment.

(Having signed in Duplicate.)

J. VINCENT,

For H. C. THOMSON.

G.—(No. 7.)

The Commissioners for building a Light House at Point Peters.

To HENRY TIMS, Dr.

To freight of lamp furniture, from Oswego to Kingston, £0 12 6

" 5 days employed in conveying furniture and workmen to the Light House and returning, at 25s.

per day,..... 6 5 0

£6 17 6

Received payment.

Kingston, 5th November, 1832.

H. W. TIMS.

G.—(No. 8.)

The Commissioners for building the Light House on Point Peters.

To STEAM-BOAT QUEENSTON, Dr.

1832.

Oct. 29th, To towing up sloop, containing lamps and Light House furniture,..... £3 0 0

Received payment.

(Having signed in Duplicate.)

Kingston, 7th November, 1832.

T. W. CORNING,

Per Master.

TIMOTHY AHEARN.

G.—(No. 9.)

Oswego, 25th October, 1832.

JOHN MACAULAY, Esq.

PER SCHOONER, R. BRUCE, CAPT.

Tims, you will receive:—

5 boxes glass,.....	320
1 ditto machinery,.....	200
3 ditto dry barrels,.....	230
1 ditto iron bar,.....	50
2 tin trunks,.....	14
	914 lbs.

Report of Commissioners for superintending the erection of a Light-House on Point Peters,

Report of Commissioners for superintending the erection of a Light-House on Point Peters,

APPENDIX

APPENDIX	Amount paid charges to Oswego,.....	\$10 47
	Our charge,.....	00 75
		\$11 22
		£2 16 1

Charges amounting to \$11 22 cts.—which please hold subject to our order the freight from this to Kingston. You will pay Capt.

Yours, respectfully,

WARREN & WILLETT.

*Description of the Site for a Light-house on Point Peters, in Hallowell, by W. Conger, Deputy Surveyor, at the request of L. P. Macpherson, Esquire.*

Description of a part of the broken Lots Nos. 18 & 19, on Point Peters, in the Fifth Concession, south side of East Lake, in the township of Hallowell.

Commencing at the limit between Lots 18 & 19, at the water's edge of Lake Ontario: then easterly along the shore six chains and sixty links more or less, so that the two following courses and distances be complete: then north 30°, west eight chains twenty-five links: then south 60°, west eight chains eighty-four links, to Lake Ontario: then southerly and easterly along the shore to the place of beginning; containing by survey six acres.

Surveyed the 15th June, 1832.

WILLSON CONGER.

Deputy Surveyor.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

*Light-house on Point Peters, commonly called Long Point.*

The Commissioners appointed by Statute for the erection of a Light-house, between Nicholson's Island and the Ducks, in the County of Prince Edward, hereby give notice, that they will receive tenders until Wednesday the 6th day of June next, for the construction of a *Stone Tower* for the said Light on Point Peter, in the township of Hallowell, according to the design (which may be seen on application to the subscriber) and to the following

#### SPECIFICATIONS.

The Tower is to be built sixty feet high from the ground line to the bottom side of the projecting courses, under the landing of the Lantern Gallery. The said ground line is to be fixed on by the Commissioners appointed for carrying on the said work, or by some other person whom they may appoint for that purpose. The said Tower is to be circular, and at the ground floor line seventeen feet in diameter, from outside to outside. The well hole for the stairs, &c. to be ten feet two inches in diameter: the walls at the ground floor line to be three feet six inches thick, and two feet thick at the top. The wall, on the inside, is to be carried up plumb and fair from the ground floor line to the springing of the brick arch at the top: the outside face of the building to have a regular batter of one foot six inches all round, from the ground line to the projecting courses at the top, and every part is to be carried up straight and fair, and all is to be neatly hammer dressed. Put over the door, an 18 inch hammer dressed arch. Put in six windows in the whole height of the tower, of two lights each, 9 by 7 glass: set the frames into cut stone reveals, and well splay the jambs and seats on the inside of each window; put cut stone sills to each, well weathered down, and each to project two inches beyond the outside face of the walls: each window is to be set in its proper place, so that the ends of the steps and risers do not interfere with any part of them. The foundation below the ground line is to be excavated not less than two feet six inches below the ground line, and more if required to ensure a solid foundation: the space thus excavated, is to be filled up within the foundation walls, to the under side of the stone floor, with good mason's work, built dry: the ground floor is to be paved with 4 inch flagging, all squared and well jointed, and bedded in mortar: the foundation walls from the bottom to the ground line to be built four feet five inches thick, with good large solid stones, and all well bonded and bedded in good strong mortar; the same is required with respect to the other parts of the tower, which are not to be filled in with rubbish, but to be built up throughout with good large solid stones, well bonded and bedded. It is to be observed, that the joints through the thickness of the wall are to be well broken every course with good long headers, each not less in length than two-thirds the thickness of the wall they are put into. Put all building stones, when laid, on their natural beds. Put in a good strong wrought and rabbeted door case, with a transome rail and fan light over ditto at the entrance; the door is to be made in two inch thicknesses, wrought, tongued, grooved, and well nailed; hang the door with strong T hinges, and put on a good stock lock and iron staple. The fan light is to be made ovolo, painted and glazed complete. Prepare and put in the six windows, all painted and glazed, and all bedded into the stone reveals, and made secure to keep out the weather. Put up a newel post for the stairs, set on a solid foundation; the said newel post is to be fifteen inches in diam-

eter, and properly wrought; the lower end is to be well charred before set up; the said post may be made in two lengths, well scarfed and properly secured; it is to go up the height as per section. Put up a substantial stair-case, with nosings of each step rounded; the steps are to be two inches thick, risers one and a half inch thick, all pine, wrought and properly fixed; each step and riser is to have an inch and a half of bearing at the wide ends in the wall, by leaving indents for each step and riser, as the stone work goes up [that is, if the stairs are not put up as the stone work advances]—the rise of each step is to be seven inches and three-quarters, full a quarter of an inch less in front. There are to be two half spaces up the stairs, viz., one half way up, the other near the top, as shewn; put 8 by 4 joists to each, and lay the floors with two inch plank; build in proper iron work towards the top of the tower, for fixing and securing the lantern. The Commissioners will furnish the said iron work, that is, the iron stays for fixing the said lantern, and they are to be built in where pointed out hereafter by the Commissioners, or such other person as they may appoint: all of the said iron stays for the lantern and railing are to be built into the walls to the depth that the Commissioners may see fit to direct, and all are to be built in solid and plumb. It is to be observed, that all the said stays are not shown on the plan, through the stone landing, though they are to go through. To build and turn a foot brick arch, substantially filled in behind. Leave a trap door way through the said arch, two feet square in the clear, and put it in the proper place: also, put a cut stone landing or floor on the top, all of which, outside of the lantern, is to be sunk down from each joint, that is, about three quarters of an inch on each side of the joints to be left high, but a little weathered; then from do. to the middle or centre of each stone to be well sunk out or guttured, and all is to be well tooled. All of the joints are to be wrought stiff on the under side, then all the joints are to be well filled and pointed with suitable cement, that will keep out the water and stand the weather: the landing stones are each to be long enough to run from the outside of the said landing to two inches inside of the lantern, and sink an inch rabbet all round to receive the lantern, then lay the floor of the lantern with six inch flagging, well squared, neatly chiseled, and bedded in mortar, as the other. The trap door way is to be rabbeted one inch on, and half an inch deep, and put two iron hooks run in with lead, to receive the iron door. The stone landing is to be sixteen feet ten inches in diameter, and not less than six inches thick throughout, that is allowing for the weathering; and the iron stays, posts, &c. are to be neatly fitted, and the said landing is to be made tight and secure in every part, that is, it is to be made water tight. Put to the trap door way in the brick arch, a two inch wood frame, to come in under the stone floor, and about half an inch from the front edge of do., put up a proper step ladder from the landing at the top of the stairs to the aforesaid trap door way thro' the brick arch: put from the newel post to the wall a stout hand-rail, and stout balusters, all agreeable to plan; fit in all iron work where required, into the stone floor or landing,—leave three ventiducts or openings, slanting downwards through the floor, within the lanterns, and coming out underneath the projecting course which is to be under the landing, agreeable to the design; and every part of the work is to be finished in a complete manner. Put an iron door for the trap door in the brick arch; the said door is to be made of stout sheet iron, and properly hung. The glass of the windows and fan-light is all to be well bedded in good putty. After the tower is built, it is to be well pointed on the outside face, with good cement made up for that purpose, and it is to be made up with such materials and in such a manner as the Commissioners, or such person as they may appoint, shall direct; in short, every part of the building is to be made water tight, and of lasting materials. Now, it is to be understood, that the Contractor is to find all labor, stones, sand, lime, bricks, glass, nails, locks, hinges, lumber, and every other material for the erection and completion of the said Tower, agreeable to these specifications, except the iron stays for the lantern, which will be found as aforesaid by the Commissioners; but with the exception of the said iron stays, the Contractor must, at his own expense, furnish all other materials; and the materials and workmanship are to be of the best quality; and the said work and materials are to be subject to the inspection of the Commissioners, and such other person or persons as they may from time to time appoint, and the said Commissioners shall have the right to direct portions of the mason's work, &c. to be taken down by the Contractors, at such times as they may see fit, and to pay for the pulling down and re-building of the same, at the rate of seven pence halfpenny per foot, solid; that is in the event of the work thus taken down, appearing to be perfect, but on the contrary, should any defects appear therein, the Contractor is then to take down and replace the said work in a proper manner, at his own expense. Every part of the work is to be finished in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and to the satisfaction of the Commissioners. An outside scaffold is to be erected the whole height of the tower, and left for the use of the person who may be employed to set up the lantern; and after the lantern has been set up, the scaffold is to be removed, and the whole of the pointing completed by the Contractors.

The tenders are to be given under seal to the Subscriber, and will be opened by the Commissioners at the office of John Macaulay, Esquire, in Kingston, on 6th June, at noon.

No tender will be received which does not state the names of two good and sufficient sureties.

The work must be completed on 15th September next.

THOMAS ROGERS,

-Superintendent.

25th May, 1832.

Report of Commissioners for superintending the erection of a Light House on Point Peters,

APPENDIX

Report of Commissioners for superintending the erection of a Light-House on Point Peters,

APPENDIX

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,  
November 19, 1833.

SIR,

You will herewith receive the Report of the Commissioners appointed to procure information relative to Penitentiaries, which please to lay before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Owing to circumstances not within the control of the Commissioners, the Report has been delayed beyond the time named in the Statute, but I trust such delay will occasion no public inconvenience.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. C. THOMSON.

STATEMENT

Of Monies expended by John Macaulay and Hugh C. Thomson, Commissioners appointed by Statute 2 Wm. 4, ch. 30.

	£	s.	d.
To cash paid travelling and other incidental expenses incurred in visiting and examining Auburn, Mount Pleasant, Blackwell's Island and Weathersfield Prisons, in the United States,.....	52	0	10½
Col. Powers, Deputy Keeper of Auburn Prison, for plans, estimates, &c. including exchange and postage,.....	14	0	0
Copy of plan of Blackwell's Island Prison, postages, copies of reports, &c.....	3	10	7
Mounting plans, binding reports, &c. &c.....	0	7	6
Tin case,.....	0	2	0
	70	0	11½
Balance remaining in the hands of the Commissioners,	29	19	0½
	£100	0	0
By appropriation,.....	£100	0	0

KINGSTON, Nov. 1832.

REPORT

Of Select Committee on Report of Penitentiary Commissioners.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY :

The Committee to whom were referred the Report and Documents accompanying the same, of the Commissioners appointed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to obtain information and plans for a Provincial Penitentiary—

HAVE AGREED TO THE FOLLOWING REPORT :

Your Committee have perused with much satisfaction the very interesting and able Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Act of last Session, and have carefully examined the plans, correspondence and other documents accompanying the same; and they feel no hesitation in strongly recommending to your Honorable House, the adoption of a plan recommended by Colonel Powers, in his letter to the Commissioners, as the most convenient and desirable to be acted upon in this Province.

They also concur with the Commissioners in their suggestion, that one portion of the building might most advantageously be commenced without delay; for which purpose they would recommend that an appropriation of £12,500 be made and placed at the disposal of Commissioners to proceed with the work. They are of opinion that the remaining part of the Penitentiary may, in process of time, be erected by the convicts themselves, which in the view of your Committee would be the most beneficial mode of employing them for several years. The site of the building should unquestionably be near one of the best stone quarries to be met with, in a situation otherwise suitable for the erection and future management of such an edifice. The two situations which your Committee conceive to be best adapted for the purpose, which have presented themselves to the consideration of your Committee, are Kingston, in the Midland District; and Hamilton, in the District of Gore:—both these localities furnish an inexhaustible supply of stone fit for the best Mason work, that at Kingston is a very durable lime stone, of a bluish colour, that at Hamilton is more like the Portland free stone, and being softer in its texture, will of course be more easily worked than the limestone, which is much harder, and will consequently require more labor and destroy more tools in its manufacture. The cut stone used for the Parliament Buildings and Public Offices adjacent, is from Hamilton; a large quantity of the Kingston stone has also been used in the erection of Saint James' Church, now building in York.

HENRY J. BOULTON,

CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room, House of Assembly,  
15th January, 1833.

REPORT

On Petition of A. Chisholm, and others.

APPENDIX

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of A. Chisholm, and others of the County of Glengarry,

BEG LEAVE TO REPORT :

That after referring to the thirty-sixth Clause of the Act 31st Geo. 3, Chap. 31, which authorises the Parliament of this Province to vary or repeal the provisions therein contained, for the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves, and also to the Despatch transmitted by His Majesty, and communicated to Your Honorable House, on the twenty-fifth of January last, the Petitioners pray that the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves in the county of Glengarry, since the said Despatch was communicated, be paid into the hands of the Receiver General, to be applied to redeem an equal amount of the Provincial debt, and that the interest thereof should be from thenceforth remitted annually to the Treasurer of the Eastern District, for the use of the Common Schools in the county of Glengarry.

Report on Petition of A. Chisholm and others,

There are other parts of the Petition relative to the mode of leasing the Clergy Reserves in that county hereafter, and of collecting the rents thereon, to which, at present Your Committee need not further refer.

The Petitioners have founded their Petition on the expectation that the Clergy Reserves would be during the present Session, appropriated exclusively to the purposes of Education.

If the Bill for that purpose, now before Your Honorable House, shall pass into a law, it will then more properly become a matter of consideration for the Legislature, how education supported by such an appropriation, may be best promoted throughout the Province. Although some of the suggestions of the Petitioners may be valuable ultimately, yet Your Committee see no means of meeting their wishes, until the question of appropriation be finally settled.

Since drafting the former part of this Report, a Petition from Alexander McDonald, and ninety-nine others, of the Townships of Cornwall and Roxborough, upon the same subject, has been referred to Your Committee. This Petition, like the former, assumes that a bill appropriating the Clergy Reserves exclusively to the purposes of Education, will obtain the sanction of the Legislature, and points out certain details which the Petitioners desire to see adopted.

For the reasons already stated, Your Committee can, upon this occasion, do no more than to recommend the prayer of the Petition to the consideration of Your Honorable House, in the event of the passing of an Act authorising the sale of the Clergy Reserves for the purposes of education.

All which is respectfully submitted,

ALEX. FRASER,  
CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room,  
House of Assembly,  
day of Dec'r. 1832.

Petition of Freeman Bray.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B.,  
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper  
Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Petition of Freeman Bray, Master and Owner of the Schooner Sir John Colborne, of York, lately stranded upon the Bar at the mouth of York Harbour,

Most Respectfully sheweth,

Petition of Freeman Bray,

That Your Petitioner sailed from the mouth of the Twelve Mile Creek, in Nelson, on the night of the 18th Inst., and coasting along shore to make York Harbour before morning, having full confidence and dependence in the Harbour Light to guide him into port, and unfortunately, to his surprise, before he could be aware of the absence of the light, which happened to be the case, he had proceeded too far to get out to the Lake again in order to lay-to till morning, when the vessel struck upon the Bar, and in consequence of bad weather at the time, has become a total wreck, whereby Your humble Petitioner is ruined.

That Your Petitioner has been a constant trader to the Port of York, and has always paid the Light-house dues.

That Your Petitioner considers he has a just claim of compensation upon His Majesty's Government, for the loss of his vessel.

May it therefore please Your Excellency, to take the case of Your Petitioner under Your Excellency's gracious consideration, and order that justice may be done him, and as in duty bound, Your Petitioner will ever pray,

FREEMAN BRAY,

York, 24th December, 1832.

## APPENDIX

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
York, 31st December, 1832.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of 29th Inst., relative to the loss of the Schooner Sir John Colborne, owned by F. Bray, in consequence as he alleges, of their being no light in the Light-house on Gibraltar Point, I have the honor to state, that I am not aware of any law of this Province which makes it the peculiar duty of the Collector of the Port of York, to superintend the management of that light. By 7 Geo. 4, Chap. 9, the Collector of York was authorised to see to the expenditure of £200., thereby granted for the improvement of the Light-house, and I suppose, that having done so, he has since been desired, or has of his own accord, continued to give directions respecting this Light-house, but it is not legally any part of his duty, and therefore, I think he could not legally be held responsible for the loss of the vessel in question, presuming that it happened from a failure of the usual light. With regard to the Light-house Keeper, I presume it is hardly worth enquiring how far he may be considered personally responsible for the negligence of which he appears to have been guilty, as he gives no security for the performance of his duty, and from the scanty remuneration which he receives, it would be useless to call upon him, if answerable, to make good the damage.

If the loss has been sustained by the neglect to keep a light, when there should have been one, I do not consider that a claim upon the Public Funds of the Province for remuneration, could be regarded otherwise than as a just and equitable one. I also think that this accident, which fortunately has not involved the loss of any lives, should induce the passage of a Law during the present Session, for placing the several Light-houses now in the Province, under such a system of management as will prevent, as far as possible, the recurrence of such accidents.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Serv't.

HENRY J. BOULTON,

Att'y. General.

To the Honorable  
The INSPECTOR GENERAL.

(A true Copy)

J. BABY, Inspector General.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICE,  
York, 28th December, 1832.

Sir,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th Inst., enclosing the Petition of Freeman Bray.

With reference to that part of it which relates to the light, I have to state, that all the vessels from below had arrived here on the 12th Inst., that since that period, vessels have occasionally passed over to Niagara, and others have been employed along the Lake shore, in bringing down cord wood, &c., consequently I did not give orders to discontinue the light.

On Saturday the 15th Inst., in the afternoon the Light Keeper came to inform me the oil was nearly expended, that it would not be thought, be sufficient to last beyond Monday night; I directed him to come over on Monday morning for a further supply; he did not come on Monday, but the Lantern was lighted on Monday night as usual, he did not come over until Wednesday, and on Tuesday night there was no light. I regret his neglect on this occasion, as the light has given general satisfaction throughout the season.

The Petitioner Freeman Bray, I do not know, he has never to my knowledge, entered this Port as master of a Schooner, altho' he states in his Petition he is a constant trader. On enquiry I find, he is a very young man, who has had but little experience as a sailor in any situation.

As to the vessel, she is nearly, I believe, the oldest on the Lake, she was formerly owned by the Mackintoshes, who some time ago renewed the upper part of her, and afterwards named her the Sir John Colborne; she is loaded with cord wood and lumber.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Serv't.

GEO. SAVAGE.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
11th January, 1833.

Sir,

With reference to your Communication, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of Light-houses, which it appears absolutely necessary that some arrangement should be made to ensure their being maintained in the most efficient state, I have the honor to represent, that as yet no permanent provision has been made for their maintenance; I would therefore suggest the propriety of having the necessary provision made as soon as possible, for that indispensable object. As to the expenses requisite to keep them in the state they ought to be, I think

Opinion of Attorney General on remuneration for loss of Schooner Sir John Colborne.

Letter from Custom House Officer.

that from the expenses which appear in this office to have been incurred for keeping the Light-houses, little short of £250. per annum for each Light-house will be required for keeping them in a proper state. In this sum is included the salary of the keeper, then about 300 gallons of oil, and other necessaries, such as glass, tubes, wick, spirits of turpentine, and small incidental expenses. With the view of getting a fit person as keeper, the salary to him could not be less than £100., he to give security to keep the light at all times in a proper manner. The price of the oil may vary from time to time. The present estimate is, for 300 gallons say £125.; the salary of the Keeper £100; the above enumerated incidental expenses about £25, forming the £250 above stated. The number of months that the lights should be exhibited, depends entirely upon the season, which may prove late or early. On Lake Erie and Lake Ontario it will scarcely be beyond the latter end of December: some times in November, the light at Gibraltar Point excepted, which may be prolonged in January, and resumed some time in March. It is not possible to ascertain any fixed time.

I must here beg leave to observe, that the Collectors who have had the superintendence of the keeping the Light-houses, which must be attended with no little trouble, have performed this extra duty imposed on them without receiving any remuneration for it. It must seem but just that some allowance should be made to them.

With regard to the neglect of the keeper of Gibraltar Point, I have made some enquiry on the subject, and although it is admitted that the Keeper had neglected to keep up the light, it is stated, that the loss of the Schooner Sir John Colborne, might have been averted if the crew on board her had not been so careless as they are represented to have been, as the statement made by the Sailing Master of the vessel may prove. This man named Andrew Nosland states, that he steered the vessel until he had passed the River Credit; that the man who took the helm, after being a short time there, lashed the tiller to the side and went down the— to smoke; that shortly after the vessel struck, where she has remained since as a wreck. Nosland says that he was the sailing master, whilst Freeman Bray stiles himself the master and owner of the vessel. This man is not the person who transported emigrants, but it was his brother Donald Bray, master of the schooner Mailda, who carried the emigrants.

I should not omit to state, that another vessel from Niagara arrived safe here during the same night that the Sir John Colborne got aground where she now lies.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Serv't.

J. BABY,

Inspector General.

## REPORT

Of Select Committee on Petition of James G. Bethune and Thomas Ward, Esquires, and others.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

The Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions of James Gray Bethune, Esquire, and of Thomas Ward, Esquire, and others, upon the subject of improving the navigation of the Otanabee River, and other waters in the District of Newcastle,

BEG LEAVE RESPECTFULLY TO REPORT:

That it appears by the evidence taken before Your Committee, that from the great increase of population in the Townships on the said river, and in the vicinity thereof, within the last few years, the improvement of the navigation of that river, and of the waters adjacent thereto, is an object of great importance to the prosperity of the settlements recently formed. That it also appears that the Petitioner, James Gray Bethune, has made great exertions to ascertain the practicability and expense of improving such navigation, and that he has expended one hundred and fifty pounds in removing a number of rocks from sundry parts of the said river, in order to admit of the passage of a Steam Boat between the Rice Lake and Peterborough. That the said navigation has already been much improved by Mr. Bethune, although much yet remains to be done; and that he has built one Steam Boat, and has commenced another, to navigate the said waters, which Boats will be of great advantage to the surrounding settlements. That Mr. Bethune seems willing to expend a considerable further sum in the improvement of the said navigation, provided he can be indemnified by being authorised to take a toll for a certain number of years, on the various boats and vessels that navigate the said waters. That this method of improving the navigation does not meet with the approbation of those who have signed the petition of Thomas Ward and others, but these petitioners desire that a sum of money may be granted, and that the same may be placed in the hands of Commissioners to expend for the above purpose. Your Committee therefore recommend that the sum of £2,000, which seems necessary for the purpose, may be granted to His Majesty, and placed in the hands of Commissioners, to be expended for the completion of the above object.

GEORGE S. BOULTON,  
CHAIRMAN.

## APPENDIX

Letter from Inspector General to Col. Rowan.

Report of Select Committee on petition of James G. Bethune, and Thomas Ward, Esquire, and others,

APPENDIX

Inspector General's Office,  
14th January, 1833.

Sir,

I deem it of importance to communicate to you, for the information of His Excellency, a copy of the letter of the Superintendent of the Long Point Light House, lately received, which I presume His Excellency will find necessary to be laid before the House of Assembly, in order that means may be devised to secure the Light-House and Keeper's Dwelling-House from the danger with which they seem to be threatened.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,  
Humble Servant,

J. BABY,

Inspector General.

LIEUT. COL. ROWAN,  
Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Vittoria, 5th December, 1832.

Sir,

In a former letter which I had the honor to address to you on the subject of the Long Point Light House, I mentioned that I had desired Thomas Price, the Keeper, to make observations on the encroachments and the effect of storms on the Lake, on the sandy point on which the Light House is erected.

I have this moment received a communication from him on the subject, which I feel it my duty to submit to you without delay.

He says the Point near the Light House wears away on the north side, and gains on the south side; and at its extremity at the end of the Point, the water is now not less than 220 yards more distant from the Light-House than when it was erected; and the depth of the Lake within ten yards of the extremity of the Point is more than sixty feet. On the south side, opposite to the Light House, the point has gained about 100 yards; but on the north side it has worn away not less than 30 yards, about twenty of which was carried away by a storm near the end of September, 1831, and ten yards, by actual admeasurement, was worn away on the 6th November last, by the sudden rise and violence of the waves occasioned by a heavy western gale.

Being an intelligent person, and a man of veracity, I am of opinion the accuracy of his statement may be relied on. On the morning of the 3rd instant, the distances taken, by actual admeasurement, were as follows, viz:—From Light-House to the water's edge on the north side, 23 yards. From ditto to where the beach begins to slope, 8 yards. From the Dwelling House to the water's edge, 20 yards. From ditto to the slope of the beach, 4 yards.

From the great depth of water at and near the extremity of the Point, and within a few yards of the shore, no dependence could be placed on sounding in the dark, which rendered navigation so unsafe before the erection of the Light-House, the great importance and utility of which is demonstrated by the fact that since its erection, neither vessels, property nor lives, have been lost on Long Point, which was too frequently the case before.

I trust means will be devised to raise funds sufficient to erect a barrier on the north side of the Light House to protect its foundation, and that of the Dwelling-House, from future encroachments of the Lake.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

J. MITCHELL,

COLLECTOR.

MINUTES

Of Trial of Carleton Election.

WEDNESDAY, 26th DECEMBER, 1832.

Mr. Lewis, seconded by Mr. Cook, moves that it be resolved, that this House will, on Monday next, the thirty-first of this present month, at the hour of twelve o'clock, proceed to the trial of the contested Election for the County of Carleton; and that a copy of the Poll-book, proved by the Clerk who took the same at such Election, shall be admitted, being the best evidence in the power of the House to procure.

On which the House divided.—Yeas 25—Nays 3.

MONDAY, 31st DECEMBER, 1832.

Mr. Pinhey, seconded by Mr. Crooks, moves that it be resolved, that the resolution of the 26th instant, in reference to the Carleton Election, be rescinded.

On which the House divided.—Yeas 5—Nays 29.

Mr. Pinhey, seconded by Mr. Crooks, moves that the trial of the Carleton contested Election be postponed till Thursday next.

On which the House divided.—Yeas 8—Nays 26.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House proceeded in the trial of the Carleton contested Election.

The Petitioners being called on to proceed by their Counsel or Agent, James Edward Small, Esquire, Barrister at Law, appeared at the bar as Counsel for the Petitioners, and opened the case.

Anthony Philip being called by Mr. Small, appeared at the bar, and said he was employed at the late Election for the County of Carleton by Mr. Lyon, the opposing candidate, as his Poll Clerk.—He took the Poll. The Returning Officer was called on to swear him, but refused so to do. The Returning Officer appointed two other Poll Clerks, and swore them. He, this witness, compared the book he kept each day with the book kept by the Returning Officer's Poll Clerks. The names of the other two Clerks were James Reid and William Adams. They were both considered as Poll Clerks for the Returning Officer. Is not certain whether those Clerks were subpoenaed or not. When he compared the books, each day, he found that they agreed exactly as to numbers. All the names on the book kept by him, and now at the bar, did also appear on the Poll Book of the Returning Officer. Took down on the book kept by him the numbers of lots and concessions pertaining to those persons only to whose votes-objections were made—who had no deeds. Is not certain that he took down the numbers and concessions of every voter objected to, on both sides; but he put down the objections. He is satisfied that the names of the voters and the numbers of the lots, as far as they are entered, and the objections made, correspond with the Poll Book. He is satisfied that all the objections which appear on the original Poll Book, appear on the book kept by him also. The book presented has never been out of his (the witness's) possession since the election; neither has it been altered by him or any other person. All the lots and concessions of every voter were taken down by the Poll Clerks of the Returning Officer. He (the witness) had no other reason for not taking the lots in every case than that he did not think it necessary when the voters had deeds, or when he knew they had good votes.

Mr. Macnab, seconded by Mr. Boulton, moves that it be resolved, that it appears from the evidence of A. Philip, the Clerk who kept the book now offered, that it is not a copy of the Poll Book, and this House cannot therefore receive the same as evidence under the resolution of this House of the twenty-sixth instant.

In amendment, Mr. Bidwell, seconded by Mr. Lewis, moves that after the word "moves" in the original motion, the whole be expunged, and the following be inserted in its place:—"that this House is satisfied, after the evidence given, to admit the copy of the Poll Book now offered by the Counsel for the Petitioners, as admissible evidence of the Poll."

On which debates ensued.

Mr. Solicitor General, seconded by Mr. Duncombe, moves that the debate on the resolutions on the Carleton contested Election be deferred until Wednesday next, twelve o'clock.

Ordered.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd JANUARY, 1833.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the debate on the Carleton controverted Election was resumed.

The motions of Monday, relative to the same were read.

Mr. Solicitor General moved the previous question, viz. that the question be now put.

Which was lost; and the trial was proceeded in.

The Counsel for the Petitioners was called on by the Speaker to proceed, who appeared at the bar, and called again upon Anthony Philip, (the witness of yesterday) who, in continuation of his evidence, said that he demanded a copy of the Poll Book from the Returning Officer, who refused to give the same until he should consult his friends. When he called on the Returning Officer for the copy before mentioned, he was accompanied by Mr. Mallock, and tendered him (the Returning Officer) three guineas. He (the Returning Officer) did not deny having the Poll Books in his possession; said that he had both of them. The Returning Officer sent a letter to Mr. Mallock about a fortnight after, wherein he refused to give a copy of the Poll Book. The copy of the Poll Book was demanded soon after the Election. The Candidates were Hamnet Pinhey, and George Lyon, Esquires. There was no other Candidate. The Returning Officer was Henry Edwards. The twentieth voter at the Election, for Mr. Pinhey, was Michael Rock. He claimed the right to vote on a Location Ticket, and he so stated it at the time.

Mr. Lyon objected to his vote. The number of the lot and concession for which he held his Ticket was not taken down; and the reason for not taking it down was, because he held it by Location Ticket. Mr. Lyon desired witness not to take down the numbers of the lots and concessions where the voters held by Location Ticket merely, unless he (the witness) thought proper. That when time allowed him to take them down, he did so, and when he heard, distinctly, the numbers mentioned. When the vote of Michael Rock was objected to, a discussion took place, and the Returning Officer said he would receive them as good votes, and Mr. Pinhey said that Mr. Peter Robinson told him that every one of them had votes; but Mr. Lyon said that he objected to all such voters. He does not recollect that it was stated that the House of Assembly had decided that Location Tickets did not confer a right to vote. The vote of No. 20 was received by the

Minutes of Trial of Carleton Election.

Letter to Inspector General, relative to Long Point Light House,

Minutes of Trial of Carleton Election.

APPENDIX Returning Officer. He did not pretend to have any other property than that which he held by Location Ticket. Mr. Lyon then threatened those who should vote on Location Tickets and swear to have a Freehold, that he would prosecute them for perjury. Michael Rock was sworn. The oaths administered by the Returning Officer were, to persons holding land by Location Ticket "that they were upwards of twenty-one years of age; that they had not before voted at the Election, and that they held their lands from the Crown." Persons holding land from the Canada Company by letter of Licence, swore—"That they were upwards of twenty-one years of age; that they had not before voted at the Election; and that they held their land by purchase." He does not remember that any retired from the Poll refusing to take the usual oath previous to the adoption of the above form of oath for those holding by Location Ticket. Witness believes that the Returning Officer had the form of oath written at the commencement of the Election.

Number twenty-two on the book or memorandum was Captain Monk, of March, who voted on a Location Ticket. He, Captain Monk, stated that he had voted, and on going from the Poll, he told those having Location Tickets, that they need not be afraid to vote on their Tickets and swear to their Freeholds, for that he had done so. Witness states that on the second day every voter was sworn, and also on every succeeding day to the end of the Election.—Witness sometimes marked on his book those who were sworn, and sometimes did not.

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| No. 82. William Conolly, | No. 270. Darby Keely,   |
| 83. Richard Forrester,   | 272. Daniel Maxwell,    |
| 84. Michael Mahon,       | 273. Walter Stansil,    |
| 85. James Roache,        | 274. Henry Boyle,       |
| 86. Michael Cronin,      | 292. William Grier,     |
| 96. James Forrest,       | 306. John Graham,       |
| 108. John Mahon,         | 311. H. Cusick,         |
| 109. William Greig,      | 324. William Burley,    |
| 110. James Buckley,      | 331. William McInnes,   |
| 117. Thomas Brennan,     | 336. William Beckford,  |
| 123. James Maney,        | 338. John Errand,       |
| 124. Thomas Murday,      | 340. John Green,        |
| 141. William Hyde,       | 341. William Green,     |
| 142. John Grier,         | 343. John Green, Sen'r. |
| 166. Daniel McCurdy,     | 349. Hugh Dixon,        |
| 168. George Age,         | 350. Robert Dixon,      |
| 169. Joseph Davies,      | 351. Timothy Clahan,    |
| 171. Leonard Sholdier,   | 352. James Layward,     |
| 191. Timothy Kennedy,    | 353. James Connery,     |
| 202. Andrew Forbes,      | 354. Thomas Lynch,      |
| 213. George Bunnis,      | 355. William Connery,   |
| 219. Cornelius Gleason,  | 356. Thomas Boule,      |
| 224. George Murday,      | 360. Thomas McGibbon,   |
| 225. Joseph Murray,      | 364. Denis Shannon,     |
| 228. William Cavanaugh,  | 365. Carrol Sullivan,   |
| 230. Samuel Lowry,       | 369. Foster Morrow,     |
| 238. John Mooney,        | 380. Michael Greig,     |
| 241. Edward Stanley,     | 384. Robert Argue.      |

All these persons above mentioned, polled for Mr. Pinhey, and stated they held their Lands and voted on Location Tickets. They were all sworn according to the form above mentioned.—Foster Morrow, No. 369, stated that he had purchased the Location Ticket on which he voted. Mr. Lyon continued to object to the Location Ticket voters from the beginning to the close of the Election. He also objected to some who came forward to vote for himself. The persons already spoken of as having voted on Location Tickets, were asked by the Returning Officer, before they were sworn, how they held their Lands, and they answered "by Location Ticket." The Returning Officer then said that is a good vote, and the voters were then sworn. The Returning Officer might have said in some cases, "if you swear it to be a Freehold, I must take it as a vote." but Witness did not hear him: the oath administered by the Returning Officer did not state that the party voted on a Freehold. The oath administered, Witness believes, was that required by the Statute, but he do not recollect it. The Witness also states, that the oath he (the Returning Officer) administered in these cases (that is, on Deeds or Freeholds,) was different from that administered in cases of Location Tickets.

Those who voted on Deeds from the Crown, declared on oath that they voted on such Deeds; and when a voter voted on a Deed of Conveyance, he declared on oath that he voted on such Deed. When voters voted on property possessed by them, by will or descent, they stated the same under oath on being sworn. Mr. Lyon directed Witness to mark the Location Ticket voters who voted for him, and he did so,—marked all who said they voted on Location Tickets, on both sides.

Number 28. The Honorable Arthur Lloyd voted for Mr. Pinhey, and his vote was objected to by Mr. Lyon, on the ground of his being a Legislative Councillor. Witness does not recollect whether the Honorable Mr. Lloyd admitted or denied his being a Legislative Councillor. The Returning Officer, in answer to the objection made by Mr. Lyons, said he would receive him as a good voter.

Number 303. John Brash voted for Mr. Pinhey, claiming to vote upon lot number seven, in the first concession of Goulbourn, and his vote was objected to, on the ground of his land having been sold by the Sheriff for non payment of the taxes. Afterwards a man came forward in the Poll Room and offered to prove that the land had been sold—Brash then acknowledged that it had been sold: but the Returning Officer refused to have his name erased from the Poll Book, because the vote had been polled. Some persons voted

in favor of Mr. Lyon, upon Location Tickets. All who voted on Location Tickets, on both sides, are marked. Mr. Lyon objected to the first Location Ticket voter who came forward, and Mr. Pinhey asked the Returning Officer to inquire if Mr. Lyon would receive such votes. Mr. Lyon objected to all such. The Returning Officer then said he was the Judge in that Court, and he would receive those votes. Mr. Lyon had not the power to prevent their being accepted, but he objected to all such votes. Witness did not hear Mr. Pinhey ask Captain Lyon whether he refused a Location vote.

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| No. 316. Charles White, | No. 333. Patrick Gorman, |
| 317. James Devine,      | 337. Isaac C. Smith,     |
| 319. Henry Moorhouse,   | 342. James McVey,        |
| 321. George Barry,      | 344. Robert Richards,    |
| 325. Michael Blake,     | 359. Alex. McVickar,     |
| 326. James Halley,      | 361. Robert Walsh,       |
| 329. James Howe,        | 362. Alex. Goodwin,      |
| 330. Martin Johnson,    | 366. Charles Goodwin.    |
| 332. James Wilson,      |                          |

These polled for Mr. Pinhey, and claimed to vote on Bonds for Deeds, and they so stated it. They were all objected to by Mr. Lyon. The Returning Officer swore them, and received them all as good votes. Witness does not recollect the form of oath administered to these voters, he rather thinks it was different from the oaths he administered to other description of voters. He does not recollect exactly whether they stated in the oath, that they held their Lands by Bond, but he thinks that they stated therein, that they held them by purchase. He is sure that all these last mentioned claimed to vote upon their Bonds only.

Number 366. Charles Goodwin, whose Land was in the Township of Macnab, had it objected to him, that his Land was out of the County—and, in addition to the objection, that he held his Land by Bond only. The Returning Officer said that Macnab was in the County, and that he would accept the vote. The Witness further added, that he believed the Township of Macnab is not in the County. He does not know that the Deed produced expressed Macnab as in the County of Carleton: but the voter stated he voted upon a Bond. Witness did not see the Deed, but he recollects that a Deed was brought in to show that Macnab was in the County of Carleton: but it was not the Deed of Charles Goodwin.

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| No. 93. Michael Gleason, | No. 293. John Colbert, |
| 186. Robert Jameson,     | 346. Patrick Lindsay,  |
| 198. Andrew Argue,       | 363. John Marshall.    |
| 209. Samuel Pack,        |                        |

These voted for Mr. Pinhey. They were sworn, and admitted they had no Deeds. Mr. Lyon objected to them. The Returning Officer received their votes as good, without giving any particular reason for so doing, more than that they took the oath. It was urged at the Election, that a man being in possession of Land for twelve months gave him a good vote without a Deed. Mr. Lyon objected to this. The above voters did not state, in all cases, on what ground they claimed to vote; some of them stated that they had been in possession of their Land for twelve months, but had no documents to show; and Mr. Pinhey stated that such possession gave them a legal vote: adding, as a reason, by saying—"can Mr. Lyon take the Land from them"—and the Returning Officer received their votes. In some cases, when the voters came forward, Mr. Lyon called upon them to produce their titles, when Mr. Pinhey advised them not so to do, as the Lawyers would pick flaws in them; and on their taking the oath, their votes were received.—Cannot name any particular person who was so called upon for his title. He is satisfied that some of those sworn (last named) were so questioned, but the Poll Book specifies nothing further than "no Deed"—the words "no Deed" were put down at the time, and in consequence of the voters declaring they they had no Deeds for their Lands.

- |   |
|---|
| 265. George Carter, a letter from the Canada Company.             |
| 314. Michael Remington, purchased from ditto.                     |
| 315. Richard Remington, ditto ditto.                              |
| 318. James Ruddy, letter of licence.                              |
| 322. Robert Lowrie, ditto.  |
| 323. John Remington, Canada Company.                              |
| 358. Joshua Moorhouse, letter of license from the Canada Company. |

These voted for Mr. Pinhey, stating they had letters of license from the Canada Company.

They were objected to by Mr. Lyon.

The meaning of the term "letters of license," is that the parties holding such, held letters of license from the Canada Company to occupy certain lands until they should perform certain conditions, the performance of which would entitle them to Deeds.

The oath administered to these voters was to the effect "that they held their land by purchase"; it did not state that they held them by deed of conveyance. The Returning Officer received these votes. Some of the voters said that they had paid one instalment, and some said that they had paid two; but no one said that they had paid all the instalments.

279. Ringrose Woods voted for Mr. Pinhey, upon a purchased Clergy Reserve—he had no deed. His vote was objected to by Mr. Lyon.

180. John O'Keeffe voted on the twentieth lot in the tenth concession of Huntley; was sworn, but objected to by Mr. Lyon. He voted for Mr. Pinhey. Witness does not recollect the particular

APPENDIX objection made to him, nor what oath he took. Witness (on recollection) says that he (O'Keefe) was objected to on suspicion of his having no deed. Does not recollect that this voter stated that he had no deed.

183. William Wilson voted for Mr. Pinhey; he voted on the 20th lot in the 11th Concession of Huntley. His vote was objected to. He was sworn; but witness does not recollect what oath he took, nor the nature of the objection made to his vote.

184. Timothy Forest voted for Mr. Pinhey, on the twenty-first lot in the eleventh concession of Huntley. His vote was objected to. He was sworn.

339. Alexander McMillan voted for Mr. Pinhey, on the seventh lot in the ninth concession of Fitzroy. His vote was objected to. He was sworn. He voted on a U. E. Right purchased, and the Land in Fraser's name. The voter admitted this, and it was taken down; he (the voter) did not pretend that he held any Deed for the Land. Witness does not recollect the oath which was administered to McMillan. He was objected to by Mr. Lyon.

271. James Mantle voted for Mr. Pinhey, on the twenty-seventh lot, tenth concession of Huntley. His vote was objected to. He was sworn. He did not say that he had a Deed.

94. Martin Manuan voted for Mr. Pinhey, on the thirteenth lot, in the ninth concession of Huntley. He was sworn; but no objection marked. Witness does not remember that any objection was made. Witness put down "sworn" after some names, of which greater doubt existed as to their having titles, than to others; also the lot, concession, and township.

170. John Lewis voted for Mr. Pinhey, on the tenth lot, in the fourth concession of March—no objection put down.

254. John Lindsay voted for Mr. Pinhey, on the eighth lot, fourth concession of Pakenham.

294. Hugh Moore voted for Mr. Pinhey, on the fifth lot, eighth concession of Huntley.

303. William Gardiner voted for Mr. Pinhey, on the lot J, concession A Nepean.

307. John Gardiner voted for Mr. Pinhey, on lot N, concession A Nepean.

309. Nicholas Brannan voted for Mr. Pinhey, on second lot, fourth concession of March. Objected on account of his wife's title. Witness does not exactly recollect the title.

320. John King voted for Mr. Pinhey, on the fourteenth lot, in the sixth concession of the Township of Fitz Roy.

376. William Lucas voted for Mr. Pinhey, on lot number one, in the fourth concession, Township of Huntley.

197. John Whelan voted for Mr. Pinhey, on lot B, concession G, Township Nepean.

379. Thomas Lay voted for Mr. Pinhey, on the seventh lot, in the twelfth concession, Township of Huntley. He was objected to by Mr. Lyon, on the ground of his being one of Mr. Robinson's settlers—he did not state that he had a Deed. Witness does not recollect if this voter was asked if he had a Deed.

The book or memorandum kept by Witness, was here delivered to the Clerk of the House.

Mr. Samson, seconded by Mr. Berezy, moves that the further consideration of the trial of the Contested Election for the County of Carleton, be deferred until twelve o'clock to-morrow.

Ordered.

THURSDAY, 3rd JANUARY, 1833.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the trial of the Carleton contested election was resumed.

The Speaker directed the Counsel on the behalf of the Petitioners to proceed.

The Counsel attended, and called upon James Johnson (a witness) who stated, that his residence was at Bytown; that he left his home on Friday morning last, knows Henry Edwards, late Returning Officer for the county of Carleton; saw him (Mr. Edwards) the evening before he (the witness) left home, at the Union Bridge, where a tavern was formerly kept by Mr. Firth, in this Province. Witness asked the Returning Officer if he was going to York, and was answered that he was going to gaol; he thought witness asked Mr. Edwards, (the Returning Officer) if the Deputy Serjeant at Arms were there, who answered that he was inside, at Mr. Firths: witness went in and saw a person whom he recognised to be the same which he had seen before coming out of Richmond, on his way to March, on the seventeenth December, about eleven o'clock in the morning. There was no other man in the room on his entering, than the person he took to be the Deputy Serjeant at Arms: he wore spectacles. Witness attended court at Perth, from the eighteenth December till Saturday the twenty-second of the same month, and returned to Bytown. The distance between those places is fifty-three miles. After returning to Bytown and waiting until Wednesday, he rode to Colonel Lloyd's, and there saw Mr. Keating (the Deputy Serjeant at Arms) through a window, in Colonel Lloyd's house. The next day, Thursday, he saw Mr. Edwards (the Returning Officer) at Mr. Firths, who asked him (the witness) when he thought the House would be prorogued: witness answered that he thought about the tenth January. Mr. Edwards

K 9

stated, that he was then going to Bytown, which (witness says) is out of the direct route to York. When witness first saw the Deputy Serjeant at Arms going from Richmond to March, the roads were perfectly good; there was good sleighing, and the roads remained in that state until witness left Bytown on Friday:—between the seventeenth of December and Friday there had been no heavy fall of snow to prevent the roads being travelled. Witness could not tell positively how long a time it would take to convey a letter from Bytown or Richmond to York—his own letters had been about eight days on the way. Witness did not think that the Deputy Serjeant at Arms and Returning Officer, would come to York before the close of the Session. Witness was a supporter of Mr. Lyon, and is a Petitioner against Mr. Pinhey's Return.

Mr. Attorney General, seconded by Mr. Crooks, moves that the testimony of James Johnston, one of the Petitioners, be expunged.

On which the House divided.—Yeas 5—Nays 29.

Anthony Philip again called by the Counsel for Petitioners, who states that

310. Patrick Nelligan voted for Mr. Pinhey upon land in Huntley. The particular property not noted on witness' book. Witness summed up the numbers on both sides, which were,—for Mr. Pinhey, three hundred and eighty-four;—for Mr. Lyon, three hundred and thirty-five. Majority: forty-nine in favor of Mr. Pinhey at the close of the Poll. Those were the numbers declared by the Returning Officer—they included all the witness spoke of yesterday.

Witness states that on the oaths administered by the Returning Officer to certain Voters being offered, objections were made to the forms of those oaths, and the Statute Book was shown to the Returning Officer, and the oath pointed out which he should administer, when he (the Returning Officer) pushed the book from him, saying, "damn the law, I want no law here, I am the Judge of this Court." Witness states that the poll was stopped on some occasions, and on one of those occasions, he asked the Returning Officer if he did not think he was acting partially for Mr. Pinhey—when he answered, that his duty was at variance with his feelings: this answer made no particular impression upon witness at the time.—Witness thinks that the Returning Officer acted partially in favor of Mr. Pinhey; because when a Voter presented himself for Mr. Pinhey, the Returning Officer allowed to Mr. Lyon a shorter time to question him, than he allowed to Mr. Pinhey when he questioned those offering to vote for Mr. Lyon.

Minutes of Trial of Carleton Election.

When the Voter came forward, the Returning Officer asked him to swear if he held his land from the Crown; to this Mr. Lyon objected, and wished to ascertain by what particular title he held his land, but his objections were borne down by the Returning Officer, who said, that if the Voter would swear that he held his land from the Crown, he would receive his vote. The first question put by the Returning Officer to every person coming to vote, was, "How do you hold your lands?" when in some cases Mr. Pinhey advised the Voter not to describe the exact nature of his title; then the Returning Officer usually said, that if he would swear he held his land from the Crown he would receive his vote. After administering the oath, the last question usually asked was, who the voter intended to vote for. In addition, witness states, that previous to the Voters being sworn, the number of the Lot, the Concession; and the Township were usually taken down. Witness thinks that the oaths substituted for that Election, were intended to favor Mr. Pinhey, and that they had that effect.

During the Election Mr. Pinhey applied to the witness's book frequently, for the state of the poll, because he so kept it that the numbers could readily be known.

Whereas the Poll Clerks of the Returning Officer so kept theirs that they had sometimes to add up several pages before they could declare the numbers. These applications at length became so frequent, that witness had recourse to secret numbers, to prevent his being so much troubled about the state of the poll. These applications were made for the purpose of discovering the state of the poll at the time of making them.

The Returning Officers return of Hamnett Pinhey, Esquire, was here read, which, with the Writ of Election, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery had just delivered at the Clerks table.

Edward Griffin was called by the Counsel for the Petitioners.

States that he is a Clerk in the Office of the Canada Company, that a blank printed paper shown to him by the Counsel, is a form of the letter usually given to persons purchasing land of the Canada Company.

The form of the letter was here delivered to the Clerk of the House, and read by him.

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Canada Company's Office, }  
York.

Sir,  
I hereby acknowledge the receipt of \_\_\_\_\_ being the first Instalment of the purchase money for Lot number \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ Concession of \_\_\_\_\_ as also your promissory notes for the \_\_\_\_\_, remaining Instalments.

You are now at liberty to take possession of the said Lot, and to hold the same; subject however to the condition, that if the above mentioned promissory notes, or any one of them, be not punctually paid, the Canada Company shall be entitled to re-enter the

Minutes of Trial of Carleton Election.

APPENDIX Land at any time after such default, without serving on you, or other person holding under you, a notice to quit.

You are also informed, that no sale of the said Lot made by you previously to the fulfilment of your engagement, will be recognised by the Canada Company, unless reported to, and approved of by their Commissioners.

I am, Sir,  
Your most obedient Serv't.

Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF SALE.

Witness believes that Deeds are never issued to purchasers holding those Licenses until all the Instalments be paid up.

William Foster has never received a deed from the Canada Company for Lot No. 33, in the third Concession of Nepean, which is a Canada Company's Lot. Foster has a license for the north east half only of the said Lot: does not know whether George Carter has obtained a Deed for any land in the township of Huntley, from the Canada Company.

A Deed was executed to Michael Remington, for the east half of 16, in the 2nd Concession of Huntley, on the 23rd July, 1832.

Richard Remington has no right to occupy any land belonging to the Canada Company.

Witness cannot now tell whether James Ruddy has a Deed for Lot No. 8, in the 2nd Concession of Fitz-Roy: cannot now tell whether Robert Lawrice had a Deed for Lot No. 8, in the 3rd Concession of Fitz-Roy.

John Remington has no license to occupy any land belonging to the Canada Company.

John Radenhurst called to the Bar.

Is a Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office.

No patent for Lands from the Crown can issue before a description issues from the Surveyor General's Office. No patent has ever issued for Lot No. 13, in the 9th Concession of Huntley. (Martin Mannan voted on this Lot.) No description has issued to John Lewis, or to any one else, for Lot No. 10, in the 4th Concession of March; the same is a Clergy Reserve.

No description has issued to John O'Keefe, or to any one else, for Lot No. 20, in the 10th Concession of Huntley.

William Wilson, No. 20, in the 11th Concession of Huntley, no description has issued.

Timothy Forest, No. 21, in the 11th Concession of Huntley.

John Lindsay, No. 8, in the 4th Concession of Pakenham.

James Mantle, No. 27, in the 10th Concession of Huntley.

Hugh Moore, No. 8, in the 5th Concession of Huntley.

John Gardiner, Lot N. Concession A. of Nepean.

Nicholas Brannah, No. 2, in the 4th Concession of March.

John Wheelan, Lot B., Concession G., Nepean.

Ringrose Woods, No. 11, in the 4th Concession of March.

John King, No. 14, in the 6th Concession of Fitz-Roy.

Alexander McMillan, No. 9, in the 10th Concession of Fitz-Roy.

William Lucas, No. 1, in the 4th Concession of Huntley.

Thomas Lay, No. 7, in the 12th Concession of Huntley.

Witness says that no description has issued for any of the twelve last mentioned Lots, except for Lot No. 7, in the 9th Concession of Fitz-Roy, for which a description issued on the 21st December last, in the name of Simon or Simeon Fraser. Witness knows of no particular reason why these descriptions have not issued, unless for want of performance of the conditions, such as certificate of the settlement duty not being filed—fees not being paid, where such were due—and parties not applying for them.

William Gardiner, Lot I., Concession A., in Nepean.

Witness states that a description has issued for the east half, to F. Young, but no description has issued for the other half, which is located in the name of James Garner or Gardner.

Andrew Spearman being called,

States that he was present at the last Election for the county of Carleton; remembers that Patrick Nelligan voted at the Election: he claimed to vote upon the rear half of Lot No. 17, in the 10th Concession of Huntley. Nelligan told witness that he had sold the said half Lot: he told him this about three years before the election: he knows that Nelligan was originally settled on this half Lot as one of Mr. Robinson's settlers, and had made some improvements thereon. Witness heard Captain Maxwell charge the Returning Officer with having canvassed in favor of Mr. Pinhey, when he admitted that he had done so in two or three instances, but no more. Captain Maxwell charged him with having done so after he had been appointed Returning Officer; and that he did not make the election public as he ought to do. The Returning Officer said he thought he had made it public enough, having published it by written advertisements, in three several parts of the county.

Thomas Baines being called,

States, that he is a Clerk in the Office of Commissioner of Crown Lands. No titles have issued to the settlers denominated Mr. Robinson's Settlers, in the Bathurst District.

Anthony Philip again called,

States, that Patrick Nelligan voted for Mr. Pinhey.

Captain Lewis, a member of the House, asked in his place, if he knew whether Colonel Lloyd was a Legislative Councillor; when he answered, that he understood he was, but he never saw him in his place in the Council Chamber. Mr. Pinhey, the sitting member, here admitted, that Colonel Lloyd is a Legislative Councillor.

Edward Mallock called,

States that he demanded a copy of the Poll Book from the Returning Officer, Mr. Edwards, who admitted that he had both the Poll Books, but he refused to give a copy until he would consult his friends. Witness tendered him three guineas—witness received from him a note through the Post-office, which is in his hand writing; it is the only answer he received from the Returning Officer, and is as follows:—

MARCH, 27th March, 1832.

Sir,

As soon as I shall be put in receipt of the unpaid half of the account attending the Election, the amount of the whole being thirty-six pounds and seven shillings, you will have some right to give me further trouble.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient and humble Servant,

(Signed)

HENRY EDWARDS.

To EDWARD MALLOCK, Esq.

Witness told the Returning Officer to be in readiness to attend the House of Assembly at York, as the Election would certainly be contested, and he (the Returning Officer) said he would be in readiness, and have the Poll Books with him. Witness certainly thought that the conduct of the Returning Officer was not impartial at the Election: his conduct displeased witness very much. He appeared to be favorable to Mr. Pinhey, and did not appear inclined to do justice to Mr. Lyon. He substituted an oath, on some occasions, in lieu of the oath required by law; as for example, on location tickets, and on bonds and letters of license from the Canada Company. Witness thinks he remembers the difference in the oaths, as when persons came to vote on location tickets, "You hold your lands from the Crown;" and those who came to vote on bonds and letters of license from the Canada Company, it was sworn that they held their lands "by purchase." Witness accused the Returning Officer, with having canvassed for Mr. Pinhey, but he denied it, and added, that he only took his horses and sleigh and drove into Farbolton, and told the Electors that he could not take any active part in the election, but that he would rather they would vote for Mr. Pinhey, if they had no objections.

Witness further states, that on the first day of the election no Voter was sworn; on the second day, when the Returning Officer produced the oaths to be taken, he, this witness, objected to them, and produced the Statutes for the Returning Officer's guidance.—Mr. Pinhey observed, that they did not come here to be taught law by the witness; but on his insisting on the Returning Officer being guided by the law, he, the Returning Officer got into a passion, and waving his hand said, "Damn the law; I, or we, want no law here, I am judge of this Court, and I will do as I please;" and he also added, that he knew his duty, that he had his instructions from the Executive Council, and Mr. Pinhey then said, that Peter Robinson told him that they were all as good as Deeds, meaning Location Tickets. A Location Ticket Voter came forward to vote, when witness advised him not to swear to a freehold upon it, when the Returning Officer said it was as good as a deed, and he would receive it as such, he was the judge. A man came forward to vote on a Bond, and was pulling it out from his pocket, when Mr. Pinhey desired him not to show his deed, alluding to the Bond, for that they were lawyers, (meaning Mr. Lyon and his friends) and would pick it to pieces. Witness was the first to sign the petition against the return of the sitting member. Does not recollect acknowledging that there were any bad votes on Mr. Lyon's side: in saying so, witness does not mean to say, that he acknowledged any number of votes: witness does not recollect ever to have made any scrutiny of the votes, after the election, with any person, neither did he scrutinize the votes alone.

Here the Counsel for the Petitioners closed his case.

Mr. Elliott, seconded by Mr. Shaver, moves that the trial of the Contested Election for the county of Carleton, be adjourned until twelve o'clock to-morrow,

Ordered,

FRIDAY, 4th JANUARY, 1833.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the trial of the Carleton contested Election was called.

The Speaker informed the House that in the absence of the Returning Officer, and the original Poll Book, the Counsel for the Petitioner had closed his case.

Mr. Berczy, seconded by Mr. Clark, moves that the matter relating to the contested Election of the County of Carleton, be deferred for the consideration of this House until Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

On which the House divided.—Yeas 24—Nays 14.

MONDAY, 7th JANUARY, 1833.

Mr. Samson, seconded by Mr. Elliott, moves that the further consideration of the controverted Election for the County of



APPENDIX Carleton be deferred until to-morrow, and that it be the first item on the order of the day after referring Petitions.

Ordered.

TUESDAY, 8th JANUARY, 1833.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the trial of the Carleton contested Election was called.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported that his Deputy had taken into custody, in obedience to the orders of the House, Mr. Henry Edwards, the Returning Officer at the late Election for the County of Carleton, and that he was at the bar of the House.

The resolutions of the House of the third of December last, and the Speaker's Summons to the Returning Officer, dated the twelfth of November, were then read to Mr. Edwards.

Mr. Thomson, seconded by Mr. Samson, moves that the prisoner at the bar, Henry Edwards, be called on for his defence.

Which was carried; and he was called upon by the Speaker to state to the House what he had to say in his defence. To which he answered, that he expressed his readiness to accompany the Constable who served the Summons upon him, if he would pay his expenses, to which he (the Constable) replied that he had not the means, and would not take him with him. Mr. Edwards added that he had with him an affidavit to prove that he never expressed the slightest contempt towards this Honorable House—quite the contrary. Mr. Edwards here delivered in an affidavit, which was read by the Clerk, and is as follows:—

DISTRICT OF BATHURST, } Personally appeared before me Robert  
to wit: } Stephens, one of His Majesty's Justices  
of the Peace for the said District, William Bradley, Esquire, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, maketh oath and saith, that he was present in the house of John Armstrong, in the Township of March, when Henry Edwards, Esquire, and Andrew Spearman, the Constable, entered the house. Henry Edwards said to Spearman "he was ready at any moment to go, that he was a prisoner." Spearman replied, that he had no authority to detain him. Henry Edwards on leaving Armstrong's House said to the Constable Spearman, "he was ready at any moment to go, and that he must say to the Speaker, as he had not money or means, he could not possibly go without them. Deponent further saith, that the said Henry Edwards, Esquire, did not use the slightest disrespectful language of the Speaker of the House of Assembly—indeed the very reverse.

WILLIAM B. BRADLEY,  
Captain H. P.  
late 104th Regt. of Foot.

Sworn before me at March, }  
this 20th day of December, 1832. }

ROBERT STEPHENS, J. P.  
District of Bathurst.

In answer to questions put by Members of the House, Mr. Edwards said that there were two Poll Books taken under his directions at the Election held by him as Returning Officer, for the County of Carleton. That one of them was in his possession, and the other in the possession of the sitting Member; that he delivered it to him about a fortnight or three weeks after the Election; that he thought the sitting Member was entitled to it. That when the Summons was served upon him he does not recollect that the Poll Books were asked of him; that if they had been asked he would not have sent them by the Constable Spearman; that the Summons was read to him; that his residence is about three hundred and fifty miles from York.

Mr. Thomson, seconded by Mr. Jarvis, moves that the prisoner at the bar, Henry Edwards, having declared that his not obeying the Summons of this House was occasioned solely by the want of means to defray his expenses, and that he had not the slightest intention of treating the order of this House with contempt, be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

In amendment, Mr. John Willson, seconded by Mr. Berezy, moves that after the word "moves" in the original motion, the whole be expunged, and the following inserted:—"That the Returning Officer for the County of Carleton having mistaken his duty in not attending at the bar of this House in obedience to the Summons of its Speaker, which it is the duty of all persons duly served therewith to obey; but it appearing to this House that the Returning Officer did not disobey the said summons from any wilful contempt of this House, that the Speaker do admonish him, and that he be discharged from the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms."

On which the House divided.—Yeas 17—Nays 26.

On the original question the House divided.—Yeas 14—Nays 28.

Mr. Lewis, seconded by Mr. Cook, moves that it be resolved, that Henry Edwards, Esquire, having been adjudged by this House guilty of a contempt of its rights and privileges, be committed to the Common Gaol of the Home District during the remainder of the Session, and that the Speaker do issue his warrant for that purpose.

In amendment, Mr. Bidwell, seconded by Mr. Roblin, moves that after the word "during" in the original motion, the words "remainder of the Session" be expunged, and the following words inserted:—"the pleasure of this House."

On which the House divided.—Yeas 18—Nays 25.

In amendment to the original question, Mr. Samson, seconded by Mr. Elliot, moves that after the word "moves" in the original motion, the whole be expunged, and the following inserted:—"That it appearing to this House that the Returning Officer at the last Election for the County of Carleton did not disobey the Summons of this House from any wilful contempt of its authority, but from an inability to defray his necessary expenses, be called to the bar of this House and admonished by the Speaker, and discharged."

On which the House divided.—Yeas 18—Nays 24.

In amendment to the original motion, Mr. Thomson, seconded by Mr. Jarvis, moves that all after the word "moves" in the original motion, be expunged, and the following inserted:—"That the Prisoner at the Bar, Henry Edwards, having declared his inability to obey the order of this House, from a want of means to defray his expenses, and at the same time assured this House that he intended no disrespect to its authority, be discharged from the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms."

On which the House divided.—Yeas 11—Nays 32.

In amendment to the original question, Mr. Solicitor General, seconded by Mr. Ketchum, moves that all the words in the original motion after the word "moves" be expunged, and the following inserted:—"That Henry Edwards be called to the bar, and that he be admonished by the Speaker and discharged."

On which the House divided.—Yeas 20—Nays 22.

On the original question the House divided.—Yeas 17—Nays 25.

Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Macnab, moves that Henry Edwards having disobeyed the order of the Speaker of this House to attend with the Poll Book at the bar to give evidence in the trial of the contested Election for the County of Carleton, and his excuse not being satisfactory to this House, he be called to the bar and reprimanded by the Speaker, and then discharged from the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms.

On which the House divided.—Yeas 20—Nays 22.

Mr. Macnab, seconded by Mr. D. McDonald, moves that it be resolved, that Henry Edwards, the Returning Officer for the County of Carleton, be called to the bar on to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, and that he be then and there reprimanded by the Speaker, and then discharged out of the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms.

In amendment, Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Boulton, moves that the words in the original motion "on to-morrow morning at ten o'clock" be expunged.

On which the House divided.—Yeas 22—Nays 12.

On the original question as amended being put, the House divided.—Yeas 17—Nays 17.

The question was carried in the affirmative by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The Speaker then, in obedience to the order of the House, reprimanded Mr. Edwards, the Returning Officer, and directed him to be discharged.

Mr. Lewis, seconded by Mr. Roblin, moves that the further consideration of the contested Election for the County of Carleton be postponed until Thursday next, and that it be the first thing on the order of the day; and that the Petitioners have leave to take a copy of the Poll Book.

Ordered.

The Poll Book taken at the late Election for the County of Carleton was here delivered by Mr. Edwards to the Clerk of the House.

FRIDAY, 11th JANUARY, 1833.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the trial of the Carleton Contested Election was called.

The Counsel for the Petitioners called Henry Edwards, who appeared at the Bar, and being interrogated, stated that he was the Returning Officer at the late Election for the County of Carleton; that a Poll was demanded and taken by him. The Poll Book being here produced, the Returning Officer states, that it was constantly in his possession until he delivered it at the Bar to the Clerk of the House, and that while in his possession no alteration whatever was made in it. The Candidates were Hamnet Pinhey, Esquire, of March, and George Lyon, Esquire, of Richmond. Mr. Pinhey had a majority of forty-nine votes at the close of the Poll. That the entries on the other Poll Book taken by him (Mr. Edwards) were exactly the same as on this book now at the bar. They were compared, and ascertained to be alike. Michael Rock polled for Mr. Pinhey. He (Mr. Edwards) does not recollect that any objection was made to this vote—none is recorded; and it would have been so recorded had it been made. Arthur Lloyd objected to on the Poll Book as "a Legislative Councillor."

Richard Forrester,	William Hyde,
James Forest,	John Grier,
John Mean,	William Welch,
William Cregg,	T. Kennedy,
Joseph Buckley,	Andrew Forbes,
Thomas Presnam,	George Burrows,
Thomas Murdy,	Con. Gleeson,

APPENDIX

Minutes of Trial of Carleton Election:

## APPENDIX

George Murdy,  
Edward Stanley,  
Walter Stanson,

John Mooney,  
Darby Kelly,  
Henry Boyle,

William Cahill stands on the Poll Book marked L. T., but erased, because the man must have satisfied him (the Returning Officer) that he had a deed, otherwise it would not have been erased.

William Grier,  
Hugh Kusick,  
William Magennis,  
William Beckford,  
John Green,  
John Green, sen'r.  
Hugh Moore,  
William Barley,  
Patrick Gorman,  
John Heron,  
William Green,  
Hugh Dixon,

Robert Dixon,  
James Seward,  
Thomas Lynch,  
Thomas Boyle,  
D. Shannon,  
Robert Argue,  
Timothy Culin,  
James Connery,  
William Connery,  
Thomas McGaven,  
Michael Greig,  
Foster Mora.

With the exception of William Cahill, these voters claimed to vote, and did vote on Location Tickets. They all were polled for Mr. Pinhey.

Charles White—Bond from Canada Company.	James Wilson—Bond.
James Devine—Bond.	Isaac Smith do.
Henry Moorhouse do.	James McVeigh do.
George Berry, do.	Robert Richards do.
Michl. Blase—Purchased bond	Alex'r. McVickar, do.
James Holley do. do.	Robert Welch—Bond from Canada Company.
James Howe—Bond.	Alex'r. Goodwin—Bond.
Martin Johnson do.	Charles Goodwin do.

These sixteen voted on Property held as above described; which was so stated at the time of voting. They voted for Mr. Pinhey.

Michael Gleeson recorded "no deed." This record must have been made at the instance of Mr. Lyon. The man swore to his having a Freehold. He (the Returning Officer) imagines that he must have recorded "no deed" at the instance of Mr. Lyon. He recorded the Location Tickets at the instance of Mr. Lyon, and the voters acknowledged that they voted on Location Tickets; but he feels confident that Gleeson never admitted that he had no deed. After describing the Estate on which he voted, the oath ran—"You, Michael Gleeson, solemnly swear you are upwards of twenty-one years of age; that you have not before voted at this Election; and that you hold your lands by conveyance, or by purchase, or by Grant from the Crown" (as the case may have been.) He (the Returning Officer) adds that he administered oaths to voters at the Election "that they held their lands by purchase" in all cases of purchase or conveyance; and either that the deed had been registered three calendar months, or that the party had been in the actual possession, or in the receipt of the rents and profits thereof, to his own use, above twelve calendar months, was invariably added. He used the term "conveyance"—not "purchase," where the voter declared he had a deed of conveyance between parties. In cases where the voters voted on bonds for deeds, he used the term "conveyance" in the oath. When purchased from the Canada Company, or from the Crown Commissioner, where the voters had no deeds, he used the term "purchase" in the oath. He substituted these words for the words used in the Statute, that he might make a distinction between the cases of the several voters. The form of these oaths was objected to by Mr. Lyon at the time. He made no distinction on the Poll Book between those sworn in this way and those sworn according to the Statutes. He recorded those distinctions in his recollection only. He entered every objection that Mr. Lyon made, and if Mr. Lyon objected that Michael Gleeson should be called Michael Davis, he would have so entered his objection in the column used for recording objections;—thus, for example, he would have entered such objection—"Mr. Lyon objects to this name, and says it should be called Michael Davis." The reason why he made a distinction between those who purchased from the Crown Commissioner and the Canada Company, and those who purchased from private individuals, was, that although the purchasers from the Crown and the Canada Company had not yet received their deeds, yet they held their lands "by purchase," whereas the others having received their deeds, he stated that they held "by conveyance." He (the Returning Officer) considered that those who held land from the Crown and the Canada Company, although they had not yet received their deeds, were, notwithstanding, entitled to vote at the Election equally as if they had received them.

Michael Gleeson voted for Mr. Pinhey.

John Colbert voted for Mr. Pinhey. Opposite his name on the Poll Book is "no deed—objected."

John Brush voted for Mr. Pinhey—marked in the Poll Book "objected." Had he (the Returning Officer) been requested by Mr. Lyon to state in his Poll Book that the land on which Brush voted had been sold to pay the Taxes, he would have so stated it. He does not recollect Robert Burch coming forward in the Poll Room, at the time, and stating that he purchased the land on which Brush voted at Sheriff's Sale; that it is not possible for him to recollect all that was said in the Poll Room, because of the noise and confusion which usually prevailed therein; neither does he recollect refusing to strike out the name of John Brush because of his land having been sold.

M. Brenon voted for Mr. Pinhey: he swore to his having a freehold by virtue of land coming to him by marriage; but he

(the Returning Officer) does not recollect the nature of his wife's title. He cannot speak to this case more than from what is stated in the Poll Book. Does not recollect that Brenon stated that his wife held by Location Ticket. APPENDIX

George Carter voted for Mr. Pinhey, on a Letter of Licence from the Canada Company. He swore to his freehold, as held by purchase, being the usual term sworn to by such purchasers. He did not pretend to have a deed. He was not asked to take any other oath.

James Mantle voted for Mr. Pinhey—recorded "P. R. objected." This man stated that he held by Location Ticket under Mr. Peter Robinson.

Ringrose Woods voted for Mr. Pinhey—marked "C. R. objected," he claimed to vote on a Clergy Reserve which he had purchased and paid for. He was sworn to the holding of his land "by purchase."

Richard Remington voted for Mr. Pinhey, on a purchase from the Canada Company—he so stated it—he was sworn to his freehold as held "by purchase."

Alexander McMillan voted for Mr. Pinhey, he held his land by purchase of a U. E. Right, and swore to the freehold as held by purchase.

Patrick Lindsay voted for Mr. Pinhey, recorded as a "transfer"—swore to his freehold as a conveyance, as to the best of his (the Returning Officer's) recollection—can recollect nothing of the circumstance further than it is recorded.

Michael Reed voted for Mr. Pinhey, on a grant from the Crown, as recorded; he must have sworn to his freehold as required in the Statute, as holding by grant from the Crown—would have no hesitation in swearing to this in a Court of Justice, to the best of his recollection. Minutes of trial  
of Carleton  
Election,

Joshua Moorhouse voted for Mr. Pinhey, recorded—"Canada Company's letter of licence."

John Marshall voted for Mr. Pinhey, recorded—"from a power of Attorney to draw a Deed"—swore to his freehold as holding "by purchase," to the best of Returning Officer's recollection.

William Shirley voted for Mr. Pinhey—this vote was recorded—an objection was made, and Mr. Lyon wished to have it recorded "mortgage"—is certain that the objection was made because of his land having been mortgaged.

Thomas Lay voted for Mr. Pinhey—marked "P. R."—meaning a Location Ticket under Mr. Peter Robinson, in right of which he voted—was sworn that he held his land from the Crown. The Returning Officer takes upon himself to declare, to the best of his recollection, that he never administered an oath to any of the Electors that "they held their lands from the Crown," without inserting the words "by grant." The Returning Officer admits, that he might, in some cases, have administered the following oath, but he does not recollect having done so—viz: "You declare that you are upwards of twenty-one years of age, that you have not before voted at this Election, and that you hold your land from the Crown, (by purchase, &c.)—So HELP YOU GOD."

Does not recollect having at all administered this oath—does not recollect handing a form of an oath to Mr. Lyon—recollects having repeated the form of oath to Mr. Philip, who took it down in writing; but owing to the confusion and noise in the room at the time, he does not know if Mr. Philip took it down correctly—some of Mr. Lyon's friends, and he believes himself, Mr. Lyon, objected to the form of the oath—recollects that Mr. Philip offered him the Statutes, and desired to point out to him the oath required by law. Mr. Lyon objected to the votes of those who held Location Tickets, Letters of License, and who did not hold Deeds for their Lands—there were no votes admitted on the ground of being Leases for Clergy Reserves, or any other Leases.

J. B. Monk voted for Mr. Pinhey; there is nothing recorded before his name. He claimed to vote on a Location Ticket, and Mr. Lyon objected to his vote—does not recollect whether he did vote on a Location Ticket or on a Deed, and does not recollect whether he was sworn or not—for on this particular day, the disturbance was so great, that he was obliged to call in the Magistracy to aid him in preserving order. He is sure that he did not omit to put down the objections made, notwithstanding the noise, for on its becoming too great, he closed the Poll till order was restored. By closing the Poll, he means his having ordered his Clerks to close their books, and to record no vote until quietness was restored, so that every person might hear every objection made to the voters.

Here the Counsel for the Petitioners closed his examination of this witness,—and he was cross-examined by the Counsel for the sitting member, William Henry Draper, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law.

The Returning Officer states, that it was distinctly understood, that Mr. Monk had a Deed for the Land on which he voted at the time of voting. The Election opened on the sixth day of March. A Poll was demanded at the instance of Mr. Pinhey, as he recollects. The Poll was closed late in the afternoon of the fourth day. Early in the morning of that day, Mr. Lyon spoke to him, and stated, that it was his intention that the Poll should be closed on the arrival of Mr. Radenhurst, as witness thinks, for that it was useless to continue the contest. This was about eleven o'clock, the Poll having commenced at ten. There were voters polled for both after this declaration. Mr. Radenhurst arrived about four in the afternoon, and the Poll had been closed before witness saw him, to the best of his recollection. Had no other reason than what was said by

**APPENDIX** Mr. Lyon in the morning for closing the Poll when he did. Mr. Lyon, during the day, said that he wished the Returning Officer could wait an hour for the arrival of Mr. Radenhurst—and the Returning Officer waited accordingly. To the best of the Returning Officer's recollection, Mr. Pinhey was not anxious to have the Poll closed, as he stated that he expected to have many voters come to vote for him. When he closed the Poll, it was in consequence of what Mr. Lyon said to him in the morning. Mr. Lyon also, in the morning, spoke to the following effect: that it was useless to continue the contest any longer, and that he merely waited for the arrival of Mr. Radenhurst—Mr. Lyon subsequently, during the day, spoke to the same effect, and when the Poll closed, it was in consequence of his, the Returning Officer's understanding, that Mr. Lyon wished to continue the contest no longer; and he closed it, as he understood, with the consent of Mr. Lyon. Previous to the opening of the Poll that day, he, the Returning Officer, did not express any intention of closing the Poll, quite the reverse; he had no idea of closing the Poll, till Mr. Lyon spoke of giving up the contest.—Neither Mr. Pinhey nor any of his friends made any request to the Returning Officer to close the Poll on that day. If Mr. Lyon had not expressed his intention of giving up the contest, the Returning Officer would have continued the Election to the last day, provided the other Candidate had persevered in the contest.—Neither Mr. Lyon nor any of his friends objected to the closing of the Poll on the fourth day, but they assented to it. The Returning Officer would not have returned Mr. Pinhey had he pursued the same course pursued by Mr. Lyon, as he would have considered that he gave up all claim to being returned. After the close of the Poll on the fourth day, it was never opened again—no votes were taken after it was closed on that day—no opportunity therefore was afforded to Electors who had not voted, to come and vote at the Election, had they presented themselves. He did not consider himself authorised to keep the Poll open after the declaration of Mr. Lyon, because he (Mr. Lyon) had withdrawn, and there was only one Candidate. Mr. Pinhey would have continued the Poll to the sixth day; but he made no objection to closing it, on Mr. Lyon withdrawing from the Poll.

Minutes of Trial of Carleton Election:

Thirty-five voters were polled on the fourth day; twenty-nine for My. Pinhey and six for Mr. Lyon. After about the first hour of the second day, it was agreed between the parties that the Electors presenting themselves thereafter should be sworn, and they were all sworn accordingly—believes that this decision was come to because it was understood that some votes had been polled during the morning by persons having no qualifications—certainly he did not swear a voter during the Election, without his declaring under oath the description or nature of his title to the freehold he claimed to vote under. He means to say that he never swore them without making them state they held by purchase, by conveyance, by grant from the crown, or by whatever other title they professed to hold. Mr. Pinhey raised objections to some of the votes given in favor of Mr. Lyon—not to those holding by Location Tickets; and he, the Returning Officer, consequently did not record any objection to those who voted for Mr. Lyon under Location Tickets. He has noted in the Poll Book, the Lot and Concession, in every case, on which each voted, with some exceptions.

At the close of the Poll, the Returning Officer declared in the Poll Room the numbers polled for each Candidate, and that Mr. Hamnett Pinhey was duly elected by a majority of 49 votes. He did not declare to the Electors that Mr. Lyon had retired, nor did he make any entry thereof in the Poll Book. He would have kept the Poll open during the six days, had Mr. Pinhey required it of him, although Mr. Lyon had not polled a single vote during the remaining time of the election. Does not recollect that Mr. Pinhey did desire to keep the Poll open after the 4th day. Mr. Lyon told him on that morning, that he did not expect any more votes. It was arranged between the parties, that if a vote were not polled within an hour, that the Poll should be closed: he thinks it was closed about 4 o'clock. It must have been an hour after the last vote was taken when the Poll was closed: is not positive as to the exact time. After the first hour named, the time for closing was postponed for another hour, in consequence of voters coming in.—He rather thinks the time was postponed but once; but will not be sure.—He might have postponed it for half an hour, but does not recollect it. Mr. Pinhey did not object to his closing the Poll; but to the best of his recollection, objections were made by others, not directly to him, but he heard people cry out not to close the Poll;—it might have been Mr. Lyon's friends who cried out, but it is strongly on his mind that they were Mr. Pinhey's friends who cried out. At the time of closing the Poll, he does not recollect that any one offered to vote and was refused. He lives in the county of Carlton.—He dares to say, that the Electors of the county had plenty of time to come and vote at the Election, if they had started on the first day, but he does not know the size of the county.

On the first day were polled for Mr. Lyon,.....	124
And for Mr. Pinhey,.....	178
Second day for Mr. Lyon,.....	160
And for Mr. Pinhey,.....	90
Third day for Mr. Lyon,.....	45
And for Mr. Pinhey,.....	87
Fourth day for Mr. Lyon,.....	6
And for Mr. Pinhey,.....	29

Previous to, and at the close of the Poll, he was told by Mr. Lyon, that he would protest against the return of Mr. Pinhey; and he delivered to him (the Returning Officer at the close of the Poll) a Protest in writing, as follows:—

L 3

**PROTEST.**

**APPENDIX**

HUNTLEY, 9th March, 1832.

We the undersigned Freeholders of the county of Carleton, as well as George Lyon, Esquire, one of the Candidates at the present Election, do hereby solemnly protest against the present Election, for the following reasons:—

First. That because persons have been permitted to vote under the sanction of the Returning Officer, by Location Tickets, as well as by Letters of License, and also by Bonds in place of Deeds, and other good and sufficient reasons; and we also beg to protest against the form of oath which has been administered to the Electors, as being contrary to Law in that case made and provided.

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| George Lyon,     | John Lewis,      |
| Andrew Spearman, | William Hobly,   |
| John Pierce,     | Patrick McElroy, |
| C. Graham,       | Robert Lyttle,   |
| John Withers,    | William Pratt,   |
| Robert Birch,    | William Graham.  |
| Edward Mallock,  |                  |

Minutes of Trial of Carleton Election:

Mr. Radenhurst told him, the Returning Officer, at the close of the Election, that he protested against the return made by him of Mr. Pinhey, declaring that Mr. Lyon was the duly elected Candidate, or words to that effect; and others seconded Mr. Radenhurst, but he does not recollect who they were. Mr. Lyon told him, the Returning Officer, that he wished to keep the poll open 'till Mr. Radenhurst should arrive, he having pledged himself to keep it open 'till then, but he does not recollect Mr. Lyon telling him that he wished to keep it open for Mr. Radenhurst, for the purpose of recording his vote in his favor; he might have said so, but witness does not recollect it. In the first conversation he had with Mr. Lyon in the morning, he considered that he, Mr. Lyon, did not address him as Returning Officer: that on the second conversation, Mr. Lyon said, he merely waited the arrival of Mr. Radenhurst to close the Poll. Mr. Lyon, during the election, constantly objected to receiving Location Ticket Voters, for either party; that he has seen the previous evidence taken before this House, and read it. If all the votes were stricken off the Poll Book, except those which were received upon Deeds and Location Tickets, witness thinks the sitting member would have the majority of votes; but he is not certain of this, and refers to the Poll Book: but if the Location Ticket Voters were struck off on both sides, he thinks that Mr. Lyon would then have the greater number of votes; but in giving this answer, he did not take into consideration the voters who voted on Life Estates; on estates devised to them, or coming to them by inheritance or marriage. If all the votes were stricken off the Poll Book, except those which were received upon Deeds, he thinks that Mr. Lyon would have a majority of votes remaining.

When Mr. Lyon signified his intention of discontinuing the contest, there were in the room several persons, viz.:—Mr Philip, Mr. Lyon, Mr. Pinhey, the two Poll Clerks, and witness thinks Mr. Lyon's brother, Mr. Mallock, he believes, Mr. Maxwell, Constable Spearman, and Constable Ringrose Woods, and some others. He cannot recollect the exact expressions used by Mr. Lyon upon that occasion. The Poll was just closed before Mr. Radenhurst came in: he had not seen Mr. Radenhurst that day previously.—When the parties made known to him their arrangement about having the Poll closed, the above named persons were present, and he took out his watch and laid it on the table. During the hour immediately preceding the closing of the Poll, there was no vote offered on either side. Mr. Lyon did consent to the closing of the Poll, at the time he (the Returning Officer) closed it, as Mr. Radenhurst had not then arrived; this he (the witness) states to the best of his recollection. The same persons were present, he thinks, whom he mentioned before. He does recollect that Mr. Lyon wished to have the Poll kept open until the arrival of Mr. Radenhurst, but does not recollect that Mr. Lyon said he desired to have Mr. Radenhurst's vote taken for him.

The Attorney General, seconded by Mr. Elliott, moves that the trial of the Contested Election for the county of Carleton, be adjourned until to-morrow at two o'clock.

Ordered.

SATURDAY, 12th JANUARY, 1833.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the trial of the controverted Election for the County of Carleton was called.

Mr. Small, Counsel for the Petitioners, appeared at the bar and called upon Mr. Edwards, the Returning Officer, who, upon being questioned, stated that the omission of the entry on the Poll Book of the lots and concessions in those cases where they have been omitted, arose from their being admitted on all hands to be good votes. Neither of the Poll Clerks is in attendance. Mr. James Reid, one of them, was summoned.

John Radenhurst, Esquire, called and examined by Mr. Small. Is a Clerk in the Surveyor General's Department.

	Lot.	Con.	Township.
40 Michael Rock,.....	9	2	March.
83 Aity. Summerville,.....	9	2	do.
102 John Headley,.....	4	18	do.
131 Robert Willson,.....	12	2	do.
165 Thomas Tucker,.....	27	6	do.
289 George Edge,.....	25	3	do.
293 John Lewis,.....	10	4	do.
417 James Murphy,.....	11	2	do.

APPENDIX

Lot.	Conces.	Township.
571 Ringrose Woods,.....10	4	March.
629 John Graham,.....5	2	do.
632 N. Brennan,.....2	4	do.
No Patents have issued for these lots.		
41 Patrick Coffin,.....18	1	Torbolton.
133 John Buckham,.....15	4	do.
236 James Hawley,.....14	2	do.
292 Joseph Devins,.....1	2	do.
294 Leonard Shouldice,.....1	6	do.
98 William McCord,.....19	7	Huntley.
153 Michael Mean,.....9	8	do.
157 Michael Crownan,.....18	10	do.
173 Matthew Marrion,.....13	9	do.
223 J. Manering,.....12	9	do.
253 John Bradley,.....26	1	do.
296 George Lowrey,.....19	8	do.
297 J. Lowrey,.....19	7	do.
298 H. Lowrey,.....18	7	do.
353 John O'Keef,.....20	10	do.
377 Hugh F. Forrest,.....21	11	do.
499 Joseph Murdy,.....7	9	do.
505 Samuel Lowrey,.....18	8	do.
539 Robert McGee,.....7	4	do.
549 William Johnson,.....9	3	do. Clergy.
556 James Mantle,.....27	10	do.
558 Daniel Maxwell,.....11	9	do.
709 William Lucas,.....1	4	do.
714 Thomas Lay,.....7	12	do.
112 James Donahay,.....17	12	Fitzroy.
142 Andrew Bradley,.....10	14	do.
646 John King,.....14	6	do.
668 Alexander McMillan,.....7	9	do.—A de-
680 Nicholas Read,.....15	5	Fitzroy.

No grant in his name from the Crown for this lot. The description issued for this lot a year or two ago—long before the Election, in the name of another person.

179 James Hanawell,.....2	2	Nepean.
Clergy—not described.		
414 John Fournier,.....7	1	ditto
Clergy—not described.		
427 John Weyland,.....B	G	ditto
No such concession in that Township.		
491 Michael Stackpole,.....1	B	ditto
No such lot in this concession.		
619 Patrick Smith,.....C	G	Bytown do.
No such concession.		
630 John Gardiner,.....N	A	ditto Clergy.
530 John Shaw,.....16	11	Packenham.
555 John Lindsey,.....8	4	ditto

No descriptions have issued for any of the forementioned lots, except where it is herein so stated.

Patents could not have issued for those lots without descriptions first issuing from the Surveyor General's Office. These lands are still in the Crown.

Anthony Philip called.

Witness attended at the last Election for the County of Carleton, as Clerk for the Candidate (Mr. Lyon.) Recollects that Captain Monk voted at the Election, and is perfectly satisfied that he voted on a Location Ticket.

Michael Gleeson voted for Mr. Pinhey; he declared that he had no deed, and it was so taken down; that no objection was made by Mr. Lyon until each voter declared the nature of his title to the property whereon he voted. Was present at the close of the Poll on the 4th day. Did not hear Mr. Lyon declare that he withdrew from the contest. He must have heard him had he said so. A short time after the commencement of the polling on the fourth day, Mr. Pinhey asked Mr. Lyon if he was going to withdraw. Mr. Lyon stated that he had some voters to poll, and that he did not wish to close the Poll until Mr. Radenburst arrived. Most of the votes were then polled that were polled on that day, and the Returning Officer called out and asked if any more voters were coming. No more came forward at that time. Mr. Pinhey then said that if a voter did not come forward within an hour, it was the duty of the Returning Officer to close the Poll. The Returning Officer stated that if a voter came forward for either party, the Pole could not be closed within the hour. At nearly the expiration of the first hour named, a voter came forward for Mr. Pinhey, and the Returning Officer kept the Poll open for another hour. At the expiration of the second hour, the Returning Officer asked if any other voter was ready to come forward, and none appeared. Then Mr. Lyon requested the Returning Officer to delay closing the Poll for half an hour more, in the expectation of Mr. Radenburst's arrival, as he wished his vote to be recorded, and the Returning Officer did so. During the last half hour, the Returning Officer took out his watch and laid it on the table, and repeatedly called out and inquired if any voter was ready, but none presented themselves; and at the expiration of the half hour, Mr. Pinhey said that the Returning Officer should then close the Poll; and the Returning Officer then said "the Poll is closed." At this time the Returning Officer and the two Poll Clerks were present;

also Mr. Pinhey, Mr. Lyon, Mr. Mallock, and he thinks Mr. Fisher, a Magistrate from Bytown. Witness was in the Poll Room during the whole of the day 'till the Poll closed. He may have been out of it for a moment or two. While in the Poll Room, he heard no conversation between Mr. Lyon and the Returning Officer, or any other person, which could lead him to believe that Mr. Lyon had retired, or intended to retire from the contest. He believes that if such had been Mr. Lyon's intention he must have known it. Mr. Lyon declared repeatedly during the day, and previous to the Poll being opened, that he would protest against the return of Mr. Pinhey. On closing the Poll, the Returning Officer filled up the Indentures and signed them, as did also Mr. Pinhey, and then went out to the Hustings and declared that Mr. Pinhey was duly elected. Is not sure that the Returning Officer and Mr. Pinhey signed both the Indentures. On declaring Mr. Pinhey duly elected, the Returning Officer did not announce that Mr. Lyon had retired. Witness is acquainted with the County of Carleton, and believes that the Electors had very generally voted at that Election. There was plenty of time on that day to have polled forty or fifty, or one hundred more voters, had they presented themselves. During the last half hour, Mr. Pinhey was near the witness, and he said to him that he wished the time was expired, for he was almost done up.

Cross-examined by Mr. Draper.

Witness had a column for objections in his book. He had no particular rule for the entering of objections. He entered them as Mr. Lyon desired, or as the voters expressed themselves. Has no distinguishing mark whatever to shew the objections put down by desire of Mr. Lyon, and those taken from the statements of the voters themselves. Has a considerable number of objections on his book—he thinks above 100. Has no means other than his memory to enable him to distinguish between the objections put down by desire of Mr. Lyon and the objections taken down from the statement of the voters. The facts which were stated as the ground of objection, were in all cases admitted by the voter in the hearing of the witness. In some cases the word "objected" only, appears on witness's books, when the voters made no admission as to the nature of their title. After each voter had given his vote, the objections were entered on the book, and before another voter had polled.

Robert Argue was the last man who voted, and for nearly an hour before he voted, no vote had been taken: he believes there are five townships in the county. He has seen the Poll Book of a former election for the county, and the votes polled at the last election, were a great many more than at the previous one, which is the only reason he has for saying that he thought the greater part of the voters for the county had voted at this election. He is best acquainted with the township of Goulbourn, and thinks there are 180 votes in that township. He did not hear Mr. Pinhey state that he was anxious that Mr. Lyon would decide one way or the other, as it would save the trouble of bringing up more Electors. Perhaps there were about six or eight persons in the room during the half hour immediately preceding the close of the election. There was very great confusion when Captain Monk came forward, a great number of persons speaking loudly together, and in altercation. Captain Monk swore that he held his land from the Crown, which is the same to which other Location Ticket Voters swore: he will not say what the precise form of the oath was which was administered to Captain Monk: he will not say that the words "by Grant" were not used: does not recollect whether the Returning Officer administered the oath from a written or printed document in this particular case: has no personal knowledge of the nature of Capt. Monk's title. He (the witness) was in the employment of Mr. Lyon at the time.

Questioned by Mr. Small.

Great exertions were made by Mr. Pinhey and his friends, during the election, by sending out sleighs in all directions.

John McDonald, called by Mr. Small.

CANADA COMPANY.

Lot.	Con.	Township.
1 George Carter,.....22	5	Huntley
No deed as yet issued.		
2 William Foster,.....33	3	Nepean,
No deed for this either.		
3 Michael Remington,.....16	2	Huntley.
Deed for E. half executed 23rd July 1832, and sent by Post on 25th to A. Fraser.		
4 Richard Remington,.....14	1	Huntley.
No deed issued for.		
5 James Ruddy,.....8	2	Fitz-Roy.
Front half sold to George Magee, but no deed issued; other half unsold.		
6 Robert Lowry,.....3	8	Fitz-Roy.
No deed issued.		
7 John Remington,.....16	2	Huntley.
Remaining half unsold.		
8 Joshua Moorhouse,.....23	4	Fitz-Roy.
No deed issued.		
9 Nathaniel Connelly,.....4	3	March.
Deed executed for N. half to Widow Connelly, 13th Decr. 1832; no deed as yet for other half.		

Minutes of trial of Carleton Election

APPENDIX

Minutes of trial of Carleton Election

APPENDIX

	Lot.	Conces.	Township.
10 Robert Jamieson,.....	14	1	March.
N. W. half sold to Adam Jamieson, but no deed given; other half unsold.			
11 Andrew Argue,.....	14	3	Huntley.
W. half sold, but no deed given.			

TOWNSHIP OF MARCH.

14th Lot	3rd Concession,
3rd "	2nd "
8th "	4th "

No deed issued for these three Lots.

This witness states that he is in the Canada Company's service, and that all the Lots mentioned by him here now, belong to the Canada Company.

Mr. Samson, seconded by Mr. Chisholm, moves that the further consideration of the Controverted Election for the County of Carleton, be deferred until Monday next, at two o'clock, P. M.

Ordered.

MONDAY, 14TH JANUARY, 1833.

Mr. Radenhurst, Clerk in the Surveyor General's Department, was called by the Counsel for the Petitioners, who came to the Bar, and having looked at the lists put in by Mr. Macdonald, of the Canada Company, states that part of the Lands mentioned in those lists has been described to the Canada Company, and part has not—they all belong to the Canada Company—and no description has issued for the Lands mentioned in those lists to any other person or persons than to the said Company.

Captain Lewis, a Member of the House, called on in his place, —was present at the Election, but not often in the room: was a friend of Mr. Lyon on that occasion: never heard Mr. Lyon expressing any intention to withdraw from the contest: did not observe many voters present on the fourth day of the Election: from his knowledge of the County of Carleton, is of opinion that all the voters therein might have polled within the four days with convenience: he considers that considerably more votes were polled at the Election than there were freeholders in the County: heard Mr. Lyon say that he would protest against the Election, in consequence of Location Ticket votes and others which were illegal having been received: was present and heard Mr. Radenhurst protest against the return—this was immediately after the close of the Poll: is of opinion that there are five hundred freeholders in the County who have a right to vote, he merely includes residents.—Witness observes by the last population returns, that the County of Carleton is stated to contain upwards of seven thousand inhabitants, including the Township of Macnab, which does not belong to it; there are seven Townships in the County; he thinks Nepean is the most populous. He believes there are nearly two hundred voters in the Township of Goulbourn: thinks there are not so many freeholders in Nepean: knows Captain Monk: he is resident in the Township of March upwards of eleven years: the greater part of the military settlers have been there about the same time.

James Johnston called by the Counsel for the Petitioners: was present when Captain Monk voted at the last Election for the County of Carleton. When he (Captain Monk) came forward, he claimed to vote on a Location Ticket, to which Mr. Lyon objected, and said that if he persisted he would have him sworn—when he (Capt. Monk) appeared very unwilling to be sworn—he yet took the book, and did swear. The oath administered to Capt. Monk, to the best of Witnesses recollection, was, "that he was twenty-one years of age; that he had not, before, voted at the Election—and that he held his Lands from the Crown."

Being questioned by Mr. Draper, Counsel for the sitting Member, Witness states that when Captain Monk first spoke, he said he held his Land by Location; that it was Mr. Lyon who first used the word "Ticket," and said he would insist on his being sworn if he persisted in voting on a Location Ticket, and Capt. Monk then said that he would vote on it: never recollects the words "Location or Location Ticket" being used in any oath administered by the Returning Officer: does not recollect the words "by grant" having been used in any oath administered: has no recollection of any distinction having been made in the oath administered to persons holding by Location Ticket and those holding by grant from the Crown; there might have been a distinction, but he does not now recollect any: has no further recollection of the oaths administered than that the voters swore to being twenty-one years of age: that they had not, before, voted at the Election; and that they held their Lands from the Crown. Witness does not recollect certainly whether he signed the Petition against the return of Mr. Pinhey or not.

The Counsel for the Petitioners here closed his case.

Mr. Draper, Counsel for the sitting Member, being called on by the Speaker to proceed in the defence, stated that he was not ready to enter on the same.

Mr. Samson, seconded by Mr. Elliott, moves that the further consideration of the Controverted Election for the County of Carleton, be deferred until to-morrow, at two o'clock, P. M.

Ordered.

TUESDAY, 15TH JANUARY, 1833.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the trial of the Carleton Election was called.

APPENDIX

Mr. Draper, Counsel for the Sitting Member, opened the defence.

Mr. Bidwell, seconded by Mr. Perry, moves, that it be resolved that the Counsel at the Bar be directed not to argue the question of the admissibility of votes which depend merely on Location Tickets.

On which the yeas and nays were taken as follows:

YEAS.—Messieurs.

Bidwell,	Elliott,	McDonald, A.	Randal,
Buell,	Fraser, Alex'r.	McDonald, D.	Shade,
Campbell,	Hornor,	Macnab,	Shaver,
Clark,	Howard,	Merritt,	White,
Cook,	Jones,	Morris,	Willson, J.
Crooks,	Ketchum,	Mount,	Wilson, W.—27.
Duncombe,	Lewis,	Perry,	

NAYS.—Messieurs.

Attorney General,	Boulton,	Brown,
Samson,	Solicitor General,	Vankoughnet,—6.

The Question was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of twenty-one, and it was ordered accordingly.

The Counsel then proceeded in the case as far as he was prepared.

The Attorney General, seconded by Mr. J. Willson, moves, that the further consideration of the Contested Election for the county of Carleton, be postponed until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

In amendment, Mr. Bidwell, seconded by Mr. Lewis, moves, that the following words be added; and that the sitting member not being now prepared with any evidence, the House will then proceed to give its judgment on the petition.

On which the yeas and nays were taken as follows:—

YEAS.—Messieurs.

Bercy,	Duncombe,	McDonald, A.	Roblin,
Bidwell,	Elliott,	McDonald, D.	Shade,
Boulton,	Fraser, Alex'r.	Macnab,	Shaver,
Brown,	Hornor,	Merritt,	Vankoughnet,
Buell,	Howard,	Morris,	Werden,
Burwell,	Jones,	Mount,	White,
Campbell,	Ketchum,	Perry,	Willson, J.
Clark,	Lewis,	Randal,	Wilson, W.—33.
Cook,			

NAYS.—Messieurs.

Attorney General,	Crooks,	Solicitor General.
-------------------	---------	--------------------

The question of amendment was carried in the affirmative by a majority of thirty.

The original question as amended was then put and carried as follows:—

"That the further consideration of the Contested Election for the county of Carleton, be postponed until to-morrow at 12 o'clock, and that the sitting member not being now prepared with any evidence, the House will then proceed to give its judgment on the Petition."

WEDNESDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 1833.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Carleton Election was called.

Mr. Lewis, seconded by Mr. Roblin, moves, that it be resolved, that it appears to this House, by the evidence of Anthony Philip, and others, and also of Henry Edwards, the Returning Officer, at the late election for the county of Carleton, that Hamnett Pinhey, Esquire, was not duly elected, and that George Lyon, Esq. a Candidate at the election, had a majority of legal votes on the Poll Book, and ought therefore to have been returned as a member, to represent the said county of Carleton.

On which the yeas and nays were taken as follows:—

YEAS.—Messieurs.

Berczy,	A. Fraser,	McMartin,	Samson,
Bidwell,	Hornor,	Macnab,	Shade,
Buell,	Howard,	Merritt,	Shaver,
Campbell,	Jones,	Morris,	Thomson,
Chisholm,	Ketchum,	Norton,	Vankoughnet,
Clark,	Lewis,	Randal,	Werden,
Cook,	A. McDonald,	Robinson,	White,
Duncombe,	D. McDonald,	Roblin,	W. Wilson—33.
Elliott,			

NAYS.—Messieurs.

Atty. General,	Burwell,	Jarvis,	Mount,	Sol. General,—5.
----------------	----------	---------	--------	------------------

The question was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of twenty-eight.

Mr. Lewis, seconded by Mr. Crooks, moves, that it be resolved, that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, be directed to attend at the Bar of this House with the Writ of Election for the County of Carleton, together with the Return, and that the Speaker do direct him to amend the said Return, by striking out the name of Hamnett Pinhey, Esq. and inserting that of George Lyon, Esq.

Ordered.

Minutes of Trial of Carleton Election.

Minutes of Trial of Carleton Election.

# INDEX TO APPENDIX.

	PAGE.
ACCOUNTS and Papers relating to Parliament Building,.....	44
Ditto Public,.....	1
Ditto Revenue,.....	17
ADDRESS to His Majesty on Education,.....	73
Ditto ditto Emigrant Tax,.....	202
Ditto ditto Port of Entry (reported),.....	183
Ditto ditto School Lands (reported),.....	73
APPENDIX to second Report on Education,.....	60
ASSESSMENT Returns,.....	195
ATTORNEY General's opinion on loss of Schooner Sir John Colborne,.....	220
BILL accompanying first Report on Education,.....	48
CLERK'S Petition,.....	213
COMMUNICATION from John Maculay, Esquire, one of the Commissioners of Peters' Point Light House,.....	82
DOCUMENTS from His Excellency Lord Aylmer,.....	81
Ditto Relating to Asiatic Cholera,.....	82
Ditto Relating to Return of Donald Fraser, Esquire,.....	83
DRAFT of Bill for establishment of a Court of Chancery,.....	80
ENGINEER'S expenses in reporting on Site for Trent Bridge,.....	43
ESTIMATE for building Bridge over the Trent,.....	42
INFORMATION relating to School Lands,.....	72, 105
LETTER from Inspector General, Light House, Peters' Point,.....	82
Ditto ditto On Light Houses,.....	220
LETTERS from Receiver General and Special Receiver, on War Loss Appropriation,.....	84
LETTER to Inspector General, relative to Long Point Light House,.....	221
MEMORIAL of Joseph Bouchette, Esquire, Surveyor General of Lower Canada,.....	106
MINUTES of Trial, Carleton Election,.....	221
PETITION of Bray, Freeman.....	219
Ditto Kerr, W. J.....	209
POPULATION Returns,.....	184
PRESENTMENT Grand Jury, Niagara District,.....	214
REPORT of Arbitrator to Lower Canada,.....	52
Ditto Burlington Bay Commissioners,.....	207
Ditto Commissioners of Peters' Point Light House,.....	215
Ditto Commissioners on Penitentiaries,.....	26
Ditto Engineer on Site for Bridge at Trent,.....	41
Ditto Select Committee on Chaplain's Salary,.....	204
Ditto ditto Cholera Accounts,.....	206
Ditto ditto Correspondence of Arbitrator,.....	180
Ditto ditto Court of Chancery,.....	79
Ditto ditto Distribution of Bank Stock,.....	75
Ditto ditto Education (1st), 48; (2nd) 58; (3rd),.....	69
Ditto ditto Expiring Laws (1st), 47; (2nd),.....	207
Ditto ditto Finance,.....	101
Ditto ditto Inland Water Communication,.....	90
Ditto ditto Light Houses,.....	209
Ditto ditto Penitentiary Reports,.....	219
Ditto ditto Petition of Beadle Chauncey, and others,.....	82
Ditto ditto ditto Bethune and Ward,.....	220
Ditto ditto ditto Biggar, Chas. and others,.....	104
Ditto ditto ditto Chisholm, Alex. and others,.....	219
Ditto ditto ditto Clark, Chas. and others,.....	209
Ditto ditto ditto Jackson, Jedediah and others,.....	206
Ditto ditto ditto Richardson, Hugh and others,.....	214
Ditto ditto ditto Robertson and Parke,.....	210
Ditto ditto ditto Shade, Absolom.....	205
Ditto ditto ditto Smalley, A. and others,.....	82
Ditto ditto Roads,.....	203
Ditto ditto Taxing Emigrants,.....	202
Ditto ditto Trent Bridge Documents,.....	104
Ditto ditto Welland Canal Accounts,.....	104
Ditto ditto ditto Petition,.....	74
REPORT of York General Hospital,.....	81
RETURN of Land set apart for Schools, 72,.....	105
<i>Returns of Lands sold for Assessments, Moneys paid, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.</i>	
RETURN of Bathurst District,.....	106
Ditto Gore ditto,.....	155
Ditto Home ditto,.....	150
Ditto London ditto,.....	160
Ditto Midland ditto,.....	112
Ditto Newcastle ditto,.....	125
Ditto Niagara ditto,.....	157
Ditto Western ditto,.....	178
Ditto Militia Fines, &c. &c.....	187
SCHEDULE of Debentures,.....	85
SCHOOL Reports,.....	210
STATEMENT of Expenses of Sick and Destitute Emigrants at Prescott,.....	207
Ditto Tolls collected on Welland Canal,.....	51
WELLAND Canal Balance Sheet,.....	48