## 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 / II 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:

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
$\checkmark$ Pages detached / Pages détachées


Showthrough / Transparence
Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de limpressionIncludes 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.


##  <br> то

JOURNA耳OFTHEHOUSEOFASSEMBLY.
1833-1834.

SCHEDULE,

## Of Accounts prepared to be laid before the Fourth Session of the Eeleventh Provincial Parliament.

No. 1. Statement of monies paid to the Receiver General of Lower Canada, between the first July 1832, and the first of

January 1833; arising from duties collected at the Port of Quebec.
Statement of monies paid to the Receiver General of Lower Canada, between the first Jauuary and first July 1833, arising from duties collected at the Port of Quebec.
Statement shewing the proportion of the duties levied in Lower Canada, between the first July 1832, and the first July 1833, which the Province of Upper Canada is entitled to receive,' under the award of the Arbitrators of the 26th June 1833.
Abstract of Warrants issued on the Receiver General; under Provincial Enactments, from the 6h October to the 31st December 1832, inclusive,
Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue, from the 6th October to the 31st December 1832; inclusive.
Abstract of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, under Provincial Enactments, from the first January to the 30th June 1833, inclusive.
Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue, from first January to the 30th June 1833, inclusive:
Abstract of Warrants issued on the Aeceiver General of the Province; from frst July to fifth October 1833, inclusive.
Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue, from the first July to the fifth October 1833, inclusive.
Account of Revente from Shop, Inn-keepers, Distillers and Steam-boat, and Billiard Table Licenses, from the fifth October 1832, to the fifth October 1833, with the names of the persons Licensed.
Account of Revenue from the duties on Imports from the United States of America, from the first October 1832, to the 30th September 1833, inclusive.
Account of Revenue from the duty upon Salt, imported from the United States of America, from the first October 1832, to the 30th September 1833, inclusive.
Account of Revenue from Licenses issued to Hawkers and Pedlers, from the first October 1832, to the 30th September 1833, inclusive.
Account of Revenue from Licenses issued to Auctioneers, and on Sales at Auction, from first October 1832, to the 13th February 1833, inclusive.
15.
16.

General Estimate of the Expenditure and resources of the Province for the ycar 1834
Statement of monies outstanding in the hands of Collectors and Inspectors, on the 5th October 1833.
18. Statement of monies paid to the Receiver General by Collectors and Inspectors, since the 5th October 1833.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Inspector General's Office, } \\ \text { 19th November, 1833. }\end{array}\right\} \quad$ GEORGE H. MARKLAND,

19th November, 1833.
Inspector General. Rec
$\underbrace{\text { Appendix. }}$
$\qquad$

[^0]$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## COPY, No. 2.

Appendix.
Statement of Monies paid into the hands of the Receiver General of Lower Canada, between the first January and the first July, 1833, arising from Duties on Inportations by Sea into the said Province, in virtue of the Imperial Act 14 Geo. 3rd, clap. 88, and of sundry Provincial Acts, to a proportion of which the Province of Upper Canada is entiled, agreeably to the provisions of the Imperial Act 3rd Geo. 4th, chap. 119.


GEORGE H. MARKLAND,
Inspector General.
$\operatorname{COPY}$, No. 3.
Statement, shewing the proportion of the Duties levied in Lower Canada, between the first July, 1832, and the first July 1833, which the Province of Upper Canada is entitled to receive, under the award of the Arbitrators of the 26th June, 1833, and agreeably to the provisions of the Act of the Imperial Pariiament 3rd Geo. 4th, chap. 119.

| Net amount of Duties levied in Lower Canada, between the first July 1832, and the first January 1833, as'per statement rendered, <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & 84,536 \\ & .81,103 \end{aligned}$ | 8. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total, Currency, | 165,640 | 5 | 91 |
| Proportion for Upper Canada, one-third, | 55,213 | 8 | 7 |
| Equal in Sterling to. <br> On account of which Upper Canada has received, up to lst January, 1833, Sterling, £19,020 16 . 2 | 49,692 |  | 9 |
| do. do. do. up to 1st July, 1833, do. 18,248 | 37,269 | 1. | 4: |
| Balance due to Upper Canada, ..........................................Sterining, $f$ | 12,423 | 0 | 5 |

Quebec, Gih August, 1833.
(Signed)
JOSEPH CAREY,
Insp'r, Gen'i. P. P. Acc's.
A rue Copy.
GEORGE H: MARKLAND,
Inspector General.

## UPPER CANADA.

No. 4.
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 Gth Octoler to the 31st December i832; inclusive.



## Public Accounts-Continued.



RECAPITULATION.


## No. 5.

Statement of the Recciver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue, from the 6th October to the 31st December, 1832, inclusive.

| RECEIPTS. | Currenoy. |  | PAYMENTS. | Currenct. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balance in hand on the 5th October, 1832,.. | $\xrightarrow{\text { 23,713 }}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { s. } & D_{i}^{\prime} \\ 9 & 0 \\ \hline i \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{array}$ | Amount of Warrants issued by His Excellen- | $\mathfrak{x}$ |  |
| Amount of Loan on Debenture for the completion of Kettle Creek Harbour, . . . . . . |  | $0 \quad 0$ | cy the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province, as per |  |  |
| A mount received from Collectors of Customs, on account of Duties on Imports from the United States, | 1,809 | 634 | Abstract No. 4, ........................ Amount of the Receiver General's allowance of one half per cent on $£ 20,819110$, | 16,416 | $1211 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Amount received from Collectors of Customs, on account of the duty of 6 d . per bushe) on Salt imported from the United States, | 669 | $18 \quad 67$ | Currency, received from the Receiver General of Lower Canada, as this Province's proportion of Import Duties col- |  |  |
| Amount received from Collectors of Customs, on account of the duty upon Hawkers' and Pedlers' Licences, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  | lected at the Port of Quebec, for the quarters ended 5th January, 5th April, and up to the 1st May, 1832, ........ | 104 | $110 \frac{8}{4}$ |
| Amount received from Collectors of Customs, on account of the Duty upon Licenses to Auctioneers, and upon Sales at Auction, |  | 00 | Balance in the Receiver General's hands on the 31st December, 1832, | 12,100 |  |
| Amount received from the Collector of Customs at the Port of York, on account of Light-House duties, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 100 |  |  |  |
| Amount received from Inspectors, on account of duties upon Shop, Inn-Keepers' and Still Licenses, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 163 |  |  |  |
| Amount received on account of Tolls collected at the Burlington Bay Canal,......... |  | $0 \quad 0$ |  |  |  |
| Amount received from John Macaulay, Esq. being the balance unerpended of the appropriation for the erection of a Light House, at Nicholson's Island, |  | 011 |  |  |  |
| -Amount received as Interest on Loans, | 221 | 17.6 |  |  |  |
| Total, Currency,..........f | 28,620 | $1410 \times 45$ | Total, Currency, . . . . . . . . . . | 28,620 | 141045 |



GEORGE H. MARKLAND, Inspector General.
Inspector General's Office,
19th November, 1833. \}

No. 6.

## UPPRR CANADA.

Abstract of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province, under the several Enactments of the Provincial Legislature, from the 1st Jauuary to the 30th June, 1833, iaclusive.



## Appendix.

Enth Geo. 4, Ch. 10.
do. do.
do. do.
do. do.
do. do.

3rd Win. 4, Chap. 5
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Address of the } \\ \text { House of Assembly }\end{array}\right\}$
do. do. do
do. do.
do.
do.

> do.
$\qquad$ the late Session of the Provicial Lerislature liam Lee, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, being to enable him to pay the contingent expenses of his Office, during the same Session,
James Fitzgibbon, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, being to enable him to pay the contingent expenses of his Office, during the same Session,
David Macnab, Esquire, Serjeant-at-Arms, being to enable him to pay the contingent expenses of his Office, during the same Session,. .

3rd Wm. 4, Chap. 49. Lieutenant Colonel William Rowan, his Salary as Civil Secretary, from the 23rd June to the 31st December, 1832, inclusive, at the rate of $£ 200$ Currency per annum,
do.
do.
do.
Edwa
ward McMahon, Esquire, First Clerk in the Government Office, his Salary from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1832, inclusive,
Arthur Gifford, Esquire; being his Salary as Second Clerk in the Government Office, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1832, inclusive
do. do.
do.
do. J
James McDonell, Esquire, being his Salary as Third Clerk in the Government Office, for the same period;
do. James Nation, Esquire, being his Salary as Senior Clerk in the In spector General's Office, for the same period,.
do. do.
do.
do.
do. 1
Raymond H. Baby, being his Salary as Junior Clerk in the Inspector General's Ófice, for the same period,.
do. do. do.
do. do.
do.
do. do.
do.
do.
do.
do.
do. $\quad$
do.
do.
do.
do. do.
do. do. do
do. do.
do.
do.
do.
do. do. James Nation, Esq. being so much in advance on account of the appropriation for defraying the contingent expenses of the Public

Henry John Boultons Esq being to make up, be sum of $£ 1,200 \mathrm{C}$ Whe amount of his salary and emoluments for the year 1832.
istopher A. Hacerman, Esq. being to make up the sum of $£ 600 \mathrm{Cy}$ the amount of his salary and emoluments for the year 1832,... ecutive Council Office, for the same period,
Bernard Turquand, Esquire, being his salary as Senior Clerk in the Receiver General's Office, for the same period,
Mr. Walter Rose, being his salary as Junior Clerk in the Receiver General's Office, for the same period,
John Radenhurst Esquire, being his Salary as Principal Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office, for the same period,
James G. Chewett, Esquire, being his salary as Draftsman in the Surveyor General's. Office, for the same period,
o. Mr. George C. Ridout, being his Salary as Second Clerk in the Sur veyor General's Office, for the same period,
Mr. William Spragge, being his Salary as Junior Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office, for the same period,
do. Mr. J. M. Caldwell, being his salary as Junior Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office, for the same period,
Mr. James A. Smith, being his salary as Junior Clerk in the Executive Council Office, from the 1st Jan to the 15th July 1832, inclusive,
Mr. James Stanton, being his salary as Junior Clerk in the Executive Council Office, from the 1 Gth July to the 31 st : December 1832, inclusive,
Robert Stanton, Esq. Government Printer, being the amount of hiis contingent account, for the half year ended the 30th June 1832 . audited in Council 6th September 1832
James Nation, Esq. Senior Clerk in the Inspector General's Office, being so much advanced him on account of the contingent expenses of the Public Offices for 1832,
James Nation, Esq.being with the sum of $£ 100 \mathrm{Cy}$ paid him by War rant No. 320 dated 29 th March 1832 ; and the sum of $£ 280$ Cy paid him by Warrant I 31, dated the 2 d March 1833, the amount of his account of disbursements, for the contingencies of the Public of his account of disbursements, for the contingencies of the Pubic
Offices for the year 1832- audited in Council 4 th A pril $1833 . \ldots$ Hon. John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, being the amount of his account of the ordinary and incidental expenses of his office for the year ended 31st December 1832,


5,889 $7 \quad 7 \quad 5$

277156
$200 \quad 0 \quad 0$
17000
250 0 0
20000
$250 \quad 0 \quad 0$
$250 \quad 0 \quad 0$
20000
300 0 0
$300 \quad 0 \quad 0$
$200 \div 0$
15000
15000
$10713 \quad 0$

92 7 0
$127 \times 4$

28000
$23 \quad 0 \quad 1$

10000
4851291
377 15 7
$118 \quad 15 \quad 31$

Appendix:



## RECAPITHLATRON.



Inspector General's Office, 19th November, 1833. $\}$

GEORGE H MARKLAND, Inspector General.

No. 7.
UPPIERCANADA.
Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of Provincial Revenue, from 1 st Jan, to 30 th June 1833 , inclusive.

| RECEIPTS. | Currency. | PAYMENTS. | Curnency. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amt. of balance in Recr. Genl's. hands on 31st Dec. 1SS2, | $\begin{array}{ccccc} \hline \mathrm{S}_{3} & \mathrm{~s} & \mathrm{D} \\ 12,100 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{array}$ | Amount of Warrants issued by His Ex- | E' s. ${ }^{\text {d }}$. |
| Amount received from the Receiver General of Lower |  | cellency the Lieutenant Governor on |  |
| Canada, as this Province's proportion of Import Du- |  | he Receivar Gunemiof th Pro |  |
| ties collected at the Port of Quebee, for the quarters | 21,154 48 | viuce, as per Abstract No. 6,....... <br> Anount of the Receiver Geperal's allow- | 56,263 0. 8 |
| A.mount of the 20th Bank Stock Dividend;: | 1,000 0 0 | ance of one-half per cent on £21,134 |  |
| Amount of Bonus of 6 per cent, on Bank Stock, | 1,500 00 | 4s. $7 \frac{1}{\mathrm{~d}} \mathrm{~d}$. currency, received from the |  |
| Amount received from Collectors of Custons, on account of Duties on Imports from the United Siates,........ | 4,5041838 | Receiver General of Lower Canada, as this Province's proportion of Im- | $\therefore$ |
| Amount rec'd. from do. on account of the Dity upoit Salt, | 1,724 1911 | port Duties collected at the Port of |  |
| Amount rec'd. from do. on account of the Duty upon Licences issued to Hawkers and Pedlers, . . . . . ......... | 1651004 | Quebec, during the quarters ended 5th July and 10th Octäber, 1832,.. | 10513 |
| Amount rec'd. from do. on account of Auction Duties, | 294199 |  |  |
| A mount rec'd. fron Collector at York, on account of Light <br> House dues, | $5430$ |  |  |
| - Amount rec'd. from Inspectors, on account of Duties on Shop, Tavern and Still Licences, | $4,990: 10$ |  |  |
| Amount rec'd. on account of Tolls at the Burlington Canal, | 6500 |  |  |
| A mount rec'd on Debentures issued, viz: |  |  |  |
| On account of the Welland Canal loan,...... 11,250 | romer |  |  |
| On account of the loan for the improvenient of the inland waters of the Newcastle District,. . 2,000 |  |  |  |
| On accout of the River Trent Bridge,\%.-.t. 500 | 3,750 0 |  |  |
| Amount rec do on acoint of Ale and Beer Licences issued, |  |  | - |
| Amount of Interest recived on loans, viz: | 206-2, |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\cdots$ |
| Cobourg Harbour dot.o........... 88826 |  |  |  |
|  | 371176 |  | $\therefore$ |
| Amount received on account of tolls collected at Kette |  |  |  |
| Creek Harbour, .a...e.e.o. | 314.5 0 |  |  |
| Amount of balaice of appropriation for Cholera experses, | $2 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |
| Amount of balance in advance by the Receiver Geueral, | 3,810 4 7 |  |  |
| Total, Curmen | 56,363 14 11 | Total, Currency, | 6,368 14 14 |

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 1st July to the 5th October, 1833, inclusive.


## Appendix.



| Authomity. | SERVICES. | Currency, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ist. Wm. 4. Ch. 14 | Administration of Justice and support of the Civil Government, | $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{E}_{1} & \text { S. } & \text { D. } \\ 3,497 & 11 & 24 \end{array}$ |
| 3rd Wm. 4, Cli. 49. | Appropriation for the support of the Civil Government, | 4,948 17 9 ${ }^{\text {9 }}$ |
| 1st. Wm. 4. ", 15. | Receiver General's Salary | 3881794 |
| 591h Geo. 3, "13, | Inspector General's Salary, | 186.13 3 |
| 4 h h Geo. 4, " 6 . | Adjutant General of Militia, Salary and allowances | 22500 |
| 4th Geo. 4, " 27. | Assistant Adjutant General of Militia, | 10000 |
| 41st Geo. 4, "12 \&c. | Officers of the Legislature, | 439 5-0星 |
| 1st. Wm. 4, " 16. | Clerk of the Crown in Cliancery, | $3710 \quad 0$ |
| 3rd Wm, 4, "56. | Appropriation for the support of Common Schools, | 3,800 0 - 0 |
| 4th Geo. 4, ", 8. | ... Dito : ; ditto dito, and Books for ditto, | $400 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |
| 2nd Geo. 4, "20 \&c. | Four Pensioners, | 4000 |
| 48th Geo. 3, "16 \&ic. | District School Masters, | $458.44 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1st. Wm. 4, " 26. | Ketle Creek Harbour, | 25000 |
| 3rd Wm. 4, " 37. | Appropriation for a light at the Burlington Canal, | 1000 |
| 3rd Wm. 4, 55. | Residue of appropriation for the Welland Canal, | 2,500 0 0 |
| 3rd Wm. 4, " 32. | On account of appropriation for the erection of a Pier in York Har | 500 0, 0 |
| Address H. Assembly. | On account of the Survey of the River Trent, . . . . . . . . . . . | $50-0$ |
| 3rd Wim. 4, Chap. 34. | On account of the appropriation for the River 'Trent Bridge | 1,000 $\quad 0 \quad 0$ |
| 3rd Wm. 4, :\% 36. | Residue of appropriation for the support of Light Houses, | 300 0 0 |
| 11th Geo. 4, " 10. | Appropriations in support of Agricultural Societies,. . . . | 12500 |
| 3rd Wm. 4, " 31. | On account of appropriation for Grand River Bridge, | 500 0 0 |
| 3rd Wm. 4, 64. | Appropriation in aid of the York General Hospital, | 5000 |
|  | Total, Currency, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 20,346 $19 \quad 64$ |

Inspector General's Office, 19h November, 1833.

GEORGE H. MARKLAND,
Inspector General.

## UPPER CANADA.

No. 9.
Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue, from the 1st July to the 5th October, 1833, inclusive.


No. 10.
An Account of Revenue arising from Duties on Licenses issued to Shop-keepers, Inn-kecpers, Distillers, \&c. from the 5th October, 1832, to the 4th October 1833, inclusive, as reported by the several Inspectors.


# GEORGE H. MARKLAND, <br> Inspector General. 

Inspector General's Office, 19th November, 1833.

## UPPER CANADA.

No. 11.
Account of Revenue arising from Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Province from the United States of America, from the 1st October, 1832, to the 30th September, 1833, inclusive, as reported by the Collectors of Customs.


## UPPRR CANADA.

## No. 12.

Amount of Revenue arising from Duties imposed on Salt imported into this Province from the United States of America, from Ist October 1832, to 30 th September 1833, inclusive, as reported by the Collectors of Customs.

| PORTS. | Whole Collection. | Expense or collection | $\underset{\text { Revenue. }}{\text { Net }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cornwall, |  | F 0 0 |  |
| Prescott. | 3210 | 41843 | 2711.71 |
| Bath, | 140150 | 3615 5t | 112196 |
| Kingston, | 54180 | $\mathrm{lll}_{9}^{9} \mathrm{C}^{6}$ | 43240 |
| Gannanoq | 11126 | 5 16 |  |
| Hallowell, | 132176 | 398 | 938 |
| Newcast | 910 | 0 | 910 |
| Belleville | 103160 | 5113 | 5118 |
| Port Hop | 96160 | 2910 | 67 <br> 6 <br> 0 |
| Corbourg, | $\begin{array}{rrr}1.518 & 18 \\ 786 & \\ 0 & 9\end{array}$ | [120 |  |
| Burlingto | 45912.6 | 85 134 | 4531914 |
| Dalhousie | 197100 | 97.1 | 100 s |
| Niagara, | 25.2.6 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 6$ | 2216 |
| Queenston | 2650 | 0 | 26 |
| Chippewa, | ${ }^{37} 1{ }^{1} 6$ | $8{ }_{8} 15.8$ |  |
| Fort Erie, | 13176 517 | 1 <br> 1 <br> 1 15 |  |
| Dover, ${ }_{\text {Turkey }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5176 \\ 812 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 21819 4 4 6 |
| Port Talbo | 64116 | 918 5 5 | 54.3010 |
| Amherstbur | 11176 | ${ }_{5}^{5} 1818$ | $\begin{array}{lll}518 & 9\end{array}$ |
| Sandwich, | 0100 | $0{ }^{0} 5$ |  |
| Brockville | ${ }^{33} 2$ | 215 | 30 |
| Johnstown, | 3410 | 175 | 17 |
| netanguis | 1416 | 78 | 78 |
| Whole collection, | 2,747 14 |  |  |
| Expense of collection, ......... 30658 |  |  |  |
| Net Revenue, Currency, ................ 2,351 |  |  |  |

## GEORGE H. MARKLAND, Inspector General.

Inspector General's Office 19th November, 1833.
Nore.-These duties are included in the general statement of import duties, No. 11.

## UPPER CANADA.

No. 13.
Account of Revenues arising from Duties upon Licences issued to Hawkers and Pedlers, from the 1st October 1832 to the 30th September 1S33, inclusive, as reported by the Collectors of Customs.

| PORTS. | Persons Licenced. | 呂 | Dorr. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| River aux Raisins, |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wm. M. Edivard, | on foot, | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll}5 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |  |
|  | Joseph McEwen, | , |  |  |
| $\therefore \quad \ddot{0}$ | Thomas Cline, - | - " | $4 \begin{array}{lll}5 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
|  | Joseph Robson,.. |  | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| " | Thos. Bigby,.... |  | 5000 |  |
| $\square$ | Wm. McEdward, | 1 horse, | 10800 |  |
| $\bigcirc$ | Hugh Campbelli. |  | 10000 |  |
| Cornwall, | James Johnston, | on foot, 1 horse, | $\left\|\begin{array}{lll} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |
|  | Peter Konney, .. |  |  |  |
| Brockville, ...... | H: A. Blanchard, |  | 1000 |  |
|  | Robert Hillis,:. |  | 5100 |  |
| " | Joshua Bates | on foot. | 500 |  |
|  | James Mathe |  | $500$ |  |



## GEORGE H. MARKLAND,

Inspector General.

Inspector General's Office;
19th November, 1833.

## Appendir.

## UPDER CANADA.

## No. 14.

Account of Revenue arising from Duties on Licences issured to Anctionvers, and on Sales at Auction, from the 1st Octuber to the 15h February, 1833, as reported by the Cullectors of Customs.


GEORGE H. MARKLAND, Inspector General.
Inspector General's Office,
19th November, 1833, S

No. 16.
UPPER CANADA.
General Estimate of the Expenditure and Fesources of the Province, for the year 1834.

| EXPENDITURE. | Cenresay. |  | resources. | Currency. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Appropriation for Roads and Britg | $\underset{4,535}{f}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \hline \mathbf{s .} . \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | Revenue from Lower Canada, under Imperial Act | ¢ | 8. |  |
| Approf for Penitentiary at Kingsto | 4,166 |  | 14 Geo. 3, chap. 88,.............. 1515,000 |  |  |  |
| Do. for llospital at do. | 1,000 | 0 0 | Under Provincial Acts, . . . . . . . . . . . . 40,000 |  |  |  |
| Do. for Common Schools, | 8,550 |  |  | 55,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. for York Harbor, | 1,000 |  | Revenue in Upper Canada, under Im- |  |  |  |
| Interest on Public Debt, | 11,615 |  | perial Act 14 Geo. 4, chap. 88,.... 3,000 |  |  |  |
| Militia Pensions, | 900 |  | Under Imperial Act G Geo. 4, and under |  |  |  |
| District Schools, | 1,100 |  | Provincial Acts, ................. . 15,000 |  |  |  |
| Oflicers of the Legislature, | 890 |  |  | 18,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Clerk of the Crown in Chancery | 75 |  | Bank Stock Dividends, | 2,000 |  |  |
| Adjutant Gencral of Militia, | 650 |  | Interest on Loans, | 350 | 0 |  |
| Inspector General, | 406 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receiver General, | 778 | 00 |  |  |  |  |
| Six Pensioners, | 120 | 00 |  |  |  |  |
| Contingencies of the Legislature | 6,000 | 00 | , |  |  |  |
| Maintenance of the Light-Houses, | 1,000 |  | \% |  |  |  |
| Permanent Salaries, 1st Wm. 4, chap. 1 | 7,223 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civil List Estimate, | 13,607 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculural Societies, | 800 |  | Balance in the "Receiver General's hands after |  |  |  |
| Redemption of Debentures, | 12,935 |  | completing the service of 1833,............. | 2,000 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 77,350 | 00 | $\underline{x}$ | 77,350 | 0 | 0 |

## Appendix. <br> UPPER CANADA.

## No. 17.

Statement of monies outstauding in the hands of Collectors and Inspectors, on account of Provincia! Duties, on the 5th October 1833.

| Collectors. | Curnency. |
| :---: | :---: |
| John Cameron, | $\begin{array}{ccc}5 & \text { s. } \\ 56 & \text { D. } \\ \text { d }\end{array}$ |
| John Crysler, | 9 S 19 9 |
| Alpheus Jones, | 90001 |
| Walter H. Denaut | $53710{ }^{5}$ |
| Estate of the late William Jo | 1211 |
| Colin McKenzie, | 7603 |
| Andrew Deacon, | 547 0 21 |
| William M. Bullock, | 32968 |
| Dougald Campbell-the amount collected by him from 1st October 1831 to the 31 st March 1833, of which no returns have been made, | 000 |
| John Chisholm, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6431 5星 |
| John Chisholm, as Collector of Toils at the Burlington Bay Canal. | 3824303 |
| William H. Merritt, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $75 \quad 5 \quad 34$ |
| Robert Grant, . . . | 4012 Od |
| Robert Kirkpatrick, | 233135 |
| Estate of the late Jolin Warren, | $\begin{array}{llll}15515 & 2\end{array}$ |
| George J. Ryerse, | 2314618 |
| James Mitchell, | 42.901 |
| Mahlon Burwell, | 5491211 |
| Francis Caldwell, | 46111 |
| T. G. Anderson, | 937104 |
| Richard D. Fraser, | $42919 \quad 1$ |
| - Thomas Kirkpatrick, | $8301510 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| Ephraim Webster, | 81088 |
| George Savage, | 1,095 95 |
| Richard Bullock,. | $22915 \quad 8$ |
| Thomas McCormich, | 181294 |
| George IIadison, | 25511 31 |
| Marcus F. Whitehead, | $78 \quad 80$. |
| Estate of the late John Wilson, exciusive of his collections in the years 1828, 1829, and 1830 , of which no returns have been made,. | 1581693 |
| Christopher A. Hagerman, | $25415 \quad 54$ |
| Estate of the late Johin Came | 26.124 |
| Estate of the late A. McMillan, | 34451 |
| Estate of the late John Symington, .......... | 43175 |
| Estate of the late Robert Smith, . . . . . . . . . . | 6115 |
| Carried forward, | 6,892 7 7 2 星 |

* From this balance the sum of $£ 234$ is to be deducted, being so much paid by the Collector for the support oi the Light House at the False Ducks, as authorised by the Inspector General.

| Inspectors. | Currency, Appendix. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Amount brought forward, $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $\begin{array}{\|ccc} \hline f & \text { si } & \text { D. } \\ 6,892 & 7 & 23 \end{array}$ |


Elias Jones, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 137 74
James Sampson,. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 958 4
John Weatherhead
$43 \quad 10 \quad 1 \frac{1}{2}$
Estate of the late Honorable Neil
McLean, . .............. 10 0 0
Philip VanKoughnett, . . . . . . . . . 2210 0
John Willson. .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 269160
Anthony Lesslie, . . . . . . . . ...... . 1 . 5
Alcxander McDoncll, (Ottawa) . . 141 6 0
Estate of the late Isaac Swayze, . $35711 \quad 6$
Estate of the late Oliver Everts,. $88 \quad 2 \quad 51$
Estate of the late John Cumming, 54510 04 2,310 4 31
Total, Currency, .........f $\mid 9,20211 \quad 64$
GEORGE H. MARKLAND, Inspector General.
Inspector General's Office,
19.h November, 1833.

* Froin the balance due Ly Mr. Mitchell, is to bo deducted the amount of monies paid by him for the maintenance of the Light House at Long Poim, Lake Erie, in 1832 aud 1833, the account of which has not jet been received.


## -2000

## UPPER CANADA.

Dlo. 18.
Statement of Monies paid to the Receiver General by Collectors and Inspectors, since the 5th October 1833, in liquidation of balances then outstanding, or on account of duties subsequently collected.

| COLLECTORS. | Currency. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Francis Caldwell, | $\begin{array}{ccc} \hline \mathrm{J}_{1} & \text { s. } & \mathrm{D}_{1} \\ 43 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| Henry Baldwin, | $67 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |
| R. D. Fraser, | $31010 \quad 0$ |
| John Chisholm, | 21000 |
| Robert Kirlspatrick, | 17500 |
| Gcorge Ryerse, . | $\begin{array}{lll}12 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ |
| William H. Merritt | 40186 |
| Ephraim Webster, | 8113 |
| Thomas Kirkpatrick, | $500 \quad 0$ |
| Alpheus Jones, | $2611 \quad 6$ |
| Richard Bullock, | $71 \quad 0 \quad 4$ |
| Mahlon Burwell, | 14526 |
| Robert Grant, | 3363 |
| John Cameron, | 1800 |
| George Savage, | $900 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |
| Allan M. McLean, | $10870{ }^{1}$ |
| Thomas G. Anderson, | $8611 \frac{11}{1}$ |
| Inspectons. | 2,768 2108 |
| Philip Vankoughnet, . . . . . . . . £22 10 0 |  |
| John Weatherliead, ........... 43 4 4 |  |
| Anthony Leslie,. . . . . . . . . . . 14.88 |  |
| James Thompson,............ 49.10 . 0 |  |
| Elias Jones, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 150 0 0 |  |
| John Willson, . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 0 0 | 379124 |
| Total Cur'y................ £ ¢ 3,147 15 29 |  |
| Inspector General. |  |
| Inspector General's Office, $\}$ |  |

## FIRST REPORT

# Of the Committee appointed to examine and report on the Public Accounts. 

COMMTTTEE,
Messrs. Monnis, Chairman.
Benczy,
Cinsiolis,
Robinboy,
Merritt,
McNab,
Pentr.

## O

Nos. 1 \& 2. Contain a statement of nonies paid into the hatads of the Receiver General of Lower Canada, between the 1st July 1832, and 1st July 1833, arising from dutics on importations by sea, of which this Province is entitled to one-fourth, and which has subsequently been paid to the Receiver Gencral of this Province, viz. $\pm 41,41015$ provincial curreacy.
No. 3. Is a statement of the amount due to Upper Canada under the award of the Arbitrutors of the 26 th June, 1833, being the differeince betweon one-fourth and one-third of the duties upon importations by sea, to which this Province is now entitled, and being for the above period, viz: 213,803711 .

No. 4. Is an abstract of warrants issued by His Excellency the Licutenant Governor on the Receiver General, under the several enactmeats of the Province, between 6th Octoher and 3Ist December, 1832 , amounting to the sum of $\ell 16,41612111$.

No. 5. Is a statement of the Receiver Gencral's Reccipts \& Payments of Provincial Revenue from the 6th October to the 31 st
 lance in his hands of $£ 12,100$, carricil to account No. 7 .

No. 6. Is the amount of Warrants issted by His Excellency the Licutenant Governor on the Receiver General, from the list Jasuary to 30 th June, $1833, \pm 50,2630$ - h ,
No. 7. Is an account of the Reccipts and Payments by the Rcceiver Geaeral of provincial revenue, from 1st January to 30 th Junc, 1833 , amointing to 256,368 14 14 , shewing a balance in advance, by that Oficer on the latter day, of $£ 3, S 1047$, which is carried to No. 0 .

No. 8. Is the amount of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Licutenant Governor on the Receiver General, from the lst July to the 5th October, 1833, $£ 20,340196$.

No. 9. Is an acconnt of the Reccipts and Expenditure of the provincial reveuue, from the 1st July to Jth October, 1833, amount. ing to $£ 39,78917$ 4t, and shewing a balanee in the Receiver General's hands, on that day, of $£ 15,632133$.

No. 10. Is an account of the Revenue arising from duties on icenses to Shopkeepers, Minkeepers, Distillers, \&c., from the Sth. October, 1832, to 4th October 1833, amounting to £6, S82 9 41. Your Committoe are surprised to notice, that five Steam Boats only are returned as having been licensed during the past season.
No. 11. Is an account of Revence collected at the several ports of entry on goods imported from the United States, from 1st October 1832, to the 30 th September 1833, amounting to 112,2361721 . The Comnitec cannot help remarking, that, from the maner in which this account is made out, it is difficult to understand what allowance is made for collection; as the account embraces a part of two years, and would seem, in some instances, to give a yemuncration not sanctioned by the laws of the Province; they therefore recommend, that it be made in future so that this objection may be olvinted"
Ho. 12. Shews the amount of Revenue collected on Salt import ed from the United States for the year ending on the 30th September 1833, being $£ 2,351863$. This item forms part of the amount shewn in the preceding account:
No. 13 Is an account of dities on licences issued to 82 Hawkers and Pediers, between the 1 st October 1832, and the 30 th September 1833, amounting to $£ 621150$.
No. 14. Is an account of dutics on liecnses issued to Auctionecr and on Sales at Auction, between the 1 st October 1832 and the 13 th of February 1833 , a mountipg to $£ 51213$ 51. The lav haviog ex pired on the latter day, the commitiee draw the attention of the House to the subject.
 the Houso that the follewing tiems are inchader in tho above sum:


No. 16. Is the gencral estimate of the Expenditure and Resources of the Province for the year 1834, amounting to $£ 77,350$ Cur'y

Nos. $17 \& 18$. Contain a statement of Monies outstanding in the hands of Lispectors and Collectors on the 5 th of October last amounting to $£ 9,202116 \frac{1}{4}$, of which $£ 3,14715 \times 3$ has since been paid, leaving a balance still outstanding on the 6 ti December 1803, of $£ 6,054163!$

Lour Committec, upon an examination of the several account referred for their consideration, have in the first place, to draw the attention of the liouse to the flourishing condition of the Provincia Merenue. The amount received as the proportion due to this Pro vince tor the year ending on the 1st July 153\%, is £ 41,410151 since which the sum of $£ 13,80317^{\prime} 1$ d has been paid under the $^{\prime}$ athority of the Award of the Arbitrators, for the same period, as the amount of the difference betweon one-fourth and one-third of the reventue, which Upper Canada will continue to receive until the Is July 1836, when a new arrangement will take place

The otal amount therefore which this Proviace has
The following sums have come into the Receive General's hands between the 1st January and jilh October, by which will be seen at one view the anount of the whole Revenue of the Province:
Bank Stock Dividonds,..............................
Do.
Bonis, :

Duties on mports from the United States,
$\qquad$
Nawkers and Pedlors lico...
Hawkers and Pedlors licenses
Goods sold at Auction..
Lighthouse, York hurbour, ..
Shop, Taver, and Still Licenses, Ale find Bin,
olls at Burlington Bay Canal,
nterest on Loans,
Tolls collected at Kettle Creek harbour,

| Curiercy. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E | s | D |
| 55213 | 8 | 7 |
| 0 |  |  |
| ¢ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 2000 | 0 | 0 |
| 1500 : | 0 | 0 |
| 5530 | 0 | 5 |
| 1782 | 10 | 7 |
| 303 | 15 | 0 |
| 511 | 2 | 1 |
| 54. | 5 | 0 |
| 5805 | 18 | 61 |
| 2 | 10 | 1 |
| 915 | 10 | 0 |
| 371 | 17 | 6 |
| 813 | 5 | 0 |
| 74495 | 17 | 81 |

The undermentioned iteres in the gencral estimate for the service of tho year 1834 , are chargeable on the above Rerenue, by autho, rity of ects of the Provincial Parlament, For the repair of Roads and Bridges, - . v. .6...,

| 4535 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8550 | 0 | 0 |
| 900 | 0 | 0 |
| 8100 | 0 | 0 |
| 890 | 0 | 0 |
| 1909 | 0 | 0 |
| 120 | 0 | 0 |
| 1000 | 0 | 0 |
| 7208 | 0 | 0 |
| 800 | 0 | 0 |
| 27027 | 0 | 0 |

It is proper to remark, that allhough the importations from the United States would scen, from the abovestatement, to have fallen off, such is not the fact, for it appars by account, No. 1 , that the nett Revenue from that sourceforitie ycar ending the 30 th Septem,

Appendix. ber last, amounts to the sum of $£ 12,2301723$, being $£ 45271711 \pm$ more than was collected for the corresponding period of the former year. This circumstance compels the attention ol Your Committec to the account of monies outstanding in the hands of Inspectore and Collectors, by which it is showa that an iajurious want of punctuality still exists on the part of several of these Oficers, notwithstaiding the repeated notice taken of the subject by the Finance Committee for several years past. The bakace unaccounted for by Tnspectors and Collectors on the 4th day of December 1832 was Le2374, and on the Gth day of December last it amounted to no less than $£ 5 s=01531$, i. c. in the hands of inspectors $£ 103011114$ and in the hands of Collectors $53=90 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~d}$.

Four Committec would surgest the propricty of addressing His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to remove from office all persons who hold public inonies in their hands for a period exceeding three months beyond the time, when by law such monics ought to be paid, and to request that His Excellener may instruct the Attoracy General to take the nocessary steps to recover the monies so outstanding. Such delinquencies have aiready caused serious loss to the public, and, therefore, prompt and efiective measures stonld be adopted to prevent a recurrence of a similar injury to the public revenue.

The Committec notice that the Collector for the Port of Gederich has never made any return of duties collected on importations at that place.

The following table will shew to Your Ionorable House the state of the several branches of Revenue as compared with the collections during the preceding year.

| 范 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nett duty } \\ \text { on } \operatorname{In} \\ \text { Licenses. } \end{gathered}$ | Net duty on Stills. | Am'trcco as the pro. portion due to U . Camada on Importa. tions at Qucber. | Duty on Pediars <br> Licerses | Duiy on Auction. oers. and -解 goods sold at auction. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |




By which it will be observed that an increase is yearly taking place. The duty on Ale and Beer Liecnses is reported to have been, for the past year, Le 10 s. only; and as it is a subject of public noto. riety, that a very qreat number of houses of this description are to be found in all the principal towns of the Province; the natural inference is, that the law is eilher defective or the Magistrates and Inspectors do not discinarge their duty. It occurs to Your Commite that the imposition of this duty was intended by the Legistature as a means to prevent the sale of beer and spirituous liguors in houses of disreputable character. But the small amount of daty collected would iadicate that the object has not been accomplished, inasmuch as very many houses of this description still exist.

In the General Estimate of the Expenditure and resourecs of the Province for the year 1E34, Your Committee observe that a surplus of $L 12,935$ is stated as applicable to the redemption of Debentires. But if the grants of last session for the payment of the War Losses, for the ingrovement of the St. Lawrence, and the lioads, are made effectuat by inerensing the rate of interest it is obvious that no part of the public debt will be paid of during the year, as the funds of the l'rovince, in place of being chargeable with an anmol interest of $L 11,615$, as stated in the Listimate, will have to bear the additional interest on these grants, namely, 20,300 , consequentig the batance on hand, at the close of the year 1834, would amosuit to no more than $J 3,635$, even if aid is withheld from every object of pubic improvennent during the present session. This latter sum indeed may be increased by the addition of 16000 , should the
included in the estimate for the civil expenditure, and which Your Appondix. Committe have already detailed. If the dubt of the Province could be fransferred to Stock in Engliand as furmer Finance Committees have recommended, for.which object two several acts of the Legislature hnve been passed ; it is supposed that the affairs of the Province would be greatly bencfitted, in place of paying 6 per cent. interest, and being unable to redeem the debentures which are due, is is the case at the present monient, the whole might bo converted into terminable annuities by the appropriation of 7 per cent. on the Capital borrowed-five as the interest, and Iwo as a sinking fund. It would scem by the papers sent down by His Excelleney, that the Honorable J. H. Dunn, His Majesty's Rc. coiver General, has so far eflected an arrangement with a respect:able Bauking llouse in London, that shoulu their offer to negotiate a loan of $\mathrm{X}: 200,000$ sterling, be accepted by the Province within four months from tlic 23 d September past, the monics granted at the last session may be made available, and such an amount of tho outstanding debentures be redecimed as will make up the balance of hat sum.
Your Committee in recommenaing the transfer of the debt in the manner pronosed; think it proper to observe, that the recent recuction of premium on Bills of Exchange, may have a tendency to lessen the adrantages which the arrangement wss supposed to pro. sent. But notwithstanding this circumstance, the Committee cannot withhold their nssent to a measure which is calculated to estab. lish the credit of the Provinee on a Lasis which will, in future, givo to its money transactions, a degree of respectability and perma. nency, highly conducive to the priblic welfare. And should it again be necessary to apply for a loan in England, negotiations lessiexpensive and even more adrantageous that the one under considera. fion, may safely be looked forward to-at any rate, the Province will have no reasonto complain if its securities command the use of Capital on terms of equal adrantage with countries similarly circumstanced.
The debentures now outstanding, no part of which have been paid off, amouat to thic sum of $L 203,133 \mathrm{C} 8$, exclusive of $L 50,000$ issued to the order of the Welland Canal Company, under the authority of the aet passed at the first session of the present Parliament, and also besides L5000 issued to the order of the Desjar. dims Camal Company at the second session, amounting altogether to $L 255,133368$, this sum includes $L 3000$ issued to the Conmis. sioncrs ampanted to supaniond the improvement of the Sl. Law. rence, and $L 1250$ to the Welland Catal Commissioners. The whole debt of the Proviace, ineluding the grants of last Session, may be stated as follows:

## Fotal amount of Debentures

is sued,................... 2255500 o 0
do. do. redeemed,.... $52660 \quad 134$
Amount onstanding, (Currency).............L Amomat issued to We elland Canal Company, Ist Session 11:h Parhament, . .......................
do. Desjardins do. 2d do.....
Grants' of last Sussion for which Debentures have bot yet issued, viz:
Balance of St. Sawrence improvement Grant do. W'elland Canal Grant, . ................ Rouds and Bridges,

| 203133 | 0 | 8 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| 30000 | 0 | 0 |
| 5000 | 0 | 0 |
| 208133 | 0 | 3 |
|  |  |  |
| 0700 | 0 | 0 |
| 5750 | 0 | 0 |
| 20000 | 0 | 0 |
| 350883 | 6 | 8 |

The following Table will shew at one view the state of the present public debt, tho rate of luterest chargeable on the several Loans, the amome of Interest on Tolts paid by cach work respectively, and the several sums for the re-payment of which the publicholds so curity; and atso the total amount granted by the Legislaturo in aid of the several public works.

Account of Debts due by the Province for the Paymont of whind Debentures are now oatstanding.

appostidis
The Committec have also thought it proper to append a tabular atatement, in detail, of the expenses of the Legislature as far as they lave the means of doing so ; this will enable the House to judge of the expediency of continuing the allowances which ar now paid to the several Officers, Clerks, and Servants; and to see at once, withon dificulty, the expense of each department of the House of Assemily
The charge for postages to and from Members, is now an item o cry considerable magnitude, and suggests the adoption of some moasure for its abolition ; but as the subject of the Post Oftice Department, "generally, is under the constderation of His Majesty's Goernment, and as the privilege offranking letters formed part o an Address to lizs Majesty, fithe last Seseton, Your Committce do not urige the matter at present.
YourCommittec think proper again to daw the attention of the House to that part of the revenuo collected at the Port of Quebec, which-itis contended the Canada Trade Act does not entitle this Province to any part, and as Ilis Excellency the Lieutenant Gov. ernor has informed the House that no answer has been received to ernor has intormenthe fiouse hat no answer has been received to pecting the just claim of Upper Canada to a portion of these duties the Committe would recommend, that another Address be presented to Ilis Mojesty, requesting that an Imperial Act may pass without delay to render to this Province that justice which she is entitled to.
reeeive, and which the equity of the Sister Province, Your Com- APpendir.
mittee are persuaded, would un willingly withhold. mittee are persuaded, would unwillingly withhola.
The arrears of these duties already amount to a large sum, and the sooner the oifficulty is removed, the less likely will be the exis. tence of misunderstanding with Lower Canada.
The Committe have thought proper to recommend, that a de. tailed account of goods imported from the United States during the past year, be applied for by the House and printed with the Journals of the present Session, and thata similar account for the current year be laid before the House in manuscript, at the next Session of the Legislature.
Your Committee have'noticed, that in the Estimate of the Civil Espenditure'for the present year, the salaries of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals which were provided for by the Act 3. William 4. chap. 49. aro not inserted; and as that statute has expired.Your Committce suppose that the omission was accidentul, for all Your Committce salaries which were paid under its authority are in the Estimate.

All which is respectully submitted.
W. MORR18

Chairman.
Committee Room, Honse of Assembly, 17th January, 1884 .

First Report on Public Accounts.--continued.
Appsudix.


Names of Persons Licensed as Shopkeepors, to Retail Spirituous Liquors, Letween the 5th October, 1832, and the 5th October, 1833, so far as the same have becn reported by the several Inspectors.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

| No. |  | No. |  | No. 42 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | John Turnbull. | . 22 | Ifclen Mnir. | 42 | Adam Hubbs. |  |
| 2 | Baldwin, \& Co. | 23 | John Rarkes. | 43 | B. F. Davy. |  |
| 3 | Janc McLeod. | 24 | James Fraser. | 44 | IIenry Smith. |  |
| 4 | Alexander Fee. | 25 | C. H. McCollum. | 45 | Joseph Bruce. |  |
| 5 | James Williamson. | 26 | MicPherson \& McGregor. | 46 | E. W. Meyers. |  |
| 6 | Willian P. Cook. | 27 | T'honas Henderson. | 47 | Augustus Thibodo. | Shopkeepers |
| 7 | Joseph Carberry. | 23 | Alexander Williamson. | 48 | Peter O'Reilly. | $\xrightarrow{\text { Mididand }}$ District. |
| 8 | William Twigg: | 29 | Matthew Rourke. | 49 | Arthur Foster. | District. |
| 9 | Andrew McMinray. | 30 | Benjamin F. Day . - | 50 | John Everitt. |  |
| 10 | Nolomial Price. | 31 | William Holditch. | 51 | John Duncan. |  |
| 11 | Jolan Howell. | 32 | Robert F. Hope. | 52 | Robert Clendenning. |  |
| 12 | Carpenter, \& Co. | 33 | William McKenzic. | 53 | Michael Nutty. - |  |
| 13 | Benjamin Seymour. | 34 | William McKicnzie. | 54 | Elias S. Wilkins. |  |
| 14 | McNably \& Bull. | 35 | Michael Brennan. , | 55 | James Johnston. |  |
| 15 | Rose \& Cameron. | 36 | John Dean. | 56 | William J. McKoy. |  |
| 16 | Hannah McDonald. | 37 | Henry Lash. | 57 | Jolm McTaggert. |  |
| 17 | Daniel Perry. | 38 | Patrick Fleming. | 58 | Orton Handcox. |  |
| 18 | Hugh Carnahan. | 39 | J. \& S. Benson. | 59 | James Russell. |  |
| 19 | Robert Flanaghan. | 40 | Archibald McFall. | 60 | Mark Crawford. |  |
| 20 | Walter MeCuniffe. | 41 | William Ireland. | 61 | Patrick Malone. |  |
| 21 | Hugh MeGinnis. |  |  |  |  |  |

## JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline No. \& James W. Parmenter. \& No.
18 \& James M. Shriver. \& No.
34

d \& Mrs. E. Dinny. \& \& <br>
\hline 2 \& Reuben Sherwood. \& 19 \& Ephraim Dunham. \& 35 \& Solomon Brealiemridge. \& \& <br>
\hline 3 \& William Richardson. \& 20 \& A. \& W. Morris. \& 36 \& Kenhan \& Woods. \& \& <br>
\hline 4 \& Solomon Henderson. \& 21 \& James Shaw. \& 37 \& E. M. Church. \& \& <br>
\hline 5 \& Alexander Waugh. \& 22 \& H. ic S. Jones. \& 38. \& Averill \& Hooker. \& \& Shopkcepo:s <br>
\hline 6 \& William McRucen. \& 23 \& Lothrop and Arnoli. \& 39 \& Hartwell \& Stoddard. \& \& District. <br>
\hline 7 \& William Kny. \& 24 \& Averill and Hocher. \& 40 \& John McDouell. \& \& <br>
\hline 8 \& Samuel 'Chomas. \& 25 \& James L. Schofield. \& 41 \& Crane, Hooker, \& Co. \& \& <br>
\hline 9 \& Samuel Landon. \& 26 \& Elnathan Hubbell. \& 42 \& Patrick Conway. \& \& <br>
\hline 10 \& William Bilton. \& 27 \& Moses Mnynard, \& Co. \& 43 \& Thomas Evatt. \& \& <br>
\hline 11 \& Samucl P. Thomas. \& 28 \& Joshua Bates. \& 44 \& George Breakenridge. \& \& <br>
\hline 12 \& William Simpson. \& 29 \& Charles Joncs. \& 45 \& G. C. Mittleberger. \& \& <br>
\hline 13. \& William Welsh. \& 30 \& Lothrop \& Arnold. \& 46 \& Edward Harrison: \& \& <br>
\hline 14 \& Thomas O'Neil. \& 31 \& Charles Jones. \& 47 \& E. H. Whitmarsh. \& \& <br>
\hline 15 \& Thnmas Fraser. \& 32 \& Junes Gray. \& 43 \& Ezekiel Phillips: \& \& <br>
\hline 16 \& Duncan McQueen. \& 33 \& Ast H, Grillin. \& 49 \& R. M. Derenzie: \& \& <br>
\hline 17 \& James Harrey. \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.



## EASTERN DISTRICT.



| Shopkeepern. ILome District. |  | No. |  | No. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A. E. Macdonald, | 28 | George Paterson, | 54 | John J. Kimball, |
|  | Henry Stennet, \& Co. | 29 | Thomas Carfrae, junr. | 55 | Peter Milne, |
|  | Robert McClure, | 30 | Francis Hewson; | 56 | Edward Cochrane, |
|  | Alexauder Legg, | 31 | Christopher Develin, | 57 | Cornelius C. Keller, |
|  | Julius M. Sanford, | 32 | A. E. McDonald, | 58 | James Cockshutt, |
|  | John Lumsden, | 33 | John Robinson, | 59 | Peleg Howland, |
|  | Joseph Cawthra, | 34 | R. A. Parker, | 60 | Abijah Lewis, |
|  | John Cãwtlora, | 35 | John B. Spragge, | 01 | David Stegman, |
|  | Becket \& Bowman, | 36 | George Silverthorne, | 62 | Richard R. Heward, |
|  | Johu Sproule, | 37 | John McKay, | 63 | John Falby, |
|  | Francis Hinck, | 38 | Wyne \& Blake, | 64 | Charles King, |
|  | R. A. Parker, | 30 | William Turner, | 65 | William Proudfoot, |
|  | William E. Smith, | 40 | William Radcliffe, | 06 | Andrew Mitckell, |
|  | James M. Strange. | 41 | Peter Secor, | 67 | Sohn Felt, |
|  | John Armstrong. | 42 | William Sanders, | 88 | Henry Smith, |
|  | Michael Kane, | 43 | Francis Logan, | 69 | Charles King, |
|  | Richard Crispin, | 44 | Ellis Place, | 70 | Henry Herris, |
|  | Charles Fothergill, | 45 | Richard Machel, | 71 | Claris \& Moule, |
|  | Arthur Clifton, | 46 | Murray, Newbigging, \& Co. | 72 | George Snider, |
|  | Thomas Robson, | 47 | William Koon, d Co. | 73 | Sidney M. Sanford, |
|  | James F. Smith, | 48 | John McGill, | 74 | Archibald Barker, |
|  | James 'Taylor, Silas lurnham, | 49 50 | John Ferries, Thorne \& Parsons, | 75 | Heuderson \& McKenzie, |
|  | Silas Burnham, James O. Bourelier, | 50 | Thorne \& Parsons, | 76 | John Ablot, |
|  | Cornelius Vanohsand, | 58 | Joshua Radford, | 78 | Margaret O'Hare, |
|  | William Ware, | 53 | Danicl Knowles, | 79 | Thorne \& Parsons. |
|  | William Mather, |  |  |  |  |

## BATIULST DISTRICT.

|  | No. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | J. d W. Bell, | 17 | McFarlane and Gammell, | 32 | M. Connell, |
|  | 2 | Robert Bell, | 18 | Wells and McCrae, | 33 | James Inglis, |
| Shopkeepens | 3 | Edward Mallock, \& Co. | 19 | Johin Gammell, | 34 | Rogers and Thompson, |
| Siathurst | 4 | Meary Glass, | 20 | Brooke and Whllace, | 35 | Mckinnon and Boyd, |
|  | 5 | Glass \& Hall, | 21 | Alexander Fraser, | 36 | William Thompson, and Co. |
|  |  | William Morris, and Co. | 29 | W. R. Burford, \& Co. | 37 | William and J. Thompson, |
|  | 7 | William Fraser, | 23 | Andrew Dickson, | 38 | Join Richey, |
|  | 8 | Roderick Matheson, and Co. | 24 | Daniel O'Connor, | 39 | Louis Grison, |
|  | 9 | Thomas Read, | 25 | Dingwall and MacMillan, | 40 | James Hume, |
|  | 10 | Simon Fraser, | 20 | Charles Thompson, | 41 | Stephen G. Coleman, |
|  | 11 | William Stewart, | 27 | John Anderson, | 42 | James Johnston, |
|  | 12 | Danie! Fisher, | 28 | John Anderson, | 43 | Anthony Phillip, |
|  | 13 | IIenry Graham, | 29 | John Martin, | 44 | A. and G. Buchanan, |
|  | 14 | James Murdoch, | 30 | Robert Grant, | 45 | Smith Leith, |
|  | 15 16 | John Baird, Barriel Aumond, | 31 | James Wylie, | 46 | Thomas Kiuight. |
|  |  | Barriel Aumond, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ORE DISTRICT. |  |  |
|  | No. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shopkeepers | 1 | James Crooks, | 12 | Manuel Overfield, | 23 | James King, |
| Gure District. | 2 | Nathaniel Ives, | 13 | John Findlay, | 24 | James Chip, |
|  | 3 | John Secord, | 14 | J. A. Clark, | 25 | Robert Edgar, |
|  | 4 | John Millar, | 15 | Colin C. Ferrie, | 26 | Alexander Proudfoot, |
|  | 5 | Hiram Smith, | 15 | Colin C. Ferrie, | 27 | Fergus and Andruss, |
|  | 6 | Patrick Hume, | 17 | Colin C. Ferrie, | 28 | Thomas Sandilands, |
|  | 7 | Willian Parker, | 18 | Hurlburt and Stone, | 29 | John Smith, |
|  | 8 | Green, \& Co. | 19 | llobert Millar, | 30 | James B. Ewart, |
|  | 9 10 | John McFarlaud, John Youug | 20 | Russel Prentice, | 31 | Ewart and Stanton, |
|  | 10 | John Young, ${ }^{\text {E. Ritchie, }}$ \& Co. | 21 22 | William Gillisson, William Richardson, | 32 | George Lamprey. |
|  | 11 | E. Ritchie, \& Co. |  | William Richardson, |  |  |

NIAGARA DISTRICT.


| $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { No. } \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | Elisha S. Ganson, <br> R. Fitzgerald, and Co. <br> J. Ferguson, William Wilson, <br> R. Fitzgerald, and Co. Byer Thomson, Henry Durand, | No. 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 | James Farley, John Jenuings, Charles Merrigold, Dennis O'Brian, Henry W. Ham, Hamilton and Warren, Edward Ermatinger, | No. 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 | James Chrysler, John A. Wilkes, Alvaro Ladd, and Co. Asahel Beach, W. F. and J. K. Gooding, Winer and Richards, Laurisen and Co. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WESTERN DISTRICT. |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. 1 2 3 4 4 6 6 7 | John Sloan. <br> Henry VanAllen, <br> Lewis G. Gordon, <br> Robert S. Taylor, <br> James W. Little, <br> Messrs. Verhoeff and Co. <br> James Dougall, | No. 8 8 9 10 11 12 13 | Charles Forticr, Thomas Paxton, John G. Watson, Michael Smith, George Jacob, junr. John R. Park, | No. 14 15 16 17 18 19 | William McGee, William Ambridge, Peter Taylor, George Durand, Mary Johnson, D. and F. Warren. |

## RECAPITULATION.

| Midland District, | 61 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Johnstown District, | 49 |
| Newcastle District, | 39 |
| Eastern District, | 39 |
| Homo District. | 79 |
| Bathurst District, | 46 |
| Gore District, |  |
| Niagara District, | 57 |
| London District, | 21 |
| Western District, |  |
| Ottawa Disirict, | 8 |

## NAMES

Of Persons Licensed as Innkeepers to retail Spirituous Liquors, from the 5th October, 1832, to the 5th October, 1833, so far as the same have been reported by the Inspectors.



## NEWCASTLE DISTRICT

Innkeepers Newcastle

Innkecpers
Eastrrn
Dist
Eastrm
District.
$\substack{\text { Innkecpers } \\ \text { Eastrnn } \\ \text { District. }}$

| 0. |  | E s. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28 | John Hodgson, | 300 |
| 29 | Cicorge Ilarris, | 400 |
| 30 | Edward Pepper, | 500 |
| 31 | İamalh Story | 600 |
| 32 | Stophen Cumadall | 400 |
| 33 | Ehward S. Gill, | 300 |
| 34 | Seremiah Wood. | 400 |
| 25 | Stephen Meroiah, | 300 |
| 36 | Asil 13. Downer, | 5000 |
| 37 | Joinn IIud, | $6 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |
| 38 | Moses Stephens, | 60.0 |
| 39 | Austia B. Carpente | 600 |
| 40 | Glover Bemmett, . ...... | $6 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |
| 41 | Simmel As!, | $4 \quad 00$ |
| $4:$ | James Spearing | 3.00 |
| 43 | Samuel Hitchen,...... . | 4.00 |
| 41 | Thomas Taylor, | 500 |
| 5 | F:ancis Best, | 300 |
| 46 | William Black, | 3000 |
| 47 | I. W. Clerhorn, ....... | 5000 |
| 48 | dugustus Duudas, . . . . . | 300 |
| 49 | Eliza Shaw,........... | 300 |
| 50 | David Lanman, | 600 |
| 51 | Ishn Riddell, .......... | 300 |
| 52 | Peter Howe, . . . . . . . . | 3000 |
| 53 | John IJall, | 300 |
| 4 | Whilham Grigg, | 600 |


| む s. d. | No. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $4 \begin{array}{lll}4 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & \end{array}$ | 28 | John Hodgson, |
| $\begin{array}{lll}4 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 29 30 | Cicorge llarris, Edwari P'epper, |
| 300 | 31 | Itamah Story,. |
| 00 | 32 | Stophen Crandall, |
| 00 | 33 | Edward S. Gill, |
| 400 | 34 | Seremiah Wood. |
| 600 | 35 | Stephen Mcroiah, |
| 30 | 36 | Asil 13. Downer, |
| 5 | 37 | Join Hud,. |
| 3 | 38 | Moses Stephons, |
| 0 | 39 | Austia B. Carpenter |
| 30 | 40 | Glover Eemmett, |
| 30 | 41 | Samuel Ash, |
| $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 43 | James Spearing, |
| 3 | 43 | Sammel Hithen, |
| 400 | 41 | Thomas Taylor, |
| 300 | 45 | Francis Best, . .. |
| 400 | 46 | William Black, |
| $4{ }^{4} 00$ | 47 | I. W. Clerriorn, |
| 500 | 48 | Augastus Duudas |
| 300 | 49 | Eliza Shaw,... |
| 0 | 50 | David Lamman, |
| 600 | 51 | Ashn Riddell, . |
| 500 | 52 | Peter Howe, |
| 500 | 53 | John Mall, |
| 500 | 54 | Willam Grigg, |


| Tivi | Simeon Kellam |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\underline{2}$ | Thomas D. Sinford.... |
| : | James Bailey, . |
| 4 | John Willams, |
| 5 | Heary Butcr,. |
| c | Alexander Reseborough, |
| 7 | Barmabas Mlether, ..... |
| 8 | (icorge Waker, ....... |
| 9 | (beorge Burn, |
| 10 | Hurgh Mekadden, |
| 11 | dohar 'digat, . |
| 12 | Calch Spancer, |
| 13 | Janes Wilvon,. |
| 14 | Damiel lide, |
| 15 | Wiltian inatie, |
| 16 | davon Gldurist, |
| 17 | Mathew Lawson, |
| 18 | Snrah Camada, |
| 19 | Christopher Bullock |
| 20 | Ambrose Mail, |
| 21 | .acob Kemp, . |
| 22 | Thomas Jomnsmb, |
| 23 | Simatel Educh, |
| 24 | John Merall, . . |
| 25 | David C. Frederick |
| 23 | Luther H. Bams, . |
| 27 | Dasid D. Willams, |


| No. |  | 犬 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55 | Robert D. Potts, | 0 |
| 56 | Jacob Lora | 3 |
| 57 | William P. Ketch | 600 |
| 58 | Simeon Kellog, | 500 |
| 59 | Lewis Stiles, | 60 |
| 60 | Alexander Gilch | 3 |
| 61 | Caleb Spencer, ........ | 5 |
| (i2 | Wilhm A. Hami | 4 |
| 63 | James Grough, | 40 |
| 64 | Edward Martin | 300 |
| 65 | Glover Burnet, | 60 |
| 66 | Alexander McElhuin | 6 0 |
| 67 | Benjamin Dean | 6 0 0 |
| 63 | Reuben Gillet, | 300 |
| 69 | Willian Lee,. | 000 |
| 70 | William Roscborou | 600 |
| 71 | Robert Crawford, | 600 |
| 72 | Mark Huston, | 30 |
| 73 | William Mahoney, W. . . $^{\text {. }}$ | 3 |
| 74 | Elizaboth Hutchisou, . . |  |
| 75 | Robert Millurn,. | 30 |
| 76 | Engle and Perret, | 40 |
| 77 | 1 sanc P. Tull. | 3 |
| 78 | Henry Elliott, | 400 |
| 79 | Aaron Elsworth, ....... |  |
| 80 | Barnabas Bletche |  |

EASTERN DISTRICT.

| Fit. |  | I s. ${ }^{\text {d. }}$ | No. |  | \% s. d. |  |  | E. s. d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | John Chesley | 500 | 23 | Faryuhar McLellan, | 50.0 |  | Llugh McCracken, | 500 |
| 2 | Whilian Wood, | 500 | $\because 4$ | Hugh Me Millan, | 5.00 |  | Mary Macrea,... | $5 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |
| 3 | Jacob Hains, . | 500 | 25 | Charles Westley, ...... | 500 |  | Donald Ross, jum'r | 500 |
| 4 | Andrew Suide | 500 |  | Benjamin James, | 500 |  | George Brown, | 5. 00 |
| - | John M. Willird | 500 |  | Christopher Ford | 500 |  | Arehibald McBea | 500 |
| 0 | Peter Bowea, | 500 | 28 | Daniel Camplell, | 300 | 50 | Levi Bancroft, | 50 |
| 7 | Jacob Rosenturgh | 500 | 29 | Duncan Acmillan, | 500 | 51 | Theodore Whitne | 50 |
| 8 | Elizabeth Shaver, | 500 | 30 | Joinn Ross, | 500 | 52 | Samuel Gregor:, | 0 |
| 9 | Damiel T. Bructile, | 300 | 31 | Arelibald Stewa | 500 | 53 | Calvin Hill, | 50 |
| 10 | Maria Pierce, . | 500 | :2 | Sulvanas Town |  | 54 | Catharine Campb | 50 |
| 11 | Joseph Soullawor | 500 | 33 | John McDonell, | 500 | 55 | James G. Graut, | 500 |
| 12 | John W. Bakor | 500 | 34 | Duocan Macdon | 500 | 56 | David Summers | 50 |
| 13 | Adam Roddick, | 500 | 35 | Nicholas Eitman, | 500 | 57 | John Lane, | 50 |
| 14 | Nicholas N. Ault | 00 | 36 | William Scrvice, | 500 | 58 | Chesley Morgan, | 50 |
| 15 | Nathanal ltait, | 500 | 37 | Benjamin Wagone | 500 | 59 | William Anderso | 50 |
| 16 | Wiliam Enery | 50 | 38 | Anna Mamn,.. | 500 | 60 | Mary Fraser, | 50 |
| 37 | Thomas Muss, | 50 | 30 | Alexander Macdon | 500 | 61 | Catharine Macdone | 500 |
| 18 | Simon Buker, | 5 | 40 | Horace Spencer | 500 |  | Thomas Ho Mav well, | 500 |
| 10 | Michael Cook, | 50 | 41 | Thomas Marshall, | 500 |  | Donald MacLeod, | 500 |
| 20 | Sewell Cutler, | 500 | 42 | Harnionus Cryderman, | 500 | 64 | Alexander MacLood |  |
| 21 | M. W. Baker, ... | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | Ellen Macdonel!, | 500 |  | Join Brown,: | 50 |
|  | Alexander Chishoim, |  |  | Wiiliam Snider, | 500 |  | John Byrnes; | 500 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total,.. | $330 \quad 0$ |


| No. |  | £ s. d. |  |  | L s. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Joseph Hewitt, . . . . . . . | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 41 | John Baker, . . . $\quad . . . . .$. | 100 |  | 81 | Chauncy Crosby, ...... | 40 |  |  |
| 2 | Francis O. IIearn,...... | 7100 | 42 | Jolin Montgomery, ..... | 710 | 0 | 82 | James Trotter, ........ | 100 |  |  |
|  | Nathanicl Gamble, junior. | 7100 | 43 | John W. Brown, ....... | 710 |  | 83 | Christopher McCrea, ... |  |  |  |
| 4 | Willium Garbutt, ...... | $6{ }^{6} 00$ | 44 | John Lepmard,. . . . . . . . | 40 | 0 | 84 | Zacharias Galloway,. | 710 |  |  |
| 5 | David Hart, | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & \end{array}$ | 45 | Mary Hamilton, ....... | 100 | 0 | 85 | Robert Milligan, ........ | 50 |  |  |
| 6 | Henry Nichols, | $5{ }^{5}$ | 46 | William Ogan, | 50 | 0 | 80 | Thomas 'Thornton, ..... | 3 |  |  |
| 7 | John Gilmore, | 300 | 47 | Marianna Humphre | 40 | 0 | 87 | James McLean,. | 5 |  |  |
| 8 | Robert Turnbull, | 10000 | 48 | William Wallis, . . | 10 | 0 | 88 | Archibald Hamilton, | 60 |  |  |
| 9 | Michael Keating, . . . . . | 1000 | 49 | William Kendrick, | 710 | 0 | 80 | William Campbell, .... | 10 |  |  |
| 10 | Robert Finch, | 3 3 0 | 50 | Christopher Appleton, .. | 710 | 0 | 90 | Daniel O'Hara, ........ | 30 |  |  |
| 11 | James Farr, | 7100 | 51 | Alexander Cullen,..... | 50 | 0 | 01 | James Nevins, . . . . . . . . | 100 |  |  |
| 12 | William Trigg, | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 52 | John Chapman, . . . . . . . | 10 | 0 | 92 | Josh. Harrington, . . . . . | 710 |  |  |
| 13 | John M. Waugh, | $\begin{array}{llll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 53 | Thomas Montgomery, . . | 710 | 0 | 93 | John Reid, . . . . . . . . . | 60 |  |  |
| 14 | George Stevenson, | J0 00 | 54 | Parker Mills, | 710 | 0 | 04 | Joseph Farr, | 710 |  | Innkecpors |
| 15 | Willian Jaques, junior . . | $710 \cdot 0$ | 55 | Hugh Morrison, | 100 | 0 | 95 | Joo! Terry, | 50 |  | mo District. |
| 16 | Mary Cooper,........ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 56 | Ralph Smalley, | 50 | 0 | 96 | John Wolfe, | 40 |  |  |
| 17 | Thomas Eiliot, | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 57 | Richard Rodges | 30 | 0 | 97 | G. B. R. Kendrick, . . . | 100 |  |  |
| 18 | John Deacon, | 3.0 0 | 58 | George Pray . | 30 | 0 | 98 | Thomas Moore, . . . . . . | 100 |  |  |
| 19 | Thomas Duggan, | 40 | 59 | John Craig, | 30 | 0 | 99 | Richard Harris, |  |  |  |
| 20 | Robert Horsley, ....... | $10 \begin{array}{lll}10 & 0\end{array}$ | 60 | Stephen Secord, | 100 | 0 | 100 | William Young, ....... | 710 |  |  |
| 21 | Samuel Harrington,..... | 710 | 61 | John Embleton, | 710 |  | 101 | James McMullen, ...... | 100 |  |  |
| 22 | William Puxton, ... | 710.0 | 62 | Lewis J. Clement, | 30 | 0 | 102 | John Anderson | 710 |  |  |
| 23 | William Clifford, | 7100 | 63 | Richard Drury, | 30 | 0 | 103 | Robert McKay | 30 |  |  |
| 24 | Robert Atkinson, | 100 | 64 | Nichael Whitmore | 710 | 0 | 104 | Amos Polley,. | 50 |  |  |
| 25 | Edward W right, | 10 | 65 | Gcorge Kent, . | 10 | 0 | 105 | William Mann, | 30 |  |  |
| 26 | Thomas Matthews, | 100 | 66 | George W. Warwic | 3 | 0 | 10 G | John Newson, . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |
| 27 | Hugh Marlow, | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0\end{array}$ | 67 | Robert Wallace, |  | 0 | 107. | William McPher |  |  |  |
| 28 | David White,. | 300 | 68 | Robert Armstrong, | 50 | 0 | 108 | Stephen Jeffrey |  |  |  |
| 29 | George Garside, . . . . . . | 100 | 69 | Elizabeth McLean, | 710 |  | 109 | John Bingham, | 100 |  |  |
| 30 | William Mulvin, | $5{ }^{5} 000$ | 70 | Francis Phelps, | 710 | 0 | 110 | John Clark, | 710 |  |  |
| 31 | Nathaniel Mick, | 3 | 71 | Austin Noble, | ${ }^{6}$ |  | 111 | David Robertson,....... |  |  |  |
| 32 | Thomas Buru, | 10 | 72 | Francis Logan, | 710 | 0 | 112 | John Bruce, . . . . . . ... |  |  |  |
| 33 | William Phair, | 10 | 73 | Peter McCollum, | 710 | 0 | 113 | John Barnes, . . . . . . . . | 30 |  |  |
| 34 | Amos Griswold, . . . . . . . | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 74 | Francis 'raylor, | 50 | 0 | 114 | George Playfair,....... | 30 |  |  |
| 35 | John Hide,............. | 7100 | 75 | John W. Crosby, | ${ }^{6} 0$ | 0 | 115 | William Cummings,.... |  |  |  |
| 36 | Thomas Dawson, . . . . . | 5 | 76 | Thomas Shepherd, ..... | 710 | 0 | 116 | John Bingham, |  | 0 |  |
| 37 | Joseph Milluurn, | 710 | 77 | Williann R. Snider,..... | 100 | 0 | 117 | John Kerr, |  | 0 |  |
| 38 | Edward Turley,......... | 710 | 78 | Edward Cornell, ....... | 710 | 0 | 118 | Benjamin Knott, ....... |  |  |  |
| 49 | William Mitchell, junior, | 710 | 79 | Jacob Cook, . . . . . . . . | 710 | 0 | 119 | Woodbury Cord,....... |  | 0 |  |
|  | John Baker, | 10 | 80 | John Edmonso | 710 |  |  |  | 78010 | 0 |  |

## BATHURST DISTRICT.



H

|  | No. |  | f s. d. |  |  | £ s. d. |  |  | f s. d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | Jonathan Mathaway,.... | 300 |  | Arthur Oliver,. . ....... | 300 | 65 | Ira Bates, . . . . . . . . . . | 6100 |
|  | 2 | William B:atts, . . . . . . . | 400 | 34 | James Flym, . . . . . . . . | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | ${ }^{66}$ | Adam Vanvoltenburgh,. . | 400 |
|  | 3 | Hugh Mulholland, ...... | 500 | 35 | Willinm Clement, ...... | $3{ }^{3} 000$ | 67 | Ananias Smith, . . . . . . . | 500 |
|  | 4 | William Chisholm, ..... | 7100 | 33 | Daniel Lutz, . . . . . . . . . | 310 | 68 | John Links, . . . . . . . . . | 400 |
|  | 5 | William New, . . . . . . . | $40^{0} 10$ | 37 | Robert Pattersoln,...... | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 69 | Peter Bormberger,. . . . . | 0 0 0 |
|  | 6 | Prescott Vanorman,..... | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 10 & 0 \\ 3\end{array}$ | 38 | Peter Hopkins,......... | $\begin{array}{lll}7 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 70 | Amos B. Cooley, .. | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  | - | Joln Bradley, . . . . . . . . | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 39 | William Chisholm, ..... | $\begin{array}{lll}7 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 71 | William Vanderlip,..... | 4.0 0 |
|  | 8 | William Walker,....... | 400 | 40 | C. W. Berjamin,...... | $7 \begin{array}{lll}7 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 72 | Jacol 'Terriberry, . . . . . | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  | 9 | David Lowrey, | 500 | 41 | Frederick Vinderlip, . . . | 610 | 73 | Jolin Davis,. .......... | 40 |
|  | 10 | Robert Sheplierd, | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 42 | Iohn Cotter,............ | 610 | 74 | Samuel B. Goss, ....... | $8 \quad 0.0$ |
|  | 11 | Wm. D. Dutton, | 7100 | 43 | Philip Buck,. | $7 \begin{array}{lll}7 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 75 | James Taylor, ......... | 3100 |
|  | 12 | Martin Whitlemore,.... | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0\end{array}$ | 44 | Jacob Book, . . . . | $7 \begin{array}{lll}7 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 76 | Plumer Burley,......... | 8 8 0 |
|  | 13 | John Brown, . . . . . . . . | 3000 | 45 | Zebulon Andrews,. | 700 | 77 | William Hobson,. | 300 |
| Innkcepers Gore District. | 14 | Willian Updegrove,.... | 400 | 46 | James Dumn,. | 700 | 78 | John Scott, . . . . . . . . . . | 3 O |
|  | 15 | Audrew Eddic, | 4100 | 47 | Henry Odle, | 0 | 79 | Stephen Sharp, | 310 |
|  | 10 | James Russel, | $3{ }^{3} 00$ | 48 | Samuel Mcallist | 400 | 80 | Robert Edgar, | 310 : 0 |
|  | 17 | Michael Olonc, . . . . . . . | 3100 | 40 | George Fongar, | $310 \quad 0$ | 81 | Wim. Ujidegrove, ...... | 4.0 |
|  | 18 | Mary Price, . . . . . . . . | 400 | 50 | Ephraim loost,. | 400 | 82 | Hugh Mulholland, | 400 |
|  | 19 | Saunpson Summurs,..... | 500 | 51 | Jolm Gamble, . . | 700 | 83 | George Mires, . . | 400 |
|  | 20 | IJenry Carpeuter....... | $\begin{array}{lll}7 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 52 | Hemans (i. Barlow, | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 84 | Jonathan Petlit, | 500 |
|  | 21 | Rachel Dunham, | 3100 | 53 | Samuel Dalten | $60_{0} 0$ | 85 | John Brady, | 4.00 |
|  | 22 | James Coleman, | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 5.4 | Willam Butts, | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 86 | Wm. Chisholm, | $3{ }^{3} \mathbf{0} 0$ |
|  | 23 | Henry Erle,.... | 3100 | 55 | Charles Odle, | 400 | 87 | John Hency,. . | 600 |
|  | 24 | David Swartz, . . . . . . . | 3100 | 56 | Henry Koon,. | 8000 | 88 | William Maynard, | 300 |
|  | 25 | Thomas \& Kating, . . . . | 400 | 57 | Gcorge Davis, | 8800 | 83 | Sampson Salmers, | 6100 |
|  | 26 | John Thorp, . ......... | 400 | 58 | Joha Bralley, |  | 90 | John Kenueday, . . . . . . | 800 |
|  | 27 | Jobert Caldwoll, | 3 0 0 <br> 3   | 59 | Thomas liemet, | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 91 | Ch. Harrison, ......... | 3100 |
|  | 28 | Ifenry McNelly, | 3100 | 60 | Andrew Grofli. | $\begin{array}{ccc}3 & 0 & 0 \\ 8\end{array}$ | 92 | Jesse Swartz, | 3000 |
|  | 29 | Charles McTague,...... | 400 | 61 | Willim J. Gilbert | 800 | 03 | Christ. Battic, | 300 |
|  | 30 | Dermard Me'rague, ..... | 300 | 6: | George Reeves,. | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 94 | John Stephenson, | 300 |
|  | 31 | James McQuillin, ...... | 300 | 63 | Robert Dibls,.. | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 95 | William New, . . | 500 |
|  | 32 | Martin Dooby,... | 300 | 6.4 | Joshua Caldwell, | 300 | 96 | Wm. Dailey............ | 500 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - Total, .... $£$ | 44710 |

## NIAGARA DISTRICT.

|  | No. |  | L s. d. $\\|$ N |  |  | t s. d. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ No. |  |  | f s. d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | , | Robert Buchanan, | 3100 | :37 | John Lewis,........... | ${ }^{3} 100$ | $7: 3$ | Mary Patterson,........ | 300 |
|  | 2 | Francis Proctor,. | 4100 | 39 | Robert Demming, ...... | 3100 | 74 | Peter Misiner, . . . . . . . . | 400 |
|  | 3 | C. Forsyth,. | 400 | 39 | Charles Nichols, | 3100 | 75 | Pat Mcardel,....... | 4100 |
|  | 4 | Oliver Burnham, | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 40 | Beojamin Iludsou, | 310 0 | 76 | Eluer Rice, - | 3100 |
|  | 5 | John McCiarley, | 3100 | 41 | Jos. D. Clement, | 400 | 77 | Henry Disher,. . ....... | 310 0 |
|  | 6 | Pat. Bateson, ......... | 3100 | 42 | Anne Marindale, | 4100 | 78 | John Graham, . ........ | 4100 |
|  | 7 | Jolm Martindale, | 4100 | 43 | James Miller, | 4100 | 79 | James Daudy, | 310 |
|  | 8 | Hudson Keliog, | 3100 | 44 | Marthit Cook, | 300 | 80 | Thomas Reid,. . | 310 |
|  | 9 | Adam Crysler, | $5{ }_{5}^{5} 000$ | 45 | Gicorge J. King | 3100 | 81 | Kenneth Maxwell, | 300 |
|  | 10 | Daniel Field,. | 310 3 | 46 | James Lenox, | 3100 | 82. | Pat. Bateson,.. | 3100 |
|  | 11 | Anhony Upper | 3 3 100 | 47 | Ralph Walker, | 400 | 83 | James Hurst, . . . . . . . . | 3100 |
|  | 12 | Seth Keith, | 3100 | 48 | Adan Fralick, | 3100 | 84 | Adam Crysler, | 710 |
| Innkecpers | 13 | Adam Hawley | 4100 | 49 | C. Sencebaugh | $3 \begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 85 | John Dennis,.......... | 300 |
| Niagara | 14 | Wm. Molfatt, | 4100 | 50 | George II. Kerr | 3100 | 86 | Emerson Bristol, ....... | 3100 |
| District. | 15 | James Secorl, | 4100 | 51 | Amos Adams, | 3100 | 87 | Norris Humplrey,..... | 310 |
|  | 16 | Mrs. F. Fist, | 3 O 0 | 52 | John IL. Killourn, | 400 | 83 | Edward Lee,........... | 3100 |
|  | 17 | Luther Dyer,. | 410 0 | 53 | Thomas Bryant, | 400 | 89 | Samuel Dolson,......... | 3100 |
|  | 18 | Mary Flym,. | 300 | 5.4 | Wm. Jitch,... | 300 | 90 | John P. Hannet, . . . . . . | 3100 |
|  | 19 | Ulenry Disher, | 3100 | 5.5 | James ILumphri | 4100 | 91 | Trevar Murray,........ | 3100 |
|  | 20 | Jacob Osman, | 3100 | 56 | Josiah Brown, | 4100 | 92 | Bernard Roddy, ........ | 4100 |
|  | 21 | Elon MeArthur, | 300 | 53 | Thomas Eastham, | 400 | 33 | Walker Elliott, . | 410 0 |
|  | 22 | Henry Hoover,. | 3100 | 58 | IIclen Jitugerald, | 3.00 | 94 | Richard Yeocum, | 3100 |
|  | 23 | Richard Monfitt, | 4100 | 59 | John Rogers,.. | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 10 & \end{array}$ | 95 | Adam Brown, | 3100 |
|  | 24 | Andrew Heron, jr. | 4100 | 60 | James Oswald, | 310 | 96 | James Pratt, . . | 3100 |
|  | 25 | John F. Stewart, | 3100 | 61 | Francis Proctor, | 4100 | 97 | John McCarthy, ........ | 310 |
|  | 26 | John Davids, | 310 | 62 | George M. Cleme | 310 | 98 | Pat. Kenney,. | 310 |
|  | 27 | John Talbot, | 4100 | 63 | Richard LIanard, | 4100 | 99 | Henry C. Green, | 310 |
|  | 28 | Lawrence Furry | 300 | 64 | Joseph Wynn,.. | 4100 | 100 | Gilbert Anderson, | 310 |
|  | 29 | Mary Palmer, | 300 | 65 | Thos. Hall,.. | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 101 | Jane Goodfellow, ...... | 300 |
|  | 30 | Calcb Marlet, | 400 | 66 | John Shutusberg, | 3100 | 102 | William Paulding,...... | 3100 |
|  | 31 | Jacol Wilson, | 300 | 67 | Thomas Baruet, . . . . . . . | 3100 | 103 | Peter Young, . . . . . . . . | 310 |
|  | 32 | Benjamin Shirk, | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 68 | Christopher Lymburner, | 310 0 | 104 | Elijah Armstrong, ...... | 310 |
|  | 33 | Cornclius Dolson, | 3100 | 69 | Oliver Burnham, | 3100 | 105 | Richard Moffat, . . . . . . . | 410.0 |
|  | 34 | Robert Staler, | 500 | 70 | Barton Farr, . | 3100 | 106 | Eion McArthur, | 3.0 |
|  | 35 | Jabez Johnston,.. | 310 | 71 | J. B. Cantloy, | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 10 & 0 \\ 3\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 36 | Benjamin Chadwick, | 3100 | 72 | John Wright,. | 310 0 |  | Total, ..... $\mathbf{E}$ | $39510 \quad 0$ |


| No. |  | s. d. | No. 20 |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { f } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 3 & 0 & \\ \\ & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \mathrm{No} . \\ 39 \end{array}$ | Arthur Murphy, . . . . . . . |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | Charles McCarthy, . . . Jen B. Bozo,...... | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 20 | Thomas King, . . . . . . . | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | Arthur Murphy, ......... |  |
| 3 | Thos. Finch, | 30 | 22 | Nathanicl Grilfil | 0 0 | . 41 | James Mullet, . | 3.0 |
| 4 | Frederick Sovereign | 3000 | 23 | Stephen H. Elliott, | 0 | 42 | Samuel N. York, | 30 |
| 5 | Caleb Cook,.. | 3 O | 24 | Boyle Traverse, | 10 0 | 43 | Caleb Cook, | 3 |
| 6 | Jos. Putman, | 3 O | 25 | Ira Whitcomb, | 0 | 44 | Archibald Green, | 3 |
| 7 | Bartholomew Swart, | 3. 00 | 26 | Philo Jackson, | 0 | 45 | William Finch, . . | 3 |
| 8 | Lewis W ynans, . . | 3.00 | 27 | James Tomlinson, | 0 | 46 | Frederick Sovereen, | 300 |
| 9 | Henry Buskirk,. | 3 O | 28 | Levi Fowler, | - | 47 | Boyle Traverse, | 310 |
| 10 | duo. Wier, | 300 | 29 | Thomas Pool, | 0 | 48 | Miller \& Kent, | 3 |
| 11 | Francis Beaupr | 3000 | 30 | Lewis Charles | 0 | 49 | Amos M. Hollowo | 3 |
| 12 | Philip Beemer, | 3 O | 31 | James Fisher, | 0 | 50 | John Whitfield, | 30 |
| 13 | Jacob McQueen, | 3 O (100 | 32 | Calvin Martin, | 0 | 51 | Hiram J. Brown, .. | 3 |
| 14 | Benjamin Coltman, | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 33 | Jos. L. Odell, | - | 52 | Stephen H. Elliott, . . . | 3 |
| 15 | Charles Recves, | 3.00 | 34 | James Aldgeo | $3{ }^{3} 00$ | 53 | Thomas Finch, . . . . . . . | 3 0 |
| 16 | Oliver Lehmunds, | 3000 | 35 | Elijah Burch, | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 54 | Jonathan Miller, ......... | 30 |
| 17 | Benjamin Brown | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 36 | James McFadden, |  | 55 | Daniel Carroll, . . . . . . . | 300 |
| 18 | Elijah Sovereign, | 30 | 37 | Benjamin Bartlett, | 0 |  |  |  |
| 19 | Peter MeGregor, | 30 | 38 | Ebon Gregory, . | 10 |  | Total, | 67 |

## WESTERN DISTRICT.

| $\overline{\mathrm{No}} \mathrm{i}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Francois Le Belin, ..... |
| - 2 | Thomas Malocke, ...... |
| 3 | Andrew Kemp, . . . . . . . |
| 4 | Joachim Renall, . . . . . . |
| 5 | Dominique L'Anglois, .... |
| 6 | Simon Geneac, . . . . . . . |
| 7 | Antoine Moforton, ..... |
| 8 | Willian Hall, . ........ |
| 9 | Jacques Senesac, ...... |
| 10 | Michael Fox, ......... |
| 11 | Charles Hairsine, ...... |
| 12 | Ann Drake, .......... |
| 13 | J. B. Deneau, . . . . . . |
| 14 | J. B. Petre, ........... |
| 15 | Uronque Charon, . . . . |




OTTAWA DISTRICT.

| No. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Barnabas Vanclack, |
| 2 | Donald Macdonell, |
| 3 | John Dandy, |
| 4 | William Kerby, |
| 5 | William Moody, |
| 6 | Thomas Lee, |
| 7 | Chauncey Johnson, |



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | 00 | 15 | James Donough, | 5 | 0 |  |
| 8 | 00 | 16 | Charles Ramhart, | 5 |  |  |
| 5 | 0 0 | 17 | John Cunningham, | 3 |  | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 18 | John O'Brien, .. | 8 |  |  |
| 8 | 00 | 19 | William Brennan, | 3 | 0 |  |
| 5 | 0 | 20 | Colin Pattie, | 3 | 0 |  |
| , | 00 |  | Total, |  |  |  |

Innkeepers<br>Ottawa

RECAPITULATION.


Names of Persors Licenced as Distillers, between the 30th Scptember, 1832, and the 5th October, 1833, as reported by the several Inspectors.


Of the Solect Committce to whom was reforrcd the subject of Lands granted to U. E.'s and others,-logether with the Acldresscs to His Excellency the Licutenant Governor,-His Excellency's Answers and accompanying documents relating thereto,-and an Address to His Mryesty on the subject.


The Select Connmittee, to whom was referred the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, together with other documents and papers relating to the system of granting and setlling the Lands of the Crown, sent down in answer to an Address of this House, have agrecd to the following leport :

Your Committee, upon entering on the enquiry, perceived at Report of the once that all the information necessary to enable them to do so Select Conmit. satisfactorily was not before them, and therefore agreed to and teo, to whom
waseferrad the repcrted an Address to II is Excellency for morc fill intornation,
 grinted to U. which His Excellency, on the 25th of the same month, replied, E.'hand othors. that he would transmit the Address to His Majesty's Secretary of State, to recoive Mis Majesty's pleasure thercon.

In the absence of the information required in said Address, it has not been in the power of your Commitee to investigate the subject as thoroughly as they could wish; but from the consideration your Committee have been able to give, they are of opinion that the bounty of Land awardel nud granted to the first Eioyalists in this Province, and their Sons and Doughers when arriving at the age of twenty-one years, or when married, was considered and understood as a recompense and reward for their many valuable and meritorious services rendered Iis Majesty during the sanguinary struggle in (what was called) the American Revolution, and fir their fidelity and attachment to IIis Majesty's Person and Govern-ment;-Aud was granted and awarded upon no otier condition than that the head of the family should be resident in the Province previous to the year 1798, and should also sette upon and improve some part of his own grant, or become possessed of and reside upon some other lands in the Province; in which opinion they are borne out, not only by the practice of the Colonial Goverrment and by facilities afiorded for locating those claims from the first setilement of the Province up to the year 1818, but also by such proclamations and instructions of His Majesty's Government as your Committec have been cnubled to examine.

Taking these to be the grounds and intentions of the original grant, the restrictions and impediments which have been from time to time imposed since the year 1818, your Committee conceive are most unjust and unwise, and your Committee can regard them in no other light than a breach of faith on the part of the Goverument ; and that in the opinion of your Committee, in poist of practice, they have had a tendency, if not been the sole cause, of redacing the value of those grants very materially, thereby afiording an opportunity for speculators to avail themselves of large quantities for a mere trifle, and retarding the progress of the country.

That in the opinion of your Committee the late Orders in Council respecting these grants are altogether the most unjust and objectionable of any herctofore made, viz.: two years actual residence, to clearand fence a certain quantity of land, and build a house 18 by 20 feet, and then only allowing them to be located, even on these terms, in a few of the surveyed Townships, and generally in the most unfavourable situations, or on the land remaining to be located, which is but of litte value or mere refuse.

That although your Committee are aware that the Executive Government profess that the various regulations have been, and are at present made, with a view of favouring the original holders of those Rights, and to prevent them accumulating in the hands of speculators, yet your Committec are compelled to state, that from all the information they have been cnubled to procure from persons best qualified to judge of the effect, they have had a dircet contrary tendency; and that the more obstacies and impositions are imposed by the Colonial Government, the more will facility be afforded for speculation in those claims, and the more their value will be reduced in the hands of the original owners. And your Committee feel it to be their duty further to remark, that if what is professed by the to be their duty further to remark, that if what is professed by the
Government were the real object, they are at a loss to conceive how Government were the real object, they are at a loss to conceive how
the late regulations could by possibility have that effect, particularly in excluding them from locating in Townships favourably situated, sce.; and they have gond reason to believe that it will be viewed as altogether unjust and partial, (as it really appears to your Committec to be,) as creating a distinction between those Grants and Applications to purchase the Lands of the Crown, and calculated to weaken the faith of the subjects of His Majesty in the justice of the Government. - That in the opinion of your Committee, all restrictions and impositions should at once be removed from all Grants to the first Loyalists; and thcir Sons and Daughters, and also to those who served in the flank companies in the year 1812, and in the Incorporated Militia, during the late war; and that it would conduce much to the prosperity of the Province if the system. would conduce much to the prosperity of the Province if the system
of selling lands at auction, and at stated periods only, were abolished, and Crown Lands sold at a moderate valuation to be fixed upon; and that Agencies or Boards be established in the several Districts for the purpose of affording full and correct ioformation to all - persons desirous of locating or purchasing the Lands of the Crown, and to locate and sell the same as occasion might require thereby
saving much expense, inconvenience, and delay; and that in order that the system of selling and granting Lands should be based on the most permanent footing, and on such principles as best to suit the localitics and iuterest of all parts of the Province, and be ennducted on the most simple and economical plan, it is highly ennducted on the most simple and by statute law, in the framing of which, would not only bo combined the wisdom of the Executive, but also that of the Legisintive Council and Mouse of Assembly, together with their local knowledge and experience of the wants and interests of the several parts of the Province.-Your Committes also herewith report an Address to His Majesty, which they recommend for the adoption of your Honourable House.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
PETER PERRY,
Chairmar.
Commitrer Room, Commons Houer
of Assembly, February 27tit, 1834.
-
ADDRESS
To His Excellency for information on the subject of Lands to U. E.'s and others.
To His Excellency Sir John Colbornc, K. C. B., \&.c. \&c. \&c.
May if pleasr Your Exchlency,
We, His Majesty's dutıful and loyal subjects, the Commons IIouse of Assembly of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly request Your Excellency to lay before this Ilouse with as little delay as possible, all such communications and instructions from His Majesty's Goverament, since the first settle. ment of the Province, as relate to the conditions and regulations for the location of and obtaining patents for Lands in this Province by U. E. Loyalists and Militia, discharged Officers nnd Soldiers, Pensioners, and all Persons entitlel to Grants of Land; and alse as relate to the purchase of Lands by Individuals; together with a fill and detailed stateraent of the present system of grantung and selling Lands of the Crown to the above description of persons, showiug the prices, regulations, and conditions upon which the above several descriptions of persons are permitted to obtain Lands from the Crown.

ARCIId. McLEAN,
Steatier.


ANSWER.

## Gentrearen,

I will direct the information which is requested in this Address Answor. to be laid before the Honse of Assembly.

MESSAGE
From His Excellency the Lieutenant Govertior, with Documents relating to claims of U. E. Loyalists, \&c. \&c.

## J. COLBORNE.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly" Copies of the documents applicd for in their Address of the 28 th November; and with reference to the annexed Order in Council of the 8th November, acquaints the House, that whilst it has been found necessary to check a description of traflic that convers to speculators in land a great proportion of the rights of U.E. Loyalists to free grants, and retards the settlement of particular Townships, the interests of the U. E. Loyalists and their descendants, and Militia claialants, have in every respect been consulted, in the provisions of the Order in Council adverted to; in conformity to which, U. E. Loyalists may receive patent Deeds for their Grants, cither by residing on their land; or by improving them, without actual residence; or they may obtain the full value of the Lots assigned to them, by authorising the Commissioner of Crown Lands to dispose of them at his public sales.

The Lieutenant Governor requests the attention of the Houso to the' instructions issued to the Commisioner of Crown lands diuring the last two ycars, and to the aocompanying Forms of

Address to
Iis Excellency

APPENDIX Location Tickets, Nos. 1, 2, 5 , attached to the general regulations of 1789, on which free grams of land have been made; and also to those issucd by the Surveyor Cieneral siace the Order of 1818, for the performance of settement duties, has been rescimede.

Guntrmantr ilouse,
1:rim December, $18: 3:$.

## $-\infty$

DOCUMENTS
Accompanying the Message of Mis Excellency the Licutenint Govemor, on the subject of granting Lands to U. E. Loyalists and others.

Scienele or Docements transwittel to the Mouse of Assemh? weith the Lieutenant Coocrnor's Message of the 12h Decemotr, I8:33.

Frona the Executive Council Ohice, marked A.
No. 1. Rules and Regubtions for the Land Deparment, dated at Quebec, 17 ih lehsary, 1730, with three forms of Location Ttelets.
Schedule.

No. 2. Regulations for grantiag Lands in the British North Ame- APPENDIX rican hrovinese, Colcuial Ofice February 1801.
3. Regulations respecting Officers purchasing Land, dated Hurse Guards, 1st August 1881.
4. On the subject of the claims of U. E. Loyalists to Land, by letter fros Colonel Rowan, to the Commissioner of Crown Latds, dated York 25th October 1832.
5. Letter from Lidward Menfahon to the Commissioner of Crown hands, respecting the claims of U. E. Loyalists to free grants, and the locations of Oflicers of the Army and Kiey, ünied Yod 13th November 1832.
(6. Letter from the Commissioner of Crown Lands to Colonel Rowan, on the subject of locating U. E. Loyalists, dated York 20h Normber 183\%.
7. Lette: from Colonel Rowan to the Commissioner of Crown Lamds, on the suiject of locating U. E. Loyalists, dated Gothelst Worember 1832.
5. L.etter from the Commissioner of Crown Lands to Colonel Rowar, on the subject of locating U. L. Loyalisis, dated York Gih $A_{\text {peil }} 1833$.
9. Forms ofdec Corificates given to purchasers at the public sales of Crowa Lands.
10. Schedule of the townships in which Lauds have been offered for sille in 1*33, and the upset prices.

## $-6=$

From the Lieuterziat Goternor's Offec, marhed D.
No. 1. Copy of a Circular Despateh, from the Secrelary of State fiar the Colonics to the Lieatenant Governor, dated Downing-street 31 st August 1831 .
2. Extracts of a Despatch, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieuteimat Governor, dated Downing strect 3 lat Octuber 1831.
3. Extracts of a Despatch, from the Secretary of State for the Coloaies to the Liemenant Governor, dated Downing strect 21 st November 1831.
4. Extratis of :a Despatch, from the Secretary of State for the Colonice to the Lientenat Governor, dated Downing sirect 1 st February 1832.
5. Extracts of a Despatch, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Licutenant Governor, dated Downing streel 1st January 18:3.
6. Copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Cilonies to the Lieatenant Governor, dated Downing strect lat July 1893.

## 1.

Couscrl Chamber, Quraec, 17 ma Fem., 1789.$\}$
Rules and legulations for the conduct of the Land Oflice Department.

1. Every loard appointed or to be appointed by the Governor, in any part of the Province, for the more easy accommodation of persciss desireus of forming immediate settlements on the waste lames of the Crewn, shall consist of not less than three members, at he cita, conduct of tind and if composed of more, any three of them shall be a quorum for pur the business imrtasted to the whole Board.
2. Every such Board skall be empowered to receive applications for gronte of parcels of the waste lands of the Crown, within the extent of their trust, unal the first day of May, in the year one housaud seven bundred and ninety-one, when the authority shall be deternined, umless continued by a new appointment; ; ciery such application slail he by petition to the Governor in Council, stating the quanity, and the situation of the land prayed for, and the merits and pretensions of the petitioners. And all His Majesty's good and fiithfila subjects and all others worthy of being admitted as such, shall be cousidered as proper cobjects of His bounty and grace, and within the sphere of this trust.
3. It shall be the daty of every such Board to hold stated and periodicul meetiags, made publicly known, to give free and easy access to petitioners, and to examine into their loyalty, character and pretensions, and upon these and all points requiste, to take sulficient und statisfactory prools by nfhdarit, deposition; or otherwise, and to avoid discontents, all petitions and applications shall be taken up in the order of their boing preferred, where there is no special cause for a diflerent course of proceeling. .
4. The safety and propriety of admitting the petitioner to bocome an inhabitunt of chis Province boing well ascortaned to the satisfaction of the Board, they shall administer to every such person the Oaths of Fidelity aid Allogiance, dircted by law. After which the Board shall give every such petitioner, a certificateto the Surveyor Gencral, or any person authorised to aet as an agent, or Deputy Surveyor for the District, within the trust of the Board, expressing the ground of the jetitioner's admission: And such Agent or Depuly Surveyor ehali, withifi two days, after he present-

From the Commissioncr of Croren Lands' Office, marked C.
No. 1. Lord Goderich to Sir John Colborne, respecting the disfosal of Crown Lands, dated Downing.Street, , th Mareh 1831.

APPENDIX ment of the Certificate, assign the petitioner a single lot of about two hundred acres, deseribing the same with due certainty and accuracy under his signature. But the said Ccriticate stall acvertheless have no eifect, if the petitioner shall not enter upon the location and begin the improvensent and culivation thereof within one year from the date of such assignment, or if the petitioner shall have had lands assigned to him before that time, ia any other part of the Province
5. Etery such Board shall at the end of every three months, or as soon atter as opportunity offers, transmit to the Ohfee of the Governor's Secretary the petitions of that period, and a cony of the Cerificates given thereon; and when a petitioni contuins a request for a greater quantity of land, then the Sueveyor General and his Agents or Depuity Survevors are authorised, by the fourth and seventh articles of these iderimations, to assign, upon certificates given by the said Boards, they ghall report the ground of such
Rules and ro. claim and pretensions, the consideration of which is reserved to ulations for the Governor and Council; the Board transmitting with the petitions contuct of lime of every period, a list expressing the nanes of the pettioners and granting $D_{3}$ the date of their certificates, and the quantum of the locations.
6. The Boards shall from time to time, forward hike lists to each other every three months, or as soon after as opportunity offers.
7. The respective Boards shall, on petitions from Loyalists already settled in the upper Districts, for further allotments of land under the instructions to the Deputy Surveyor General, of the 2nd of June 1787, or under prior or other orders, for assigniug portions to their families, examine into the gromad of such regnests and clains, and being woll satisfied of the justice thereof, they sha!l grant certificates for such further quatities of lam, as the said instructions and orders may warrant, to the acting Surveyors of their Districts respectively, to be by them made effectual in the manner beforementioned; but to be void nevertheless, if prior to the passing the grant in form, it shall appear to the Government, that such additional locations have been obtained by finud. And, that of these, the Boards transmit to the Ofice of the Governor's Secretary, and to cach other, like reports and lists as hereinfore, as to other locations directed.
8. And to prevent individunds from monopolizing such spots as contain mines, minerals, fossils, and conveniences for Mills, and other singular advantages of a common and public natere, to the prejudice of the general interest of the settlers, the Surveyor General and his Agents, or Deputy surveyors in the diflerent Districts, shall confine themselyes in the locations to be made by them upon certificates of the respective Boards, to such lands only ass are fit for the common purposes of hushandry, and they shail reserve all other spots aforementioned, together with all such as may be fit and useful for ports and harbours, or works of defence, or such as contain valuable timber for ship-building or other purposes, couveniently situated for water carriage, in the hands of the Crowa

And they shall without delay give full and particular information to the Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being of all such spots as are herein before directed to be reserved to the Crown, that order may be taken respecting the same.

And the more effectually to prevent abuses, and to put individuals on their guard in this respect, any certificate of location given contrary to the true intent and meaning of this regulation, is hereby declared to be null and void, and a special order of the Governor and Council made necessary to pledge the faith of Government for grantiig of any such spots as are directed to be reserved.
9. The Surveyor General's Onfice, for the purpose of combin ing the strength of the setters and rendering them mutualiy assistaut to each other; shall liy out the tracts or townships to be granted ns nearly contiguous to each other as the nature of the country will permit; exercising all due care to give them certainty in the descriptions of their boundaries and locations, observing in each township to lay out Town plots, Glebes and other spaices for public uses, and certain cqual portions at the corners thereof, to remain unlocated by any certificates to be given to individuals, by the authority of either of the Boards abovementioned, the grant of such portions of every township so to remain to the Crown, being reserved to the future consideration of the Governor and Counch, or as His. Majesty shail be pleased to command respecting the same.
10. The dimensions of cery inland Township shall be ten miles square; and such as are situated upon a navigable river or water shall have a front of nine miles, and be twelve miles in depth ; and they shall be haid out and subdivided rospectively in the followng manner, viz' (See the Note.)

And the Surveyor General's Office shall prepare accurate plans according to the above particulars, which shall be filed in the Council Office, to be followed as a general model, subject to such deviations respecting the site of the Town and direction of the roads Cas local circumstances may render more elibiblor the general convenience of the sctilers; but in every such cise, it shall be the duty of the Surveyor General, and lis agents or deputy surveyors, to report the reasons for such deviation to the Governor, or Commander in chief for the time being, vith all convenient speed.
11. The Surveyor General's Offec shall prepare a plan o each District of the Province, exhbiting there every tract granted Liat NoTz. Tho detail for the nibidiviton of Townships above alluded to referring to the Diagrans to bo filed in the Council Office, is', omited.
under certificate of location, and there shall be added to il from time APPENDIX to time all tracts hereafter to be pledged, or promised, or granted; and as often as a petition shall have the proper sanction for the patent therem prayed for, the Surveyor General shall without delay file in the Conncil Ollice his returns of surver, with such clear description of the tract as shall enable the Attorncy General to prepare the draft of the patent or grant intended to be cagrossed for the Great Seal.
12. The Clerk of the Council shall put the same returns of survey into the hands of the Attorney General, who shall return with his draft of the patent into the office of the Governor's Sccretary, to he there staycd, or thenco issued, as the Governor may see cause to direct.
13. The Surveyor Gencral's Office shall consult the best neans and sive correspondent orders to its depuics for preventing unnecessary cexpense in the surveys, the Crown's interest requiring that the Patentee receive no more, nor any other tract, than it shall appear fiom the patent to be the intention of the Government to gratet him, and the batentec baving cause to he contented if tho descriptive words in his grant shall eatable him to locate and discove with due ecrtanty what tract he is to toke ; and it being manicest that atier such actual survers as shall be requisite to ascertain. any particular Townsing or tract, the description of another coniguous theroto, or depanding thercon, will not require any field work prevous to the grant thereot-ail subsequeat grants in coniguity and succession, prororly deseribed in the retarits of survey, beins conaected with of dependent tpon the accurate description and ascertaiument of the first tract surveyed.
14. The Committec of the Council for reporting upon petitions for lands stall lay aside ail such as contain no specific quantity or loc:ation of lands desired, and from time to time causo a notification of such impereet petitions to be pablished in the Cuebec Gazette.
15. The faith of Government heing to he considered as pledged to all such as have acquired or shath in future acquise certificates of occupation in due course, the Surveyor Cencral's Ofice slall iom a schodule of all lotsander such cenificates in aty part of the Province, specifying the petitioners' names, the quantum of the location, the place where, and the date, and a copy thereot shall be lodged in the oflice of the Governor's Secretary, another in the office of the Clerk of the Council, and a copy stuill be sent to each of the Boards in the different parts of the Frovince, and the like practice shall be continued as to all subsequent certificites, at the cad of every three moaths.
16. And to the intent ihat there may be as lifte trouble and as much expedition as possible, with a saving of all unecessary expense in obtaining Grants and Patems, and more especially to favour the Loyalisis, and other setters remote from the capital of the l'rovince, the Sceretary shall from tianc to time notify in the Gazetie all such applications for lands as are so far adianced as to be ready for the Great Seal.

Orvenme. That aly the Boards and Officers of the Land rranting Department goveruthemselves accozding to the foregoing Rules and Regulations; and that the Cterk of the Council cause the same to be printed, and transmit copies thereof to the different Boards; to be made puibic in their respective Distuicts; and to all the Officers concerned.
J. WILLIABS

## TOWN. <br> TOWN

No.
Certificate of the Board appointed by His Excellency the Licutenant Governor for the District of . . ...................... it the Province of Upper Canadt,' under the Rules and Regulations for the conduct of the Land Ofice Department, "dated Council Chamber, Queljec, 17th February, 1759.

```
```

parment.

```
```

```
```

parment.

```
```


$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$


$\square$

By His Excelleney's Commaids,J. WILLIAMS

Tite Beamip
on $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ day of $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$.......................................... to this Board a Petition, addressed to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Cuuncil, for a grant of.,................ . . in the Township of . ................ in the District of .......... We have examined into his loyalty and character, and find him duly qualified, we hereby assign him to the Town Lot, No. .......
which he is hereby authorised to occupy and improve; And having Which he is hereby authorised to occupy and improve, And having
improved the sane according to the ninth Article of additional Rules and Regulations hereunto subjoined, he shall receive a grant
 to him and his heirs or devisees, in due form, on such terms and conditions ás it shall please His Majesty to ordain. - And all persons aro desired to take notice, that this assignment, and all others of a similar nature, are not transterable by purchase, donation or otherwise, on any pretence whatever except by an act under the Signature of the Board for the District in which the lands are situ ated, which is to be' endorsed upon this Certificaté.


APPENDIX Extracl from the addilional Rules and Regulations for the conduct of the Land Office Departmon, Iuted Council Chumber, Qucbec $25 t h$ August 1789.
IX. The Doards shatl not issue any cerificate for more than Additional one 'lown lot of one acre, or me Town lot and one 'Jown Park of Ades und Re twenty-four acres toqether, to the same person (being the head of gulations for a fanily) and this only upon condition of his buildiag a dwelling conduct of land house on such Town lot and occupring the same, within the space Othice Depart. of one year from the date of the cerificate. And in cases of comment. $\quad$ petition the hoards are to give the preference to such applicats, petition the loards are to give the preference to such applecants,
for whose trades aud occupations, the respective los:, on account of their situation near the water, or otherwise, may he best calculated; and to such sober and industrions methanies, whose trades are most necessary to the convenience of the township in general. And the Boarla are to be particularly careful to discomatenance frivolous applications, and not to authorise any transiers of buimproved Town lots nad Town Jarks, which onily tend to create a mischievous monopoly of the tround. For shall an- Town Parks be granted separately from Jown lots, the former bing intended for the convenience of the seaters upon the latier ; and a failure in the condition upon which the Town Lots are grauted, shall operate the forleiture of both.

## Family Lands and Additional Botnty.

 No.Certiftcate of the Board appointed by Mis Excellency the Certificate for Lieutemant Governer for the District of
Family lands, the Province of Cpper Camada, under the rules and Me.................. de. for the conduct of the Land Ofice Departatent, dated Council Chamber, Quelse 17 hl February 1780.

The Bearer.
.having on the. ...... day of.................preterred to this Board a petition addressed to His Excellency the Liemenant Govemor in Council for a grant of. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .acres of land in the township of
 be has reccired. . . . . . . . . . . . . acres as a. . . . . . . . . . . . . . ..... and that he is setted on, and has improved the same, and that he is entilled to a firther assigment of.
acres,......................................................................... in conformity to the serenth article of the Rules and Regulations afore mentioned.

Given at the Board at . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . this day of . ............ nac thousand seven hundred and ......
To...... ...........................
Acting Surveyor General.

Certificate of the Acting Surceyor.
I assign to the hearer . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . the Lot No. ............. in the township of . .................... in the District of . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . containing . . . . . . . . . . . . acres ....... chains.
Which Lot he is hereby authorised to occupy and improve.And having improved the same, he shall receive a grant thercol to him and his heirs or devisees in dae form, on such terms and comditions as it shall please Mis Majesty to ordain. And all persons are desired to take notice, that this assigment, and all others of a similar nature, are not transferable by purchase, domation or otherwise, on any pretence whatever, cecept by an act under the signature of the Board for the District in which the lands are situated, which is to be culorsed upon this Certificate.

Given at .................... . this . . . ................ . day of
................. one thousand seven hundred and . . . . . ........
................................. Acting Surveyor for.......
$\qquad$


Extract from the Rules and Regulations for the conduct of the Land Office Department, duted Council Chamber, 17th February, 1789.
IV. The anfety and propricty of admitting the Petitioner to become an inhabitant of this l'rovince being well ascertained to the satisfaction of the Board, they shall administer to every such person the oaths of fidelity and allegiance directed by law;-after which, the Board shall give every such petitioner a certificate to the Surveyor Gencral, or any person authorised to act as an Agent or Deputy Surveyor for the District within the trust of that Board, expressing the ground of the petitioner's admission,-And such Agent or Deputy Surveyor shall, within two days after the presentment of the certificate, assigus the petitioner a single lot of about two hundred acres, describing the same with due certainty and accuracy, under his signature;-but the said cortificate shall nevertheless have no effect, if the petitioner shall not enter upon the location and begin the improvement and cultivation thereof within one year from the date of such assignment, or if the petitioner shall have had lands assigned to him before that time in any other part of the Province.
VII. The reepective Boards shall, on petitions from Loyalists APPENDIX alrearly settled in the Upper Districts for further allotments of land under the instructions to the Deputy Surveyor General of the 2nd June, 1787, or wader prior or other orders for assigning portions to their fumilies, examine into the grounds of such requests and claims, and, being well satistied of the justice thereof, they shall grant certificates for such firther quantities of land as the said instructions and orders may warrant, to the Acting Surveyors of their Districts respectively, to be by them made effectual in the manner before mentioned, but to avoid, nevertheless, if, prior to the passing the gramt in form, it shall appear to the Government that such additional locations have beea obtaned by fraud; and that of these, the Boards transmit to the Office of the Governor's Secretary, and to each other, like reporis and lists as hereinbefore, as to other lucations, dirccted.
VIII. And to prevent individuals from monopolising such spots as contain mines, minerals, fossils, and conveniences for mills and oller singular adramages of a common or public nature, to the prejudice of the general interests of the setlers, the Surveyor General, and his Agents, or Deputy Surveyors in different Districts, shath confine themsedves in the locations to be made by them upon certificates of the respective Boards, to such lands only as are fit for the common purposes of husbandry, and they shall reserve all oflher spots aforementioned, together with all such as may be fit aud useful for ports and harbours, or works of defence, or such as contain vatuable timber for ship-building, or other purposes, convenicntly situated for water carriage, in the hands of the Crown.

And they shall, without delay, give full and particular informa tion to the (iovernor, or Commander-in. Chief for the time being, of all such spots as are hereinbefore directed to he reserved to the Cronn, that order may be taken respecting the same.

And the more effectually to prevent abuses, and to put indivi duals on their guard in this respect, any certificate of location given conmary to the true intent and meaning of this regulation, is hereby declared to be null and roid, and a special order of the Governor and Council male necessary to pledge the faith of Government for granting of such spots as are dirceced to be reserved.
2.

## Council Ciambrer, <br> Queare, 25 mu Avg., 1780.

## Additional Rules and Regulations for the conduct of the Land Office Department.

1. Whercas there is reason to apprehend that delays and abuses have arisen in the Land Grantiug Department, on account an of the distance of the Surveyor General's Office from its Agents lations for the or Deputy Surveyors, in various parts of the Proviuce, and that conduct of land some of the said Surveyors have, in divers instances, attempted to dispose of the waste lands of the Crown, without authority, under pretext of exceuting the King's instructions to the Governor, rela. pretext on ealloturnts of lands to be made to disbanded troops, and tive to the allotuents of lands to be made to disbanded troops, and
under other colours and pretences; It is therefore hereby ordered and directel, that all Surveyors employed by the Government, under instructions from the Surveyor General's Office, for making survers and allotments of the waste lands of the Crown, in any part of the Province, forthwith nake reports to the Land Boards of the respective Districts, of all allotments made by them (the said Surveyors) specifying their authority, that individuals, conceiving themsilves secured in the possession of such unauthorised locations as are aforementioned, may be apprised of the error. And the Boards are to keep a vigilant eye over all encroachments by individuals upon the waste lands of the Crown, under pretext of such unaulhorised locations, or otherwiso ; communicating such full information as may be requisite for discriminating the case of deceived and incautious setllers, from other intruders, that those who may reasonably expect the favour of Government, may receive such indulgences as their cases may be found to require.
II. No allotment whatever shall henceforth be made by any of the said Surveyors, except by the written authority, directions or certilicate of the respective Boards. And as often as such ccrificate or authority of the Board shall come to the hands of the Surveyor, to whom the same is directed, it shall be his duty to locate the tract therein mentioned, and give his Certificate of loca. tion to the intended Grantee, at the foot or on the back of the authority of the Board accordingly.

And as often as an Order of the Governor in Council issues for a grant of lands to be made, the Clerk of the Council shall trans. mit a copy thereof to the Board of the District in which the lands to be gramted are situated, to enable the Board to give the authority before directed, for the tract being located by the Surveyor.
III. The Boards are to take care that the orders contained in the tenth article of the Rules and Regulations for the conduct of the Land Office Department, of the 17 th of February last, relative to the dimensions and sub-division of Cownships, be duly executed by the different, Surveyors; and for this purpose, the said Orders are here inserted at length for the information and guidance of the Board, viz:

The dimensions of every inland Townslip shall be ten miles square, and such as are situated upon a navigable river or water, shall have a front of nine miles, and to be twelve miles in depth

Thie Town-plot in every Township shall be one mile square. In an inland Township it slall be situated in the centre thereof; and in a Township upon a navigable river or water, it shall te in the centre of the front bordering upon the siver or water.

## Every 'Town Lot shall contain one acre, more or less.

Every 'Town Park shall contain twenty-four acres, morc or less.
Every Farm Lot shall contain two hundred acres, nore or less.
There shall be a public square or parade in the centre of . the 'iown, containing four acres, more or less.

There shall be four more public squares or parades of G. the like extent, at equal and convenient distances from die centre.

A square of four acres, more or less, shall be reserved B. on cach side of the centre square for places of divine C. worship, one parsonage house, one school house, a court DE. or town house, a prison, and a poor or work house.

A square of four acres, more or less, shall be reserved at F. each of the four comers of the town plot, for a common, burying ground, hospital, \&c.

Four squares of Sour acres each, more or less, shall be II. reserved for market-places at the four extremities of the town, in a line with, and at equal distances from the four corners.
The eight principal strects leading from the centre square shall be ninety-six fect wide. All other streets shall be sixty fect wide. All the squares shall be open at the angles or corners.
An aren of halfa mile, more or less, in depth, surround.
A. ing the town; shall be reserved for works of defence if neces. sary, or such other disposition as shall be thought proper at a future period.
The Town Parks shall adjoin and surround the area just mentioned, and shall be two hundred and eighty feet in number, in every inland township, and two hundred and eighteen in number in cevery township situated upon a navigable river or water.
I.

One Town Park shall be reserved for a Minister, and one
K. for a School-master, adjoining each other.

The remainder of the Township shall be laid out in farm lots, the number of which, in every inland township, is to be two hundred and fifty-two, and in every township situated on a navigable river or water, three hundred.
Two farm lots shall be reserved for a minister, and one for a School-master, situated behind the Town Parks, to be reserved for them respectively, and in that division of the farm lots which is nearest the town.
A.

In each of the four corners of every inland township, eight farm lots:adjoining each other shall be reserved in the hands of the Crown.
A.

In each of the four corners of every township situated upon a navigable river or water, ten farm lots, adjoining each other, shall be reserved in the hands of the Crown.
The roads in every Township shall be sixty feet wide.
And all streets and roads are to intersect each other at right angles, at the distances, and in the directions laid down in the approved plans, filed in the Council Office, according to the foregoing particulars, copies of which are to be transmitted to cach of the Boards for their more ample information.
IV. And inasmuch as local circumstances may sometimes render a deviation from the foregoing Orders, respecting the site of the town and the directions of the roads, more eligible for the general convenience of the settlers, the Boards are hercby authorised to direct such deviations therefrom in the said particulars as the circumstances may require; but the Surveyors shall, on no pretence Whatever, make any deviation from the geveral orders in these or any other respects, but by the written authority of the Boards.

And it shall be the duty of the Boards, in every such case, to report the reasons for their act to the Governor or Commander-inClief for the time being, with all convenient speed.

V . For the exercise of due caution in the ordering of any such deviations from the general models respecting the sites of towns and the directions of roads, as may be authorised by the Boards under the preceding article, it shall be the duty of the Boards, as often as one or more nef townships are to be laid out, to call in the Magistrates, the Oficcers of the Militia, and other intelligent Planters of the vicinity thercof, or the District at large, as the importance of the caso may require, to assist in their deliberations respecting the aforesaid particulars; the majority of whom, and the members of the Board present, shall determine the necessity of the deviation proposed, and the proper spot for the town, and the prcper directions of the roads in every such township, and the Board shall thereupon procecd to authorise and report the same, as directed in

VI. With respect to all townships laid out prior, and not APPENDIX according to the forcgoing regulations, (many of which townships are now considerably advanced in their settlements) the Boards are nevertheless to deliberate and fix upon the proper sites for 'Towns, Town Purks, Glebes for a Minister and School-master, and the dircetions of the roads in the manner directed in the preceding artucle.

If the choice shall fall upon lands already located in due form, the consent of the occupants or rightful claimants must first bo obtained, by an agreement betweea them and the inhabitants of the township in general; to facilitate which, the Boards are hereby authorised to give them, severally, certificates directed to one of the aeting Surveyors of their District, for as many acres of the vacant lutds of the Crown, in that or any other township, as they shall have relinquished their claims to, by the agreement so made.
ViI. As often as the complete execution of the directions, contained in the third article of these Regralations, shall be prevented by reason of the necessary space for that jurpose being already uader promises of Grants to mdividuals, who may be unwilling uader promises of Grants to metividuals, who may be un. gulations for willing to relinquish their claims to the same, the Doards are to Office Defand observe the following order in providiug spaces for the general ment. convenience of the towaship, viz:

1. One or more place or places for the public worship of God;
2. A common burying ground;
3. One Parsonage House;
4. A common School House;
5. A Town Park for one Minister;
6. A Town Park for one School-master, common to the Town;
A (ilele for one Minister:
A Glebe for one School-master, common to the Town; The Court or Sown House ;
The Prison;
The Poor, or Worl House;
7. A Market Place :

Proceeding therein, and in the other ofl-sets pointed out in the third article of these Regulations, as far as circumstances may permin.
VIII. As often as the settements of the farm lots in a townslip are sufficiently advanced, in the opinion of the Boards, to render the distribation oi the town lots useful for the establishment of aiceitanics, and the erection of a chureh, parsonage and schoolhouse, de., the Boards are to order the Surveyor to lay out the town lots and nomber the same; after which the Boards are to receive applications, and, upon due examination of the character and pretensions of the petitioners, to issue to then Certificates for such lots, in the usual manner.
IX. The Boards shall not issue any Certificate for more than one town lot of oue acre, or one town lot and one town park of twenty-four acres together, to the same person, (being the head of a fimily) and this only upon the condition of his building a dwelling house on such town lot, and occupying the same, within the space of one year from the date of the Certificate; and in cises of competition, the Boards are to give the preference to such applicants, for whose irades and occupations the respective lots, on account of their situation near the water, or otherwise, may be best calculated; and to such sober and industrious mechanics, whose trades are most necessary to the convenience of the township in general,-Aud the Boards are to be particularly careful to discountenance frivolous applications, and not to authorise any transiters of unimproved town lots and town parks, which only tend to create a mischie vous monopoly of the ground; nor shall any town parks be granted separately from town lots, the formerbeing intended for the conveniencc of the setters upon the later, and a failure in the condition, upon which the town lots are granted, shall operate in the forfeituac of both.
X. Nothing contained in the foregoing Rules and Megulations shall be construed to prevent the Surveyor Genoral, or Deputy Surveyor General, from the execution of their duty and instructions, in whatever part of the Province either of them may be present; nor to extend to the abolition, reluxation, or restriction, of the accustomed chain of duty or oficial intercourse, between the Surveyor General's Office and its Agents or Deputy Surveyors respectively, in any part of the Proyince.

By command of IIis Excellency the Governor.
J. WLLLLAMS.
$\infty$
8.

At the Council Chumber, at Qucbec, on Wedncslay, Jall 20, 1790. PREBENT,

His Excollency Lond Donciester, Governor.
The Honourable Wilniam Smith, Esquire, Chief Justice.
The Hon. Hugh Finlay. © Georce Pownall, Esq. ....
Heorge Pownall, Esq.
Henry Caldwell, Esq.
Willian Graut, Esq.
Chares De Lanaudiere, Esq.
Le Cte Dupre, Esq. Esq.

Wimeras thore was this day read at the Board the following Draft of Regulations recommented by a Committee of the whole Conncii, in their Report duted the 1 eh instan, on a Report of the Send Committec, dated the sha December, 1789, viz:

Second addition to the Rules and Regulations for the conduct of the Land Ofice Department.

Wireneas the establishment of a uniform, clear, and expeditous course of proceeding in the Latud Granting Deparment, the late measures for senting the waste lands of the Cruwn consitiered, is important to the interests of the Coown as well as the subject, particularly as the means of preveming uneasiness that matarise ori a question of so delicate a nature as the extent of the promised faith of Govermment on the one hand, and the security of the setller or occupant claming lands on the other, it is therefore Onmenes :

1. That the several boards which are, or hereatier may be constituted by the Governer, for the disposal of the waste lands of the Crom, ia any part of the Province, keep a remular journal of their transactions, prefining to every day's entrics the date and the names of the members present.
II. 'That the Minate, upm erery petition, express the nane and prayer of the petitioner, and show the nature of the proof exhibited in support of his pretensions, and the determanation thercon.
III. 'That all orders or instructions given to the Boards, be entered at harge on their minutes. for proserving a complete record, both of their authorities and proccedings.
2. That a fall and fair copy of such jommats be transmited every three months or ofener, tis the case may require, to the Ofice of the Governor's Secretary, under the sigmature of thre or more memhers of the board, togcher with all ihe pethions thereha reported upon, whether granted, rejected, or recommended.
V. That the copies of the sad journal or minutes he accompanied, or followed, by regular returns of the locations made from time to time by the actind Surveyors of the respective Districts, under the authority of the Boards, expressing the name of the Grantee, the number of acres located, the number of the lots, and the name of the townsip, and the date of the certificate or authority of the Board under which the location was made.

V7. That all reports, journals, writings, and papers, of any kind whatever, touching the busincss of the Land Offec Deparinent, and coming to the Council Onice, as the proper depasit, he kept by the Cleris of the Conacil, separate from atl the other books,writings rand papers in his office, and that they be so disposed of as to make a resort to them at all times, a3 casy and satisfictory as possible: and that whenever the mass of the Land Onme papers shall be so preally increased as to embarrass the daily ordinary researelhes, they be put up into boxes of con:cnicnt sizes, numbered, and that there be a book kept for an alphabetical index, shewing in the readicat maner the contents of each box, and that every paper be marked with the number of the bos, to the cod that it may be restored to its proper place, and cunfusion be thereby avoided,-And it is committed to the Land Committee for the time being, to stuperintend the excention of the later part o: this orter, and to report what may be done thereon, for directing such further course as the case may require.

And it is also ordered, that the said book or index be always open to public accoss in the Council Ollice, and a copy ready for the call of any committee of the Council, and especially of the Land Committee, together with such alditions as maty be thercunto made, by the increase of the number of boxes.

Hrs Lordemir, taking the said Regulationsinto consideration, was pleased, with the advice of the Council, to approve the same, and to Onoen, as it is hereby Ondenem, that they he daly and punctually complied with and carried into cxecution, whereof the different Land Office Boards, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.
J. WILLAMS, $C, C$.

## 4.

At the Coesctr. Chauran, at Quebec, on Trednesdity, the 20thof January; 1700.

## presont.

Ifis Excellency Lord Doncriesteri,-Governor. The Ilonourable Williays Smitu, Esquire,-Chief Justice.

The IIon. Hugh Finlay.
..... Edward Harrison.
..... John Collins.
..... J. G. C. Delery

Gcorge Pownall, Fsq.
II $n$ ry Caldwell, Esc.
William Grant, Esq.
Charles De Lanaudierc, Esq;
Le Cte. Dupre, Esq.

Wreress there was this day read at tho Board the following Drat of Regulations recommended by a Committeo of the whols

Cumncil, in their Report dated the 12 th instant, on a Report of the APPENDIX Lind Committec, dated the 4th of December, 1789, viz:

Third Addition to the Rules and Regulations for the conduct of the Land Office Department.

Wumbess it is expedient, on account of the remoteness of the now Distriets ted the variety of other duties, which require the attention of the Surveyor General's Office at Quebec, to relieve that ©fice from the burden of executing the Order of the Gover. nor in Council of the $22 n d$ October, 1788 , for putting certain reduced Olficers upon an equal footing with those of the late Bith reriment, and to render that labour more easy, by dividing it among the Land Omee Boards in the several Districts, where, on account of the residence of the persons concerned, their pretensions may be iuresitgited with accuracy and despatch, provided a proper course be prescribed to the Boards for enabling them, with due certaisty, to discriminate the proper objects of the intended bounty certainty, to discrimmate the proper objects of
of the Goverment,-It is therefore Ordened:
I. 'That all proceedings by the Surveyor Genernl's Office for execminy the atormentioned Order of the Governor in Council, of the :3nd October 178s, be discontinued; that the period for admitiong chams mader that order be extended to the first day of May, in the year oilc thousand seven hundred and ninety-one; and that all applications ior lands, in consequenco thereof, be made to the respective Board:, which are or hereaftermay be appointed by the Governor in any part of the Province, in the usual form of pecitions to the Governor in Council.
II. That upon the receipt of all such applications, the Boards investigate the grounds of the pretensions of the petitiouers, requiring for that purpose satisfactory proof, by documents, affidavits, or otherwise, carried as high as the unture of the case may admit, to the following points, viz:
(a) Whether the petitioncr, as a reduced Offecer, was entithed to, and has received any lands, under the Fing's iustructions of 1783.
(b) Whether, and how far, he has improved the same, so as to render him a proper object of the Order.
(c) What quantity oflands he has already received, whether on accome of his zank or his family, or by the additional bounty of 1757, or in any other way whatever; and what further quantity le is centitted to, after deducting the tracts already granted to him, tuder all or any of the foregroing descriptions, in order to receive, upon the whole, an equal number of acres with Officers of the same runk of the late 84 h regiment.
III. These, and all other points requisite, being ascortained, the Boards are to locate the number of ncres, to which they shall thimk the petitioner cutitled, as nearly as may be, according to the prayer of the petition, contorming themselves, nevertheless, to the directions contained in the 8 th, $9 t h, 10$ th, 11 th, \& 13 th Articles of the ltules and Regulations of the 17th of February, and the 2nd 3rd, and all the following Articles of the Additional Rules and Re galations of the 25 th ot August last, all which, as far as they regard The Surveyor Gencral's Olice, sliall be executed by the Acting Surveyors of the respective Districts under the superintendance and urders of the Boards.

1V. That as often ss any competitions arise, by a diversity of upplications or otherwise, for one and the same tract, the Boards shall codeavour amicahly to adjust the same among the partics interested, and, on failure thereof, they shall hear the different competitors, in support of their clainis, and decide between them, with due impreriality, according to the merits of the case, and where there is no equitable ground of proference to either, the issuo thail be determined by; lot.
V. That the Bonrds make full and distinct reports'upon all the foregoing particulars, annexing copies of the proofs cxhibited to them as often as thcir nature may permit, declaring theniselves saisfied therewith, and concluding with'a recommendation of tho pectitioner for a grant of the specific number of acres located by them; to which, under all or any of the considerations aforemen lioned, and which of them in particular they shall think him justly entilled.
VI. That all such reports be made by the respective Boards at the end of evory three monthis or oftener, to the Office of tho Governor's Secretary, by the transmission of a fair copy of the minutes of their procecdings during that period, under the signa ture of three or more members of the Board, together with the petitions reported upon, whelier rejected or recommended, subject to the final approbation, disallowance, or order ot the Governor in Council, upon every such cases, atter the recce of of which approbation or order, the Boards are hereby authorised to pledge the faith of Government to the respective petitioners, for the grans of the tracts therein to be specificd, by issuing certificates of occupation to them under their signature, agrecable to such form as the Governor shall be plensed to hirect:
VII. The Eoards aro to take due catach Ue caro that a sufficient spac vously lad out,:for comprehending all andent, may probably bee ordered rom tor onder orders or instructions, in townghips contiguous to eanh other, and according to the general

APPENDIX rules and regulations, in such parts of their respective Districts as contain racant lands of the Crown, the settlement of which shall have been appored of, upon their timely representations to tho Governor, 10 whom they are: likewise to state all doubts and difficulics which may occur, with their opinion of the proper course for removing them, that there may be no obstruction to the industry, Third addition case, and comtore of the Loyalists.
gulations, Sc.
MIs Lomwemir, taking the said Regulations into consideration, was pleased, with the adrice of the Council, to approve the same and to Onder, as it is hereby Orbered, that they be duly and punctually complied with and carried into execution, whereof the difficrent Land Olfice lhoards, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern thenselves accordingly.
J. WLLLinis, C. C.

5.

Extracts from the Rules and Regulations for the Land Department, dated at Quebec the 20th of

Ext:acts from Rules and Regulations relating to Lan

January, 1790.
At a Council hollicn at Quebce, on Wedncsday, the 20h January, 1700
tresent.
His Exceilency Lond Dorinmstra, Goveroor. The Honourable William Simmir, Esquice, Chicf Justice.

The Hon. Hugh Finlay.
Edvardharrison
John Collins.
..... J.G.C.Delery

George Pownall, Esq.
Heary Caldwell, Esq.
William Grant, Esq.
Charles De Lanaudiere, Esq.
Le Cte. Dupre, Esq.

Winreas there was this day read at the Board, the following Extract from a Report of the Committee of the whole Council respecting the Schedules of Locations in Luncburg and Mecklenburg, viz:

Read a Letter from His Londsuup, by Mr. Sccretary Motz, "with its Inclosures, in these words:
"Sik,
"Quebre, 9th Jantary, 1790
"The 42 nd Article of the Royal Instructions of the 23rd of "August, 1786, requiring that all persons applying for lands shall "t take the oaths directed by law, and subscribe the declaration "mentinned in the scid fricle, I have it in command to signif "Lord Dorchester's desire, hat the committee of the whole Council, ci to whon was referred the Report of thic Land Committee on the "schedules of locations cxibibited by the Surveyor ( eneral's
"Office, cause enquiry to be made, whether the proper records be " extant, of all or any of the persons thercin ment:oned, having "taken and subscribed the said oaths and declarations, and that
"they report to. His Lordship, whether it may not be advis"able, on transmiting the said schedules to the respective Boards,
", to direct then to take course for completing the record of the
"signatures of all landholders in the respective Districts; if it
"shall be found defective, that nothing may be ueglneted to clear
" the way for the Loyalists being put into possession of legal titles
"for their linds, agrecablo to His Miajesty's expected instructions, " as soon as they shall arrive.
"His Lordship also commands me to transmit to you divers " extracts fiom public letters, as counceted with the general subject "of your deliberations upon the present reference, and to signify "his desire, that the Committee make it a part of their Report in " what way their contents may best subserve the end of giving
"comfort and tranquility to the Loyalists, and encouraging and
"strengtheniag the western settlements and frontiors.
"Iam,

"inumble Servant,

## To

xima
The Hon. Vilimar Smith, Esquire
President to the Honourable
2 Stinis Majesty's Council for the Province of Quebec.



Extract of a Lelter from the Right Honoutable Lóns Nontir, one of -His NIajesty's Priacipal Secretaries of State" to His"Ercellency

 ase if Andyas a-part of filiat instruction directs that all porsons
 H' whatevergiponthcirapplicaticn for lands, besides takiog the If rationgreclonowldgitgo Hise Miajesty in Parliument to be the
" supreme Legislature of the Province, I think it necessary to ob. "APPENDIX
" serve to you, that the declaration, however general, camot exiend
"to taxation, Parliament having, by the Act of the 18th of His " prosent Majesty, cutitled, All Act for remozing all doubts and ": "pprehension concerning taxation by the Parliament of Great «‘Britaia, in the Colonics, Provinces, and Plantations in North " 'Anericit and the West Indies, ofe.', in the most express terms, " restruined itsclf from over imposing any taxes or duties in the "Colonics, cxcept for the regulation of trade, the produce of " which taxes or duties to be disposed of by the Provincial Assem. " blies ; such being the case, it was judged not only unnecessary, " but inplying some doubt of the sincerity of Parliament, to make "s any exception in the declaration; the exception being already " made by Parliament itself, in a manner so solemn and effectual, " that nothing can add to the sccurity the subjects in the Colonies "derive under it :-These observations you will naturally make a " proper use of, slould any objection be made to the declaration or " the construction of it ; and I doubt not but the necessity of guard"ing against disaffected persons becoming settlers in Quebec, will "Cunvine Ilis Nijijest"'s loyal" sibjects of the propriety of that ": test, by which they cannot be affected or deprived of any indal"gence or encouragement, to which they are so justly enitled.
("A truc Extract.)
(Signed,) $\because$ "F. H.
("A true Copy.)
"HENRY MOTZ."
or
" Eatracl of a Letter from the Right Howourable Lord Sinvex, one "of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries" of State, to the Right FHonourablc Lond Domeneste?, dated Whitehall, the Srd of " Scptcmecr, 178s.
"Your Lordship will, however, maderstand, that it is the King's "intention, that the new setters in that part of the Province, * "who now hold their lands upon certificates of occupation; shail "at all events be placed upon the same footing in all respects, as "their brethren in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by having their lands granted to them in free and common soccage, with a " remission of quit rents for the first ten years.
(" A true Extract.)
"HENRT MOTZ."

- Moaning the Districts mest of Point an Bubiot.
$-0^{-}$
"On the communication from His Lortship in the Letter to the "Chairman, the Committee put several questions to the Deputy" "Sureyor Ceneral, who reported,
"That he believes all persons holding under occupation the " certilicates issued prior to November 178\%, did subscribe the " declaration, as well as take the naths, by His Majesty's instruc. "tions required; but as to what lias been dase since that perind, " under the conduct of the Land Bonids and his Country Agents " and Deputies, he can give tie Conmittee no certain iuforma"tion, but he supposes it may be obtained by the nid of thoso "Boards.


## "Resolved thereon to be the opinion of the Committec,

"I. That the several Land Boards be desired to make the "proper enquiries, and to take course for exacting a compliance " with the Royal instructions; from all persons holding, or to hold " in future, under occupation certificates, and that they return it " list into the Office of the Clerk of the Council, of such as have " neglected or shall refise such compliance, that the grants of titlo " may be suspended, as to such as shall wilfully make default.
"II. To thic intent of informing the setters of the benevo. " lent design, and true use of the Royal requisitions, as well"as to "convince them of the solidity of the plighted fath of Government, " and the manner of preserving the evidence of it", it is expedient, "s that there be transmitted to cach of the Land Boards" (to be made "known in their districts) a copy, not only" of the report of the ${ }^{\sim}$ Land Comuitice, but of the present report thereon.

## "Signed by order, 12 th January 1700 .

"WILLIAM SMITI,
"Cinimatas."

IIs Lorpsirp, taking tho said Extract into consideation, was pleased with the adyico of the Council, to approve of the Losolves of the Committec of the whole Council therein contained, ${ }^{\text {d }}$ to order, as it is hereby ordered that the same be duly and punctually compliod with, and carried into execution; whereof the different Land Offico Boards and ull other persons, whom it may concern, are to tabo nouce, and govern themselves accordingly $\cdot$ /fammant
J. WILEIAMS,C.C.

## APPENDIY

## 6.

Entract from the proceedings in Council at Quebec; on Monday the 9th November, 1780.

## present.

Extracta rela-
ting 10 Land
Departinent.
His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Doncuester.
The Hon. Willinas Smitif, Esquire, -Chief Justice.
George Pownall,

Hugh Finlay,
Thomas Dunn,
Edward Harrison,
John Collins,
Adam Mabane and
J. G. C.Delery, Esquises William Grant,
Francis Baby,
Henry Caldwell,
Henry Caldwell,
Le Cte. Dupre, Esquires.
" IIs Londsurp intimated to the Council, that it remained a -4 question, upon the late regulations for the disposition of the waste " lands of the Crown, whether the Board, constituted for that " purpose, were authorised to make locations to the sons of Loyal" ists, on their coming to full age, and that it was his wish to put a " nark of honour unon the families who had adhered to the unity " of the Empire, and joined the Royal standard in America before " the treaty of separation, in the year 1783.
" The Council, concurring with His Lordship, it is accordingly " ordered, That the several Land Boards take course for preserv" ing a registry of the names of all persons filliting under the des"cription aforementioned, to the cud that hacir posterity may be " discriminated from future settlers, in the Parish Registers and " Rolls of the Militia of their respective Distriets, and other public "remembrancers of the Province, as proper objects, by their per"severing in the fidelity and conduct so honourable to their ances"tors, for distinguished benefits and privileges."

And it was also ordered, "That the saidLand Boards may, in " every such case, provide not only for the snas of those loyatists, " as they arrive at full age, but for their daughters also of that age, " or on their marriage, assigning to each a lot of two hundred " acres, more or less, provided nevertheless, that they respectively " comply with the general regulations, and that it shuli satisfactorily " appear, that their has been no fault in the due cultivation and " improvement of the lands already assigued to the head of the " fanily of which they are members."

Exccutive Council Office, York, Upper Canada, Monday, 4th Novcmber, 1833, truly fxtracted from what is called in this Office "The Qucbec Bool."

JOHN BEIKIE,
Clerl Executive Council.

7.

## A PROCLAMATION

Prnclamntion. to persons cet. ling on Crown Lendr.

To such as are desirous to settle on the Lands of the C'roun in the Prorince of Upper Canada.
By Itis Excellency Jouk Graves Sincor, Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the said Province, and Colonel Commanding His Majesty's Forces, \&c. \&c. \&c.

Be it Kvowx to all concerned, that His Majesty hath, by Kis Royal Commission and instructions to the Governor, and in his absence, to the Licutenant Goverumr, or Person administering the Govermment for the time being, of the said Province of Upper Canada, given authority and command to grant the lands of the Crown in the same by patent under the Great Seal thercof; and it being expedient to publish and declare the Royal intention respecting such grants and patents, I do nccordingly hereby anake known the terms of grant and settlement to be:

First,-That the Crown Lands to be granted be parcel of Township: if an inland Township, of ten miles square, and if a Township on navigable waters, of nine miles in front and twolve miles in depth, be run out and marked by His Majesty's Surveyor, or Deputy Surveyor Gencral, or under his sanction or authority:

Second,-That only such part of the Township be granted as shall remain, after a reservation of one-seventh part thercof for the support of a Protestant Clergy, and one other seventh part therof for the future disposition of the Crown.
$\therefore$ Third,-That no farm lot shall be granted to any one person whigrobhall contain' more than two hundred Acres; yet the Gover. nor, Licutenant Governor, or person administering the Fovernment, is allowed and pernitted to grint to any person or persons : such further quantity of land as they may desire, not exceeding one thousand Acres, over and above what may have been before granted to them.

Fourth,-That every petitioner for lands make it appear, that he APPENDIX or she is in a condition to cultivate and improve the same, and shall, besides taking the usual oaths, subscribe a declaration (be. fore proper persons to be for that purpose appointed) of the tenor of the words following, viz. "I, A. B. do promise and declare " that I will maintain and defend, to the utmost of my power the " authority of the King in his parliament as the supreme Legisla. " ture of this province."
Fifth,-That applications for grants be made by petition to the Governor, Licutenant Governor, or person administering the Go. vernment for the time being, and where it is advisable to grant the prayer thereof, a warrant shall issue to the proper officer for a
survey thercof, returnable within six months wihh a plot annesed, and be followed with a patent granting the same, if desired, in free and common Soccage, upon the terms and conditions in the royal instructions expressed, and hereinafter suggested.
Sirth,-That all Grants reserve to the Crown, all Coals, commonty called Sea Cools, and mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Iron and Lead; and cach patent contain a clause for the reservation of timber tor the Royal Navy, of the tenor following: "And "provided also, that no part of the tract or parcel of land hereby " granted to the said
atad his heirs, be with" in any reservation heretofore made and marked for us, our heirs " and successors, by our Surveyor General of Woods, or his law"ful deputy; in which casu, this our grant for such part of the " land, hereby given and granted to the said
" and his heirs forever as aforesaid, and which shall upon Survey " thereof being made, be found within any such reservation, shall " be null and void, any thing hercin coatained to the contrary not. " withstanding."
Seventh,-That the two sevenths reserved for the Crown's future disposition, ind the support of a protestant Clergy, be not scvered tracts, each of one seventh part of the township, but such lots or farms therein, as the Surveyor General's return of the Survey of the township, shall he described ay set apart for these purposes; between the other farms of which the said township shall consist, to the intent that the lands to be reserved may be nearly of the like value with an equal quantity of the other parts to be granted out as afore-mentioned.

Fighth,-That the respective patentees are to take the estates gramited to them severally free of quit rent and of any other expenses, than such fees us are or may be allowed to be demanded and reccived by the different officers concerned in passing the patent and recording the same, to be stated in a table authorised and es. tablished by the Covernment, and publickly fixed up in the several offices of the Clerk of the Council, of the Surveyor General, and of the Secretary of the Province.

Ninth,-That every patent be entered upon record within six months from the date thercof, in the Secretary's or Register's office, and a docket thereof in the Auditor's office.

Tenth, -Whenever it shall be thought advisable to grant any given quantity to one person of one thousand Acres or under, and the same cannot be found by reason of the said reservations and prior grants within the township in the petition expressed, the sume or what shall be requisite to make up to such person the quantity adwhat shall be reguisited to him in some other township, upon a new
vised, shall be located petition for that purpose to be preferred.

And of the said several regulations, all persons concerned are to tale notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and sent, in the City of Quebec, the seventh day of Felruary, in the thirty second year of His Majesty's reign, and in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.two.

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE.
By His Excellency's command,
THOMAS TALBOT,
Acting Secretary
$\therefore \quad$
PROCLAMATION.
Petar Russel, Esq. President, administering the Government of Upper Canada.
Wueneas by Tetcrs reccived from His Grace the Duke of Por riatingto D.E.
Whenas by letters recciyed from His Grace the Duke of Port-Loyalists.
land, one of Elis Mijesty's Principul Secretaries of Stale, since the issuing the proclamation of the 11st of October last, it appears that, in consequence of a representation made by the Executrve Government of This Province, to His Majesty's Minesters on the cxemption of the U. E: Loyanists and their Chirdren from every expense attending the granis of land mide or to be made to them, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify his Royal plen. sure that the Finst Loyavists; and their Sons and Davoiters sure that the Finst LoyAhiss, and their Sons and Daugrers
shall continue to receive His Majesty's Bourry of Two HowdikD AcRES EACH as heretofore, free from any expense zohatever. And that it is to be understood that (his gask of the Royal Munificence is expressly confined to those Loxacises only, who were actually ro:

APPENDIX sident in the Province on or before the Twentr-engitil or july last.

Be it therefore known, that, notwithstanding what has been declared to the contrary in the Proclamation aforesaid, all Loyalists coming within the above description, whose names have been Proclamation enrolled upon the U. E. lists, previous to the date of this Proclarelating to $U$. mation, and their Sons and Davgiters when of age or marbied, E. Loyalists. to whom the King's bounty in lands has not been already extended, may continue to consider themselves entitled to receive from this Government Two Hundred Acres of Lanid frec from the payment of fees and all other charges ; but that, except to the extent allowed by Mis Majesty's Instructions, neither U. E. Loyalists nor their children, can be considered as exempted from the Standing Fees, it having been ordered that they shall be annexed to every further grant of land, to them as well as to others, be its extent what it may.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, in Council at York, this fifteenth day of December, in the thirty-ninth year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninéty.éight.

PETER RUSSELL.
By command of the President in Council,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

9.

Extract from the Minutcs in Council, of 20th October, 1818.
Extract rolat- "IT is Ordered, That no Grant of Land will issue in future ing to Land "to persons of any description until a satisfactory Certificate is Department. "filed in the Surveyor General's Office, that a habitable House is " erected on some part of the land to be granted, and a sufficient "clearing thereon under fence, in the proportion of five acres per " hündred."
(Truly extracted.)
JOHN BEIKIE, Clerk Exccutive Council.

## - <br> 10.

Rules and Regulations for the Land Boards, by Order in Council, 13th March, 1819.
Rules and Ro-
pulations for
Land Boards.

## (circular.)

Executive Council Ofrice, YoRK,

18
Sir,
I have received the commands of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to transmit to you Copy of an Order in Council, constituting a Land Board, of which"His Excellency has been pleased to appoint you a Member.

By the same command, I enclose for your information, Copy of a Letter from His Excellency's Private Seceretary to Major Rogers, being an answer to certain queries proposed by him as a Member of the Board in the Newcastle District, and also the Form of a Certificate of Location.

> I have the hoono to be, Sir,
> Your Most Obedient
> Humble Servant.

Copy of a Letter to D. McGregor Rogers, Esquirc, Oliairman of the Land Board, Nextcastle District.

## Liedtevant Governon's Opfice,

## Sir,

ApRL $26 \mathrm{rn}, 1819$.
Iam directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to reply to your Letter of the 15 th instant, in explanation of those particular points on which yout, in the name of the Land Board of the Newcastle District, solicit more precise information than that contained in the instructions transmitted to you by the Clerk of the Executiye Council.

In the First place,- With regard to such other sides Emigrants, as thê Board may be authorised to grant locations to, I am to explain to you, that by such "other persons," are to bo understood such able settlers as resided in the District before the late war, and produce due certificates of having done their duty" in its delence.
Secondy, With regard to Military Claimants. No nilitary Claimant, as such, is referred to the Board :-being to receive their Lands gratuitously il the Military Settlement; any dispensation of
that sort must be approved on application to the Licutenant Govor. APPENDIX nor in Council.

Thirdly,-The Sons and Daughters of U. E. Loyalists being entitled io gratuitous grants of 200 Acres, must apply to the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Fourthly,-Persons arriving from the United States, and bringing due certificates of their being British born subjects, are admissable by the Board.
Fifthly,-A Form of Ticket of Location, will be transmitted to the Chairman of the Board, in which will be specified the conditions of Settlement.
Sixthly,-His Excellency is of opinion that the presence of the Chairman is not necessary at every meeting of the Board: any three of the members constitute a Board, and may proceed to act accordingly.

Seventhly,-The Settler should be thoroughly instructed that in the event of his finding any improvement on the Lot to which he may be located, he is immediately to return with his Ticket of Location to the Board, and report the circumstance for the information of the Government. Should he fail in this particular, he can expect no confirmation of the Grant to him. In this case the Board will appoint him another Location.

Eighthly, - With regard to the difficulty that may be experienced by the Settler in finding his particular lot: His Excellency bids me observe, that in order to remunerate the person who might be employed to point it out to him, the settler must be burthened with another fee; and as in the case of persons located by the Surveyor General's Office, no such precaution is practised, His Excellency docs not perceive the necessity of the regulation.

## I am, \&c. <br> (Signed) GEORGE HILLIER, <br> Prirate Secretary.

## FORM OF LOCATION TICKET.

Land Board .................... District.
A. B. born at [Place] in [Country] of the age of . . . . years, having arrived in this Province [Date] and petitioned to become a settler therein, has been examined by us, and we being satisfied with his character, and of the propriety of admitting him to become a settler, and having administered to him the Oath of Allegiance, do assign to him one hundred acres of Land, being the ...... half of Lot No. ........ in the ........ Concession of [Township] in [District,] for which, upon due proof of having cleared and cropped five acres, and cleared half the Road in front of his Land, of having erected and inhabited a House thereon for one year, he will be entitled to recceive a Grant to him and his heirs, he paying the Patent Fee of $f 5=141$ sterling.
N. B. If the Settlement duty is not performed within two years, this location to be of no value, but assigned to another scttler.

Executive Cogncll Chamber, 13th Marci, 1810.

PRESETT.
His Excellency Sir Perbgrine Martland, K. C. B., Lieutenant
Governor, in Council.

Whereas great inconvenience accrues to Emigrants desirous to become settlers in this Province, from the necessity of presenting themselves at York, before they can obtain a Location on the Waste Lands of the Crown; For remedy thereof, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, is pleased to appoint in each of the Districts certain persons to form a Board, with power to locate any Emigrant or other person, desiruus to become a settler in the respective District, on a lot of one hundred acres within the same, under such limitations, restrictions, and rules, as from time to time may be made for the government of the said Boards by any Order in Council.

The Land Board in the $\qquad$ District to consist of

Q W RULES AND REGULATIONS.
The Boards will assemble one day at least in each week, of which public notice shall be given n the District. GThey shall examine eyery applicant, and minute his place of birth, age, and time of coming into the Province; slall receive and minute a declaration that he has not belore received any land from the Crown within it
of Whereupon being satisfied as to his character and the propri, ety of admitting him to become a setter, the Board shall administer to him the oath of allegiance, and deliver to him a certificate to

APPENDIX that effect, signed by two Members at least, and having entered his mame in the Township Than, shall, at the foot of the said Certifieate, assign to such setter the said lot, and deliver the Certificate with sucli assignmen, in order that upon the production thereof, with prof of havius ferformed the setlement dutios, he may receive a patent graiat of the lam.
Rules and Ro. gulations tor
Laud Boards.

To which purpose the Surveyor General shanl furnish the Boards with Plans of each Townhip, shewing the lots thercia malocated.

Afte: the reposit of such Pians with the Board, no locention to he made thereon ty the Surveror Gencral, until he shall have received, on special retercuce, a certificate from the Board that no sctter is located thercon.

In casc of any apparent occupation or improvement made on a lot raciant on the Man, no location to be made thereon without firther order from the sumejor General.

The Land Ponads may appoint a Clerk to preserve a minute of their proceedines, and countersign their Certificates, mion delivery of which hie may reccive from the applicant the sum of seven shillings and sispence.

## on

## In.

Order in Council 19th of Jamary 1820, with respect to the Lands to be located by the Militia, who serred during the late Wir.

Expcrtin: Cocach Office, Yorf, 19 tit Javeary, 1820.
nitris respec:-
It having been sugrested to His Fxcellency the Licutemant iny the locatimn Govemor, that a general permission to locate on the waste lands of Mitita cli- of the Crown, would he more acceptatle to the Miitia, than setrenints. ting apart for that purpose a particular Tract it each bistrict, as
 served dusing the late War with the United States of Ancrica, in the frrst Elank Companics, in the Provincial Artillery, in the Incorporated Eegiment, in the Corps of Artillery Drivers, in the Provincial Dragons, in the Marine and General Saff of the Militia, will upon due Cerificate of their respective Service from the Adjutant General, recoive Tickets of Location from the Surveyor Gencral, for the portion of Land ordered by His Royal IIgheness the Prinee Recent, and, upon due prof of having performed the Sculenent Duty, will receive Patent Grats.
N. B. By express command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Patents will be gratuitous, but the Settement Duty in no case dispensed with.

By order of Llis Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. En. Council.

## HILITA GENERAL ORDERS.

Abruthyt Gemmal's Office, Yohk, 215t Jandary, 1820.

The attention of Officers commanding Regiments of Militia, is called to the Order in Council of the 1!th instant, herewith inclos: ed, declaring the gracious intention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of makiag grants of land to the Officers, NonCommissioned Ofifers and Irimates of the different Coris thercin recited.

All Officers, Non. Commissioned Gficers, and Privates of the Nifitin, de. comprehended in the description contained in the Order in Council abore referred to, will be required to submit their claims for IIis Royal Highness's Eounty to the Adjutant General, who, on being satished of their correctness, will give to each party concerned a certificate thereot, which will be an authority to the Surveyor General to locate him.

The application of Officers on the General Staff of the Militia, shonid he accompanied by a copy of the General Order, notifying their appoimment, as should also those of the Field Ofticers of the Incorporated Battalions.

The applications of Captains and Regimental Staff Offeers, should be supiozted by Certificates agrecably, to the form A. Those of Ufficers of Companiss, Non.Commissioned Oficers, Drummers, and Privates, by Certificates according to the Form B.

In order to prevent confusion or disappointment to the Claimants, the applications from Officers on tho General Staft and Incorporated Battilion, should be presented at the Office of the Adjutant General, between the 25th February and the 24th May, iuclusive, tlase from the Flank Companies, betweea the 25th May and the $24 t h$ September; and tron the Marine and remaining Corps, be-


All applications which are not receired in time, to be taken into consideration with those of the Classes they respectivoly belong to, will bo taken ug after the last named day.

CERILICATE A.
I do hereby Certify that
com.
 ................ Ailitia, employed in actual service between the …........... and the . $\because, \ldots . . . . .$. (ur acted as Adjutant, Quarter-Master, Pay-Master, Surgeon, ©ec., as the case may be.)

Wituess my Hand this $\qquad$ day of
Cortificatas
A. $\& 6$ B.

Colonel, or Scnior Surviving Officcr.

CERTIFICATE 10.
I do hereby certify that . .................. nctually served as ............. in the ............. Company of the ......... Regiment of . .............. (as the case may be) then cominanded by . . . . . . . . . . . . between the . . . . . . . and the . . . . . . . . 182

Witness my Hand this $\qquad$
$\qquad$

Captain, or Senior Surviving Offecr of the Company.
I Certify the above to be correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Or Senior Surviving Officer of the Reginent of Colonct,
** All applications must be made on or before the 24th February, 1821.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
N. COFFIN,

Coloncl, Adj. Gen. Militia, U. C.
$\infty$

## 12.

Rules and Regulations for granting of Lands by Order in Council, 21st November, 1825.

## In Council, Novermber 21st 1825.

For the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as Sct- Rules \& RequTlers, the following Summary of the Rules, which His Majesty's lations for tho tlers, the following Summary of the Rules, which His Mnjesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the fiture Regulation linds. of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has recently been adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepired in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A Valuation will be forthwith male of the Lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for cach District.
2. All the Lands in the Colony, not hitherto granted and appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.
3. All Persons proposing to purchase Lands, must transmit a written application to the Government, through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will bo delivered to the party applying, by the Suryeyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts, on payment of a mee of 2 s . 6 d .
4. All Correspondence with the Government, respecting Grants of Land, must take place through the same office.
5. The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual, Instalments, as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable anmually from the time of making the Agreemont: A Discount of Ten per Cent, will be allowed for Ready Monoy Payments.
6. On payment of the Money, a Grant will be made in fee simple to the Purchaser, at the cxpense of the Grown, with the usual Rescrvations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.
7. The largest quantity of Land which will be soll to any individual, is $10,000 \mathrm{Acres}$, and when put up to sale, it will be offerod in such Tracts not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more catcosive Purchases must apply in writing through the Iicutcinant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Princhrough the hencinant Goyernor in Counci, tith full najestye Printheir objects and means.
8. Lands may also be obtained, wilhout Purchase, but upon different conditions.
9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government in writing through the Surveyor Gencral's Office, in a prescribed form", Copios" of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. $6 d$.
10. The largest Grant that will bo made without purchase i 1200 A cres; the smallot 100 Acres.
11. No Grant will be made to any:person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the Grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon and improve the same.
nules and Re culations for ho granting of ted vi. A quit rent of $£ 5$ per cent. per annum, upon the estima anct
value, will be fixed upon the land granted without purchase.
12. The quit"rent will be redecmable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it
13. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant, without purchase, no quit rent will becomo due upon the lands comprised in it.
14. Every Grantee, without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the cultivation nad improvement of his land, a capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his grant, or in case the grant shall not exceed two hundred acres, that he has during that time resided on, and improved his land: on failure of such proof; his claim to the land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time within that period, the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.
15. No additional grant of land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentoned, the necessary expenditure of capital on the lands already granted to him.
16. Persons receiving a grant of land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the land comprised in such second grant inmediately from the date of it.
17. Persons desirous to receive grants of land, without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay belore the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a fill explanation in writing, of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these General Rules.
18. U. E. Loyalists, and other persons, entilled to gratuitous grants by the general regulation of His Majesty's Govermment, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the 1st of January, 1826.
By order of His Excellency the Lieatenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Exccutive Conacil.

## 13.

Extract from the Minutes in Council, 14th May, 1830, respecting an alteration in the Location Ticket to Discharged Soldiers.

The following Form of a Location Ticket for Grants of Land to Discharged Soldiers, was laid before the Board, with His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's remarks theneon.

## LOCATION TICKET.

(not transferadle.)
Under the authority of an Order in Council of the day of $\cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots 18 \ldots \ldots$ granting unto $\cdot \ldots$
Location Tick- of the township of .............. in the district of ............ at for Dischar. :................ acres of land, I do hereby assig ............. ged Soldiers. the county of $\qquad$
 containing -........ acres, subject to the setling duties required by an order in Council of the ................ that is to say, to clear and fence five acres for every hundred acres granted; to build adwelling house of 16 feet by 20 ; and to clear one-half of the road in front of each lot; and to file a certificate of the due performanco of the same, within tivo years; and after having been actually resident on said lot five years, from the date of this Ticket, the locatec will be entitled to roceive from the Crown a: patent for the same.

Lieutenant Governor's Remarks. whow
ath That Soldiers whol receive Grants of land may not be
cinduced to sell their Location Tickets, it is proposed to mako
"this alteration in the Location Ticket specified above "rest
The Council fully concur in the alterationsuggested by His. Excellency.

Mक्ष

Clerk Execulive Council.

## 14.

APPENDIX
Copy of the Minutes in.Council, 2nd June, 1831, when the General Order from the Horse Guards was read; bearing date 24th February, 1831.
(Cory.)
Documents re.
lating to granta
of land to Mi.
Executrve Counctr Chamber, at Yozi, litary nettlors.
Thurspay, 2nd June, 1831.
present.
The Honourable Jayes Babr, Presiding Councillor.
........ Peter Robinson.
......... George II. Markland.
......... Joseph Wells.

Read the following Letter, with its enclosures:

Government Housa,<br>1str Juxe, 1831.

Sus,
I have the honour, by the direction of the Lieutenant Gover. nor, to forsward for the information of the Honourable Executive Council, the enclosed communication from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting Grants of Land to Military setlers in the North American Provinces.

I have, stc.
Z. MUDGE,

Secretary.
The lionourable
The Presiding Councillor.
\&c. \&c. \&zc.
(Ctrctiar.)
Downtag Street,
6th Makce, 1831.
(Duplicate.)
SIR,
I have the honor to transmit to you the Copy of a General Order, which has been issued 24th February, 1831, by direction of the General Commanding in Chief, regulating the Sale of Land, in the Australian Colonies, to Military Settlers, and to acquaint your Lordship, that it is intended to introduce a similar regulation, with reference to Grants of Land, to Military Settlers in the North American Provinces.

I have, \&c.
(Signed) GODERICEI.
Maj. Gencral
Sie Jona Colnonve,
\&ic. \&c. \&c.

## GENERAL ORDER.

## Horse Guitides, <br> 24 tif Febreary, 1831.

His Majesty's Government having deemed it expedient to substitute new Regulations for those at present in force, concerning tho system of granting Land in the Australian Colonies, and under which no land will, in tuture, be disposed of otherwise than by public sale, it has become necessary to make a corresponding cliange in the arrangements which have hitherto been in force, with resin the arrangements which have hitherto been in force, with res-
pect to the Military Settlers, and which have been published to the pect to the Military Settlers, and which have been published to the
Army, in the Gencral Orders, dated 8th June, 1820, 10th May, 1827, and 24th August, 1827.
His Majesty has nccordingly been graciously pleased to declare, that all the advantages held out to the officers of the army under thoso Orders, as far as relates to the Sale of Commissions, shall continue, and remain in force. And with a view, that each individual officer may derive the same bencfit from an allotment of Land, as has been held out, in the said Orders respectively, His Majesty has been pleased to command; that the following Regulations shall be promulgated, for the information end guidance of Officers who may be disposed to become Settlers in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, in substitution for those contained in the Geveral Orders above referred to.
The Officcrs of the Army wishing to become Settlers, shall, liko all other individuals, procure Lands by purchase at tho public sales, but they will be entiled to $a$ remission of the purchase money to the following amount, provided they shall produce testimonials of unexceptionable character, from the General Cominanding in Chief.
Officers who have scryed twenty Yers and upwards shall have a remission of " C 300.
Oficers who hate serted fifoen Tears and uprards, E 250
Officers who have served ten Years and upwards, $£ 200$.
Officers who hare served soyn Fears and lose than ton, at $£ 150$.

Each Individual Officer who may oltain this remission will be required to give security; that he and his family shall reside at least seven Years in the Settlement. And lie will also be required to provide for his own passage to the Colony, as well as for that of his family.

By Command of the Right Honorable the General Commanding in Chief.

> (Signed) JOHN MACDONALD, A True Copy,

JOHIN BEIKIE
Clerk Executice Council.

## $\rightarrow \infty$

15. 

Documents re. lating to graites litary Officers,

In all other respects, the Regulations promulgated to the Army, APPENDIX in the General Orders of 8th Junc, 1826, 16th May, 1827, 24th August, 1827, 18th July, 1829, and 24th February, 1831 remain in force

By Command of the Right Honorable the General Commanding ing in Chief,
(Signcd)
JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant General.
JOHN BEIKIE,
Clerk Executive Council.
$-\infty^{n}$
16.

Copy of the Minutes in Council; 13th September, 1832, when the Order from the Admiralty Office was read, bearing date 3d March, 1832.

Documents ralating to grants of land to Na . val Officera.
(Copy.)
Executive Counctl Ceamber at Yori, Tinursday, 13th Seprember, 1832. present.
The Honorable James Baby, Presiding Councillor.
The Honorable and Venerable John Strachan, D. D., Archdeacon of York.
......... Pe. Joseph Wells.
Read the following Despatch with its Enclosure.
(Circtiar.)
Wing Despatch, with its enclosire, from Lord Goderich.
(Circular.)
Downing Street, 31st August, 1831.
Sir, As I have deemed it advisable that all lands should be indisriminately offered for public competition, it is not intended to contime the practice which has hitherto prevailed, of making Grants of Land to Officers on the half-pay of the Army or Navy, or to those who have disposed of their Comnissions under the provisions of the Gcneral Order of July, 1820, for the purpose of setting in one of the North Americau Provinces.

I therefore propose that in fiture, instead of making Grants of Land to Officers, a certain sum shall be remitted from the price of that which they may purchase proportioned to the Rank, and leagth of service of the Officer.

The General Order of the 1st instant has been fremed accordingly, and you will give the necessary Orders to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to carry these Regulations into cffect, with regard to Officers who may arrive in the Province subsequently to the receipt of this Despatch.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble scrvant,

> (Signed) GODERICII.

Major General
Sir Jomy Colporne, K. C. B.
\&c. \&c. \&c.

No. 504.

## general order.

Ilorse Guards, 1st Aucust, 18:31
His Majesty's Government having revised the Regulations concerning the system of granting land in the British Colonies of North America rud Australia, so as to ensure to the Officers of the Army wishing to becone Settlers, the combined adrantages arising from Rank and lenght of Service.
The King is graciously pleased to declare, that Officers purchas. ing land according to the hegulations established in the respective Colonies, shall, in propartion to their Rank and Services, be cantitled to a remission of the purchase money according to the following graduated scale, on producing testimonials of unexceptionable character, from the General Commanding in Chief.

Field Oflicers of 25 Years Service and upwards, in the whole, $£ 300$.

Field Oflicers of 20 Years Service and upwards, in the whole, E250.

Field Officers of 15 Years Service or less, in the whole, $£ 200$.

* Capiains of 20 Years Service and upwards, in the whole, f200.

Captains of 15 Years Service or less, in the whole, $\boldsymbol{£ 1 5 0}$.
Subalterns of 20 Years Scrvice and upwards, in the whole, c150.

Subalterns of 7 Years Scrvice or less, in the whole, $\mathbf{£ 1 0 0}$

## APPENDIX

17. 

Extract from the Minutes in Council, of the 24th May, 1832, with respect to Settlement Dutios.

The Lientenant Governor submitted to the Council a proposal to cancel the present Orders in Council with respect to Settemeat Duties, on the following grounds :-

There are three Classes to which the Settlement Duties now apply.

1st. To Officers receiving land under the last Regulations, but as they purchase land at public sales, and residence or ocecupation of the land hey may aequire, is the condition of their being nllowed to locate Crown Lands, the performance of settement duties should not be demanded in such cases.

2d. Militin Ollicers, Non.Commissioned Oficers and Privates Council reat. who have served in the Drovinee, Matitary Chamants, free Grans ing to sotito
ment Duties. Io Individats which may be sanctioned oa particular occasions by
Iis Majesy's (ivermment. II is Majesyys Guvernment.

3d. Children of U. E. Loyalists, these Gronts are confined to Lets of two hadred Aeres to cacti person claming the right to receive land.

It is therefrere proposed to cancel the present Orders in Council reliting to Senlement Dutios, and to dispense wilh Sullement Duties in future ; but not to permit patents to lo issued to Individ. Duties in luture; bit not to permit patents to be issued to ndivid.
uals who may receive Location Tickets till it shall be aseertained uals who may receive Location tickets tith it shan be ascertained,
by the Surveyor General or by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, that a resideat Setler has been established on some part of the Gram.

The Council concur with Iis Excellency, and It is Onfermb; that the present Odders in Council relating oo Senteremt Dutires, shall be cancelted from this date, but that no latent shall be permitted to issum to Ludividuals who may receive Location Tiekete, 'ill it slatl he ascertained by the Surveyor fieneral, or hy 110 Commissioner of Crown Lamds, that a resident Sedter has been establistied on some part of the Grant.

It is however to be understood that hese Regulations shall not interfere with the Order in Conncil of the 14th hiay, 1530, which applies exclusively to discharged Soldiers and Sailors, and in respect to whom, the perind of residence is hereby nppointed to be Three Years instead of Five, as prescribed by that ©ider. (Truly extracted.)

JOIIN BEIKIE,
Clerk J.aecutice Councia.

Exfortere Corves Ofritr, Yorn, 24m Nar, 183 .
Notice is hereby given, that the present Oders in Comncil relating to Settement Duties are cancelled from this date; but that no Patent shall be permited tis issue to Individuals who may receive Location Tickes, till it shall be ascertained by the Surveyor Gene. ral or the Commissioner of Crown Lands, that a resident Settier has been established on some part of the Grant. It is, however, to be buderstond, that these Regulations shall not interfere with the Order in Council of 14th May, 1830, which applies exclusively to discharged Soldiers and Sailors, and in respect to whom, the period of residence is hereby nppointed to be three years instead of five, as prescribed by that Order.

By order of IIis Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN BEIIIE,
Acting C. E. C.

## $-0 \sim$

## 18.

Copy of a Minute in Council, approved by His Excellency the Licutenant Governor, respecting Lands to the Children of the U. E. Loyalists, and other privileged Claimants.

Copy of Minutes respect.
ing Grants of Ing Grants on and others.

In Council, 8th November, 1833.
It was the intention. of the Government, eges commonly cal dren of those brave men, who during the American Revolution, adhered to the Crown, a Lot of hand on which they might com. fortably reside, as a mark of distinction for their loyal servicess. He A similar munificent intention infuenced the Government in directing free graus of hand to certain classes of the Militia who'; served meritoriously during the last War,
Herom numerons facts, it having become notorinus to the Conncil, that the benevolent intentions of Govornment in favor of U. E. Loyalists and other privileged claimants, are daily frustrated, and the sotlement of the Province impeded by speculators, acquiring by the purchase of their Rights, vast quantittes of land
which they are not disposed to part wilh, but at the highest prices.

## APPENDIX

For remedy of these evils, and to put a final end to a traffic in itself so detrimental to the parties and to the Colony-

Ir is Onderen,-That in future no such : Rights will be allowed, except on the condition of actual settlement hy the parties fiund entited, nor any Deed issuc unless they have been living on their land for the space of two Years, except that such persons as their land for the space of two y ears, except that such persons ns
are entiled to hand, nuder why of the Rights aforesaid, who can sa. are eminted to had, buder why of the Rights aforesaid, who can sa-
anfictorily prove to the Government the impossibility of their ging upon the same, shall neverlieless be allowed to make their Locafion:, und receive a Ticket from the Crown Commissioner entitling Hem to the price at which the said Land so located shall be sold at the public sales, and payable to them according to the usual condition of such sale.

JOUN BEIEIE,
Clers Executice Council.

Copy of a Minutc in Council, approvel by Ifis Excellency the Lieut. raent Dution. Goctrnor.

## In Council, 7 th December, 1833.

With reference to a communication from IIis Excellency the Lieutemant Governor, together with a letter from Mr. Jolin S. Cartwright, on the sulject of U. E. Chamants, it is respectfully stuted with regard to the first question :-

That tho Comacil not having any priwer to interfere with Locations alleciady made, understand that the Order of Bth November last shall hake eflect upon all chims of U. E. Loyalists that have not been acted upon by the Surveyor General up to that period.

That the Order was intended_to, affect U. E. and Militia Cliumants.

That it does not prevent persorrs, who are desirous of retaining the distinction in their family os indended by the King's Government, and who are residing in the Province, from receiving their Giramis snbject to the Order in Conncil of the 24h May, 1532, which requres tiat a resident se.der bo established on some part of the lot.

That a statement in the Petition to the Lieutenant Governor in Corncil, that the parties do not wish to retain the Location in the family, and are unable, frombleing on a farm clecwhere, of from other canses, to occupy their Grmats, will be deemed sufficient. and entitle him or her to the produce of the Lot, when sold by the Com. missioner of Crown Lands.

## JOIIN BEIKIE <br> Clerl: Exccutive Corncil.

## 13.

## ORDERS RESPECTING SETTLEMENT DETY

## In Council, 14th Octoloct, 1813.

Ifis Excrllency the Lieatenant Governor in Council was plea. sei to direct bie fithe Ciotice to be given, that no order for land will in future be made but on condition of achual stilcment.

## In Counci7, 20the Orlober, is18.

It is 'oricred that no grant of tand will issue in futare to persons of any descripiom until is satisfietory certificate is filed in the Surveyor Geacru's Office, that a hathitable houso is erected on some part of the land to be granted, and a sufficient clearing thercon under fence in the proportion of five acres per hundred.

## In Council, 20 th April, 1810.

merrtavgusimeve noad.
It being desirable to men the mad to Penctanmuishene, which commences on the north side of Kenpenfeld Bar, His Excellency in Council is pleased to order, that to such persons qualified to receive grants trom the Crown, as are able and willing to perform setlement duty, locations of 200 acres will be made, upon their undertaling to beria their sotulement duty, within one month after recciving the certificate of location, and continuing the same until a dwelling house be orected, and ten acres cleared adjacent to the road, and onc-lalf the road in front of the location cleared also.

Ordered,-That notice of the abore order be published in the York Gazetto.
In Counci, 18ih Atoust, 1819
It is this day ordered, that all locations of land subject to setilement duty, made prior to the first of this month, bo, rescinded, and the land otherwise disposed of, if within twelve months from this date, certificate of settement duty being perforned be not Iodged with the Surveyor General, and the patent sued out within one month thereafier, and that all locations snbject to settlement duty; nade since the first of this" month or liereaffer to be made will be rescinded, and the land otherwiso disposed of, if certificate

APPENDIX of settlement duty being performed be uot lodged with the Surveyor Gencral, within 15 months of the date of the order for such location, and the patent sued out within one month thercafier.
levised 25th August, $1 \$ 10$.

## In Council, 25th August, 1819

The order in Council of the 1Sth instant, respecting locations subject to settling duties being revised,

It is ordered, that all locations of land subject to settlement duty, made prior to this date, be rescinded, and the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of the settlement duty being performed be not lodged with the Survevor General within the time himited within the ticket of location, and the patent sued out within three months thereafter, and that all locations subjeet to settlement duty hereater to be made, will be rescinded, and the land otherwise
Ordern res- disposed of, if certificate of settlement being pertormed be not pecting retle- lodged with the Stirvevor General within eighteen months of the lodged with the Siarevor General within eighteen months of the
date of the order fer such location, and the patent sued out within haree months thereafter.

## In Council, 30ih Scpteniber, 1819.

Ordered, that in future the location ticket with the Survevor General's ceriticate thereon of settling duties being periormed, ind the usual receipts tor the patent and surveying tecs, and in privilerged cases, cerinicates of exemption trom fees, be sufficient authohority in all cases to the Altorney General to issue his fiat to the Surveror General, whose description shall be authority for the Secretary of the Province to prepare the patent grant.

## In Council, 3rd November, 1810.

Ordered, that it be added in the location ticket to privileged persons, after the words "subject to the setting duties required by the order in Council of the $20 / \mathrm{h}$ Octuber, 1818 , of five acres cleared and fenced," along the from adjacent to the road.

## In Council 14th Dccember, 1810.

Whereas it is desirable to alleviate the situation of poorer classes of setlers by an exemption from any charge on the "atent Deed, and also to remove all obstacles from the more free accommodation of ohers with larger grants than have been usually made, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to order that tie first mentioncd class of setters may receive a graruitons Grant of 50 acres, under exclusion from any further grant from the Crown, but with liherty to lease the keserves.

To meet the above gratuity and increased burthen attending the purciase and distribution of land, \&e. It is ordered that the seale of demands on the grant of the 100 acres and upwards shall be regulated according to the table to take elect from the list of Jamury, $18 \geq 0$.
It is further Orlercd, ti:at the restriction for sale for 3 years be abolished, atad that Deeds may issue on proper Certificates of setthement duthes being produced. The Grantee will be required to clear one latif of the road in front of each lot, and the deptin of two and one half clams from the road, the whole length of every lot, and crect i dwelling house.

No Petition can be entertained unless accompanied by a written character, or a satisfictory reason shewn fur such not being jro. duced.

## lametncint Govimnor's Office,

Z1st Finncamy, 1820.

## Cory.

## EN"RAC'

It having been represented that the settlement duty required by the order in Council of the l4th December last, is in many cases, from the dificulty of the ground and other circumstances, fund too burthensome to the setter,-His Excellensy the Lieutemant Governor is pleased to direct, that the clearimg of half the rond, and cutting down without clearing a chain in depili from the road along the froat of each lot, shall be considered as part of the five acres per hundred reçuired for settlement.

Truiy extracted from letter to the Chairman of the District Land Boards of the 21 st February, 1820.

## (Signed, GEORGE HILLLER.

## In Council, G:h March, 1820.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that it location of one hundred acres of land on the north side of the road through the Mohawk Tract in the Bay of Quinte, and on the north sade of the road through the Long Woods, on the fhumes, may be made to any porson having an order in Council for land, who will perform the ordinary settlement duty, and make and maintain the whole road in front of his res. pective lot.

Militia grants in such case will be exempt from all fees, and others will pay only the patent fee of $\mathfrak{L 3} 5 \mathrm{~s} . .2 \mathrm{~d}$. , Provincial Currency.

The Surveyor General to lay off in the new townships, as they come in four blocks in each township, from three to six hundred
acres each, for the better kind of settlers; also to transmit to the APPENDIX Land Boards, Plans of all lands surveyed within their respective Districts, without exception.

No location, requiring settlement duty, to be confirmed by patent, without $n$ certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such location may be situate, that the settlement duty has been bona fide performed within the time specified by the location Ticket.

## In Council, 22d March, 1820

Read an extract from a Circular letter to the several Land Boards, dated Licutcnant Governor's Office, 21st February, 1820.
"It having been represented that the settlement duty required by "the Order in Council of the 14th December last, is in many cases " from the difficulty of the ground and other circumstances " found too burthensome to the settler, Ilis Excellency the Lieute" nant Govemor is pleased to direct that the clearing of half the "unat Govemor is pleased to drect that the clearing of half the
" road, and cutting down without clearing a chain in depth from "the road along the front of each lot, shall be considered as par " of the dive acres per hundred required lor settlement."

Recommended to be published from the Lieutenant Governor'e Olice.

## In Council, 0th Augist, 1820.

Ordered that Lessees of Crown and Clergy on the north side of the road through the Mohawk Tract in the Bay of Quinte, and on the north side of the road through the Long Woods on the Thames shall make and maintain the road in front of the said Reserves, in the same manner as settlers who obtained Grants on the north side of the suid road, in fee simple.

## (Cory.)

With reference to the mode of performing settlement duties, to the frequent exasion of them, and to the doubis entertained by many settlers and expericuced farmers of any great benefit arising, should they not be fully executed, the Licutenant Governor suggests the necessty of rescinding the order in Council of the 20 th October, 1818, and of framing unother that may be more calculated to produce the improvement to the country expected to result from im. posing the present setucment duties.
(Signed,)
J. C.

A true copy.
JOIIN BEIKIE, Clerls Executive Council.

## Execetive Council Ofrice, <br> Yors, 20tir Novemien, 1830.

Norice is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that in lieu of the Settement Duties heretofore exacted, the following Settement Duties shall be required in respect of all Liocations made after this date, viz:-

The Locatce shali clear thoroughly the half of the Road in width, opposite to the front of his lot, by burning or totally removing al the timber, wood and underwood of every kind therefrom. He shall cut down the stumps tor the space of ten feet from the centre of the road, so low that a Waggon Wheel may casily pass over any thing that stands within that space, and he shall sow with grass-seed the road so cleared.

Upon proof that this has been donc, and that some person has been constandy resident upon the lot for tise space of two years, a Patent uay issuc rithout oher condition of Settlement Duty. But in cases where the lot has nut been so occupied, a Patent shall not issue until the Locitec, in addition to the road duties, above pre scribed, shall have wholly cleared the timber from the front of his lot for the spice of one chain.

If proof of Sctllement 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 inslead of five, as prescribed by that order.

And further, that in respect to all locations tuade before this date, the Grante shall have the option of performing the Settle ment Duties either according to this regulation, or to the regula. tions which were in force before the making of this Order.

Lastly, it is ordered, hal 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

## APPENDIX

## Location ticket.

## (not transferable.)

Pursuant to a Ceneral Order in Council of the 19th January, 1820, respecting Militia Grants, and under the Certificate No...... of the Adjutant Gēneral of Militia, in favor of
of the Township of . .................. in the County of the . . . . . . .................. . District of I do hereby ussign to the said in the Township of in the County of ....................................... . in the . ................... . District of . .................................. containing .................................. . Acres, subject to the conditions required by the annexed Order in Council of the 20th November, 1830.

Given at the Surveyor General's Office at York, U. C. this No. of Certificate S. G., O.
(3.)
(Cory.)
Goveriment House,
Yonk, 27 til September, 1833.

## Srb,

am directed to acquaint you, that the Lieutenant Governo requests that a list of Townships proposed to be opened for location may be transmited to him on the 1st March and on the 1st Septern ber, with a Report of any tract of ungranted land in an old Township which may have been discovered during the preceding year, or of any tract of land appearing to be particularly valuable from its situation, as under such circumstances it will be necessary to prevent locations from being made until the decision of the Leeutenant Governor has been ascertained respecting the dispissal of the land.
I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant,
(Signed) Wr. ROWAN:
S. P. IIund, Esquire,

Surveyor General
\&c. \&c.
(4.)
(Copy.)
Copy of a Minute in Council whereby the Orders in Council with respect to Settlement Duties are can celled.

## In Council, 24th May, 1832.

The Lieutenant Governor submitted to the Council a proposal o cancel the present Orders in Council with respect to Settlement Duties on the following grounds :-

There are three classes to which the Settement Duties now apply.

1st. To Officers receiving land under the last regulations, but ting settement duties cancelled of land they may acquire is the condition of their being allowed to locate Crown Lands, the performanco of Settlement Duties should not be demanded in such cases.

2d. Militia Officers, Non.Commissioned Officers and Privates who have served in the Province, Military Claimants, free Grants to individuals which may be sanctioned on particular occasions by IIs Majest!'s Goverament.

3d. Children of U. E. Loyalists, these Grants are confined to lots of two hundred acres to each person claining the right to re ceive land.

It is therefore proposed to cancel the present Orders in Council relating to Settlement Duties, and to dispense with settlement duties in future, but not to permit Patents to be issued to individuals who may recoive Location Tickets 'till it shall be asceriained by the Surveyor General or by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, that a resident sctiler has been established on some part of the Grant.

The Council concur with His Excellency, and it is ordered; that the present Orders in Council relating to Settement Duties, shall be cancelled fron this date, but that no Patent sliall be per miited to issue to individuals who may receive Location Tickets, till itshall be ascertained by the Surveyor Ceneral or by the Commissioner of Crown Lands that a resident seller has been established on sone partof the Grant.
Ah It hovever, to be understood, that these regulations shall not intertere with the oder in Council of the 144 M May 1830 , which applics cxclusively to discharged soldiers and sailors, and in
respect to whom, the period of residence is hereby appointed to be APPENDIX ihree years instead of five, as prescribed by that order.

> A true Copy,
(Signed,) JOHN BEIKIE, Acting Clerk Executive Council
To the Surveyor General.

## (5.)

Govermient House, 15тi, Остовеп, 1833.

## (Copr.)

Sir,
With reference to instructions which have been lately recelved Orders respectfrom His Majesty's Government, regulating grants of land to Mili. ing setloment tary claimants, Im directed by the Lieutenaut Governor to ac. Duties. quaint you, that no free grant will be sanctioued by the local
government to Militiry claimants not included in the classes named government to Mintary claimants not included in the classes named
in the accompanying document, except. to Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates discharged in these Provinces.

I have also to communicate to you, that with a view of pre venting the traffic which it is understood has been carried on to a great extent in the purchase of U. E. Loyalists' rights by speculators, with much inconvenience to particular townships, the following regulations will be observed:
All detached lots in townships not open for general location or lots forfeited for non-residence and at the disposal of His Majesty's Government, will be reported by you to the Commissioner of Crown Lands who has received instructions to sell them by auction.
A list of the Townships open for location will be reported by you every quarter. In these U. E. Loyalists, or sons and daughters of U. E. Loyalists or Provincial Public Claimants, or Non-Commissioned Officers or Privates of the regular army, entitled to land may be located suibject to the conditions specified in the Order in Council which will be transmitted to you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
S. P. Hund, Esq.,
(Signed)
WM. ROWAN.
Surveyor General

Form of Certificate given to purchasers of Croten Lands upon the payncut of the full amount of the purchase money. UPPER CANADA.

Commbstonkr of Crown Layds' Office, York,
I Certify, that in pursuance of the authority vested in me as Commissioner of Crown Lands, and in consideration of . ......... paid to me by
of the...........................
Distrct, I have sold to him .....................................
 in the ............. Concession . ............. . in the township of
 that the said ............................ is entitled to receive a patent for the same without charge.

No. of Certificate.
Commissioncr of Crown Lands
C.-No. 1.

Lord Goderick to Sir John Colborne, respecting the dispoval of Croun Lands.
(Corx.)
Downino Stremet,
SIn, 7 th Manch, 1831.

Having liad under my consideration the regulations which are at present in force for the disposal of lands in His Majesty's North American Provinces, 1 am of opmion, after having consulted those who are the most competent to give an opinion on the subject, that some of the clauses or heads of instructions by which the Com missooner of Crown Lands is now governed are liable to considerable objection. I allude nore particularly to those clauses which have reference to the disposal of Crown lends on a quit rent of 5 per cent ont he estimated yalue 1 altogether disipprove of that system, and I therefore dosire that the practice may be immed ately discontinued.

- I enclose for your information and guidance a copy of the ner Regulations which I proposed to ostablish, for grantirg Lands in

APPENDIX the North American Provinces, and if upon consideration you should be of opinion, that they ow :iable to no serious objection, I an to desire that you will forthis sin conver the necessary directions to the Commissioner of Crow: Lands, in order that they may be brought into immediate operation.

I think it necessary to apprize you, that in future, Grams of Land will not be given to any person whatever, with the exception of Military Setiers.

I therefore, request that rou will decline to forward to me any applications which may be addressed to you for free grants of land. Ihave the honor to be,
\&c. \&c. \&c.
(Signed) GODERICH.
Maj. Gencral
Sir Jome Colborne, K. C. B.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { C.-No. } 2 .
\end{gathered}
$$

Regulations for the Granting Lands in the British North American Provinces. (Copy.)

Govmamert Iloref, 12 rif Octoner, 1831.
Sm,
I am directed by the Licutenant Gorernor to forward to yov the accompanying Instructions, and to request that in future they may be attended to in disiosing of the waste lands of the Crown

I have the hononr to be,
\$c. \&c. \&c.
(Signed,)
E. McMAHON,

Acting Secrctary.
The Hon. Peter Robinson.

Regulations for granting Lands in the North American Provinces.
No. 1.
For the information of persons desirons of procecding as setthers to His Majesty's Provinces in Nurti Anerica, the fibllowing summary of the Rules which have been established for the future
Ieculations regulation of grants of land, has been prefincd by the direction of for granting Ilis Majesty's Primeipal Scerotary oi State for the Colonial Department.

No. 2.
The Commissioner of Crowa Land; will at least once in every year subuit to the Governor a report of the land whely it may be expedient to offor for sale within the ensuing year, and the upect price per acre at whiclt he would recommend it to be offered,The land so offered having been previous'y surecyed and valued in one or more comiguous tracts of those mast adnpted for seaticment, according to the local pecularities of the Pravinee, and in proportion to the number of Deputy surve yors who can be emplayed.

No. 3.
The lands to be laid out in lots of 100 aeres each, and plans of such parts as are surveycd to be prepared for public insecection, which plans may be inspected in the Office of the Suryeyor General, or in that of his Deputies, in cach District, on payment of a fee of 2 s . Od .

No. 4.
The Commissioner of Crown Lands will proceed to the sale in the following manner:

He will give public notice in the Gazette, and in such other newspaper as may be circulating in the Province, as well as in any other manner that circumstances will admit of, of the tine and place appointed for the sale of hands in each listrict, and of the upset price at which the lands are proposed to he offered; that the lots will be sold to the highest hidder; and if no offer should to made at the upsetprice, that the lands will be reserved for future salc in a similar manacr, by auction.

## No. 5.

The purchase moncy will be required to be paid down at the time of sale, or by four instilments with interest-the first instalment at the time of sale, and the second, third, and fourth instal. ments at the intervials of half a year.

If the instalments are not regularly paid, the deposit money will be forfeited, and the land again referred to the sale.

## No. 6.

Public notice will be given in ench District in every year, rating the names of the persons in each District who may be in arrears for the instalment of their purchases, and that if the arrears are not paid up before the commencernent of the sales in that District for the following years, the lands in respect of which the instaments may be due, will we the first lot to be exposed to ruction
at the ensuing sales; and if any surplus of the protuce of the sale APPENDIX of each lot should remain, after satislying the Crown for the sum due, the same will be paid to the original purchasers of the land who made default in payment.

## No. 7.

The patent for the land will not be issued, nor any transfer of $\underset{\text { fands. }}{\substack{\text { Regulationa } \\ \text { Granting }}}$
the property allowed until the whole of the instalments are paid. The lands sold under this regulation are not to be chargeable with quit rents, or any further payment beyond the purchase money, for the expenses of the patent.

## No. 8.

Persons desirous of buying land in situations not included in the tracts already surveyed, mast previously'pay for the expense of survey, and the price must of course depend upon the quality of the land and its local situation.

## No. 9.

The Crown reserves to itself the right of making and constructing such ronals and bridges as may be necessary for public purposes in all lands purchased as aloove; and also to such indiginous timber, stone, and other materials, the produce of the land, as may be required for making and kecping the said roads and liridges in repair, and for any other public works. The Crown further reserves to itsolf all mines of precious metals.

## No. 10.

The regulations for granting licences to cut timber will be learnt by application at the Surveyor General's Office in the Province.

Comonma Ormere, Flebichiny, $18: 31$.


$$
\text { C. }- \text { No. } 3 .
$$

Regulations respecting Officers purchasing Land.
No. 504.
(Cory.)
Gixymal Order.
Llis Maje-ty's Government having revised the regulations monceming the system of yrating land in the British Colonies of North America and Austatia, so as to ensure to Officers of the Army, wishisey to become seflers, the combined advantages arising from tank and length of service, the King is graciously plensed to dechare, that Oflicers purchasiag land accoding to the regalations es-
 aud services, he cmithed to a remission of the purchase money, according to dite following graduated scale, on producing testimomials of unexecptionable character from the deneral Commanding-in-Cbief:

Fich Officersof 5 years' and npwards

imlatherersot 0 years service and Fiell ulicersois y years service and Cupward, in the whole, .......... Capmas of 20 years' service andupCaptains of 15 years' service orless, in
the wholc, . .......................
Subalterns of 20 years' service and up.
wards, in the whole, .............
Subniterns of 7 ycars' service or less

In all other respects, the regulations promulgated to the Army, in the General urders of ilie Eth Junc, 1826, 10 th May, 1827; 24th August, 1827; 13th July, 1820, and 24th February, 1831, remain in force.

By Command of the Right Honora'le the Gencral Commanding in Cliief.


Coloner Rowres to the Commissoner of Croin Tands, on the

subject of the claims of Uo Eoyalists to Lavd.
(Copy-) Governumr Hoves,
Sin,
YORN, 25 TH OCTOBER, 1832
With respect to the enclosed Memorial of Mr. Durand, and the U. E. Loyalist Rights which he appoars to have purchased, 1 am directed to acquaiat you, that His Excellency will not authoriso
orse Guards,
1\%t Aucest, 1831 .


$\qquad$ Lanls. ren grantin
>


$\square$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ in Chef.

[^1]APPENDIX U, E. Loyalists claims for land to be acknowledged by the Executive Government, ualess the applicant who petitions for a grant is the person entilled to it, in couformity to His Majesty's Proclamation, and also to observe that although IIis Excellency has sanctioned the location of U. E. Loyalists on any vacant lands grantable by the Crown, on condition of their residing on their lots or occupying them, he cannot authorise the lands in the new Townships, which it is for the interest of the Province to settle immediately, to get into the possession of persons who may find it con. venient to purchase U. E. Loyalist Rights.

I have the honor to be, $\& c . \& c$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Signed) } \\
& \text { C.-No. ROWAN. } \\
& \text { C. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Edwand MuManon to the Cominissioner of Croun Lands respecting the claims of U. E. Loyalists to frce Crants, and the Location of Officers of the Army and Navg.
(Cory.)
Governmext Iolse,
Yure, 13tir Noycomer, 1832.

## Sin,

I am.directed by the Lientenant Gorernor to acquaint you with reference to the regulation sanctioned by him respecting the
Communica- claims of U. E. Lovalists to frec grauts of Laud, and to the location ions relating of Officers of the Navy and Army entitled to a remission of the to the locution of U.E. Rights. purchose money at which their lind may be valued in proportion to their periods of sorvice, that U. E. Loyalists and their children or heirs entitled to land, may be located in any Township in which there are Waste Lands at the disposal of the Crown, provided that they will reside on the lots which they may sclect, or place on them resident settlers, but IIis Excellency cannot authorise you to admit the claims that may be preferred by Land Speculators holding Location Tickets, or the purchasers of U. E. Loyalist Rights, (as they are termed) for it is obvious that the interests of the Province may be nuch injured were such a description of persons allowed to get possession of blocks of land in the new Townships which His Excellency is anxious to see filled with settlers who will bring their Exts into immediate cultivation. Thus if the purchasers of U.E. Loyalist Rights could select their land the opening of new to wnships to Emigrants would be the signal for their taking up the most advantageous locations with a view of retaining them 'till their value would increase.

With respect to location of Officers the Licutenant Governor is of opinion that they should be allowed to select their lands without purchasing them at a public sale as directed by the late regulations, but this permission he thinks should be withdrawn sis months after their arrival in the Province. This arrangement will afford every Officer an opportunity of fixing on his land and of removing to the location without incurring a risk of being disappointed in his purchase after he may have removed his fanily to the Torisship pointed out to him by the Survejor General.

## I have the honor to be,

\&c. \&c. \&c.
(Sigacd) EDWARD McMAIION, In alsence of ilf. Sccretary Rowan.
The IIon'ble.
The Commissioner of Crown Lands.

## $-\infty$

$$
\text { C. No. } 6 .
$$

The Conmissioncr of Crown Landi to Colonel Rosan, on the sub. ject of locating U. E. Righlus.
(Cory.)
Canmssioner or Crowr Lands Ofrice, York: 20 гu Noveyber, 1832.

## Sir,

The persons named in the within aplication referred to me, are sons of tho original setters in Lanark, and of a very good des. cription to forin a new settlement, and I have no doubt that if they are allowed to locate, it is their full intention to reside permanently in the to wnship.

Oil questioniug them I find hey gave $£ 30$ fur the U.E. Right, in the full coinfidence that it would secure to thom the original Grant-aid although it is quite necessary for the Governmentot Tiscourage the ruffic in U. E. Rights, still I nm inclined to think that the present applicants who, not aware of the intentions of the Government, have expended their means in prociring the rights in queston, and in removing to this part of the country, might be so far hidalged as to be allowed to locate upon condion of actual rusidence for five years.

I have further to add, that in the vicinity of Lanark,
no lands fit for settlement at the disposal of the Crown.

I have the honour to be, $\stackrel{\text { Sir, }}{\text {, }}$<br>Your Most Obedient Humble Servant,<br>(Signeà,<br>PETER ROBINSON.<br>Colonel Rowan,<br>Civil Secretary.

This communication was returned to the Commissioner of Crown Lands with the following remarks:

The two settlers may be placed on land which they can purchase, but the Lieutenant Governor cannot think that the U. E. Loyalist Rights should be acknowledged except the original holders of the Order tor land make the application to the Commissioner of Crown Lands.
(Signed) J. C.
$-\infty$
C.-No. 7.

Coronel Rowas to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, on the sub. ject of locating U. E. Loyalists.
(Cory.)
Government House, 21 st, November, 1832.
Sin,
Communica-
tions relating to the suljectit
of U.E. Rightes
With reference to a former communication on the subject of the U. E. Loyalists' Rights, I am directed by the Lieutenant Govervor to acquaint you, that although many of them it is understood are now in the hands of speculators in lands, His Excellency sees no objection to a lot being granted to any settler presenting an order to you, provided that the settler holding the order will immediately reside on the lot on which he may wish to be located.

This regulation, it is hoped, will prevent land from being taken up in the new townships by the purchase of U. E. Loyalist Rights, with a view of reserving them till their value may increase, and at the same time it will aftord an opportunity of locating settlers, with advantage to the Province, who have become possessed of these orders for land.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant,

> (Signed) Wi. ROWAN.

The Hon. Peter Robinson.

## -

C.-No. 8.

The Combissioner of Crow: Lands to Colonel Rouran, on the sulject of the loculion of U. E. Loyalists.
(Cory.)
Commissioniar of Crown Lavds' Office, $S_{12}{ }^{\prime}$ Іонк, 6 rim Arril, 1833.

In consequence of the communication from the Lieutenant Governor, respecting U. E. Loyalists, I wrote to Mr. Mount on the subject, and euclose a copy of the letter for His Excellency's information.

It appears by the statencmt made by David Scott, the holder of the caclosed kigit, that Mr. Mount docs not feel himself authorised to locate U. E. Rights upon the Surveyor General's Certificato ia the present form, although my impression is, hat it was not the desire of His Excellency to withhold the location of U. E. Rights from actual setters, as in the prearnt instatice, still I feel unwilling in take upon mysejf the remonsibility of sanetioning tis location, for fear I may have misuacerstod His Exectlency's intentions.

I have the houd to be, Sir.
Tour most obediant, hamble servant,
(Signed) PETER ROBINSON.
Colonel Rowan.

- This communication returned to the Commissioner of Crom
 WThe Licutenat Governorsecs no oljection fo Abel Cole being allowed to phace a ciler on lis lot, provided that lie becomes a resident setter.

[^2]Forms of the Certificate givento Purchasers at the Public Nales of Crouen Lands.


Certificato glo
en to purchas
ars at Public I certify, that at the problic sate of Crown Lands held under Sales.


And it is understood, that this Cerificate stall be void, unless transmitted to the Commissioner of Crown Inands, at Vork, together with the amount of the first lnstalment, being . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
on or before the . . . . . . . . . . . dar of . . . . . . . . . . . . .


On production of this Centificate, and payment of the first lnstalment, the Commissioner of Crown Lamds will give to the prir. chaser a written acknowledgment of the payment on accomm, and authority to take possession of the Lot. But the obtaining of a perfect tite mus! of course depend on the punctual fulilmeut of the conditions of the purchase.

## C.-No. 10.

Sehedule of the Tornshins in iehich Lands have been offered for sale in 1 S 33 , at the upset ${ }_{1}$ rices.
Lots fronting on the St. Claih, at 20s. C'y. per Aere.


$$
\text { D.-No. } 1
$$

Copy of a Cireular Despatch from the Secrctury of Stute for the Colonies to the Lieutenant (iovrrnor.

## Copy.

## Circtlar.

## Downiv: Streft, 3lst Acocst, 1831.

$\mathbf{S m}$
As I have decmed it alvisable, that all lands should be indiscrianately offered for public competition, it is not interded to continue the practice which has hitherto prevailed, of mahing grauts of land to Olficers on the Malf-Pay ot the Army or Nisy, or to hose who may have lisposed of luir Conny or Nitry, or to
D.-No. 2.

APPENDIX
Extract of a Despatch from the Sccretary of State for the Colonics to the Lieutcnant Covernor, lated

Downing Strent,
31 st Octomer, 1831.
"I have the honor to acknowle're the rece:pt of Your Jespatch, No. 36, of the 5in uht, tranemiting aplan of the Towntins which have heen regularly surve ed in Upe: Camada, and describire the situation and admanges o. those whicin you would paricuiarly recommend ior the locaion o: Emigrams.

Extract of thos

Istall take an earle cono:anity of referring to the Commis. sioners oi Enigration, iue rarious suygestions conamed in Your Despacci, and I siall not fail to communicate wih jou more at large upon the subjeci:"
"There are two modes by which Emigrants may find the means of suppating themselves upon their arrival m Canada, viz: Worhing for wages, or setiling themselves at their own expense upon lande, which if dey bring with them adequate means, they may pirchase in the samic way, and upon the snme terms as my other person, desirous of so obraining it; but it is clear, that if by the location of proper Emigrants, it is meant, that lands should be given to them, and that they should be estabhshed and ior a time maintained upon those lands out of the Pablic Revenue, such a system would be utierly inconsistent with and destructive of the whole plan oi disposing of land ly Public Sule."

## D.-No. 3.

Extract of a Despatch from the Sccretary of State for the Colonics to the Lientenant Goccrior, dated

Downing Street,
$21 s t$ Nov., 1831.
"It has been urged, that to compel the hona fide setiler io pay for his land any thing heyond the necessary expense oi sumeving it and marking out the limis, is to depsive him of a portion of his capital, whici, (if allowed to retain i;,) he might emplor to great advantage. Plausible as this objection is, experience has demonstraied that by yielding to it, and by moking free grants, nuch more inconven: ence is incurred than can arise nom this olleged defect in the system of sale. If vo consideration is to he given in return for land, all persons will be desirous to obtain it, aud that too in quantiies, not limited by their ability to turn it to adrantage."
"It is likewise, found pracicolly, that under the system I am now consiciering, no degree of caution is sufficient to preveni large tracts of land from gelting juio the possession of peisons, whose object is not to improve it, but at a future day to dispose of it, when it shall have aequired an increased value fom the sellement and improvement of the vicinity; the effect o. this being to enable the idle or fraudulent proprietor not only io put his more industrions neighbors to great inconvenience, but also to derive a pronit froint their exertions, to which he has, in justice, not the slightest claim.
"As far as I am acquainied with the history of new setilements, there is no instance ia which the praciice of madin'g iree grants has been followed winnout leaving to the abuse I have desceibed, various regulations have leen adopieff, with a viev of guarding against it, lut these though comnlicated and othenwise menvenient, have uiformly failed to accomplish trie:r intended object."
$\infty$
D.-No. 4.

Eatracts of a Despatch from tle Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Licutenant Governor, dated,

Downing Street,
1 st Fibseany, 1832.
"I have had the honour of receiving your Despatch of the 24th Novenacr, cuclosing the Report, which had been made to Extract of dee you respecting the number of labousers and mechanics, who patela relatiog might probably fud employment i., difierent Districts, the prices of of Emigrauth provisions, and the rate of wanes.' These frapers I have laid betore the Commissioners of Enimration, who will, I trust, shorly be able to publish, ion general information, an abstrnct oí the state. mems upon these topice, firsished by yourself and by the Govern. ars of the oher Norih American Colonies."
" If contrary to all expectation, the natural demand for la. bour in the Province should leave a greater number of persons uncmyloyed than you can find profitable work for on the roads you may possibly be mader the necessity of employing the remainder in clearing and cultivating the land; it would be to be regret. ted, if such a necessity should arise, but even in that case, 1 should not be induced to depart from the gencral rule, which 1 have laid down by estiblishing Enigrants as proprietors on land of their own before they are able to support themselves without assistance."

> D.-No. 5.

Extracts of a Desraich from the Secretary of State for the Colonice, to the Licutenant Governor; dated

Downing Stremt
1st Jancary, 1833.
"When, therofore, I approved the settlement of poor emi. grants, reported in some of your defpatches of last jear, and ad-

APPENDIX verted to in Your despatch, No. D4, of the 4 th of May last, I probeen provided for in any other way. I by no means proceeded on an assent to the doctrine surgested in your despatch of the 4 th May; that as cuery industrious emigrant cam in two years becone an owner of land, it is better for the Province that he shoud commence immediately on his own property."
"I olject to it as it affects the welfare of the Colony, becanse, as I liave stateti, to the good of every society, a supply of labour and a division of emplopment must be indispensable. For these reasous I have to desire, that in fiture no one class of limigrants may be allowed to acquire lands oin more favourable terms than awoher, int that all be required alike to make their purchases at sales where the lands shall be put up at a minimum price; and that those emigrants who may not be able to pay the price, shall be left to work for themselves at wages until they can carn the menns of busing ia accordance with established regulations. The only events in which I could sanction an exception in favor of indigent Emigrants, would be the case of there being no other possible means of providing for tibeir subsistence than by their setilement ou land."
-00...
D.-No. 6.

Cojuy of Despatch from the Secretary of State for he Colcnics.
(No. 17.)
Downing Strefet, 1 sy July, 1833.
Sim,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch Extret of des No. D4, of the 4th of December last, comataining various applications for (irants of land in consideration of Military Services performed in Upper Canada. I lave mo dombt of the merit of the mdividuals whose cases are thus brought under my notice, but considering the very important grounds on which the present system, with respect to the disposal of the Crown Lauds las been adopted, I camot sanclime a depmoture from it in order to comply with the requests of the Gentemen, whose ilemorials you have lorwarded on the present occasion.

I have, \&c.
(Signed)
E. G. STANLEY.

Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Gorernor
for Despatclies and Communications relating to Settlement of the Province.

## To Inis Excellency Sir Jolu Colborne. \&cc. Gec

Address to IIis
Excellency for further information.

## May it pleasf Your Exchlency

We His Majesty's dutifal and loyal subjects, the Commons of Uper Canadit in Provincial Parliament assembled, request that Your Excellency will be pleased to lay before this House with as liitle delay as possible, all despatches or other communications from the Exccutive Government of this Province to His Majesty's Go vermment since the first scitlement of the Province, as also from the King's Government to the Government of this Province, relating to the granting or sale of lands to any person or persons whiteveriogether with all Orders in Council relating to the same subject that are not contained in the documents accompanying the Messane of Four Excellency to this House relative to the granting and sule of lands.

Answer of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to Alllress for further information relatice to the granting of Lands, $\oint$ 'c. Gentlimes

I will transmit to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies this Address of the House of Assembly, and lan see no objection to the information requested being forwarded to the House, with the permission of His Mijesty's Government

## $-\infty$

Apmarss to His Majesty on the subject of U. E. Loyalist Rights.

## To the King's Most Lxcellcnt Majesty

Most Gracious Sovemeigi.
We, Your Majesty's faithful suljects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, Lerg leave humbly to represent to Your Minjesty, that a vast number of the most faithful and loyal subjects of His Majesty King George the Third, Your Aajosty's late Father of glorinus menory, residing in his Colonies, now the United States of America, at the commencement of the Americain Revolution, did unliesitatingly sacrifice, not ouly their possessions and worldly effects, but also the peace and contiort of themselyes and thoir families, by yoluntarily joining the Royal Sinndurd of His Majesty, and on various occasions, dusing the stinguinary striggle, displayed the most uncompromising zea and tidelity to llis Majesty's cause, person, and govermment, tought and bled and many lost their lives, while, almost al spent their nind bled; and many lost heir, itse, while, almost al spent their privaions, and lintaships ; for which vory conspicuous and merito
rious conduct, His Majesty was most graciously pleased by His APPENDIX Proclamations and Instractions, to emify His Royal will and pleasure, that the first loyalists who had thus distinguished themsolves, and who shuuld become resident in the Province on or before the year seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, and their sons and daughters when of age or married, should receive a bounty of lands in any of the townships which they might desire, in proportion to their several grades, viz :-a Private, three hundred acres; a Captain, three thousand acres; the Son or Daughter of a $\mathbf{U}$. E. Loyalist, two hundred acres ; to be granted and obtained " free from any expense whatever;". and upon no other condition than that the head of the family should cultivate or improve some part of his own grant, or possess and reside upon some other lands in the Province; and it was expressly declared as being intended, in tho first place, as a recompense and reward for their valuable services, losses, and sufferings, and in the next place, as a mark of His Ma. jesty's royal munificence and favour; and further, it was orlered, that "a course shculd be taken for preserving a registry of the names of all persons falling under the description afore. mentioned, to the end that their posterity might be discriminaied froin future settlers in the parish registers and rolls of the Militia of their respective Districts, and other public remembrances of the Province, as proper oljects, by their persevering in the fidelity and conduct so honourable to their ancestors, for distinguished bene. fits awl privileges, in consequence of which, they have been herctotiore denominated and known by the title of U. E. Loyalists; -That these grants, or rights of land, were always considered and understood in the shape of a debt due by the government to the several individuals claiming, or, in other words, as a reward for meritorious services pertormed, and for which they considered they held the pledge and faith of government;That aldhough an order in Council was made in this Province, in the year sevenieea hundred and ninety-seven, that all claims by the aisove mentioned persons, for military lands, must be made previous to liic end oí that year; yet the said orders were afierwards rescindeil in the year eighicen hundred and six; and it was then ordered (ocwista public noice was given) that military claimants themselves were agaia admitied to make application, and upon proving their claim, to receive all their military lond as if they bad applied previous to the said orders in Council, in the year seventeea hundred and nimety-seven; aiter which time, the said description of persons continucd io reccive granis of land according to the gracions iaientions of His Majesty, fiee from any expense or charge whatever, and with very litte interruption or impediment, until the twentieih of October, in the year one housand eight hundred and eighteen, when the following order wes made and acted uzon by the Executive Government of this Province.--"It is ordered, that " no grant of land will issue in future to persons of any deserip. " iion, until a satisiactory certificate is filed in the Surveyor Gene" ral's Otiice, that a habitable house is crected on some part of the "laid to be granted, aod sufficient clearing theicon, iun'er fence, " in tise proportion of five acres for every hundred." We would he:e beg leave to remark that neither your linthful Commo's nor the comery at large,are informed whelher these restrict: ops were impo. sed with the a aiprobation or direction of II is Majesty's Government, of whetier the whole miter originaied with hie Exceutive Governmeot of ihis Provivee, as the Lieuienant Goveruor, in answer to an audress of this House, of the sisteenth of Jovuary last, almost mammously adopled, declided affording us that mformation until he receired, of your Mijesty's Goveromeai, permissio. so to do. That, from that time to the present, vasious resirictious and require ments have been imposed, and many obsiacles thrown in the way of oblaining lands," by the Government, varying it is true, from time to time, but, in the opi; on of your faitilit Commons and the country, altogether unjust, objecionable and injudicious; aod the present restricions, obstacles and imposiions, the most so of any heretofare adopted by the government-viz: two years actual re sidence on the grant in addition to the oilher duties; and farther more, we feel it to be our duty to state io Your Majesty, that for the last four or five months scarcely any locations have been allowed to be made even on these conditions, and then not without ex treme dificuly, inconvenience and delayr. Althourh applications have been frequenty made for permission to locate duying ihat time on unguestionable claims, jet, when allowed, they were not per mitted to have lands in situations which were anywise lavourable, the Goverument, by their late orders, only allowing those grants to be made in a few of the townslips surveyed, most of which aro unfavourably situated, the good lands being already taken up in other townships, and the remainder of little or no value, and only to a certain extent, even in those towistips, while they are excluded to a certain extent, even in those towiships, wore favourably situated.
allogether from ollier surveyed townships nor We beg leave to submit that those restrictions and obstacles, and particularly the last inentioned, made by the Executive Govern ment of this province to the free grants of Your royal falher, aro considered and viewed as a breach of faith and pledge on the part of the government, and a vilation of the just rights of the individu als concerned, and, if persisted in, when thus submitted and fully avaind con bit have a tendency to shate the confidence of Your Majesty's subjects, in the justice and wisdon of Your Ma jesty's councils and government, and that, in the opinion of Your faithtul commons nud subjects generally, these unjust restrictions inponitions, obstacles and proccedings by the goverument, have tended, and in fact are the sole canses of reducing the value of hose grints in the hat ds of the origial owners very materially, in as mach as many of those entitied, veing desirous of setting thensetves in the neightor ${ }^{2}$ ond of their fathers and friends, and not being alide to locate their rights in "such neighbourhood," or adjncent thereto, hare purchaced and become possessed of other lande on

APPENDIX which they have settled and improved; and which they are not willing to leave to avail themselves of a localion at a distance from their triends, and in back and refuse towaships: they consequently part with their rights, in many cases, for a tritie, and far below what they would be able to realise under similar circumstances, were all resirictions and obstacles removed at once, as they undoubtedly should be, and locations permitted to be made on the same terns as previoss to the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, in which case opportunity would not be afforded for persons having money who desire to avail themselves of large quantities of those rights, being for sale at low prices, and, who, to answer the letter of the various requirements by the Orders in Council, procure the Address to His performance of the settements and clearngs ase cheaply as possible; Majesty on the not with a view of making actual and permanent setilements, but sutject of U.E. merely to comply with those conditions abal afterwards hold them Ristur. at bigh prices-a hindrance to the prosperity of the comntrywhereas if these grants were permitted to be obtained with the same facility, and in the same way and manner as previous to the year one thousnod eight hundred and eighteen, the original holders would either locate themselves or demand a price corresponding with other lands in general, and if hus sold for valuable consideration, they would, in general, be bouglt for immediate cultivation and use, and consequently would be permaneaty improved, as there would be no indacement to speculators to purchase those kande in preference to any others, as they would bear a corres.
ponding price. We would also beg leave to represent that there APPENDIX are ulso in this province other chasses of persons who have llis Majesty's pledge for a grant of a portion of lands, whose meritorious conduct and valuable servict:s entitle them to the favorable conside ration of Your Majesty, viz. : those Voluntecrs who comprised the flank companies of mintia in this province in the year nhe thousand eight hambed and twelve, and those who served in the inco:porated Militia or provincial corps, during the late war beIween the Kitug's Gavermmem and the United Siates of Americn, which description of persons equally suffer by the said regulations, Address to II is according tw the gumatity of land to which they are entilled-hey, Majesty on the in ge:arrit, having become possessed of lands in like manner as sulyect of U.E. abuve mentioned.

All which is respectfully submitted for the gracious considera. tion of Your Majosty, trusting and requesting that Your Majes:y will tike such steps as you in your wisdon may deem expedient, in order that specely and ample justice may be done in the premises, and that the just claims and rights of persons of the foregoing des. cription mav be duly respected by all persons acting under Your ilijesty's authority.

ARCH'D. McLEAN,
Speaker.
Commons House of Assenbir,
4th diay of March, 1E34.

Rights.


## 

## Of the I-bitrators for ascertaining the proporion of Duties to be paid to Upper Carada.

Award of Arbitrators for ascertaining the proportion of Duties to be paid to Upper Canada for the four years, commencing lst July, 1832.
(Cors.)
Montrral, Lowtr Canada,
Juxe 20tif, 1833.
Sir,
In pursuance of the directions of the British Act 3d Cico. 4, ch. 119, we have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency here. with, vur award as Arbitrators under that Satue far ascervaining the proportion of Duties to be paid to Upper Camada for the four years next succeeding the first day of July, one thousand cight hundred and thirty-two.

We have the honor to be, \&c.
WARD CHIPMAN,
GEOMGE II. MARKLAND.
His Excellency, Major General
Siz Jons Colhome, K. C. B.
\&c. \&c. \&c.
$\Lambda$ truc Copy.
WILLLAM ROWAN.
(Corr.)
Wurmess in pursuance of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingduon of Great Lritain and Ireland, made and passed in the third year of the reign of his late Majesty, Fine (ieorge the Fourth, entited, "An Act to regubate the 'lrade of the Provinces of
"Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the appuinted, by Commission hondable Toussamt porher Nas dily of Lower Canada, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and dhiry'two, Arbitrator on the part of the said Province of Lower Canada, for ascertaining the proportion to le pid to Upper Canada for the four years next succeeding the first day of July, one thousand cight hundred and hirty-two, of Duties levied in the said Prorince of Lower Canada under the authority of any Act or Aets passed or to be passed thercin, upon goods, wares and commodities imported therein by sea. And whereas in pursuance of the same Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, the Honorable George Herchimer Markhand was duly appointed, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Province of Upper Canada, benring date the sixth day of September, in the said year, one thousand eight hundred and thirly-two, Arbitrator on the part of the said Province of Upper Canada, tor ascertaning the said proportion of duties hereinbefore mentianed. And whereas the said two Arbitrators for the said respective Provinces, not having ngreed in the appointment of a third Arbitrator, the Honorable Ward Chipman, an inhabitant of the Province of New Brunswick; was, in further pursuance of the said Act of the Parliament of the said United Kingdom, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Siyn Manual, bearing date at his Court at St. James'; the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-tiree, duly appointed the third Arbitrator for ascertain. ing the said proportion of duties hereinhefore mentioned. And whereas the said three Arbitrators met at'Montreal, in Lower Camodn, on the twelfith day of this instant month of June, and entered
upon the examination and consideration of the matter referred to them, and have proceeded therein hitherto; but the said Arbitrator on the part of Lower Canada cannot agree in opinion thereupon with the said other two Arbitrators. Now, therefore, We, the said Ward Chipman, and George Herchimer Markland, being a mijority of tho said Arbitrators, do hereby, in further pursuance of the said Aet of Parliament of the said United Kingdom, make and cortify our award in the premises in manner following, that is to say:-We do award and determine, that for the four years next sacceeding the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thinty-two, one-third part of the duties levied in the Province of Lower Camadi, under the authority of any Act or Acts passed or to be passed hercin, upon goods, wares and commodities imported therein by sea, shall be paid to the said Province of Upper Canada, is the proportion of the same dutics arising and due to the said Province of Upper Camda.

In witness whercof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Montreal, in Lower Canada. this 20 th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1833.

> WARD CIIPMAN, (Scal.) GEORGE H. MARKLAND. (Seal.)
a true copy. William Rowan.

## Report of the Arbitrator for Upper Canada.

Tóo II Exceliency Srr Jomi Connorne, K. C. B., Lieutenant Gogernor of the Province of Upper Camada, and Major General Conimanding Mis Majesty's Forces thercin.
May it rebise Youn Excellency,
Having, on a former occasion, had the honor of forwarding the award of the Honorable the third Arbitrator, relative to the proportion to be assigned to Upper Canada, of duties levied at the Port of Quebec. I beg now to transmit for the information of Your Excellency, copies of a correspondence which led to that decision.

Hefore closing my report, as Arbitrator on the part of this Province, I camot forbear again adverting to her claien to a proportion of all duties upon goods, wares and merchandise, imported by seas into Lower Canadi, levied under the British Statute, 3 Gco. 4 , ch. 119, and under the linperial Statutes passed siace that Act.

By a return which I have procured from the proper department at Quebec, its amount appears to be not less than twenty thousand pounds, and nuech loss has been incurred by this Province in consequence of the want of power in the Arbitrator to assert so important a claim.

All which is humbly submited.
GEORGE H. MARKLAND,
York, 27 th November, $1833^{\circ}$

Copy of a Letter from the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada, to the Honorable Ward Chipman, third Arbitrator, \&c. \&c.

Montanal, 12 tir $\mathbf{j o N e}, 1833$.
The undersigned, Arbitrator for Upper Canada, in laying. before the Honorable the third Arbitrator the diference of opinion

APPENDIX which has rendered an appeal to his decision necessary, does not teel himself called upon to enter into the gencral question, as he is persuaded that the Hoborable the third Arbirator, on the occasion when his intervention was before required, would have made himself fully acquainted with the relations of both Provinces, as regards the clazinfor proportion of duties levied at the Port of Quebec.

It will readily be perceived, from the correspondence ; which took place at the last meeting, that the basis on which the negociation should be founded, was inutually agreed upon by the Arbitrators, and that ropulation was considered under the circumstances, as the best attainable datum upon which to determine their award.

IIad no other question arisen, it would then have only romain. Report of Arbi ed to ascertain the number of inhabitants in each Province and trator for U. C. make the necessary division. When, however,' it was shewn by ar estimate furnishel by the Arbitrator for Lower Canada; and from a return made by the Arbitrator for Upper Canada, that according to such basis, the proportion of Upper Canada was filly onc.third, a claim was advanced for deduction, on account of the temporary population thrown into this Province for the necessary purpose of carrying on the trade of Upper Canada, through the Poris of Quebec and Montreal, to whicli the Arbitrator for Upper Cumada could not feel justified in acceding.

When it was deemed proper, by the Act 31 Gco. 3, ch. 31, to give a free constitution to each of these Provinces, and to divide the upper part of the Province of Quebec from the lower, as the people differed in their habits, language; and laws, it was intended for their mutual benefit, and to place them upon a better footiag than they then stood. The Ports of Quebec and Montreal, through which alone access could be had to the occan, though within the limits of Lower Canada, were intended for the free use of each, as regarded their external navigation; this is clearly proved by the 46 th section in the above recited act, whercin the right is expressly reserved by the Britis', Parliament to make laws relative to the imposition of duties and the payment of drawbacks, and for regu. lating navigation and commerce betwecn the two Provinces, as general questions likely to arise from a localify which placed the Ports of Upper Canada within the boundary of another Province. Furthermore, this was acknowledged by the Legislature of Lower Camada, in ratifying the agrecment of the Commissioners of January; 1797, where it is stipulated that Lower Canada uill admit and allow the levying of reasonable duties, \&c. \&c.

Quebec and Montreal being therefore the Ports of UpperCanada as well as Lower Canada for the purposes of external trade; being the only places for the final receipt of her merchandize from sea and shipment of her cargocs for exportation, must necessarily be accessible to the persons emploved in her commerce, without tax or drawback of any kind. Otherwisc, Lower Canada could prohibit the navigators, boatmen, and raftmen, of Upper Canada altogether, and thus force her to employ the inhabitants of Lower Canada in the transport trade through it, and place: Upper Cunada on the footing of a foreign country?

The undersigned, the Arbirator on the part of Upper Canada having thus briefly adyerted to the question at issue, without further comment on the claim set up, rests his right for a proportion of the duties levied at the Port of Quebec, upon the basis of the relative actuil population of each Province, as the most accurate mode that offers itself of determining the question.

According to the annexed scale and the anthorised returns, it will appear that her population bears the proportion of one-third to the whole amount of both Provinces, he therefore considers her entitled to one-third of the before menioned duties.

He further rests his claim upon the equitable consideration, that Upiper Cainda lias received the same proportion for the last two periods, although, according to the ratio assumed in governing ihe former, she might strictly have been entitled to an increase for the last four ycars.

And lastly, he urges as a strong claim for an ample award, that the duration of the arrangement will continue for four years, in which period the population of Upper Canada must increase, as it has hitherto done, in a far greater ratio than that of Lower Canáda:

The undersigned will have the honour of affording any further information in his power to the Honourable the third Arbitrator, and begs lenve, with the highest consideration and esteem, to subscribe himself,

His Most Obedient Hunble Servant,
(Signed) , GEO. H. MARKLAND,
To
The Honourable
Wand Chitman
Third Arbitrator, \&e. \&c. \&e.

Cors of a Letter from the Honourable the Arbitrator for Lower Canalla to the Honourable Ward Chipman, third Arbitrator

The undersigned Arbitrator, ncting on the partof the Province or Lower Canada for the apportionment of auties levied at the Port of Quebec, between the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada,
for the ensuing four years, has the honour to submit to the Honor- APPENDIX able Ward Chipman, appointed by His Majesty fuird Arbitrator for the decision of such proportion, seveval papers forming the correspondence held between him and the Honourable the Arbi. trator for Upper Canada during their meeting in the month of Septcmber last. To these copies (sub-letters A, B, C, and D, he has annexed his report to His Excellency the Governor. in Chief, (letter E, and has deemed it proper to add two papers, (sub.letters $F$, and $G$,) which he thinks may serve further to clucidate the merits of the question at issue.

Much of the matter debated between the respective Arbitrators of the two Provinces related to the claim assumed by the Upper Province of her integral right to the Ports of the Lower Province, a right which the undersigned conceives under every precedent to be sought for between distinct countries or separate states of our own realm, can alone apply to the right of free passage, and that therefore the Upper Province should only be'entitled to the duties Copy of a Loton her own special imports, for in point of fact, the political eco- ter from Arbi. nomy of the Lower and Upper Canada stands as distinct and trator for L.C. separate as either do in a comparative scale with Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and other-British dependencies-ihe relative condition of the two Provinces being not that of a mere division of country, into two important Districts, but that of a complete separate country, into two important Districts, but that of a complete separera
state of Government, mercly nominally amalgamated in one general state or Gover
Governorship.

In fact, these Provinces form two distinct Colonies, not posscssing any more positive link in the local government than exists between them and the other British American Colonies, save the right of free passage to the sea for Upper Canada, which her inland situation induced the Mother Country to rule in her favour, in order to place her upon an equality of intercourse with the Parent State. The controversy on this point has in some degree prevailed above the discussion of the far proportion of imports to be ascribed as the share of Upper Canada.

The two last mentioned papers may tend to support the argu. ment offered by the undersigned in favour of a higher proportion to. Lower Canada-than that accruing on the simple ratio of population. The returns of the Officers of Customs at the Coteau du Lac for the year 1825, shew the enormous disproportion of consumption that then existed. The undersigned has to regret that he has not been able to procure a similar document of a more recent date; the more so as the result of every inquiry entered into by the undersigned on the score of the amount of exports to Upper Canada have served to confirm him in the conviction that could he have procured authentic documents up even to the latest dates, they would have afforded the most thorough and complete refutation of the idle vaunt of the member of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, at that time a functionary of the Crown in thie last winter's Session, who, amidst the other extravagancies embodied into the shape of a " memorable speech," arrives at the conclusion that the consumption of Lower Canada in British and Forcign Colonial Manufactures and Produce, can scarce have incrased within the last twenty years, and seriously complains of the revenue levied by that Province on goods-"nine-tcnths of which we pay for, and which but for our trade would never have becn brought to the country "" such idle boast of words-" a pretension (to use the orator's own terms) equally absurd and unreasonable, "can carry no weight when submitted to the sense of an unbiassed judgment. And now it may not be irrelevant to advert to a subject of much misuinderstandingthe Import Act ander which the system of Aibitration has been introduced for the regulation of the Duties betiven the Provinces.

At the time that Act was passed, it was necessary to regulate the existing differences, and to provide for the setllement of the arrears which might have accumulated dusing a protracted misunderstanding between the local Provincial Governments, on the matter of mutual finance.

Arbitration was undoubtedly the most equitable course to adopt for the settlement of a disputed point; but how far the renewal of Arbitrations could be pre-sipposed to secure content for the future, appears not so clearly establishod.ty

Tis pity the framer of he noted Canada Trade Act, whose distinguished talents fited him so well to anticipate the difficulties which might arise in its execution, did not foresee that a mere system of Arbitration could scarcely be supposed adequate to crush the rivalry of opposing interests,-whereas, had an enactment been introduced obliging the Officers of the Customs to keep a regular entry of the importations passing the boundary line and entering Upper Canada, no dispute as to the share of Duties to be adjudged to that Province could ever have been entertained.

While on the subject of the Canada TradeAct, the undersigned cannot forbear noticing a false interpretation publicly given to some remarks, that, in his official capacity as representing this Province on a point of moment 10 its financial interests, he conceived him self authorised to lay before His Excellency the Govennor-in-Chief in the report it became a part of his duty to sübmit to His Lordship's consideration.

These remarks regarded the hasty manner in which the import Act in question had been adopted, without taling the cognizance or consent of one of the Provinces upon rights and interests now iaoolved in its enactments The late Solicitor General of Upper Canada, in very acrimonious speech on the modest pretention of the expediency and equity of annexing the Island of Montreal to Upper Canada, inveighs most bitterly against the undersigned upon the

APPENDIX score of those remarks; denies the inference that the concurrence of Lower Canada was not sought for; and openly declares that every step taken by Upper Canadain that conjucture was communicated officinlly to the authorities of the Lower Province. The undexigned has never at any time been a member of the Colonial Adininistration, he therefore is ignorant whether such communications were made, and if they were made in what manner they were acted upon; but he can assert, that they were not made public, for they never were submitted to the Provincial Legislature for an opinion, and the Colony was therefore not called upon to anticipate objections if any existed. Again others contend, "that there were agents, \&c." 'Fhere were gentlemen in London connected with Canada who were free to comment on the measure, and endeavour to get it modified if they conceived it unjust, but the Province had not sent agents to suggest amendments to a bill that was not antici pated, and as to the opinion of individuals, probably connexions in trade and interests of conmerce might lead them to view as highly bencficial measures which might nevertheless be fraught with serious consequences to the country. Can it then be denicd but that an Act of such paramount importance to the Colony, if passed by the Imperial Parliament, without the opinion or the objections which might be offered by the Provincial Legislature, having been sought for, may be considered as an exparte measure, passed at the suggestion of the Upier Province, and saddled upon the Lower Province without her consent.

The undersigned craves pardon for this digression from the alsject inmediately within the scope of the Arbitrators, but so much odium has been sought to be thrown upon him for a remark made, not in the view to excite any rancorous feelings as to the past, neither with an intention to throw any obliquy upon the Upper Canada authoritics, but rather to call the attention of the home government to the policy of observing an impartial bearing in its colonial relations, as best adapted to quict a spirit of mistrust, ever productive of pernicious consequeuces between two neighbouring Provinces; that he felt it due to his character to exculpate himself in the eyes of the Honorable the third Arbitrator from the charge of lightly bringing lorward ill founded assertions, and using "unjust and illiberal means to gratify the bickerings of a querulous spirit." Such resorts may give seeming pith to a discourse, but they would rather hamper than assist the clear discussion of a matter of public right, in which individual interests stand nt naught.

To resume the subject of importations, another circumstance which militates strongly in favor of the arguments urged ly the undersigned as to the separate interests and capabilities of trade of either Province, is the fact of the extensive commercial transactions carried on between Upper Canada and the United States. The undersigned begs leave to refer to the document (sub. letter G.) in corroboration of his opinion on this subject. The complaint of the Board of Trade of Quebec clearly se's forth the existence of a Foreign trade in the Upper Province, which competes strongly against the ratio of consumption of British importatious computed on the regular scale of population, other objects of internal traffic and industry, such as Whiskey received from the Upper Province manufactured into Brandy by intermixture with the last named spirit, nad then returned under the latter denomination, creates diminution on certain articles of importation ; but without lengthening details, leaving the argument as it stands between the Arbitrators to the impantial consideration of the Honorable the third Arbitrator, the undersigned feels almost confident, that where Provincial spirit is set asile, the apportionment he was willing to award must be considered a liberal propertion.

Without trespassing further on Mr. Chipman's patience for the moment, and expressing his readiness to furnish any further explanation that may be deemed necessary when required so to do, the undersigned his the honor to subscribe himself that Gentleman's most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) T. POTHIER,
Arbitbatoz on tie parif of L. C. To

The IIonornble
Ward Cmimax,
Third Arbilrator,
\&c. \&c. \&c.
-SA
(Copr.)
Petition of the Quebec Committec of Trade to the Legisiature, 18th December, 1832.

To the Fonourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of T.oner Canada, ine Provincial Parliament assevbled.
The Memorial and Petition of the undermentioned Merchants of Quebec, composing the Committec of Trade,

## Humbly Sheweth,

That the direct Trade between his Province and His Majes: ty's possessious in the West Indies and South Anierica, has of late
years been much extended under the system of protection afforded APPENDIX thereto by the Imperial Parliament, by means of the soveral Acts passed for the regulation of the Colonial Trade since 1825.

That that Trade, consisting chiefly of an interchange of the produce of the Colonies, and carried on entirely in British vessels, is eminently deserving of the encouragement and protection which it has experienced.

That your Petitioners, while they fully acknowledge their sense of the paternal regard of His Majesty's Government in passing these enactments, have to express their regret that the object should have been partially defeated by circumstances which they humbly request permission to submit to your Honourable House.




$\qquad$
$\qquad$

First,-The unequal duties to which several articles, th produce of the West lindies, are sulject, on importation into thi Province and into Upper Canada: thus; coffee cannot be imported into this Province from the British Colonies on payment of a less duty than 7 s . sterling per cwt., and 2 d . currency per pound, and foreign coffee pays 5s. sterling per cwt. additional ; whereas foreign coffee imported into Upper Canada is admitted on payment of 5 s. sterling per cwt. only. Muscovado sugar imported into Lower Canada from a British possession, pays 4s. 8d. currency per cwt. ; and if of foreign production, it pajs 5 s. sterling per cwt. additional: The sume article of foreign production is admit ted into the Province of Upper Canada on payment of 5s. sterling per cwt. only. Molasses, from the British possessions, imported into Lower Canada, pay 7d. sterling per gallon, nnd 5d. currency if of foreign production, 3s. sterling per cwt. additional ; whereas in the Upper Province, the duty is only 7d. sterling per gallon, and 3s. sterling per cwt. Such being the case, it cannot be matter of surprise that the Upper Canadian should derive part of his supplies of these articles from the United States; that the shipping interest of a foreign rival state should be encouraged at the expense of the British ship-owners, and profitable employment afforded to the varicus classes of foreigners engaged in the transport of these articles from the port of importation in the United States to tho borders of Upper Canada; and that the Lower Canadian Merchants engaged in the dirett trade with the West Indies, should find a ruinous competition in foreign articles imported on payment of lower duties than similar articles from the British possessions.

Second,-Another cause which tends to diminish the benefits intended to be conferred on the trade of this Province by tho Colonial Trade Acls, may be found in the comparatively high dutics to which molasses, coffee, muscovado sugar, and salt aro subjected.

That by a late Act of the Congress of the United States of America, it is provided, that all Teas imported from China in American vessels, after the third day of March next, shall be entircly oxempted from duty; and your petitioners, looking to the high amount of duties leviable upon Tcas imported into this Pro. vince, entertain serious apprehensions, that, unless the operation of the above mentioned Act of Congress be counteracted, by the reduction and abolition of duties here, an irresistable temptation will be held out for the re-introduction of the former illegal traffic, with all its pernicious effects. With a view to remedy tho above evils and to the extension of the trade of the Province, your Petitioners request most respectfully to be permitted to submit to your honorahle House the advantage-1st, of taking off the whole of the Provincial duty on coffee. . 2nd, of taking off the whole of the Provincial duty on molsses. Bd, of taking off the whole of the Provincial duty on salt, the produce of, and imported direct from the United Kingdom or her Colonies. 4th, of reducing the Provincial duty ou Muscovado sugar, from 4s. 8d. currency per cwit. to 2 s . 6 d . currency. 5th, of reducing the Provincial duty on refined sugars, from Id, per lb. to $\frac{1}{2} d$. per lb. Oth, of taking off the duty on tea.

That in the opinion of your Pelitioners, the Colonial Revenue would be little affected by the proposed reduction of duty on coffee and molasses, and that the advantages derivable to the Province generally from the reduction of duty on sugar, salt, and tea, would tully compensate for the loss which the revenue might thereby sustain, as the importation and consumption of the whole would be largely increased.

Your Petitioners humbly conceive that the adoption of these suggestions by the Legislature of this Province, can be viewed in no other light than as following up the spirit of the several enact. ments of the Imperial Parliament, regulating the Colonial Trade; and they most respectfully submit to your Hon'ble. Ilouse the expediency of passing a law to that effect.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

## Certified.

(Signed)
T. POIIIER:

Qcenec, 1ern Deckmirm, 1832.

Potition of the Quebec Com. mitteo of trade.

[^3]$\qquad$

$\qquad$


$\qquad$

$\qquad$

$\qquad$電號 .
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


$\qquad$ $\because \because$

Stateminmy of Imports at Quebec, and Exports to Upper Canada in 1895, taken from the Parliamentary Journals of Lower Canadn.

## MPORTS AT QUEBEC

Value of Merchàndize,. . . . . . . . . £900,225 147


EXPORTS TO UPPER CANADA.
Value of Merchandize, .......... £ $\mathbf{x} 251,858 \quad 0 \quad 0$

| Rum and Spirits, | 87,732 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Brandy, | 13,680 |
| Gin, | 7,765 |
| Wine, | 24,988 |
| Molasses, | 1,162 |
| 'rea, | 72,036 |
| Tobacco, | 13,046 |
| Snuff, | 1,209 |
| Muscovado Suga | 375,501 |
| Loaf, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ : do. | 34,748 |
| Coffee, | 3,614 |
| Salt, | 3,375 |
| Shrub, | 2,486 |
| Peppermint, | 2,56 |

Custom-house, Cotean du Lac,
January 10 th, 1826.
(Signed) JOHN SIMPSON
Collector.

Corv of a Letter from the Honourable the third Arbitrator to the Honourable the Arbilrators of the respective Provinces.

## Montreal, June 17th, 1833.

The undersigned, the third Arbitrator, has given to the several papers, sulmitted to him by the Honourable the Arbitrators for the respective Provinces, that attentive consideration which the importance of the subject demands. In the discussions which these papers contain, the constraction of the Act of Parliament which papers contain, the construction of the Aet of Parliament which
forms the foundation and the rule of the present investigation, is primarily involved. Upon this point, therefore, the undersigned feels it necessary at once to state his opinion, and he hopes that his Honourable colleagues will find reason to concur in the expediency of the course, which the existing discussions have indicated to his mind, as the proper one for him to adopt on this occasion.

The Act in question, that of the 3d. Gco. 4ith, ch. 119, for ". regulating the trade of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces, ". after pre scribing in its first sixteen sections divers regulations for this trade, proceeds, in the 17th section, to recite : " That whereas, since the "division of the Province of Quebec into the Provinces of Lower "s and Upper Canada, divers regulations have from time to time $"$ been made by agreements concluded under the authority of Acts " passed by the Legislatures of the suid two Provinces respectively, "concerning the imposing of duties upon articles imported into the
"Province of Lover Canada, and the payment of draubacks of such
"dutics to the Province of Upper Canada, on account of the pro. "portion' of goods imported into Lower Canada; and passing from ", thence into the"said Province of Upper Canala, and consumed "thercin'; and "whereas it appears by the report of the Com. " nissioners last appointed for the purposes aforesaid," that the " Province of. Upper Cauada clains certain arrearages from the "Province of Lower Cannda, on account of such draubachs, which "claims are not admitted on the part of the Province of Lower "Canada, and it further appears by the report of the said Com. - missioners appninted on behalf of both Provinces for the purposes ${ }^{4}$ aforesaid, that they have failed to establish any reguiation for the period beyond lst day ot July, 1819, by reason that they could " not agree upon the proportion of duties to be paid to Upper Canada "by way of diawbacks." After these recitals, this section goes to provide for the appointment of Arbitrators, and to enact that these

Arbitrators" shall have power to hear and determine all claims of APPENDIX "the Province of Upper Canada upon the Province of Lower Ca: " nada, on account of drawbacks or proportions of duties under " agreements made and ratified by the authority of the Legislatures " of the said two Provinces, according to the fair understanding and "construction of the said agreement, and also to hear any claim "which may be advanced on the part of the Province of Upper "S Cnada to a proportion of duties heretofore levied in Lower Ca" nada under British Acts of Parliament," \&c. \&c.

The 18 th and 10 th sections give power to the Arbitrator to obtain evidence by sending for and examining persons, papers, and records, and by causing witnesses to be sworn.

The 21st section provides, that "the award of the majority of Copro of Leel. " said Arbitrators, so far as the same shall be authorised by this Act, ter from third "shall be final and conclusive as to all matters therein contained." Arbitrator-

The 25 th section provides, "that immediately after the 1st day "of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, the proportion "to be paid to Upper Canada for the four years next succeeding " of duties levied in the Province of Lower Canada, under the "nuthority of any Act or Acts passed or to be passed therein, upon ${ }^{*}$ goods, wares, or commodities, imported therein by sea, shall and " may be ascertained by the award of Arbitrators, to be appointed "in the same manner and with the same powers as herein before " provided, with respect to the Arbitrators to whom the question "s of arrears is to be referred, and that Arbitrators shall in like " of arrears is to be referred, and that arbitrators shall in tike
" appointed, and an award made once atter every four "y years thercafter, for the purpose of establishing such proportions " from time to time

The 27th section recites, "that it has been contended onbehalf " of the said Provinces, that the proceeds of the duties levied under " the Act, 14th Geo. 3rd, ch. 88, should be distributed between "the said two Provinces, in proportion to the amount of expenses " defrayed by each respectively towards the administration of Jus. " tice, and the stpport of its Civil Government, and not in proportion "to the estimated consumption woithin either Province of the articles " upon which'such duties shall have been paid," and authorises' "the "c Arbitrators to be appointed from time to time, for the purpose of ". establishing the proportion which shall be paid to Upper Canada " of such duties whicli now are or hereafter may be imposed by "Acts passed in the Province of Lower Canada to receive claims "o on behalf of each Province ${ }_{2}$ with respéct to its proportion of duties "levied under the said Act, ( $14 \mathrm{Geo} .3, \mathrm{ch} .88$,) and to report the " same with the evidence thereon to the Lords of the Treasury "swith a proviso, that until order shall be made therein by the " Lords of the :Treasury, the proceeds of such duties shall be dis" tributed in the same proportion, between the two Provinces, as the "duties levied under the Provinctal Acts of Lower Canada within " the same period.

The 28th section declares, "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 re. " siding within both of the newly constituted Provinces," and not in " any manner to obstruct the intercourse of, 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."

The undersigned has thus extracted all the clauses of this Statute, which have been cited by his Honorable Colleagues, or which appear to himself to have a bearing upon the construction of the Act, as to the principle upon which the apportionment of duties is to be made. With respect to the arrears of duties mentioned in the 17th section, it is written in express terms, that what Upper Canada is to receive is in the nature of drawback, on account of the proportion of goods imported into Lower Canada; and passing from thence into the Province of Upper Canada, and consumed therein.: In this section also "drawbacks":or"" proportion of duties" are used as synominous terms. Wherever, therefore, in any subsequent part of the Act, relating to the same subject of the division of duties, levied by the Legislature of Lower Canada cupon articles imported into that Province, the ""proportion of duties" payable to Upper Canada is mentioned, the necessary intendment is, as the undersigned con. ceives, that this term is to be taken as equivalent to its synonyme drawbacks in the former part of the Act, unless it should be accompanied by expressions clearly indicating a different meaning. Ac. cordingly in the 25th section, providing for the future periodical ascertainment of "the proportion of duties" payable to Upper Ca. nada by Arbitrators, appointed in the same manner and with the same powers as those to whom the question of arrears is to be referred, the construction must be that the proportion of duties which Upper Canada is to receive, is to be according to the quantity of dutiable goods passing from Lower Canada into Upper Canada and consumed in the latter Provinee, or, in other words, the distribution of duties between the two Provinces is to be, according to the expression used in the 27th section," in proportion to the esttmated consumption within either Province of the articles upon which such duties shall have been paid." In apparent pursuance of the intent with which it is declared in the 28 th section, that the division of the Province of Quebec into two distinct Provinces was made namely, '4 for the common benefit' of His Majesty's subjects resid ing within both of the newly constituted Provinces. The Imperia Parliament, in its wisdom and justice, has in this instance guarded and secured the intereșts of Upper Canada, by this particular mea sure fiproviding for the payment to that. Province of the amount of duties levied in Lower Cauada upon goods passing from thence into the Upper Province, and consumed within its limits, according to the gencral rule which prevails in relation to such duties, that

APPENDIA the henett of the duty shall accruc to tho country withe which the dutiable article is unt merely imported, but is actualty consumed. t is mpon tha promene alone, the umbersigned conceives, that the Adintators are authorised by the Act to make the apportiomment, and an award by them would be finn and concluswe under the operation of the 2 lst section ondy in so far as the same shall be authorsed hy the Act

Whether or not the Imperial Porlinment has sufficiently provided for the interests ne Dpuer Canada by the enactmonts of this Siatute, is at atsion upou which the Arbitrators cannot enter; here, ats a jadicial mimmal, must expound the law as they find it.

Such being, in the opinion of the undersigned, the true principles upon which, according to the provisons at thes act, the apporfomment is to be made, the fact to be ascertamed, in order to do exact justice, would be the actual amount of dutiahle artioles which pass from Lower to lipurer Citada for consumption therein.
Gopy of a Let. Arbitrator.

On the former occasion, when the madersigned had the honor of acting as inird Arbitrator in the year 1800, evidence of thas fact was enquired after by him, and the bonorable the Arbitrators for the respective Provinces, at that time, concurred in opinion, that it was ampossible to obtion any authentic or satustactory evidence on his point. In the absence of such evidence, the comparatire pounlation of the two Provinces was resorted to, as the only practica. be basis, whereupon to form an estimate of the comparative consumption of dutiable articles in the two Provinces. Evidence of the respective population of the two Provinces hasing been also called for, official returns of tho population of Upper Cunada were produced, atd no census of Lower Canada baving been at that time completed, the Arbitrators of the respective Provinces agreed upon an amount to be taken as the population of that Province, and upon these deta the apportionment was made.

Di the preaent oceasion the Monorable the Arbitrater for Eperer Cimada distinctly clatus an apportionment on the simple hasis of comparativo population, as the most accurate mode that ofters itself of determining the question; and the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lowor Cnnadi, while he admits comparative popula. ion as a general basis, contends that there are circumstances, which he specifies, that shonld be admitted to modify this basis to a cortain extent in favor of the Province for which he is appointed.

The undersigned, in pursuance of the opinion which he has expressed upon the construction of the Ast of Parlinment, now asks leave to direct the attention of his llowomble Collengues to the single view of consumption within the respective Provinces of the articles upon which the dutics, which form the subject of this investifation, are paid; and as the population of the respective Provinces is in the first instance to be taken, ns the basis of an es. fimate of just consumption, he wishes to ascertain from each of them what ie considers to have been the population, not only of his own, but of the other Province, at the period to which their calculations as to population appear to refer, namely, the month of September, 1832, when the IIonorable the Arbitrators for the respective Provinces first met in Montreal. He also begs leave to ask for a specification of the dala upon which any estimate of population, in addition to oflicial returns, may he founded. It would indeed be a preferable course, on this point, and far more simisfac. tory to the undersigued, if the Honorable the Arbitrators for the respective Provinces were to arrec upon what should, for the pur. poses of this investigation, be taken as the agregate of the perma. nent population of cach Province at the period alluded to.

With regard to the circumstances adverted to by the Honora. ble the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, which he cluims should be admitted to reduce the apportionment to Upper Canada, the undersigned hopes he shall be excused in askinir distinctly, at this stage of the investigntion, for the sentiments of each of his Henorable Colleagues, lipon the point whether, still baving regard to no other consideration than; the actual consumption of dutiable aricles within the limits of the respective provinces; these circumstances should be admitted to vary or modify an estimate of such actual consumption, founded upon the respective permanent population of the two l'rovinces; and if these circuanstinces shoudd be so admitted to modify or vary such an estimate, what is the evidence of the facts upon which the claim rests, and of the extent to which a reduction of the apportiomment to the Upper Province, fondedupon these vircumstances, should take place.

In submitting this paper to his Honorable Colleagues, the undersigned has the honor to assure them of his high consideration and respect.
(Signed) WARD CHIPMAN.
To The Honorable
The Almithatons fon the bispfetive Phoninces.

## -

Corv of a Latter from the Bonorable the Arbitrator for Upper Cwagda, to the Honourable Ward Chipman, third Arbitrator, \&. \$c. gc.

## Montreal, Juye 19tir, 1833.

The undersigned, the Abbitrator for Upicr Canada, has had the honour of recoiving the communication of the Ilonourable the third Arbitrator, dated the 17 h instant, and also the document fur. aished by the IIonourable the Arbitrator for Lower Canda, in
fursunuce of the mode ngreed upon for making linown the respec- APPENDIX tive clains of the two Provinces, to which he has given his most attentive consideration.

In following the later document, he was first arrested by the statement that the undersigued claimed for Upper Canada, "an integral right to the Ports of Lover Canada." He regrets that he shonld have been so misinderstood, as on all occasions he was particular in declaring that he only claimed them so far as her external commerce was concerned-that for all purposes of trade with Grent Britain or othor combries, and the advantages arising therefrom, he conceived her right indisputable.

The Honourable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada procects to remark, that imder all precedents afforded by othor countries, or separate states of our realm, the claim cannot be supported, and that inf fact these colonies are distinct, having no more link between them than the other Amcrican Colonies. Suroly it must have been forrotten how intimate.n link does necessarily exist between Provinces so situated, andtbat there is a bond uniting them, both of intorest and dependence, that should produce mutual benefit. 'Ihat an imporial restriction has required them to act in concert That an imporial rostriction has required them to act in concert
upon most important points, which proves a community of interest upou most important points, which proves a.community of interest
that renders all parellel with other colonies wholly inapplicable; which is fully shewn by the very statute under which we are acting.

The next point to ho adverted to is the return of the Officer of Customs at Cotcau du Lac, alluded to by the Honourable the third Abbitator. It is quite notorions that those returns could not be depended upon as at all accurate, and not from the fault of the Olficer. Omissions in reporting to him wereconslantly made, and there being no natural bomdary, temptations were offered of passing dirtetly through, especially daring winter, in order to aroid deten. ion and trouble. ludeed it became so obvions, that such a mode of ascortaining consumption was impracticable for any useful pur. nose without an enomous expense, that the attempt was soon abandoned. Defore closing his communication, the Honourable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada dwells much upon the urade carried on between Upper Canada and the United Slates.

To what extent an illicit trade exists, the undersigned is not aware; it is not however to be forgotten, that it prevails to a far rreater degrec on the bomudary, line of Lower Candis, where no obstacle is presented by the natural harriers of rivers and lakes. With respect to the articles nlluded to by the Board of Trade, the Provincial duties are the chief causes of the disadvantages com. plained of, and an obvious courso is provided by: the Canada Trade Act for the reduction of those duties, which might have been re. sorted to by the Legislature of this Province; acall events, there is little doubt of its receiving due attention from-the King's Govern ment, and being placed upon the desired footing when the necessary representation is made. Wbile on this subject, it may not be irrelevant to state, that a rast increase in the consumption of salt, imported by sea, will take place in Upper Canada when the Ridean Canal is finished. It can then be taken up in bulk, and be furnished as cheaply as American sult; while its quality is much superior.

In adverting to the communication of the Honourable the third Arhitrator, the undersigned will not unnecessarily occupy time by discussing the provisions of the Inperial Act, which appear to him open to a more enharged construction than is there put upon them; he will content limself with merely stating, that under an equitable jurisdiclion, created for the obvious purpose of placing Upper Canada in as grood a situation as if she had possessed sea ports within her own territory; he had hoped, that the Honourable the third Arbitrator would have considered himself at liberty to deviato rom so rigid an adherence to the letter of the statute. The undersigned, bowever, whilo he does not in any way pledge bimself to admit the conclusion, is willing to pass on to the more important subject of which he has been called upon to express an opinion.

He cannot for a moment contemplate any such result, as that Upper Canada is not only to lie denied the benefits arising from the consumption caused by her trade, but that a set off is to be placed against her of that population which she employs in it, because the ports (through which her right of transit is acknowledged on all sides) liappen necessirily to bo situated beyond her boundary.

Most unfortunately, indeed, would she be placed; compared with all other countries and colonics, if in proportion to her prosperity she is to have a diminution of revenue; if for every additional ship which arrives to transport her prodnce, she is to have a proportionate deduction of her share of duties. Out of it might arise this strunge anomaly, that with the basis now adopted, if it were possible for her population to remain stationary, so fur as regards immigration, and from wealth or any other cause, she consumed wice the present quantity of imports, and from industry or richness of soil, her products were doubled in nmount; in the stime proportion must a deduction be made from her claim.

Pesides, the whole spirit of the enaetment is opposed to such a conclusion. Of what tise was it to declare that no duties shoind be imposed upon produce passing through Lower Canadn from Upper Canada, if a contribution from her revente is to be indirectly levied for that transit. Where the benclit of restricting the Legislature of this Province from increasing or imposing duties on iniports, if fur those intended for the Upper Province, she ts required to make a deduction in proportion to the number of pessons cmployedín iheir transport?

Copy of a Let-
tor from Arhi-
trator for U. C .

APPENDIX
It is cvident that an admission of such a right would be a direct acknowledgment of inferiority to a neighbouring Province, such as must be fatal to the existence of Upper Canada, as an independent colony, and could only result in a further appeal to His Majesty's Paternal Government.

Should, however, the anticipations of the undersigned be erroncous, and the opinions he has advanced unfortunately not be concurred in by the Honourable the third Arbitrator, he begs to call his attention to the unsatisfactory estimate of the numbers of persons employed by Upper Canada, unsupported by any actual returns:

He further desires to state, that in prosecution of the Lumber Trade in the Upper Province, very many French Canadians are occupied during winter, and throughout a large portion of the navigable season; that others to a considerable extent, are engaged in Batteaux, transporting goods to Prescott and upwards; that nuto purchase and speculate in her productions. If the consumption of a fluctuating population, employed in her concerns, is to be deducted from the Upper Province, it is of course intended to give her credit for the same description of persons, who are drawn within her boundary, to develope her resources, and benefit by her improvement.

With respect to the numerical population, to be taken as the basis of the present arrangement, the undersigned sees no reason for changing his statement; as, by the official return since transmitted to the Honourable the third Arbitrator, he is fully borne out in his estimate for Upper Canada. With regard to Lower Canada, he begs to observe, that the scale furnished by his Honourable Collcague, although not founded upon any positive data, might be accepted, provided the item of temporary population were omitted.

The undersigned will not dwell longer on the subjects referred to hum, but, as Arbitrator for Upper Cunada, briefly sum up the case, and recapitulate his opinions, as follows:

He distinctly protests against any deduction from her population from persons temporally thrown into this Province, in consequence of her trade, as contrary to the spirit of the Imperial Act, which authorises the Arbitrators to exercise an equitable jurisdiction in hearing the claims, and determining between the two Provinces; and as contrary to that free use of the Ports of Canada, and the exercise of the commerce of the Upper Province, without hinderance or drawback of any kind, without which there must be a direct admission of dependence, neither warranted by the avowed intention of the Parent State in conferring a constitution upon each, nor compatible with the prosperity of the Province of Upper Canada.

Should, however, the Honourable the third Arbitrator differ from the undersigned, he then claims for the Province represented by him, her allowance for the temporary population thrown within her boundary, in taking up her merchandize and transporting her produce for shipment, or disposal without her limits;-and

Lastly, if he fail in his opposition to the deductions thus pro. posed, or in receiving the corresponding allowance, he desires to bring under the consideration of the Honourable the third Arbitra. tor, that the excess of the population of Upper Canada, above one. third of the whole, is more than equivalent to the amount proposed to be deducted by the Honourable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada.

The undersigned has the honour to express the high consideration for the Honourable the third Arbitrator, with which he begs to subscribe himself,

## His Most Obedient Humble Servant,

(Signed) $\quad \therefore \quad$ GEO. H. MARKLaND,
Arbitratoi, U. C.
To
The Ilonourable
Ward Cuipmaxi,
Third Arbitrator, \&c. scc. \&c.

Copx of a Letter from the Honourable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada to the Honourable Ward Chipman, third Arbitrator, \&c. \&c. \&c.

## Montrear, 19 ti June, 1833.

The Arbitrator on the part of Lower Canada has the honour to submit his answers to the opinion expressed, and the questions of evidence required in the communication addressed by the Honourable the third Arbitrator to the respective Provincial Arbitrators, beariag date the 17 th instant.

On the opinion expressed by the Honourable the Third Arbitrator, as to the construction to be given to the terms of the Act of Parliament, under which the present arbitration stands constituted, the undersigned has no combatting principle to advocate, inasmuch. that by reference to his former communications with the Honourable the Arbitrator for Upper Cauada, it will appear that, in the very, outset of the negotiation, the expressed his conviction, that the point submitted to the award was the determination of the draw. back, or proportion of duties accruing upon the dutiable articles
"consumed within either Province." Presuming, therefore, that APPENDIX no contradiction exists between the principle adopted by the undersigned and the sense which the Honourable the third Arbitrator appears to entertain, as to the construction to be given to the Act in question, the undersigned turns to the question of-"How can the consumption of dutiable articles best be ascertained?"

The difficulty, amounting indeed to impracticability, of adducing positive evidence as to such consumption, has been made apparent on former arbitrations, and has therefore again induced the resor to comparative population as the basis for the apportianment. But in adopting that basis of population, the undersigned considered and yet remains unchanged in his opinion, that all accessary circircumstances that might tend to increase or diminish the supposed aggregate consumption within either Province, should be taken into consideration, and the proportion be modified accordingly.

The correspondence submitted to the consideration of the Copy of a LotHonourable the third Arbitrator, bears evidence that such clains ter from Arbi. in modification are asserted by the Lower Province ; and it is with trator for L.c. satisfaction that the undersigned feels himself somewhat upheld in his view of the case by the information he has but now obtained respecting a former arbitration, by which he finds, that the principle of an apportionment modified by circumstances, upon the basis of population, has been admitted, although from temporary consi derations, not hitherto acted upon. It would thus appear to the undersigned, that the Honourable the third Arbitrator would not be averse to the admission of such claims, provided they appear rest ed upon adduced evidence; and the queries propounded by that Honourable Gentleman tend to ascertain what explicit data can be produced to testify to the disproportion thus advanced.

Following the order of the Honourable the third Arbitrator's enquiries, the undersigned has the honour to subjoin a paper, No. 1, giving whatever information he possesses respecting the comparative scale of population of cither Province, up to the month of September last. He regrets the absence of authenticated documents, as the supposed calculations cannot establish any thing definite as to the proportion. Taking them, however, as the schedule of fixed population, it would establish the proportion of Upper Canada at pope-third. It remains to the undersigned to prove the claims of Lower Canada to a modification or deduction in her favour, induced by local causes. With respect, then, to the questions of the fionourable the third Arbitrator, whether "still having regard to no "other consideration than the actual consumption of dutiable " articles within the limits of the respective Provinces, the claims " advanced on the part of Lower Canada, in reduction of the ap. " portionment of Upper Canada, should be admitted to vary or " modify an estimate of such actual consumption, founded upon the "respective norninal population of the two Provinces?" The undersigned conceives that he has already fully explained his sentiments on this point in his conmmuication to his Honourable Col. league of Upper Canada, of the 5th of October, 1832,--to which document he therefore begs to direct the Honourable the third Arbitrator. To the present query, "If these circumstances should "be so admitted to modify, or vary such an estimate, what "is the evidence of the facts upon which the claim rests, nnd of " the extent to which a reduction of the apportionment to the Upper " Province, founded upon these circumstances, should take place?" -the undersigned, in reply, must beg to ohserve, that, in tho ab. sence of the definite evidence, which has been acknowledged to be unattainable, these claims can only be supported by the presumptive evidence of circumstances known to exist. It must rest with the Honourable the third Arbitrator to decide on the merits of the argument, as controverted between the respective Provincial Arbitrators. Withia view, however, to condense the argument as much as possible into one glance, the undersigned will briefly recapitulate the causes or facts whereon he founds the claim of lis Province to an advance on the division by population :

1st.--Because it is cvident that as the Act simply directs the proportion to be calculated upon the consumption of dutiable articles within either Provisce, it is imaterial whether the consumption is produced by permanent or by temporary population. For instance, do not the supplies required by the numerous vessels that trade to the Ports of Lower Canada, (the number in 1831, amounted to 1,180 , manned by $12,569 \mathrm{men}$ ) embrace many articles of dutiable importation, and can the articles this re-exported, be considered to have " passed into the Province of Upper Canada?". It is a specious pleading to contend that the shipping thus furnished by the Lower Province, comes partly to convey the exports of the Upper Province, and that consequently that Province stould be considered as the furnisher; this is going beyond the provisions of the bill, there is no clause to that effect,-nor could it indeed have been contemplated to make of the Ports of Quebec, \&c. the mere tol booths of the Upper Province; and not only storing of ships, but other commercial relations, occasion not an inconsiderable re-es portation of dutiable articles from Lower Canada, with which Upper Canada can claim no interference. Besides, the inhabit ants of Upper Canada are extravagant in their estimation of the conparative amount of their exports. The undersigned is sorry to haverecourse to returns of a stale date, hut in the absence of more recent ones, hey can nfiord a comparative basis that might be adapted to the present moment. By the returns of the Collector of Coteau du Lac for the year 1825; (as set forth by the Parliamentnry Joumals) it would appear that the merchantable articles, or amount of imports that were received in the Lower Province by that way, stood thus :- from Upper Canada to the value of $£ 302,698$;

APPENDIX from the neighbouring stales along the somth American side of the Saint Lawrence, to the value of $\mathbf{y} 400,7324 \mathrm{~s}$. The returns of the Collector of Saint Johns, which may be considered as an entrepot, from the United States, grave for that year an importation amouting to $\mathcal{C} 200,96612 \mathrm{~s}$. 1d. It thus appears that the exportation from Canada of American (States) produce must be very considerable. the argument offered as to the furnishing of shipping should equally be applied to the maintenance of people employed in the Upper Canada trade, who pass a portion of the year in Lower Canada. Wiere the proportion of duties to be accurately noted by the Cuscom Ilouse entries at the boundary, wonld whateror consumption may take place under this head be rated among the drawbacks falling due to Upper Canada-no clause in the Canada Trade Act proviles for sucha retribution. Whe llonourable the irbitrator for Upper Canada has pleasantly adverted to ratimg the aggregate Upper Canada has pleasantly adverted to raturg the aggregate
consumption by travellers, whether on husiness or pleasure, mo. consumption by traveners, whether on business or pleasure, mo-
mentarity tlitting through the Province-'is but a jest, cousidering
Inlter from Arlitrator for im additional 5 or 600 to the permanent population during the
year, despite pleasantry, they wonld certainty cause an inereased
her population can only be rated as one-nail of that of the Lowe
Province, or one-third of the whole. It is well known that the population of Upper Canada was proportionably far inferior to that of the Lower Province before the influx of emigration. Is it then fair to compute numerically in the score of consumers of dutiable articles the houseless Emigrant, the needy Mechanic, the poor Weaver, against the wealthy class of Canadian peasantry, who are almost prorerbially known for the ease of their gencral circumstan. ces? The undersigned begs to explain, that in alluding to the necessitous situation of a prortion of the British Emigrants, he does not understand ta class all the now setilers gencrally under such disparaging circumstances; he is well aware that many, even in the humbler class, possess a sufficiency wherewith to prosper in short lapses of time. That there are better classes possessed of a competence, and again, a lesser number who may he termed afluent. Even wealthy individuals may probably he conumerated, but these latter do not add many additional figures to the census list.

From these causes he is inclined to think, that the Honorable the Arbitrator for Uppar Canada has formed an erroneous conclusion in judging, that the duration of the award for four years should influence the apportionment in favor of Upper Canada, on account of the annual immigration. It must take some time to give to a large propor tion of the settlers the power of procuring comtorts; and increaso of the consmmption of dutiable articles cannot be immediately felt, in proportion to the numerical increase of population.

To resume ; it cannot be proven that, at any time, the importa: tons passing into Upper Canada have exceeded a comparative proportion with the articles consumed in Lower Canada; neither can it be demonstrated by facts, that Upper Canada consumption has proportionably edmated that of the Lower Province; while local cir cumstances cemainly induce the presumption that, Lower Canada consumes far more than a permanent population proportinn of ditiable articles; and when actual testimonial evidence is, from circum. stances rendered unatainable, presumptive evidence, on the score of noonday facts, can alone be alleged. 'To demonstrate, however, as fir as possible, by past records, since present there are none, that the basis of population, when not modified, is liable to create error; the basis of population, when not modined, is hable to create error;
the undersigned would beg leave to refer to the Arbitration of 1825 , the undersigned would beg leave to refer to the Arbitration of 1825 ,
when the want of any conclusive evjidence, as to the supposed reswhen the want of any conclusive evidence, as to the supposed res-
pective consumption, induced the adoption of a division on the score pective consumption, induced the adoption of a division on the score
of population. The Arbitrator for Upper Canada showed lists counting it population of 156 to 157,000 . The Arbitrator for Lower Cianadi, in the absence of any authenticated returns, agreed to com. pute the inhabitants of the Lower Province at 450,000 , which now appears to have been even too large a proportion, since the census taken subsequently in the same year, only shows a little over 423,000 ; upon this agrecd comparative scale of population, one quarter of the dutios was alloted to Upper Canada. From the Jour. nals of the Provincial Parliament, the undersigned has extracted the nats of the lrovinctal Pariament, the undersigned has extracted the
returns of Exports to Upper Canada for that year, 1825, as submitted by the Collector at the Coteau du Lac. By comparing these exports with the imports of the same year at Quebec, it will be found that Upper Canada received more than double the proportion that was due to her; for the return of exports from the Coteau du Lac bears to the one of imports at Quebec only a proportion of between 10 and 11, instead of 25 percent.-(See accompanyingstatcment No. 2.)

The undersigned is aware, that at the time it was contended, on the part of Upper Canada, that returns from Coteau du Lac must prose ineflicient to establish the true amount of goods passing upwards, as some were also conveyed by the line of the Ottawa. If, however, the course of that River be taken into consideration, it will appear cvident, that but a very trilling proportion of merchandize could have passed thus, for from the want of a water course to Kingston, (the course of the River itself diverging in a contrary direction,) whatever goods passed that way must have been interded for the consumption of the Ottawa District, which at that time returned a population of only 2,580 ; it is therefore manifest, that so trifing an augrmentation of the exports from hence would never efface or even diminish the large proportion shown by the comparative returns; and consequently Upper Canada must yet have received greatly be. youd ler due. This presumption is moreover borne out by the cir. cumstance that at the ensuing arbitration, the same proportion of 25 per cent. was again agreed to, and that with the ready acquiescence of the Arbitrator for Upper Canada, since the meeting of the Arbitrators took place on the 4th October, and the award was finally given on the $8 t)_{\text {, }}$ notwithstunding the increase of inhabitants produced by the lapse of four years.

That in 1825, Upper Canada did not obtain more than the apportionment, warranted by the mere scale of population, is apparent, since the number of the inbabitants of Lower Canada was over rated-it is therefore evident that causes must exist, which serve to increase the comparative consumption of dutiable articles within this Province.

A comparison between the total amount of importations from sea bearing duty, in the years 1825 and 1831, will show that the im. ports have not increased in proportion to the augmentation of population, claimed by: Upper Canada,-another proof that consumption is not wholly dependent on the numerical population.-(See Imports: No. 3). It is well known that many of the settlers came provided with stores in dry goods, utensils, de. to last them for years- this with stores in dry goods, utensils, de. to last them for years-this
makes a diminution on the demand, that would otherwise exist for makes a diminution on the demand, that would otherwise exist for
the articles comprised under the head of merchandize paying $21 /$ por the articles coraprised under the head of merchandize psying $2 t$ per
cent. duty. Defore concluding the topic of emigration, and the argument as to its immediate effects, the undersigned would beg to obsorve, that, on the score of the rapid increase of population in Up: consumption pheasantry, they wonla certamly cause an inen ever, Lower Canada cannot yet show so strong a phalinx of those more billiant birds of passage, the argmment must, for the present, conmed to die humbler crews of boats and ratismen, and com. by the scheilule already submitted io the llonourable the Arbitator or Upper Canada, at no less than 20,000 dumbr the season,the first observations addressed ly the mudersigned to his Honotra-
ble Colleague. Besides these, a greater muber of Americans may be reckoned, as employed in bringing prodice and trading with Lower Camada, as shown by the preceding statement regard. ing the importations by Cotean du Lac, St. Johns, dec. and all hese circmustances, however, to the superficin observer, they may secm trivial, certainly influcnce the actual consmmption of the rovince

2nd--Because the claim that has been asserted by Upper Canada of a higher praportionable consumption of certain dutiable articles cannot be mantained on the following grounds. Tea is assorted to be one of their most bulky articles of importation. By reference to a comparative statement of imports to Quebec and exports to Upper Canadi, accompanying this communication, (No. 2,) it will be found that in 1895, the importation of teas to Canada anounted to $1,150,663 \mathrm{lbs}$, of which the Coteat du Lat returns only show an exportation to Upper Canada of 72,036 libs. $;$ again, by reference to the petition of the Board of Trade, (already in the possession of the Ifonourable the third Arbitrator, sub.letter G.) it will be seen that the lower rate of Provincial dutics in Upper Camada tends to encourage the importations of West India produce in the shape of collee, sugar, molasses, \&c. by way of the United States, a circamstance which nust necessarily decrease the amount of internal consumption in that Province upon similar importations by sea, while, at the same time, the remoral of all duties upon ca by the United States' Congress, affords an ample field for the practice of an illicit trade, when the approximation is so great and the opportunities so manifest.

On Rum, too, the proportion has been admitted to be in farour of the Lower Prowince,-Reference to the same schedule will shew how evident the disproportion stands.

The manufactured goods of Cireat Britain are supposed also, from the diferences that characterise the inhabitants, "to hold a much greater proportionable debit in the Upper than in the Lower Province." Let it, however, be taken into consideration, that the largely increased population of Upper Cinada has been formed by immigration from the l3ritish Isles, and that the class of people emigrating from thence, consists chichly of indigent labouring manufacturers, and comprises also manufacturers and mechanics, principally weavers and clothiers, who may not be wholly destitute of means, but who seek to belter their condition, rendered onorou in their native country from surplus of manufacturing hands. Is it not then to be supposed that such a class of persons will administe to their own wants in the shape of course and homely manufaclures, with more dexterity and case than the "French Catnadians," who are universally bred to agricultural rather than mechanical habours. The much larger population of the cities of the Lower Province keeps up the aggregate proportion of the consumption of articles of luxury by the wealthy inhabitants of either Province,-and certainly not to the disadvantage of the Lower; for the Towns of Kingston and York can shew but a scanty population compared to the cities of Quebec and Montreal-each averaging at least 30,000 inhabitants, by whom articles of luxury or comfort appear not to be despised. Ihroughout the country, indecd, the consumption of British manufactured goods has increased amazingly within the last ew years; cven the paltry village now presents its magazines furished from the towns, so much so, that it has even become a sub. ject of lamentation to some exclusive Canada Patriots, in their
newspaper wailings, that the chidron of the soil should indulge too luvishly in the necessaries and comforts furnished by the indus. trious efforts of the people of another land. And here it may not be improper to raise the question, that the respective populations of Lower and Upper Canada stand on such an equality with regard to condition, as to warrant a computation by numerical equality, when considering them as consumers not only of the necessaries and comforts, but of the luxiries of life, comprised under of dutiable articles. Upper Canada swells her scale of population y the great increase that has taken place during these later years of emigration from England; she lays claim to an immigration of
no less than 20,000 for the last season, and yet the total amount of

APPENDIX per Canada, he has already remarked to the Honorable the Arbitra tor for that Province, the causes which induce a belief that in future the augmentation by immigration will be more equally divided be. tween the two Provinces.

The undersigned has endeavoured to restrict his explanations to the narrovest bounds the subject would admit. He regrets the sceming verbosity, which, the many arguments at issue have com. pelled.

It'yet remains to answer the Honorable the third Arbitrator's query, as to the proportion of reduction or modification tu be admitted on the populative apportionment in favor of the LowerCanada claims. The many causes that influence the consumption, and the uncertainty of the extent to which they operate, would render it difficult to affix decided apportionment of reduction. The difference in the opinion of the undersigned can only be averaged. In his former communication to the IIonorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada, he pro-
Lottet from posed that the division of duties between the Provinces should be on Arbitrator for a proportion of 30 per cent. to that Province. The more close inquiry that the discussion of the subject has entailed, has situce brought home to his mind a conviction that a lesser proportion might with justice have been offered-anxious, however, to avoid perpetuating differences between the Provinces, that ratio of 30 per cent. to Upper Canada, having been already ofiered, yet remains the standard of apportionment, proposed by the undersigned for the present period of arbitration.

Whether such apportionment be just, it remains to the Honorable the third Arbitrator to decide, towards whom, in submitting his opinion, the undersigned begs to express his assurances of high consideration and esteem.
(Signed) T. POTHIER,
Abbithator on tife part of L. C.
To
The IIonorable
Ward Cmpman
Third Arbitrator,


## No. 1.

Comparative Sketch of Population of the two Canadas, calculated up to September, 1832.

## Lower Canada.

Census returns 1831, . . . .......................... . 511,917
(See subjoined List.)
Immigration 1831, computed at,............... 10,000
(See Note a.)
Progressive augmentation of population during 15 months to September, 1832

Immigration 1832, again, ......................... 10,000
556,917
(See Note ci)
(a) The census returns of Lower Canada were taken in 1831, and the greater part in June; therefore, as the Emigrants landed at the Port of Quebec that summer, are recorded as not inferior in number to those arrived in 1832, it is to be presumed; that the population received during that season an increase of 10,000 beyond the inliabitants registered in the census. In thus estimating the number of settlers who may- have remained in the Lower the number of setticrs who may have reme proportion proposed
Province, the undersigned is guided by the for the ensuing season by his Honourable Colleague for Upper Canada, and which, in the absence of any specific data, was as. sented to by the undersigned, this division of immigration gave to Upper Canada 20,000, and to Lower Canada 10,000-as, there. fore, the census shown to Upper Canada was taken in 1832, and that consequently the increase by immigration during 1831 must
have been included in the returns, the undersigned conceives him- APPENDIX self nulhorised to add to the census list of Lower Canada for 1831, a like increase of 10,000, estimated on the same ratio as for 1832, -the number of Emigrants arrived at Quebec during these two scasons being, in 1831, 40,250-1832, 49,422.
(b). The progressive augmentation of permanent population from the year 1831 to the year 1832, supputed at 20,000 in 12 months, as stated in the communication to the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada, (sub-letterA,) to which paper the undersigned begs leave to refer, carried on to September, extends to 25,000.
(c). As it appears to be the wish of the Honorable the third Arbitrator to have a schedule of the supposed fixed population, the undersigned has foreborne to note any additional numbers in favor of the transient or migratory population, the more so, as there is no authenticated data whereon to rest the estimation; reserving, however, to make his observations on this point, in his answers to the sulsequent question proposed by the Honorable the third Arbitrator; for, the particular attention, which the enquiries relative to the present arbitration have caused the undersigned to bestow on the subject, has served to convince him that he had far underrated the number of temporary sojourners, or consumers in the Lower Province, in the propositions he originally made to the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada.

It is also to be remarked, that the official census returns are considered very deficient, and that by the evidence given before the Committee of the House of Asssembly; to whom these returns were referred, the which evidence tends to prove that a proceeding so unusual created in the minds of the people an impression that the census was the foreruniner' of a capitation tax, conscription, levy, or other onerous impost or service, so that many were led to conceal from the Commissioners the true number in their families, and thus the returns could not but be imperfect and deficient in the total amount.

## As respfcts tite Popdlation of Upper Canada

It has been stated by the Honourable the Arbitrator for that Province, to have amounted in the month of September last, to 287,000, including the supposed immigration, increase, \&c. \&c. How far the estimation may be correct, it is impossible for the undersigned to determine, nor is he in the least disposed to controvert the advance by immigration, asserted by his Honourable Collcague; who of course has based it on good presumptive au. thority. On the progressive increase in six months, estimated by that gentleman at 9,000 ; the undersigned has already noticed an apparent error, inasmuch that on a population of 258,000 , an increase of 5,000 would be more than equal to the progressive scale of augmentation assumed for Lower Canada of 20,000 for twelve months; on a population of 511,917 , it would therefore be reason. able to deduct the error, (of 4,000 ) which would leave the Honorable Gentleman's estimate at 283,000 .

It is to be observed, that from the anxiety manifested in Upper Canada to draw out census lists, and the frequency of that pro ceeding, which creates no surprise or suspicion among the inhabit ants; and the evident interest they have in promulgating the enu meration of the increasing numbers of their population, it is not to bo presumed, that the returns stand deficient.

The supposed computation on either side, then, leaves the fixed population of the two Provinces, rated on a scale of one third of the whole to Upper Canada, as established by the Honourable the Arbitrator for that Province, and that without any allowance to Lower Canada for the transient population. The claims for the trifling excedent shewn by Upper Cacada in the comparative scale, may well be considered to be expunged, by the errors to which such a mode of estimated calculation is subject, and the in accuracies that frequently occur in census lists, from the division of families, occasioning double registering of individuals, particularly in new and scattered Districts, where some imaginative computa. tion is almost unavoidable. The deficiency alleged, with respect to the Lower Canada census, should ulso be considered.
(Signed)
T. POTHIER

## APPENDIX



Copy of a Letter from the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada to the Honorable Ward Chipman, third Arbitrator, sc. \&c. de.

Montreal, 24th Jenf, 1833.
The umbersigned, the Arbitrator on the part of Upper Canada, lias hal the homer of receiving the communication of the Ionorable the Ahbitator for Lawer Canada, enclosed to him this diy by tho Honorable the third Arbitrator, which he has perused attentively.

Or the various matters contained therein, the undersigned will endeavoar to confine himself to that bearing most upon the present question, which he considers to be as follows:-the joint Arbitators for the respective Provinces, at their last meeting, agreed upon population as ibe general hasis on which to determine their awurd. Afterwards the llonorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada proposed certain deductions of numbers from Upper Canada and addi. tions to that of Lower Canada, for advantages which he claimed arising froan the Ports of Quebec and Montreal being within the bomodary line of this Province. The undersigned unhesitatingly refused to make any such admission, consequently the point at issuo
became, and still remains whether such deduction and increase can in equity be made. Presuming this to be the case, the under signed has little to add to the opinions he expressed in his last com munications to the Honorable the third Arbitrator, further than that he considers himself inore than horne out in his estimate of population by the actual return made this yenr, which without ine census of one of the most importunt Districts (Lundon) to which vast numbers of the Einigrants resorted last year, very far exceede the amount lie has assumed, and, if complete, would show an in crease in Upper Cinada of about 17,000 , while that of tho Arbitra. tor lar Lower Cunadi is taken at hazard.

The undersigned will not travel from the point, to dwell upon the proposition of being governed with respect to consumption by the obvionsly inaccurate return of 1825 ,-since which a period of 8 years has clapsed, the population of Upper Canada has doubled, and the consumption of imported articles increased in a far greater ratio. Nor will he indced go farther into the computation of actual consumption, unless it be assumed ss the basis by the Honorable the third Arbitrator. Should that be the case, howover, and should either the reasoning or the documents of the Honorable the Arbj trator for Lover Canada on that head, be deemed proper to be ta-

APPENDIX ken in influencing the decision, he bers to say that he is neither prepared nor did he attempt to be prepared for such a course, as being foreign from the one mutually assented to. That if it is to be pursued, he desires to begin de novo, and to claim the exercise of the right vested in the Arbitrators by the Imperial Act of summoning evidence and procuring proof of every kind that can be ob. tained. The undersigned would be anxious to adopt such ground, as most favorable to Upper Canada, did he not know how inaceurate must be the result.

He would wish to be informed in what manner it is proposed to ascertain the ad valorem diuty upon the goods sent to the Upper Province for the last four years, upon which of course the importers have put an adrance in selling them, how is it to be decided what proportion was sent to Upper Canada at all, how the duties upon goods sold by Auction are to be specified, and various other facts established, which are necessary to a just decision. He Copy of a Let- foresees no other result than doubt and difficulty, and white he ter from Arbi. would enter most readily into the laborious and protracted restarch, trator fur $U$. C. he is persuaded it would be ineffectual.

The undersigned therefore again submits the case of Upper Canadi, as he has before stated it, without further comment, than that he objects to any deduction of population as contrary to the whole spirit of the Constitutional Act, which in express terms declares that the separation was for the mutual benefit of both; and contrary to the enactments of some of the clauses of the Canada Trade Act, in which an equality of rights is endeavoured to be maintained.

Ife again asserts the claim of the Upper Province to similar allowance for population thrown within her boundary, and, under any circumstunces, he considers it fully established, that Uppor Canada is entited to one-hird of the duties levied at the Port of Quebec upon the basis agreed upon.

The undersigned, with the highest consideration and esteem for the Honourable the third Arbitrator, begs to subscribe himself,

IIis Most Obedient
Clumble Servant,
(Sigued) GEO. H. MaRKLAND,
Anbitraton, U.C.
To
The Honorable
Ward Chirman,
Third Arbiltator, \&c. \&̧. \&c.
-
Copr of a Letter from the Honourable the Arbitantor for Lover Canuda, to the Honourable Warl Chipman, third Arbitrator, \$c. \&c. \&.c.

Moxtrean, 2 öth June, 1833.
The undersigned, Arbitrator on the part of Lower Canada,
Inter from has yesterdny had the honour to receive from the Honourable the Arbitrator for third Arbitrator, communication of a paper from the Honourable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada, bearing date of the 19th.

As some of the observations of that Honourable Gentleman, regarding the statement submitted to the Honourable the third Arbitrator, by the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, appear to require some explanation, the undersigned nust beg leave to comment on the leading points of the communication now befure him.

It is a suhject of satisfaction to the undersigned to find, that there has been misunderstanding on the subject of the claim of Upper Canada, with regard to the Ports of the Lower Province; if that claim be merely that of free usage for her exterual commerce, the undersigned has not disputed the right of the Upper Proviace on free access and ingress for her trade by the channel of the Saint Lawrence, and he must have been led into error, by a misconstruction of the words of the Honourable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada, in the first communication he did the undersigned the honour of addressing to him;" the Port of Quebec he conisiders as common to both Provinces, ;" and the construction put upon these words by the undersigned, seemed moreover borrie out by these words by the undersigned, seemed moreover borrae out bed Port of Quebec, on the proportion of numerical population solely, as though the whole importation of dutiable articles became common to both Provinces, on the arrival at the common port of Quebec, instead of being liable to a division, according to the quantity consumed in either Province. This it was that induced the undersigned to conceive that "an integral right to tho Ports of Lower Cunada" had been advanced on tis part of the Upper Province.

The observations of the Honourable the Arbitrator fur Upper Canada, with regard to the entries at Coteau du Lac, de. the undersigned considers answered by the arguments urged in this reply to the questions proposed by the Ilonomrable the third Arbitrator, the more so, that by reference to the note of imports at Quebec for 1825 and 1831, and comparing tho progressive increase upon importations between these two several years, with the immense augmentation of Upper Camdian population within the same period, it will be found that the two do not in the least keep pace with each other, and it may thence fairly ho inferred that the Cotean du Lac return, notwithstanding the disavowal of Upper Canadians, uffers in estimate that cannot fall far short of the true consumpion of that Province- -the deficiency cannot le supposeá to le of mare thun one-half, which would be required to show an equality bet ween population and consumption.

As to the boasted augmentation in the exports of Upper Cana. APPENDIX da, the undersigned is not prepared to show exactly the proportion. ate increase between these and the other sources of general exportation from Quebec, because he did not conceive it would be necessary to advert to a subject not immediately bearing on the question in debate : he docs not however believe the increase to be on an equality with the rise in her population, indeed, excepting in lumber, the infux of settlers must rather occasion a diminution of exportation, of such a nature as those afforded by Upper Canada for some ycars, by the increase demand for the productions of the soil, within the lrovince itself; for these are the articles of consumption that stand mainly influenced during the early years of new settlement ; it is the necessaries of life, the produce of the soil, that the labouring setler must consume, rather than the less essential and expensive commodities included among the articles of datiable importution. Time must be given to the settle to clear and cultivate his land, before he cath ever maintain himself and his family from the fruts of his own farm, still more before he can carry produce to the unarket. The great internal censumption occasioned by the annual arrival of so large a number of Emigrants might even prove a source of inconvenience in a bad year, as experience lhas already shown. Thus the new population of Upper Camada may, in fact, be considered rather as an incipient source of fiture wealth to that Province, than as exercising an inmediate influence on its prosperity; and when the anticipated benefit shall be felt, let the exportations of Upper Canada be as large, her commerce as flourishing as her most zealous advocates can presage, it is to be presumed that the prosperity of Lower Canada is not to remain stationary, but that it will also increase by the same inpulse. Indeed, even the superior prosperity of the one Province, it such were to exist, could surely never operate as a bane to that of the other, provided their distinct privileges be always respected. The undersigucd craves pardon for baving entered iuto remarks that may appear as wandering from the question, which is that of importation instead of exportation; but the view which the. Honourable the Arbirator for Upper Canada has taken of the case, and the line of general argument it has ell. tailed, necessarily gives rise to digressive discussions.

There is one new remark, however, respecting a propable increase in the consumption of salt, imported hy sea, within the Epper Province, "whea the Rideau Camal is fimished." As this is werely an anticipation of a future cfiect, at an uncertain periud, it can hardly be admitted to bear upon the present decision.

On the demand of the Lionourable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada, to assign a certain fluctuating population to his Province as a set-ofit to the chaims of Lower Canada, the undersigned would observe, that of the persons alluded to as employed diring the winter, \&c., many may be supposed to be included in the census lists, which are taken in the spring; because being hired men, ox "cngages," to the resident inhabitants, they become confounded, during the term of their engagement, with the fixed population: whilo in Lower Canada, the transient population, from the nature of their employment, mode of living, \&c. \&c. stand evidently dis. tinct from the permanent inhabitants: besides, the undersigned does uot conceive that any new claim, especially one of evidently trilling import, now for the first time advanced on the part of Up . per Canada, by way of retort, can invalidate a fact, which he be. lieves he has fully demonstrated, namely: that the consumption of dutiable articles is essentially greater in the Lower than in the Upper Province ; and this is, in his opinion, the point which should guide the Arbitrators in the apportionment of the duties. All the arguments that have been used in the discussion by the undersign ed have been mere accessaries brought forth in evidence to prove that such a dispropiortion does exist, and slew enuse for tils exis. tence. The reasons on which be has based his opinion, and the documents which confirm him in his conviction, as to the extent of that disproportion, he has already had the honor to submit to the Honorable the third Arbitrator.

The ailusion of the Honorable the Arlitrator for Upper Canada, as to the trade carricd on with the United States, does not, in the opinion of the undersigned, counteract any part of the causes adduced as leading to a lesser consumption of dutiable articles in Upper Canada. As to the fact of a considerable trade being carried on between Lower Canada and the Unitel States, it is adinitted, since it has leen stated that the exports into Lower Canada from the United States exceed, in anount, those passing downwards from Upper Canada. A great proportion"is in objects of provision, that do not compote with the dutiable importations from sea, since they are not similar articles. Much is for exportation; andithas been shewn, that there does not exist the sume inducemenis in the Lower ns in the Upper Proviace for trafic in West India produce. Lastly, to contend that it is in the power of the Provincial Iegislature to remove the difference now exising in the rates of the Provincial Duties of the two Provinces, cannot uffect the question in debate: the object under investigation, the actual consumption of dutiable articles, is alone to be considered; and it is a strange argument on the part of Upper Canada, to consider it a grievance that she nay not levy duties on articles sho does not receive.
The undersigned regrets the erroneous impression under which his Colleague of Upper Canada appears to labour, on the score of the resprective situation of the two Provinces. It is not sought to slanckle the trade of Upper Canada; it is not assumed to render that Province subservient or dependant on the Lower one. The waters of the St. Lawrence afford to lier commerce a free inter. course both with Great Britain and other States. As it is more convenient for her to receive her merchandize promiscuously from

Letter from
Arbitrator for
Arbitr
$\triangle$ PPENDIX amongst the general importation to Canada, than by specific consigmuent to lumporters within her own himits, in las been gramed to her to share in the duties levied on the reneral ingurtation, to her to share ins the duties evied on the general inportation,
proporigathy to such impors is pass into her fimits. la what, thes, does Upper Cabada stand asgrieved! She enjoys the bene, fitaccriag from the circumstane that the two Proviaces stand Binked, by their matuad dependence on the same Govemment: since, were the situation of Lower Catada that of a Foreign Siate, inntead of leventr the duties indisermmatily on all hat reaches her from sea, even admiting that by treaty she preserved the right to the free pasage of the sian hawrence, local circumsances, proximity and ticilities to the lesser Traders, would yet induce an exteusive trade in mportations ot roods and merchandize from sea, between her and Lower Cianada, upon which she combld not then claim a share of duties to be poured into her treasury. Wiale then each Province athords to the onter such mutual asistance as the Acts of the haperial hartiament haw preseribed, for the "com-
Retter from man benefit" of all Gamala, it camot be minist to contend that Arbitrator for each shond nevertheless cujoy whatever natural advantages may
Lach
be atach to tieir respective toculities. Inc.

Whether either of the Provinees, and if so, whith of them, taling into consideraton every local circumance, (as above remarked) might cumpan of beng agerteved as to hat comatercial relations, th order to fator the obher, sty
 to Lis Majesirs Governme:n take phace, as antienated by the flo. norable the Arbitrator :or Cpper Camada, for ang chathge in the present relations of the twu Provinces, doubicsisly the asserted rights of cach would obaian an equal tearing.

The undersigned has the homor to renew in the Homorable the Third Arbitrator his assurances of the consideration with whicis be subscribes himself his

Wis Most Obedient IIumble Servant,
(Sigued)
T. POTHER,
agmitaitob, L. C.
'ro

## The Ilonourablo

Ward Chipmat,
Third Arbitrator, \&c. de. \&e.

Cory of a Lelter from the ITonorabic the Arbitrator fir Loner Canada, to th: Monorable Ward Chipmun, third Arkitrator, \&c. S.c. §c.

## Mortreal, 20ih Jewf, 1833.

Mp drad Sir,
I was hasied yesterday erening in replying to the observations of Mr. Warkland which I had received fion yon in the mornisu, when your comamication ot has second paper reached me. As I do not consider that have ever departed from my first priaciple-that population migh lest from the berss if our resimation, allowing all circumstantial modifications whe adanissible, I do not see that I have any thing lirmer to state that what I have already submited, and the reply in Mr. Marklands comanaication of the morting, herewith tramsmitted.

I believe that an opinion on Mr. Marhland's last paper rests rather with you han me.

Whenever you may deem fit to cinse the present proceedings, I an at your service, in the mean time, believe me always,

My dear Sir,
Very truly your's,
(Signed) T. POTIIER, aunitiatob, L. C.

## To

The Honorable,
Ward Cimpmay,
Third Arbilrator, \&-c. \&c. \&-c.

Cory of a Letter from the Honourable the Arbitrator for Upper APPENDIX Canada to the Honourable Ward Chipman.

Movtreal, $2 \overline{\text { uth Jtae, } 1833 .}$
Sis,
I have had the honer of recriving your conimunication of this
date, and in reply there:o, beg leave to state, that I have not any Copy of a Letthing further to add on the sulljeet of the present negotiation. ter from Arbi.

Thave the honor to be, with the highest cousideration, Sir,
Your most oledient humble Servant,
GEORGE II. MARKLAND,
Honorahle
Wabd Curpyay.

Corr of the opinion of the Honorable Ward Chipman, third Aplitrator, sc. f.c.

Monthral, June 2Grif, $1 \$ 33$.
The undersigned, the third Arbitrator, having deliberately considered all the stamemen and iocuments, which he has received from the Homorable the Arbitators for the respective Provinces, and haviur unterstood fom them, that nothing further is to be thietter from odered un the pert ol cither Province, hers leave to state his opi- tor. niou as to the award which stombly now be made.

His Honerathe Colleaynes agree in assuming the comparative promacot or residen popmation of the two Provinces, as the basis if the csimate to be mate of the comparative consumption of dumble articles in rach, and they further agree that upon this basis, mamotaind ley other circumstances, the proportion of duties to be alloted to Diper canala shouhd be one-third, but they continue to ditier upon the point wiether a reduction of this allotment should take place in consequence of an alleged consumption of datiable aricles in the Pons of Lower Camada, by the temporary popma. tion periodically collected in these ports for the purposes of the trade and natrigation cerrind on therein. The latter therefore is the pues:ion which remains for the undersigned to determine.

The undersigneal conceives it to be uanecessary for him to enter into a pariteular consideration of the various topics which have been urged in argman ly his Honorable Colleagues on the one suid and the other the course of these disenssions. He will content limself with staing the grounds upon which his own opinim is funded. He has atready exphaned his view of the Aet of Parlianent under which this arifiration is constituted, and his opinima romains machared, that the prineple fir the distribution of the duties in question between the two Provinces, which alone is contemplated ia that Act, is the consumption of dutiable articles within each of drem respeetivels. In was upon this principle that the arbitration of 1825 , at le:st so far as the views and opinions of the waderigigned are concerned, entirely procecded, and to this principle he still leels himself bound to adiere. But he also feels himsold bound on this oceasion as he did in 1825, to require facts to be either proved or admitted, :o which to apply the principle of apportionment.

With regard to the tem nerary population for which Lower Canada clams an alowatre en additun to the estimate firunded on the comparative restent ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ puation of the two Provinces, there is no evifence either of the number of people, for which Lower Ca. nada oupht to have an allowance in such an adjustment, nor of the exteat to which this factuating and ransitory population should be taken, as consumers of dutiable articles fursished to them within her limis, nor have fiecs been produced from which to draw aferences with any approach to certianty upon these points.

The undersigned therefore feels himself compelled in this, ns in the furmer instance, to rest upon the only certain data for an award, which the incestigation has aflorded, namely, the aggregate amomits of the population of the respective Proviuces, agreed upon by his Ilonorable Colleagues.

These data, ummodified, are as above stated, admitted by both parties to require an apportionment of one-third of the duties to Upper Canada. For this proportion, therefore, the undersigned is of opinion that the award must be made.
(Signed)
Ward ceipman.
To
The IIonorable
Geozge II. Marelamp.

## Sciedure of Accourts to be laid before the House of Asscmbly the Fourth Session of the Eleventh Proüincial Paıliament.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Contingent Account of the Govermment Office from 1st Jan ary to 30 ih June, 1532. |
| 2 | Do. from lst July to the 31st December, 1832. |
| 3 | Do. from 1st Jamuary to the 30th Jume, 18:33. |
| 4 | Do. Account of the Receiver (ieneral's Ohlice for the year 1832. |
| 5 | Do. Executive Council Office, from the 1st January to the 30h Junc, 183 :. |
| 6 | Do. from the 1st July to 31st December, 1832. |
| 7 | Do. from the lat Jamary to the 3inh June, 1833. |
| 8 | Do. Inspector (ieneral's Otice, from the lst January to the 31st December, JE3:. |
|  | Do. from the lst January to the 30th June, 1833. |

## UPEER CANADA

Debton Government to Edeard MclIthon, for the ordinary and incidental erpurnses of the Government Office, during the half-ycur from 1st Jamuary to 3012 Junc, 18:3:.

I, Edwand Mc.Manos, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing account, amounting to the smn of three hundred and thirty-five pounds eleven shillings and oue penny, Canada currency; is just and true to the best of my knowledge and beliof.

Ed. McMAEION.
Sworn before me at Vork, U. C.
this 5th day of March, 1833.
J. Macavhay, J. K. B.

Examined
GEU. H. MARKLAND, Inspector General

Amount of the above accounts brought down, . . . . . . 333 B 11
The above sum should be 10 d . more, being an error
$0 \quad 010$
Currency,.. ©3s5 1111
Audited in Council, 19h March, 1833.
PETER ROLINSON, P.C.

upper canada.
Debtor Government to William Rowan, Esquire, Civil Scerctary, for the Ordinary and Incidental Expenses of the Covernment Office, for the half ycar from the lst July to the 31st Decemeber, 1832

| No. |  | Currenry. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | To Isanc Pilkington, lis half year's allowance as | £ s. d. |
|  | Messenger and lieeper of the said Oflice | 3500 |
| 2 | To William Clouglly, his half year's allowance as Assistant Messenger to the said Ollice. ... | 2500 |
| 8 | To the Post Ollice at York, for Postage, for the half year from 1st July to 31st December, 1832. | 24052 |
| 6 | To Mr. Thos. Win. Moorc, Agent for British Packets at New York, his halt year's ullow: ance for Postage on letters to and from the Government Ollice, passing thmugh his office. | 10.0 |
| 6 | To George Cooper, for 32 cords Fuel Wood, for the use of the said Office at 11s 3d. | 18.00 |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Received for Postage,.. } 5229810 \frac{1}{2} \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$



| No. <br> 0 |  | Currency- $\begin{array}{\|lll} 328 & 5 & 2 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | To Mr. Walter McKenzie, for 39 days employment as an Extra Clerk in the said Oflice from the 23rd November to 31st December, 183:, iaclusive, at the rate of 5166134 currency, per annim. | 171618 |
| 7 | To Mr. Robert Stanton, for Printing for the use of the satil Ollice. | 3210 |
| 8 | To John Ritchey, Carpenter, for work and ma. terials for the sail Ofice. | 30180 |
| 9 | To Mr. Edward McMation for disbursements by him on account of the said Oflice. . . . . . . . . . . | 20611 |
| 10 | 'To C. R. Denham, Smith, fur Snith's work.... | 2156 |
|  | Cr. $\mathcal{L}$ | 132 2 83 |

Received on account 224052 currency.
I Wimmax Rowns, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing Account, amonnting to the sum of four hundred and thirty two pounds two shillings and eight pence three farthings, Canada Currency, is just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief

Wy. ROWAN.
Sworn before me at York, U. C.,
lhis sixth day of March, 1833.
Js. B. ROBINSON, C. J.
Examined,
GEORGE H. MARKLAND,
Inspector Gencral.
$-\infty$

## UPPER CANADA.

Deptor Government to Willian Rovan, Esquirc, Civil Secretary to the Lieutcnant Governor, for the ordinary and incidental expenses of the Government Qffice for the half-year, from the 1st January to the 30th June, inclusive.

|  |  | Currency. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | To Isanc Pilkington, his halfyenr's allowance as Messcuger and Keeper to the Goverament Oflice, from the 1st January to 30th June, 183:, . . ....................................... | 35 |  |  |
| 2 | To William Cloughley, his haliyear's allow ance as Assistant Messenger to the Government Onice, from the lst January to the 30th Junc, 1833, |  |  |  |
| 3 | To the Post Master at York, for postage during the said perind, | 240 |  |  |
|  | To Thomas W'm. Noore, Agent for British Pachets at New York, for postago during the said period, | 10 |  |  |
| 5 | To lowert Stanton, for Printing for the said Office during the said period, | 41 |  |  |
| 0 | To John Ritchey, carpenter, lor work and materials at the said period, |  |  |  |
| 7 | To Mr. W'aler Alckenzie, half a year's allowance as an extra Clerk in the said Office during the said period, | 83 |  |  |
| 8 | To paid Mr. Edward McMahon, to reimburse him for sundry small advances on account of the Government Office during the said period, | 12 |  |  |
|  | Creditar. <br> Received on account for the payment of postage, the sum of $£ 240$ P 0 , currancy. |  |  |  |

1, Wiliam Roway do solemnly owear, that tho foregoing account, anounting to the sum of four kundred end fify-Give

APRENDIX pounds, two shillings, and one penny half-penny, Canada currency, is just and true to the best of my thowledge and beliet.

Wy. ROWLN.
Sworn before me nt York, U. C. ?
Lhis 1 Eth day of dugrost, 1533.$\}$
L. P'. Sumwoon, I.

Fixamined.
gEO. II. MARKLATID,
Inspector Genernl.
Audited in Council, 19h August, 1833.
JOHN STRACHAN, r. C.

Dotaslod Ac-
oonats.
UPPER CANADA.
Ordinary and incidental erpenses of the Reccirer (ieneral's Ofice,
from the 1st Jamuary to the 31st December, 1832, inclusite.

| No. 1 | mamext. | Sterling. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Tu allowance for Otice Rem for the abore period. | $\begin{array}{lll} \hline \dot{4} & s & d . \\ 3 i j & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| 2 | Do. for Firewood, 26 cords a 1s 3d.. . | 1412 |
| 3 | Do. for Stationa | 2210 |
| 4 | To Cash paid James S. Howard, Dusmaster, for postase of public Letters to and from the Office during the above periorl. ............ | \$3 19 |
| 5 | Cash paid E. Ryerson, Editor of the Christian Guardian, for advertising Temders for Loans for Cobourg and Port Hope Harbours....... | $0110\}$ |
| 0 | Cash paid George Gurncti, Editor of the Cou. rier, for like service. . | 13 |
| 7 | Cash paid Robert Stamon, Govermment Prínter, for the tikeservice, and for prblishing Militia Pension Lists, \&c. | 710113 |
| 8 | Cash paid John Thompson, for a Box to contain pablic accomats for the year $1: 31$, for transmission to the Commissioners of Audits..... | 04 |

Anounting to the sum of One hundred and six pounds seventeen shillings and niae peace, Sterling dullars, a 4s Gd. Eirrors exccpitcd.

> JOHN H. DUNN,

Receiver licncral.
Join Memry Dexx, Esquire, Receiver General of Vpper Canada, maketh Oath that the account in this street contained, is just and true to the best of his howledge and belief.

## JOHE H. DUNN.

Sworn before me at York, U. C., this uinth day of March, 1333 .
L. P. SIIERWOOD, Judge K. 3.

Examined,
GEORGE IT. MARKLAND, Inspector General.
Audited in Council, 19th March, 1833.
peter robinson, p. C.


## Tue Govemsuent

To John Beikic, Esquirc, Acting Clerk, for the usual Allovances and Contingencies in the Council Offee, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1832, inclusite.

| No. |  | Currency. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ifugh Carfrae, his half year's snlary as Door |  |
|  | Keeper to the Executive Council.... | 16134 |
| $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | Robert Stauton for Stationery................ | $713 \times$ |
|  | J. S: Howard, for postage of public Letters... | 410 |
|  | Province currency, | 2817 |

John Beikif, Esquire, Clerk, Executive Council, maketh oath and saith, that the above account amounting to the sum of Twenty eight pounds, seventeca shillings and three pence, Province currency; is just and true to tho best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN BELKIE.
Sworn before me at York, U. C.,
this fourth day of March, 1833 .
J. B. MACAULEY, J. K. B.

Examined,
GEORGE H. MARKLAND, Ins.jector Giencral.
Audited in Counoil, 19 h March, 1533.
PETER ROMINSON, P. C.

The Govenvarist,
Tu John Beihic, Esquire, Clerk, Ercoutirc Council, for the usual allourances and contingencics in the Council Office, from the 1st Jity to the 31st December, 1832, inclusive.

| No. | Alduwnmas and Contmamiches. | Currency |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Hugh Carime, his half years Salary as Door | is s. d. |
|  | Kecper to the Executive Comncil. .......... | 16134 |
|  | Rohert Stamton, for Stationcry................ | 1214 |
| 3 | J. S. lluward, for postage of public Letters... | 82101 |
|  | Province currency. | 3017 |

Jonis Deifie, Esquire, Clerk, Execuive Council, maketh oath and saith, that the above account, amomating to the sum of Thinty six pounds seventen shillings and six pence halfpemy, Pruvince currence, is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belici:

## JOLIN BEIKIE.

Sworn before me at York, U. C., \}
this sth day of March, 1833.
J. B. MACAULEY, J. K. B.

Examined,
GEORGE II. MARKLAND,
Audited in Council, 19th March, 1833.
PETER ROBINSON, P. C.


The Govinnmint,
To Joln Beihic, Esquire, Clerk of the Exccutice Council, for the usual rllotrances and coutingencies in the Council Office, from the 1 st Junuary to the 30th Junc, 1833, inclusive.

| No. | aldowaxces and contingencies. | Currency. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Ilugh Carfrae, his halfyear's salary as Door Keeper to the Executive Council, | $\boldsymbol{E}$ 8. d. |
|  |  | 1613 |
| $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | Robert Stanton, for Stationery and Printing,... | 1777 |
|  | J. S. lloward, for postage of Public Letters, .. | 151411 |
|  | Province currency, . . . $£$ | 401510 |

Jony Beirir. Esquire, Clerk Executive Council, maketh oath and saith, that the nhove account, amounting to the sum of forty-nine pounds, fifteen shislings and ten-pence, Province curren. cy , is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN BEIKIR.
Sworn before me at York, U. C.
this 13 th day of July, 1833.
Jxo. B. Robinsox, C. J.
Examined,
GEO. H. MA RKLAND,
Audited in Council, 27 th August, 1833. Inspector General.
PE'TER ROBINSON, P. C:

The Governmint,
In account with the Fstate of the late James Baby, Es. quire, Inspector Gencral of I'ublic Provincial Accounts, from the ist January to the 31 st December, 1832

|  | To Cash paid James S. Hloward, Esquire, Post |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Master at York, for postage of public Letters to and from the Inspector General's Office, |  |

Tuomis Clarrk, Esquire, ono of the Executors to the Estate of the late IIonorailic James Baby, maketh oath and suith, that the above account amounting to the sum of Thirty nine pounds seven shillings and eight pence, is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me at York, U. C., \}
this 10th day of August, 1833.
IR. GILLESPIE, Jun., J. P.
Examined,
GEORGE H. MARKLAND,
Inspector General
Audited in Council, 27 th August, 1833.
PETER ROBINSON, P. C.


UPPER CANADA.
Tile Goumament,
To George II. Mrarkland, Esquire, Inspector Gencral of Pullic Provincial Accounts, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1833, inclusive.

Tlo Cash paid to James S. Howard, Esquire, Currency.
Post Master at York, for postage of public
Letters to and from the Inspector General's
Ofice, from the 1st January to the 30th June,
1833....................................... $\dot{\text { L }}$ It it
appendix Grorge II. Marktand, Esq. Inspector Gencral of Public Pro vincial Accounts, "maketh oath and saith, that the foregoing account, amounting to the sum of seventeen pounds, eighteen shillings and oue penny half-penny, is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

GEORGE II. MARKLAND,
Inspector General.
Sworn before me at York, U. C.
this 23d day of August, 1833 .
L. P. SIIERWOOD, J.

Audited in Council, 27th August, 1833.
PETER RODINSON, P. C.
Esamined.
GEO. II. MARKLAND, Inspector Gicneral.
Detailod Ac. counta.

Tife Govermanext of Upper Cakada,
To Robert Stanton, Dr. -

July 25 To Gazetting Notice respecting East. ern Circuit, . . . ............. Appointment J. Mewburn, dc. . do W. C. Gwynne,... clamation Proroguing Parliament, .................... 16
15
8
6
60
8 do R. Miller,........... do N. Burnie do J. MeSpadden,.... ment, . . . . . ............... Appointment J. Crawford, © . . . . . . 605
181
121 $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ Oct. 4 ment, . . . . . . . . . . .
To Robert Stanton, Dr

| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 18 \mathrm{J2} . \\ \text { J2u. } \\ \\ \\ \hline \end{array}$ | avett | $\begin{array}{ccc} \hline j & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | " 6 J. Fi. Gilchrist, \&c. 201 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & \mathbf{j} & 8\end{array}$ |
|  | " 100 Sheets Auctioneer's Licenses, . . . . |  |
| 19 | 6 Appointment R. E. Burns, \&c. 161 | 0 1) 4 |
|  | " W. W. Licating., ... 71 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 2 & 4\end{array}$ |
| 28 | , Speech at close of Sussion,. ... 761 | 154 |
| Feb. 2 | " Gaz. Absconding Debtors' Act, 4923 | 1260 |
|  | " do Customs Aet,............ 111 3 | $\because 150$ |
|  | "6 do Joint Stock Act,.......... 35 , 3 | 176 |
|  | * do Alien Estate Confirmation, is :3 | 100 |
|  | "6 do Increase Representation,. 57 3 | 186 |
|  | "6 do Liquor Licence Act,..... 11023 | 2110 |
|  | " do Alc and Beer,........... 393 | 0196 |
|  | "6 do Justice Relict, . . . . . . . . . . 20013 | 500 |
| 9 | "6 Gazette Member returned York, 91 | 030 |
| 16 | " Appointment John Bogrart, . . . . ${ }^{6} 1$ | $0 \sim 0$ |
| 23 | " Notice Issize, . . . . . . . . . . . . . 150 | 0113 |
| Mar. 1 | " Gazete Port Burwell Let,..... 5023 | $12110$ |
|  | * Appointment John Scott, ...... 161 | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 5 & 4 \end{array}$ |
| 15 | - Proclamation l'roroguing l'aritiament, ....................... 598 | 211 |
| 22 | " Gaz. Member returned Isanark, 31 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 2 & 8\end{array}$ |
| 29 | " Appointınent J. Wilson, . . . . . . 61 | 0 2 0 |
| April 5 | " do D. M. Black, . . . 71 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 2 & -1\end{array}$ |
| -12 | 4 do H. (illiert...... 71 | $0 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 2 & 4\end{array}$ |
| 19 | * do B. 'lurquand, .... 01 | 020 |
| ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{6}$ Gaz. regulation Medical Board, 923 | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 6 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 26 | ${ }^{6}$ Prochanation Fast Day,....... 66 3 | 1130 |
| 28 | " 200 Shineets, do do. | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 6 & 8\end{array}$ |
| May 3 <br> May 10 | "Appointment George Matlock, 81 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 2 & 8\end{array}$ |
|  | " Appoinunent A. Fleming, ..... 71 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 2 & 4\end{array}$ |
| 17 | " Proclamation Proroguing Parliament, ....................... 600 | 250 |
| 24 | * Appointuneut R. N. Starr, ..... 811 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 2 & 3\end{array}$ |
| 31 | * $\because$ do M. O'Reilly, \&ic. 141 | 0 0 48 |
| June 21.29 | " do M. Mutleberry, duc. 181 | 060 |
|  | ment, . . ..................... 402 | 150 |
|  | "Appoinument Colonel Rowan,... 81 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 2 & 8\end{array}$ |
|  | do. D. Robinson, \&ic.. 251 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 8 & 4\end{array}$ |
|  | " Notice Assize, ................ 281 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 9 & 4\end{array}$ |
| 30 | " King's Ibench Act, cont. 2 weeks, 8s 7d | $017 \quad 2$ |
|  | "Lakes and livers : do 2 " 4s 9d | 096 |
|  | " Bastardy, " do 2 " " Gy 7d | 0132 |
| " | "Guzette to 11 Clerks l'eace and |  |
|  | . Sheriffs, 6 months, 15s.. .......... | 8 8 50 |
|  | " do. 12 I Public Offices, do. . . . . . . . . | $410 \quad 0$ |
|  | " do. 6 Councillors, do. . . . . . . . . | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  | " do. 11 Judges District Court.,..... | $426$ |
|  | " 6 months' Oflice Rent, | 20.00 |
|  | " do. 'rype" Allowance | 2\%) 00 |

Amounting to Oue Ifundred and twenty seven Pounds, four shillings and four peace Currency.

ROBERT STANTON.
York, 30 h June, 1832.
Ronent Stanton, Government Printer, maketh oath and saith, that tho foregoing account, amounting to one hondred and ?wenty seven pounds, four shillings nud four pence currency, is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

RODERT STANTON.
Sworn before me at York, U. C.,
this 3d day of Sept., 1833.'
J. ह. MACNULEY, J.

Examined,

## JAMES BABT, <br> Inspector General <br> Audited in Counchl, ©th September; 1832. $\therefore$ A

JAMES BABY, P. C.


A mounting to One hundred and fify nine pounds ten shilfings and bine pence, currency.
nobert starron.
Fork, 30 th Junc, 1533.
Robert Stanton, Govermment Prinict, maketh oath and saith, that the foregoing acconnt, amounting to one hundred and Ghy-nine pounds, ten shillings and aine-pence, currency, is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

KODER'T STANTON.
Sworn hefore me at York, U. C.,
this 20th day of July, $1833 . \quad\}$
J. 13. MACAULEY, J. K. b.

Examincd.
GEO. I. MARKLAND,
Inspector General.
Audited in Council, 19 ib Augnst, 1833.
jOHN STRACHAN, p. C.

UPPER CANADA.
Debtor Goucrnment to Wh. Rocean, Esq., Civil Secretary to Ifis Excellency the Liculenant Gozernar, for the undermentionsed er. fenses incurred for Repairs, dec, to Gouernment House, from 1st Jonuary to 31st Decrmber, 1832.

| No. 1 |  | Currency. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | To Join Ritchoy, Builder, for work nnd materials | $\pm$ s. d. |
|  | furnished by him from the 1st January to the 3lst December, 1832 | 6 |
| 2 | To J. 'luilitec, Plumber \& Painter, for work and matrials furnished by him for the said period, | $2010 \quad 9$ |
| 3 | To C. IR. Deniam, Smith, for work athd materials surnished by him for the said period. | 3700 |
|  | Total $\mathcal{L}$ | 20000 |

I, Wilhas Roway, do solemnly nwear, that the foregoing Account, amounting to the sum of 'Two hundred pounds, Cemada Currency, is just and true to the best of my thowledge and belief.
$W_{\text {м. }}$ nOWAN.
Sworn lefore me at York, U. Canada, shis twenty third duy of March, 1833. $\}$
J.. B. ROBLNSON, C. J.

## . Examined,

GEORGE H. MARKLAND, Inspector General.
Aurited in Council, 2jth March, 1833.
peter Robinson, p. C.


1. Whelas Fowax, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing accomin, amouning to one hundred and nisely seven pounds, ten shillings, and nine pence balfopeny, Canada currency, is just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Swnen before me at York, U.C. $\}$
this 23rd day of March, 1833.
Examined,
J:o. B. Romrisor, C. J.
GEO. II. MaRKLAND,
Andited in Council, 25th March, 1833. Inspector Genera
PETER ROBINSON, P. C.
$-\infty$
Tine Goveriament of Upper Canada,
Tu Robert Stantor, Dr.
2. To Printing, ic. 3500 copics Provincial $£$ c d

June is Smutes, passed during the last Session, $22^{4}$ pages at 30 s. 6 d , and 3 t ndditional hundreds, each 28 sheets, a $11 \mathrm{~s} 3 \mathrm{~d} .$.
$\begin{array}{lll}344 & 0 & 0 \\ 30 & 7 & 0\end{array}$
Stitehing, de. 35 hundred, a 22 s Gd...... $39 \quad 7 \quad 0$
Currency, . . £ 98130
A mounting to the sum of ninc humdred and eighty three pounde thirteen shillings and six peace currenct.

ROBERT STANTUN
Ronert Stanton, Government Printer, maketh oath \& saith, that the above acconat, amounting to nine nundred and eighty three pounds thirteen shilliags and six pence, currency, is just and trac to the best of his himoledge and belief.

RUBERI STANTON.

Audited in Council, 20th July, $1833 . \operatorname{STRACIIAN,~P.C.~}$


Ther Gomernmext op Upren Cinsda, To (icorge Savage, Collcetor of Customs.

| $\begin{aligned} & 1832 . \\ & \text { July } 1 \end{aligned}$ | 130 Gailons Sperm. Oii, a 73 Od. | $\begin{array}{lll} \hline x & s_{0} & d_{0} \\ 48 & 15 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dec. 31 | it do do a 7s 6d cask 8s 0d | 20139 |
|  | 1 Quart Measure and repairing Lampa. .. | 02 |
|  |  | 69110 |
|  | Paid James Durnnn, kssistant to Alloway, 19 dears at iss Cd | 388 |
|  | Paid Jumes Darnan, his Salary, as Light House Kecper, from the lst of August to the 31st Decenicer, 1832, 5 months a 562 per annum | 25108 |
|  |  | 98148 |

Received from George Savago, one hundred and eighty four gallons of Oil, one quart measure, and also twenty nine pounds, three shillings and two pence, being the amount of Salary due to me this day.

York, 31st December, 1832.
JAMES DURNAN.
Iome District, $\}$ Personally appeared beforo me, Geonor Sa-
 and maketh Uath that the foregoing account, amounting to ninety cight pounds, fourteen shillings and eight pence, is just and true a. cording to the best of his judgment nad belief.

GEORGE SAVAGE, Collector.
Sworn hefore me at York aforesaid, $\}$
ROBDITT STANTON, J. P.
Examined,
GEORGE H. MARGLAND,
Inspector Gemeral.
Audited in Council, 27 th May 1833.
John Stracran, P. C.

## APPENDK The Gavenmext,

To Jancs Nation, for the undermentioncd Contingent expenses of the Public Offices, from the 1st January to the 31st De. cember, 1832.

| No. | To balance of account for the year ended the 31 st December, 1831. | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|l} \hline \dot{S} & \text { s. } & \mathrm{d} . \\ 23 & 8 & 11_{2} \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | "David Stegman, for sundrios furnisli | 480 |
| 2 | "Silas Buraham, for dito. | 014 |
| - | " Watkins \& Harris, for do. | 817 |
| 4 | "Wilham Johnston, for do | 410 |
| 0 | " C. R. Denham, for work an | 4 |
| 0 | " William Maxwell, for | $421411 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 7 | " Isanc Columbus, for do | 11 |
| 8 | " Ewart \& Park, for do. | 28751 |
| 0 | " Itugh McGuire, fordo. | 276 |
| 10 | " Edward Wright, for do. | 3417 |
| 11 | " James A. Smith, for d | 1714 |
| 12 | "Georga 'T. Denison, for | 4518 |
| 13 | "Sundry persons for sawing Fire Wood, | 1317 5] |
| 14 | "Thomas Musson for work end materials | 0110 |
| 15 | " Wages of assistant Messenger | 14 |
| 16 | " Sundry persons for swceping Chimnies, | 410 |
| 17 | "Sundry small expenses, ............... | T |
| 18 | "allowance to Accountant on $\operatorname{civid} 11$ 4, at the rate of 5 per cent, | 1206 |
| 10 | " Mrs. M. Powell, her allowance as IIousekeeper from the lst Jan'y to 31st December, 1832, | 50 0 |
| 20 | "Mary Martinez, assistant Housekecper, her allowance from 1st Jan'y to 4th June, 183: | 01051 |

Brought forward, .. $x[32511 \quad 33$ APPENDIX
 allowance from 5th June, to 31st Decem. ber, 1832,

1214 - 0
22 "John McCloskey, being the moiety of his allowance as Messenger, from 1st January to 31st December, 1832, ...................
23 "Joseph Martincz, his allowance as Messenger, from Ist January to 17 th April, $1832, \ldots$... " William Walker, Messenger, his allowance from 18 th July to 31 st December, $1832, .$.

Total currency, , . | $103 \quad 9 \quad 1$ |
| :--- |
| 102 |

Iaves Natios maketh onth and saith, that the above account, amounting to the sum of four hundred and three pounds, nine shil. lings, and one penvy, currency, is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JAMES NATION.
Sworn before me at York, U. C.
this 4th day of April, 1833.
Robert Stanton,. . P.

## Examined,

GEO. II. MARKLAND,
Inspector General.
Audited in Council, 4th April, 1833:
JOHN STRACHAN, P. C.

## HERGRT

Of Commissioners for the Improvement of the River Saint Lawrence.

To IIis Eucellency Sir Join Colborme, Knight. Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Linutenamt Gwerrnor of the Province of Ulper Canada, and MLujor-Gcneral Commanding His Majesly's Forces Lherein, \$c. \&c. \&c.

The Commissioners appointed by and under the authority of an Aet passed during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, Repnet of Com. entited, "An Act granting to llis Majesty a sum of money to be minsioners for mised by Debenture, for the improvement of the Navigation of the improvement
of tiver Saint Laverence.

## Respectrclay Report,

That the Commissioners named in the said $\Lambda$ et, (with the execption of the Blonourable Thomas Clark, who had resigned,) and Johus Macaulay, Esquire, appointed by your Excellency in place of Mr. Clark, met at Prescott, on the 19th day of February,pursuant to previous arrangement, and organized the Board.

Apprehending no obstacles in raising the necessary funds under the Act to proceed with the work, it was deemed expedient to adopt immediate steps to procure the best information, and employ the most scientific and practical Civil Engineers upou the Contincut.

A Committec nf the Board, consisting of three of its Members, ras appointed "to proceed at their earliest convenience into the United States of America, for the purpose of selecting the best Engineer in their power, to make the necessary surveys, \&c. for the improvement of the Saint Lawrence-to mquire into the construction of canals-the mode of management adopted by American lloards of Canal Commissioners, and to obtain books and such other information as might be considered useful to the Board."

The gentlemen appointed to this duty proceeded upon their missinn upon the 251 l day of February, and returned upon the 21 st day of Marcla, having gone as far as Harrisburg, the capital of the State of Penissylvania, on account of the Legislature being then in Session, and the Canal Moard for that State also sitting there. Their journey resulted in the employment of Benjamin Wright, Esquire, as principal Engincer, and Mr. John B. Mills as lis ussistant. A copy of the report of the Committee, giving a detailed account of their proceedings, is herewith submitted.

From the very high estimation unirersally entertained of the scientific knowledge and practical experience of Mr. Wright, as a Civil Engincer, the arrangement made with him was exceedingly satisfactory to the Board.

Alfough the Legislature, ly passing the Act referred to, had fully determined upon underiaking the inprovement of the naviga. tion of the Suint Lawrence from Prescott to the Enstern boundary of hie Province, nod upon completing at once that part between tho head of the Long Sault and Coriveall, the Board considered a sur: vey and estimate of the whole work as desirable and necessary, in order that the amount required to complete it might be ascortained and madolnown to the Lagislature as noon as,pructicabla

The survey was accordingly commenced at the head of the Gallops' Rapids, and continued to the Bay below the town of Cornwall.

The fiel: work way executed by Mr. Mills, sath his assistants, under the superintendence of Mr. Wright, who had previously gone over the ground and settied the outines of the survey, and such other details as were at that time necessary.

The Report of Mr. Wright, accompanied by that of his assistant, Mr. Mills, (a most active, persevering and inteligent Enginecr, ) is appended hereto.

The survey, it will be observed, is not a continuous one, but merely embraces such points as are intended to be improved, consisiag of live in number, viz : the Ciallops, Point Cardinal, Rapid P'lat, Farrand's I'oint, and the Long Sault.

The following talle extibits the points of improvement, the number of locks, the lift of the locks, and the length of the works, and the estimated cost of each:

Report of Com.
missioners tior
improvement Lawroace.

| proresme mimphovminat. |  |  | lingth of Work. | ¢stamisel | n |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The Gallops, | 1 |  | 2400 fect, | 142ัก |  |
| Point Cardinal, | 1 | 21 | 1500 do. | 12148 |  |
| Rapid Plat,. | 1 | 11. | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{fo}$ miles, | 46355 |  |
| Farrand's loint, | 1 | 4 | 4010 fcet | 2astio |  |
| The Long Sault | 6 | 48 | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, | 194903 | 3 |
| Total, . . . . |  |  |  | 301542 |  |
| Add 8 per cent. for continge:cies,-- $£ 23,3 \div 3.88^{*} 3$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Add 3 pr.ct. exp. of superintendiag, 8,750 0 0 |  |  |  | 29070 |  |

From the great practical experience of the superintending Engineer employed, and of the thorough examination made of tho ground by his assistant, the Commissioners confidently believe that the expense of the work is.correctly calculated and jusily cstimated; nothing being left to conjecture.

To this estimate must be added the damages to lands, \&c.These must, however, upon the plan proposed, tall far short of the amount usually sustained in works of this description-almost the whole of the improvement is contisued upon tise banks of the river, and consequently taking comparatively but a small quantity of lands, the property of individuals, and making perhaps in crery instance. an access to the waters of the canal, preferable to that which tho owners of the land now enjoy to the waters of the Saint Lavrrence. The whole cost may therefore bo aafely estimated in round num. bers at $£ 350,000$; that of the Liongue Snult reguired by law to bo first undertaken and completed at 2210,000 .
W Douhts were entortained of the practicability of navigating Lako Saint Francis, with stcam-boats of the dimensions contomplated to be used, after the completion of the proposed improvenients. Theso aro now most aatisfactorily removet by the report"of Mr. Thompson, (appended hereto, who was employed by the Board te mompson, (appended heret, who was employed by the Board te

APPENDIX for mach of the distance there is in that lake a depth of 40 feet of water, asd in no part less than 20 .

The hydralic advantares to be derived, more particniarly by he inhatiatats of the Enstenn Disicict, upon the completion of these works, have not been abverted to. They will, however, go far to. wards haqudatine ant clame for damages to individuds, eaclusive of the public good already nuticed.

By the twenty.fith seotion of the Aet, the Legislature has prescrived the miniman fir the dimeasions of the Camal nuthorized
 wall. directang it to be e consmeted so ats to atmit of the parsane "or tatigation hy vessels draving nime feet water, and all lochs,

Repart of Com. mik+iouere for maprovement of river sain
lawrunco.
"t o be na bess than one handred and fify feed in lengh, titi"fine "in breath, and wih nine feet water above the mitre sill." The injunctons of the Stame on this head have Leen carefolly burne in mind: but the report of the Engineer will ato the that it has been deenee necessary to extemt the longth of the loeks io two hadred feet, which, acecrethy to the minion of persions best qualited to gue intiormaion in this partichar, we- better promaioned to the miniming within of the lowe cernhlisthed by the la, witature, and more buty to acemmonate the vesels that wedid probatly be empluyed in barigatmg the C'amal.

When this great impracmeat shall have heen eleened, any scamer now oa Lake Untario, (with the execphtion of the tireat Brian, which is prevemed by her tation water) may proced to Coteat du Lac, and eremmatig, on the accomplishmem of rorresponding inprosemens m Laver Canala, to Montreal and Quebec.

The Commissimers now beg to offer at few ohservations with recard to the completion of the werks projeced in this Pravince. Mr. Wright, in his repm, states that he whote might be exechat wibhin three venrs. of wheh period the greater part would be necupied ly she Cat at the lang Sant. 'The Sopishare, in amberrishig the survey, aho made arranements bin the expenthure at that gace of seventy homsand penhels : whein sum, howerer, as the estmates shew, will hall tar shert of the eequinite apurapmaition,
 no the lenistature must bive intembed. This is the mose importamt, as well as be mosi expensive pat of the proneted imptovemems and when ellected (hungh the wonks at hu: hyher punts on the liwer shanld wen he fir a tine prasponed) would fonder it
 the Cueda du Lat.
 not yet surceoted in daprobut of the Denomates amthorised by the Statute; in consegneture of whieh win part of the work has been phaced under comirate. It inporars uncertain whether the money will be obtained on the terms smacioned by the Degishture.

In the mean time, the remmiseimers would ohserve, that in
 herrming of he whole shin, shew by the finginere's refort to he required for exablishing a stam mavigution fom hake Omario on



 improwesent to that part of the diser abath hawrence which fies
 ably dumbed, but that the revame derived from the Caten, wash,

 Combismemer enotenstand hat the merehandige imported ino Ep-





 a sery few sears hewe soweral sume mall be dombled and even tri-

 mens ta the mavimion, subiee bo pay the whole berest of the Canal dein ; sud with the whls oa the dencending steaners and other
 r.f whemel of the Biver eft heir fussage dowawards, would som hquidne the priacipal.

Shnued the Lapistiture caincide wih the Commissamers in hais iow o: the subject, the nest step woald obvinusty be to nequdiate a Lnan for the sha sequiref, viz. Xizon, (10n, radeemathe in
 ral in three amual mstalmans, and craw a be the Commisemers necurday to the progess of the wori. It is here prepher to state, that the Commisioners, in the conrse of hast summer, did them.
 iona of serenty thousand pmume, in Camada and abor in the Lhined States-to wheb ematry they deypathed, wiht this desigh, one of their own bode, whose repint is herewith sumatted. Tha ats tempt fabed par: y on necome of the pressare then existing in the moner marker-ime mure especialis on account of the brief durathon assizued for the intunted han, and the regulations made relafive to tho namout of interest, and he mode of prying it. Capitatiste gemerally, 1 appears. sisel tuatoin rumhe as well as reinvesting their money ia watang ho interest at regular poriods ; and
he Cupitalists of the American cities make investments in Public APPENDIX Stochs at home, rather han in foreien securities. The Commissioners are therefire strengthened in the opinion they originally entertaned, that Upper Canadn shonld aim at obtaining the funds or prosecuting her great designs for internal improvement in the ma. ropolis of the Empire. To do so ellectually, they believe that sho should addrass hic Inperial Govermment, and secure its assistance in eflecting a loan on advantageonsterms - and tor this, it is presmmed, nothing more can be requivite that to explain the objects n wiow, and he nadoubted and steadily increasing resourcea of Liper Cimada.
Aided hy His Majesy's Govermment, the Province could not tail onget money an is bivorable tems an any other commery for no uther, it is clear, can furnish its creditars with better security.

If funds fur the prosecition of improrement within the limits of his Province should be thes provided, the Comniswioners would then respeafilly suggest the imprortance of ealisting the Sister Province of Lenver Canala in this scheme, fo facilinte the mavignfon of the great matam channel tor the trade which exists betwen her cisios and the fertile and extensive regions surrounding the qreat lakes-a trade already most proftable to fier people, and stsceptible of vast and imdetinute isereasc. lmpressed with a full compiction that this scheme was incalcomably beneficiat to the in. ceres's of bohh Provinces, and that it was of ihe hirhest importanco to ate in perfect hasmony and concert in its execuitom, the Commissioners proposed a meving with the Boand appointed for similar parpuses in Lower Canda : and the gentienta compang it entring falty imo the spirit of the communaication made to them from this guarier, readily assented to the proposial. Thoir President sigoified his williggess to meet a few weeks ago at Coruwall; lou socth atterwards iatimased that a postponement was desirable, berame the Savess in Lower Camada were not yel completed, and withont the repart, plans and cssimates of their Lagineers, the rentlemen acting on behalfor that Province did not feol themselves prepared lir any diselusima. White the Commissioners for lipper Comada ragret inis circumstance, they have much satisfaction in stathy. that he survey undertaken in the Lower Drovince have been pertinned hy the same Emgineers as were employed hy themselves, mai on a sente enrmsponding with that which hay been sumenomsi ly the 'iarlianem of Cpper Camada.

The Cenmissioners were anxious to obtain from the Lower Canadian board an approvil wit the project which they would desme (1) Nee carried in:o effert in many giar the improvement of the Saint Lawrence, and which the rmsider the best ndapted to remove all tmotho of whimaly rolision between the Provinces (so far ns this partrutar puestion is concerned, and to pronute harmony and the emmonen weltare.

They ronep; jre that all works intended for facilitating the na. Vigation of the Jiver same Lawrence between Nontreal and Prescant should be phaced ander one sole matority, and that hore is hut one practicable mode of attaining this eut, with entire necomarodition tul trade, and catistachion to the prople and Parliaments of the two lion ince. This male nay he brietly stated in be the exsablishment of a Board of Commissioners under the nuthority of
 of members appointed by the Governments of each Province, who shombineet and stiest maldinmal member, and from the whole namber, a l'resitent. This hara should manare the improvemear of the River fir hoth Provinees--and ammally accouts on buth Guverments, and collect and pay over the net inpone derived from the tolls to the respective Receiter's Genernl, in proporion to the stock or interayt held in such jum inuprovement by ench I'rovince. Showh the Legislature of this Province adopt dis iden. it wombd be desirable ahat a la w founded upou it should he frumed this cession to zo imo operalion on the jossimg of a correaponding law by die Parhament of Lemer Camada.

The expendibres of the Board have heen conducted upon the wost remonimal scale, mber the circumstances, ammunting to the simm of citidy 10. Jwh. Jeing assured that ne diffictly exisfed in the way of raising the sum auhorised by law, the Board made
 thas itduced :" cugare it stadry dishursements which would havo bren dispensed whit, if they couth have foresesa that the operatims at the presemt seaton wold be confined to the mere survey of the ground, ami the preparation of reports and extimates.

Upon the whole, the Commissioners ficel ennfident that the information pained by themseives persenally, and the surveys and reports of the Enginecrs, will sufersede the necesaty formy further preparatory examination of the ronte, and will warranc the opi. siem that the anmund dishursed has been most bateficially expended. An acesum of the receptsad of the expenditure is hereso appended. The Legislature of Lawer Cinnada having nuthorised the surver of the River between Lachine and the Cotean dn Lac during tho present cara it was comsidered an ndibiomal inducement on tha part of he Commissiamers nus do delay the survey within this Proviace unal the lean sanctioned by the Statute fiad heen actually mised, and they atcordingly obtained the meato of prosecuring it on their own responsibility. filly anticipning the speedy snle of the Cumil Delentures by the Recujer Generat. Disappoimed in this expectatinn. they applied to the Receiver Gemeril, and by tho sanction of Your Excelhaney. seceived Delientires to the amount of $\mathcal{L 3 , 0 0 0}$; of which they have negotiated $\mathrm{f} 2,000$, in order 0 o retire their hand given to the Bank of Upper Cumda in the early part of the season, upon which they liad received an adranco of El , 800 ,

Report of Come
misyioners tor improvamen
$\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
 charged from the boad to the Bank for $£ 1,800$, and have in hand, (besidies a set of Debentures for $\mathcal{E} 1,000$ renmining unsold,) a balance of $£ 2509$ 9. Rd., as will appear from the general abstract.

The whole procedings of the Board having been regularly recorded, a copy of the Minutes thereof is also annexed, in order that every thing doue by the Commissioners under the law may be fully understood.

The Commissioners take the liberty of adding, that it would af. ford them much satisfaction that the Legislature of Lower Canada should be put in possession of all the information which has been obtained with respect to the contemplated improvements in this Provines, which would perhaps be best accomplished by your Excel. lency's haviug the goodiess to transmit a copy of the several reports, phans, aus estimates, which tho Commissioners will have prepared tive that purposio.

JONAS JONES,
Presidext of the Poard.
Yohi, 13 ta Decemuer, $183 j$.

The Committee appointed by the resolution of the Board to "proceed to the United States for the purpose of selecting the best Engineer in their power to make the necessary surveys, dec. for the improvement of the Suint Lawrence--to iuquire into the construction of Canals-the mode of manarement adopted by the American Boards of Canal Commissioners, and to obtain books and such other intormation as nay bo coasidered useful to the Board; met, pursuant to previons armagement, at Morristown, on Monday the 25, ha February, and proceeded to Albany-on the evening of the 27 th they had an interview with Col. Young, a member of the Canal Board of the State of New York. Hivieg determitied to proceed as far as LIarrishorg, the Capital of Pennsylvamia, where the Legislature was in session, as also the Board of Commissioners fir Interval Inprovement, they left Alhany on the moraing of the 2sth, and arrived at that place on the $5{ }_{5}{ }^{2}$ March.

From the number of Canalsand Rail Roads in operation and now constructing in Pe:msylvania they expected to derive much informa. tion, and obtain referceaces to, and interviews with some of the most celebrated Engincers in the United Siates.

In these anticipations they were not disappointed, having received from John Mitcholl, Esquire, a member of the Roard, nitcoiaplete sot of the reports of all the Commissioners from the commencement of the Public works in that State up to the present tinu-a report of the Public Works in Ohio -it copy of the coutracts usually entered into for the construction of the works, much other valcable information, and references to many Enginecrs.

The documents presented by Mr. Mitchell are necompanied by anote No. 1. The Committee left with Col. Mitchella number of questions (No. 2) which he kindly uadertook to reply to by letter. They also adressed a Circular (No. 3) to the following Eugincera-De Witt Clinton, Esquire, Washington: Judge Geddes, Syracuse, State of N. I.: Canvass White, Fisquire, Jersoy, nud -Gay, Esquire, Lan. caster. From Mr. Clinton was received the leter $\overline{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{O}$. 4, in answer.

There it was determined that Mr. Longley and Mr. Norton should proceed to Philadelphia by the way of Reeding, white Mr. Jones should retura by the way of Lancaster, and all meet at Philadelphia oat the 8th. Ai Lancaster Mr. Jones had a personal interview with Mr: Gayp a very intelligent and practical Engineer, employed upon the Rail Roal between Columbiar and Philadelphia. Itis engagements precluted all hopes of procuring his assistancc. From him, as well is every other Engineer nad intelligent person with whon they met or applicitto for information; Judge Wright, Canvass White, M. Robinson, inthe order in which they are named, were recominended as of the tirst elass of Engineers in the U.S. Having received from Mr. Mellviin, the Recorder of Philadelphia, a gentleman of high intelligence, and gencral information, formerly a Director in the prosecution of several works, so high a recommendation of M. Robinson, Esquire, as an Engineer of science and practical experience, it was determined that Mr. Longley should proceed to Pottsville about was determinced that Mr. Longley should proced to Pottsville about
100 miles west of Philadelphia, for the purpose of having a personal interview with Mr. Robinson. The nccount given of him, with his letter (No. 5.) madea most favorable impression upon the Committee. IIis terms, hawever, so far excecded in their opinion the bounds of reason, that they abandoned all idea of employing him, nond consequenty addressed to him a letter, of which No. 6 is a copy.

From Philatelphia Mr. Longley proceeded to Pottsville, Mr. Norto: to New York, and Mr. Jones to Princeton in Jersey, for the purpose of seciag Cunvass White, Esquire,-with him Mr. Jones spent part of two days in satisfactorily reviewing a very important work now in progress under Mr. White. The Dulavare and Raritan Canal is, for Schooner narigation, with 8 ft. water, from Brunswick to Treaton. The locks are 110 ft. long and 2.4 wide, and the wholo comstructed in a very superior mander. Besides superintending the construction of many othor important works, Mr. White phanned and exccuted the Canal at Louisville, past the fulls of the Ohio. The Cannl itself is but 2 miles long, but the locks, 3 in number, are for Steran Boats of the largest class, being 194 feet loag by 50 wide.Mr. White is unquestionably one of the first Eugineers in the United States for scicnco and practical experience. To him Mr. Jones addressed a letter (No. 7.) Not having mentioned his torms, and at all
cvents fixing the time of commencement at so much more distant a APPENDIX period than was anticipated by the Board, the Committee determined if the services of Judge Wright could be procured, that they could not with propricty make any arrangement wilh Mr. White,-a letter (No. 8) was accordingly addressed to him.

The Committec again met at New York on the 11th. Here they called upon Major Douglass, Professor of Clinton College, from whom, being a man of science and experience as an Engineer, they reccived many uscful suggestions and references to other En. gineers. On the 12th they first saw Judge Wright, and having communicated the object of their mission, received from him the letter No. 9. On the 13th they again met Mr. Wright, and after explaining more fully their views and expectations, he addressed his second lether, (No. 10.) Judge Wright being unable to state positively whether he was at liberty to engage with the Committee, it was determined that Mr. Longley should remain at the City till Saturday morning, and Mr. Nortou and Mr. Jones proceeded to Albany. There they agiin resumed intercourse with Col. Young, who kindly called upon Mr. Jarvis, another Engincer, whom he recommended as fully qualified to undertake the proposed survey. With Mr. Jarvis they aticrwards met, nod haring communicated their views, he addressed a note (No. 11,) to which in nnswer (No. 12,) was returned, having upon the arrival of Mr. Longley with Judge Wright's note, (No.13,) determined uponemploying him, as being the one of all the others best recommended, having had the most experience, and his terms being most reasomalle. In consequence of this determination, the letter, No. 14, was addressed to Mr. Wright,-No. 8 to Mr. White, mad Mr. Longley having scen Mr. Mills, whom Judgo Wright chose to employ as his assistaut, and brought his letter, No. 15, the answer No. 16 was forwarded to him.

The Committee on the 18th left Albany for Canada, where they arrived on the 21st. The journey was one of much labour and fatigue, and owing to the season of the year, the expense of travelling great. The amount expended was $£ 103$ 2s. 31 d ., tho detailed anount of which is herewith submitted.

JONAS JONES,
HIRAM NORTON,
GEORGE LONGLEY.
Prescott, 2sih March, 1833.
Appendix to
Report.
 .

## d.

Messrs.
Jones, Nonrow, \& Lovglet,
Gentlemen,
I present to you for your own use the documents relating to the Ponusylvania Canal and Rail Rond from 1828 to 1831, both years inclusive; also a Report made by the Board in 1832, showing tho whole number of Officers employed, their grade and compensation; aud the last leport made by the Caual Commissioners of the State of Ohio.

In the bound Book you will find that portion belonging to the Canal, \&c. by reference to the index under the head of Canal.-In the documents will be found answers to a portion of your questions; when at leisure I will answer you further.

Xours respectfully, \&c.
(Signed) J. MITCHELL.


## 2.

## Questions submitted to.John Mitchell, Esquire.

When wero the public Canals commenced in Pennsylvania?
Were the works from the commencement put under the superintendance of a Board, and how long have you beon one of the Board 1

What Officers are attached to tho Board, and what is tho particular daty of each?

How do you employ your Enginecrs for surveying and laying out, making plans aud estimates of a Conal, and what compensation do you usually give them?

Do you depend upon one survey, and does the Engineer himself employ his assistants, surveyors, \&cc. under him, or aro all engaged by the Board?

What compensation do you give your superintending Enginoer?
Do you employ, or would you rocommend a auperintendant of works generally, or do you employ more than one, and what com. pensation do you give them?

Aro your Superintendante, Engineers, or what descriptsa of persons do you employ?

What are the dutics attached to the office of Superintendant?
In what way do you conduct sour procoodings at the meetings of the Board, aud are all propoitions made in writing and a vote trkén upoñ them!

## ATRENDIX

What course do you adopt in letting out your contracts?
Wiould you recommend large or small contracts, and does it not insure greater competition when the works are given out in small smamest?

No you reserve a right to alter or vary the manner in which the wnol uader contract is to bo performed as it proceeds, and how do yon satile the difference with your Contractors?

Do you refuire, or is there any adrantage in tiking security from Contractors?

What is the estinnted cost of a Rail Road through tolerably beve conutry, and what of a Cami. also, of a Cmal of the largest dimensions of any conserneted within the United Stutes in like situations, when the supply of water is from an adjoining river?

What is the depth of wnter in the Locks, and the size of the becks in your hargest Counls?

What is the expense of those Iocks made of cut stone?

What Engineer of this, or any other State. Would you reconmend to make a surver, estimates, iv. of such a mavigation as the rne described to you on the St, Lawrence?

What is the ordinary cost of excavaions and embawkents?
Do you know any Engineer who has had any experience in any work similar to the proposed improvencut of the Saimt Latwrence?

Is there any thing further which you con commmicate as to the proper course to le pursted in the eniployment of an Engineer to make the primary surves, se., the procecdings of the bomed, in the combet of the work, placed under their superititembance and control?

8.
a Circuiar adilrcseed to Missrs. Clinton, Geddes, Whitc, ond Ciay, indisidually.

Sirn,
The Puard of Commissioners appointed be an Act of the last Sespion of the Provincial Lepistature. fir the improvencent of the navigution of ha River st. Laviouce om a soale suitabie tor mavisating with stean lioats of the larpet clase, has deputed two cientemem, rith myself. :a procme infamation upen the subject of Camels in this



You lave heen recombeched to us as a person fully qualifed to undertake the task. The ollject of this, therefore, is to asceation whether yon are at itherty to cugrge with us, for the almove purpose, and upon what ierins. Ii is neecssary that the Survey should be connemend bis the 15h April.

The wotk is ont of great importance, and will reflect much creतit upon the Engineer who shath be fortumate enough to make a judirons surver, inans and wrimates. The hocks are reguired to be of hess hat tho foet in jengh and 5s in hreadh, with 9 free depth of wath $r$. The exravations. of conses, to be of eorresponding dimen-chom-at your vry earliest convenionce you will please dirret an mawer to me at Albuy, to lice care of Lewis Mablorouck, Eaquire, Somator, and oblige,

Yours, de.
(Signed)
JONAS JONES.


各。
Whsmagton, Bianen 11, 1833.

## Toutes ,Tones, Fisquire.

## Sir.

I have the honor in arknowledre the recesipt this day of your Witer of he fibh intant, on the subject of a Survey for the improvement of the Riser Saint Jawrence. As I am in the service of the Coverament of the Etaited Statos, it is not in my power to agre to underike that work, unless by the formai permission of the Hommaibe Secretary of War, but have the hest grounds to suppose, that on the pate of the Secretary permission weuld be given, by your making an application to him for my services.

If you see proper to address a communication to the Secrotary of War; you will enclose it to me under cover, the envelope to lo directed in Tl, omas I. Simith. Esquire, Register of the Inited States 'rreastry, Wishington, D. C.

You mentiou that it would be necessary to commence the Survey on the 3 th April next, I would theretore enquire if it conld not be drlayed to a tater period, and what arrangements have been made or are in contrimplation, such as assistants, instruments, \&e. and the extent of ho survey, and the ciaraster of the improvement contem. phated. The terms of iny services would depend on the nature of the examinations: mar should I feel disposed to embark in the Survey untess I wes liberally compensated, and permitted to procure one or notess wes hacraly eompensated, and permited to procure one or
two nf the assistants in the United Sates, whise compensation should be equal to the daily allowanec paid for similar services by the United States Goverameat.

You will therefure see that it is not in my power to give you a APPENDIX 1 have so mayy propositions before mo from diferent parts of the Union, for my professional services, that I should have to weigh their relative inducements before I could determine.

1 nm , \&c.
DE WITT CLINTON, U. S. C. Engincer.


## 5.

Pont Clinton, 10ti Marce, 1833.
George Lonyley, Esquirc.
Sin.
Thare considered carefully the stbject of our conversation this morning. The enterprize which you propose to me is really a magnificent one, and were it less remote 1 would willingly take charge of it. As it is, 1 could not undertake its permanent superintendance withou deeliniug other engagements of a desirable character, which are offered me in this State, nud in Virginia. 1 might, however, were the inducements to me to do so, adequate, suspend entering on were the inducements to me to do so, adequate, suspend entering on
some of these other long enough to admit of my making a location of your work, ind furnishing you minute plans of your improvement.With these as their guide, and my views in detail in regard to the constructions of every hind comected with it, the Commissioners might atterwards proceed, with ordinary professional aid, in its execution, or it is possible that by the time of the completion of the location 1 may find myself more disposable than it now appears to me probable 1 shall be, and be able, if the Commissioners then desire it, to devote as much of my time as may be requisite to a general superinterdmece of the work. Under these circumstances I have deterintendace of the work. Cuder these circumsta
mined to sulbit to you the fillowing proposition.

1 would send on, on hearing from you, one of my most accom. plished assistants, with competent aid to make the necessary preliminary surveys, and as som as these are completed, would join him on the groumd aud make a location in detail of the whole line. This being completed. I would cither in Canada or Philadelphia, as might Irst suit ny ofiser arrangements, prepnre my report, drawings, specilications, mad cetimaths, ind preent the whole to the Board in such a shaje, as to prevent eny dayger of mistake or misapprehension as to my views.

I would perfarm this service for the Commissioners for a com. pensation of slo, 100 , (this sum to inclade my personal and travelling expenses, ) onselatf of the amount to be paid on the completion of the survey and lecation on the gromed, and the remainder on my pre. senting my report and phana; and the ordinary compensation to my assistants- that is to s:y- $\$ 5$ per day, or thereabouts, to my princibal assistant, and not exencuing an average of $\$ 3$ per day to my other aids, with their contingert and travelling expenses.
'The elarge will prohably strike the Commissioners as a high one. For such a service in Pembsylvania, I should not expect more thin $\leq 7,000$; but the loss of time and fatigue in going and returning from the scene of operations, would be material considerations with me; and I shouk not be willing to meounter the solicitude and thought, and to underake the latorious and responsible investigations which, if engaged by the Committee, 1 should Teel it my duty to make, with. out an alequate remineration.

It is prohable that the location conk be so far made, and tho gencral outtine of the work sufficiently determined, to admit of the execution of it heing commenced about the 1st August. I am sutistied, however, that more time would he required to mature the many details counceted with it. Or course, as I would be paid a specilic sum for my services, I would have every pecuniary inducespecilic sum for my services, I woud have every pecuniary inducc-
nent to hasten he execution of he task committed to me, and the ment to hasten the exccution of the task committed to me, and the
Conmissioners might therefore feel assurcd, that there would be on niy part no unnecessary delay. Ou the other hand, however, I slonuld estimate too highity the weight of the responsibility devolved on me, and what was due to my profeasional character, to be willing to present my plan uatil it was thoroughly matured and had satisfied myself that it was in all respects the most eligible.

It will be important to mo to learn, as soon as you may have an opportunity of conferring with the gentlemen appointed with you in your mission to the United States, what will be the probable deterinination of the Commissioncrs. I would be gratified also to receive a copy of the Act of Parliament which you mentioned having left at Abany; and were good chough to eay you ubuld forward me

I am, \&c. \&c.
(Signed)
M. ROBINSON.

6.

## M. Robinson, Esq.

Albatif, Mareit 18, 1833.

## Sm,

The Committee of the Board of Canal Commissioners of Uppor Canada have had undor their consideration your letter Io Mr. Longloy of the 10th inst, and regret exceedingly that they cannot accept of

APPENDIX your services in the survey of the contemplated improvements in the navigation of the River Saint Lawrence.

They have the highest opinion of your science and experience as Civil Engineer, and would cheerfilly have availed themselves ofthern, had not the compensation required, so far excceded the amount which they felt themselves justified in giving.

The Committee have secured the services of Judge Wright of New York to make the preliminary survey, and should any dificulty arise hereafter, in which the assisturce of an able Engineer may be desirabie, tho Board will no doubt, on the recommendation of the Committee, avail themselves of your professional knowledge, should you be at liberty, and willing to afford it.

1 have, \&c.
(Signed)
JONAS JONES.

## Appealix to <br> apport.



## r.

## Canrass Whits, Essq.

 Sir,The Board oppointed ly an Act of the last Sessinn of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada have deppited two of their num. ber with inyself to procure a competent Civil Enginecr, to explore, survey, and make phans and estimates for Canals and loclis to improve the nevigation of the River Saint Lawrence from Prescot to the castern extremity of the Province. The work is of so ereat importance, and proposed to be upon so extensive a ecalf, what the Board are extremely desirous of cugaging the best Engineer to be found, in order that the utmost reliance may be placed in his judgent in beat ting the work, and fixing the plan upon which it shall be cosstructed. the locks are required hy law in be not less than 150 feet in length, and 55 in widh, with 9 teet of water.

They are also desirous that the sumer should be conmenced as soon as practicable, say by the 15 hh of April.

From the high recommendations I have had of your ecience and practical knowledge in your profession, I am anxious that you should underiake the work.

Will you be kind enough to let me linow whether ynu can do so? How soon you could neet the Board at Prescott? What your arrangements would be, and your terms?

If you could determine upon meeting the Noard shorty, and going over the ground, thave no doubt you could make your arrange. ments to proceed with the survey of the different points in suchtime as to be perfectly satisfictory to them. Having received your pro. nosition, I will communicate with my associates whom I meet at Albany, and acquaint you with their determination (so far as they can make one) then.

I have, \&c. \&c.
(Signed)
JONAS JONES.

## 8.

## C. White, Esq.

I received your letter at New York, nnd with me associate Commissioners have had the same under consideration. We should have been extremely gratified to have availed ourselves of your services, but the time mentioned for the commencement of your opera tions would have delayed us so much longer than was expected by the Board, that we could not venture to make any arraugement with you.

Judge Wright lins undertnken the survey, and his assistant En. gineer proccels immediately to Canada.

Having the lighest opinion of your science and experience, I shall not fail to mention your qualifications to the Board, and should we hercafter, in cose of aury unexpected difficulty, require your advice and assistance, we shall not fail to npply to you, in hopes that you will afford them, it at liberty, to do so.

1 have, \&c. \&c.
(Signed)
JONAS JONES.


## 9.

## Jonas Jones, Esq.

 Sne,If I urderstand your views and wishes as expresed in mur con versation yestorday-it is desired to have a Caual for stcamboats loeated around the Long Sault Rapid:

In ooing this, some very mportant considerntions are precented: 1st. To avoid injury to the mills and "water works a mille Roche,
and other parts of the Rapid. 2d. On the other hand, if the Cannl APPENDIX is to be carried into the interior behind all the hydraulic establishments, how can it be so carried withont many bridges, aud theso bridges all drawing or retractile? and of course very troublesome and expensive, and requiring constant attendance and therefore costly. If the River shore can be used, nud some dams at the small Islands below the head of Barmhart's Islaud; are there no difficulties in the way ns to the territorial line? or would any question arise as to the right of butting a dam on some of those Islands? If the plan of going around all the lydraulic establishments can be adopted, it appears to me to be the best on many accounts, and more particularly the bridges-ilheso when 50 ft . or more wide, are expensive, and canse delays and constant attendance. In order to locate a Canal, and give you an estimate of the cost in the most economical manner, I should do it in this way:-1 should send a genteman who has had long practice as an Engincer to the ground, and givelim instructionshow to commence the work and go over his level-an two routes, one along shore, and one baek from the shore. This ought to occupy him inree or four weeks on the grount-when I supposed he had about done, then I should make a visit to him, examine all his lines, see all his calculations, as to ground, and, as he would have to bore the soil to see wheher any rock is to be foumd at the depth of digging required, I hould see that, and see whether any material alteration or. change in the plan could be made, and if so make it, and then make a plan atd estimute.

I once took a rongh lovel, along the American side to ascertain the fall-I think the whole fall about 00 feet in the Loug Sault. AsI. should thea be absent hat three or four weeks, or comenthing like that. 1 shoud charge S25 per day for cench day alscutirom hone, and the gentleman 1 stould send woutd charge $\$ 5$ per day and his experses for his own time. It would require several rodmen, asmen, dec.I presume these could be ohtained in the combry. I nust however promise that 1 an now in the service of the New York and Harlacm Rail Road Company; and for which I an receiving \$4,400 salary1 should be ubliged to make :an arrangement with them to be absent sulficient time to do this service, which I presume could be donc.

I am, \&c. \&e.
BENJ. WHGLIT.
Appondix to
Appon
Report.

## 10.

Niw York, March 13tri, 1833.
Messrs. Jones, Norion, and Longley,

## Gemthemes;

If 1 should undertake to have your work surveyed along tho St. Iawrence for 50 miles and locate the route of a Canal, proper for stem. boat navigation, I would do it (provided I can get the pernis. sion of the Rail Road Company) for $\$ 6,000$ per year for superitend. ing the construction after locatid. It your wishes are ouly to have a location of the lise of Canal, and an estimate of the expense of construction, I should visit the route and give instructions to my us. sistants, and let them go on ard nake the survey; and when they had executed it aud male all their calcuhations, I, shond visit them again and nake up a fiaal report. For the time required for this service, [as so much would be expeuded in travelling expenses] I could not think of reducing the compensetion below what I men. could not think or reducing the compensetion below What I men-
tioned in my former note of this norning. It is sufficiently, emall tioned in my former note of this noruing. It is sufficiently, small
compensation at my time of life, and with 30 years experience ns an compensation at my time of life, and with 30 years cexperience ns an
Engineer, and having had the charge of the Eric Canal from Geuesee River to Albay, and the Chesupcale and Delaware Caual, of 10 feet water, and then the Detaware and Indson Canal, and last, the Chesapeake and Ohio Cabal, until they became involved in a controversy with the Baltimore and Ohin Rail Road, and the work so nearly suspended, that it was proper to leave them; since which timo I have been in the City employ, until I undertook the charge of the New York and Harlacm Rail Road.

I shall not be able to oltain a decision of the Peard of direction of the New York and Ifarlacm llail Road, whether I may have leave of absence for the purpose of making these visits, until Friday evening this weck. In order to obtain the information yon requiro as specdily as possible, I should advise that two Eygineers and their partics be employed, one at the Longue Saut, and the other at the Gallops, and other places.

I beg leaye to observe, Gentiemen, that it would be very unwise in me to leave my present situation, unless something much moro advantageous ard of longer duration than one year (the probable time that will take to conplete this Rail Road) should offer-as I am now at home with my family; aud the compensation under all these circumstances is much better han anmeh farger one, if a man is to be away from his family, and constaitly upon tavern eapenses.

Inm, \&c. \&c.
B. WRIGITT.

H.

Aldamt, 1Gtit Marct, 1833.
To the Commissioners, \&c. \&c.

## Genthempa,

The following proposition is submitted in compliance with the memorandn youtgave me this moraing. I will cngage to act as 1 t gineer of the proposed improvement for 85,000 per annum. If it

APPENDIX shall be coneidcred necessnry for me to visit works similar to thoso contemplated, or for other purposes in the prosecution of its business to travel from the line of work, my travelling expenses are to be paid extra. I propose to give my entire services, excepting a reasonable titne to risit my friends.

I could probably arrange my affairs so as to commence about the middle of May_perinips some carlier if necessary. 'This proposition not to be considered binding if I shonld engage in any other work before the Commissioners showld decide to aceept it.

Respectfully, Suc. \&c.
JOLIN B. JARVIS.


## 12.

Appendiz to
Report on St.
Rawrence im.
provemens.

## John B. Jarvis, Esq.

Our associate, Mr. Longley, whom we left at New York, arrived last evening, having secured the services of Judge Wright to make the survey of the comemplated improvements of the River Saint Lawrence. You are therefore at liberty to make such arrangements as you may think proper, and shoild the Commissioners hereafter desire the benefit of your science and experience, we shall not fail in applying to you, trusting that you will afford them if not otherwise engaged.

I have, \&c. de.
JONAS JONES.

## 13.

New York, March 15, 1833.

## George Longlcy, Esq.

## Sir,

The Board of Directors of the New York and Hariaem Rail Koad having given me permission to make the visit to the Saint Lawrence the latter part of April, 1 beg leave to ask, as a favor, a line from yourself and associate Commissioners from Albany, at your carhest convenicnce, in which I pray you to express the understanding we have, and compensation, sc. sec.

I request this to prevent any misunderstanding hereafter.
Very respectfully, de.
B. WRIGIIT.

## 14.

Almane, Marcit 17 tit, 1833.

## Judge Wright.

## Sir,

Our associate, Mr. Longley, brought us your favor of the 15th, by which it appears you lave obtained the perenission desired of the Board of Directors under whom you are now employed.

The understanding of the Commillee with respect to an arrangement is, that your assistant, Mr. Mills, shall proceed immediately to Canadia, for the purpose of commencing the proposed survey; and that when required, say by the 1st May, ym shall yourself make an examination oithe ground, and give such directions as shall be necessary for Mr. Mills to explore and surver the mute, \&e. ; that when lie shath have done so, at the request of the board you shatl when he shall have done so, at the request of the Moard you shan
again thoroughly examme the route, test the work of Mr. Mills, and in conjunction with him make the necessary phans and esthmates.For which service you are to receive a compensation of $\$ 25$ per day while emploved, and for the time uecessarity ocenpied in travelling backward and lorward from New York to Canada.

I have written Mr. Mills and requested his attendance at a meeting of the Board at Present on the 2 Eth inst. We shall expect to hear from you by him, and that you will give him the necessary directions and instructions as to his first movements.

I have, Sce. \&e.
JONAS JONES.
If the Board determine to employ yru permanently, the com. pensation stated, $\$ 6,000$ per annum, will be given.


## 15.

Naw York, Marcil 15, 1833.
Mcssrs. Jones, Norton and Longley.

## Gexthemen,

In behalf of the Commission from the Province of Upper Canada under which you act, an application has been made to the by George Longley, Esquire, to serve said Government in the capacity of a Civil Engmeer, in the location, construction, sc. of the contemplated improvements of the River Saint Lawrence. Mr.

Longley requested me to address a letter to you, stating my terma, APPENDIX Sc. I regret I had not the pleasure ofseeing you while you were in this city. In reply to this application, I say bricily that I will in this ciry, in reply to thit application, I say my terms will be about, ns I understand Judge Wright infomed you, to wit, $\$ 5$ per day together with my expenses relating to the service. In this proposial, I count all days of the year.-(I) am thus particular that there may be no mistake.) From Mr. Longley, I understand that you are in correspondence with several gentemen, one of whom you will probably agree with as your principal man- Without naming them all, I will say that with Judge W!right and M. Robinson, Esquire, I am on friendly and good terns, and with either, I could act harmonously, and in the event of your making choice of cither of them ns your man, this proposal. is grood. But gentemen, allow me here to say, ns it is my duty to you und to myself; that in the event of your unking choice of any other genteman as your primeipal, this proposal must become void until 1 can have an oppotamity with that man, see him and understand his views, de. This I believe yon will perceive is just, and in trubh absoluely neerssary to the good conduct of your business. I am informed throngh Mr. Longley, that it is your wish that the sur. versde. be commenced as soon as possitic, to this reph, hat can beo aequainted, allow the to say that it is necessary for me to be intorm. ed of your decision very soon. I hope to hear from you from Albany:

Very respectfully, sc. dsc.
JOHN B. MLLS.

## 16.

Almany, Mance, 17, 1633.

## Mr. J. B. Mills.

She,
The Committee of the Canal Board for the improvement of the mavigation of the River Sain Lawrence have, upon consideration, determined to aceept of your serviecs upon the terms proposed in your letter of the lath.

I have written Judge Wright to whom you will apply for instruc. tions, and we shall expect youto present yourself to the Board atise next mecting at Ireseot, ou the 28 ih instamt.

I have, de. Se. Se.
JONAS JONES.


To Jonas Jonce, Esq., the IIon. Joln Mamiiton and John Macaulay, Philip Fantioughate, Ifiram Norton, Gcorge Langley, and Peter Nhater, Esquires, Commissioners appointed by an Act of the P'arliament of the Prociuce of Upper Canada, passed in 1833, "for inproving the navigaion of the Birer Saint Lawence betucen Prescolt and tie eastern cxtremity of the Province."
G manemax,
Having in March last been engigged by a Commitec of your Board, to superintend and direct such surveys and examinations as were conlemplated hy the Actabove referred to, and were necessary to prepare a correct estimate of the expense of constructing Camaly and locks around the several hapids requiring improvement bewen l'rescont and the castern extremity of the Province-I immediately Gave instructions to Mr. Jolm B. Mills, as my assistant, (and had been engrged hy the Committee, to proceed to the ground and enter upon the duties of actual survey:-

After proper preparations, Mr. Mills left Siow York on the lat April, and has ever since that time been steadily and usetully employed.

I visited hiun early in May, and went over the ground, and setthed the oullines of the plan of sarver, and such oher detnils an ware necessary at tiat tume, and since that have corresponded by letter aud advised from time to time, untilny visit at this time to complete the work. Inow beg leave to lay before the Buard my fi:al

## REPORT:

It is well known to the Members of the Bonarl that fwo sennrate and distinet surveys had been mate over the same ground, in general, and for the same olject, upon a smaller scale-one by Mr. Clowes, in 1826, the other by Mr. Barrett, in 1830. As neither of these plans contemplated a canal of more than 8 feet depth of water, wud only 60 feet widti on the bottom, nond locks of 40 leet in widh, and 13s in lenghth; they did not coniom in capat city in any respect to the terms of the Aet under which this examination was directed to be mado, and were of little use to me in tho duties assigned.

Bethe Aet aforesain, (sec. XXV, the lacks are directed and determined to be "uat tess than 55 feet wide, nor less than 150 feet long, and there shall be 0 feet water on , the mitre sill."

Following these omtines of the spirit of the law, I determined that locks of $\overline{5 a}$ feet wide ought to be 200 feet between the gates to give the proper proportions, and these wolld only admit a vessel of ahout 175 to 180 feet, extreme length. That if we hation feet water on the mire sill, we must have on canal 10 feet in depth of water; and following the proportions proper for locks 55 feet wide, the canal, where we expect steambonts to pass each other,

APPENDIX as at the Longue Sault, ought to be 100 feet on the . bot. tom; and for the improvement, as proposed at the four several places above the Long Sault, the Canal ought to be 50 ft . wide on the bottom, as being sufficient for vessels to pass up. No vessels will use the Chant in passing down : and in all cases the slopes or anyles of the bank to be 2 feet base to 1 foot perpendicular. This will make the water line at the top of the Canal at the Long Sault 140 feel, and and at all other places 90 feet: and it is proposed to have a surf berm on one side, of 5 ft . in width, two feet below the water line, and on the other side next the land, a berm at the water line of 0 or 7 ft . wide, which is intended to receive and hold the washing of the light bank, and retain it until it can be removed by proper dirt hoals. The top of the bank, next the River, I propose to have 12 feet wide, and at least 4 feet above the water line of the Camal; mud near the head of the Cannl, at the Long Sault, I would advise to have the bunks 6 feet above the water line of the Canal.

These are data, on which the estimate now laid before you Prport on St, have been made.
pawrence
provenent.
I now enter upon the details of the expense of each separate improvement, and beginning with that at the Long Sault, as the one directed to be first prosecuted.

## LE LONGUE SAULT.

For a Canal 100 feet wide on bottoin, $11 \frac{1}{2}$ miles.-[See Plan.]
1st. 1,041,940. Cubic yauds of excavation between the head of Canal and near Brownell's lBay, as a section of the work, a 13 cts . per yurd
115,722 Cubic yards of loose stone and rock, as supposed in the above excavtion, which to place on outside of the banks to secure work, a $2 \mathrm{sects} .$,
158,467 Cubic yards of No. 1 is helow surface of River, and will be troubled with water, I allow extra, a 12 cts................
73,004 Cubic yards of embankment, a 14cts........................
40,000 Ditto of romid or other stone which are probably wanted more than the regular exceva tion will furnish, and are to be found, as believed, on the hill. To find them and put them in the bank will cost a 35cts.,...
6th. Bulwark nt the head of Canal, (say).....
7th. Guard Cates to shut ont water, if required,
8th. Securing by plank piling, and puddling nbout one mile of upper end o
Canal, (say,). .............
From Point near lBrownell's Bay to Corn wall, it is thus :-
9th.
1,311,211 Cubic yards of excavation, a 12cts., ........................

1:th. 2 Road culverts, 4,53s? Cubic yards ma-
sonry, a $\$ 3$ t, ................
sonry, a, \$3.................


| 1 4 hh. | Excavation at foot of water lock, (say, $)$. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 15 th. | 6 Lncks 48 feet lift, $a \$ 45,200, \ldots . . .$. |

15th. 6 Lncks 48 reet in, a 17th. 6 Lock-houses, $a \approx 500$
\$135,453 37

28,94300

2,000 00
271,20000 3,00000 3,00000

It is proper to remark, that the item of loose stone and rock, which APPENDIX will be found generally carried out at 25 to 30 cents, is found in the evcavation and deducted from it: and this price is given as an inducement to the contractor to save them and lay them aside, and have them measured before they are used. Giving this price is only a sufficient sum to secure the stone, and place them as directed.

The next work proposed, is at
RAPIDE PLAT.
$3 \frac{1}{10}$ Miles.

| 1st. | 692,688 cubic yards excavation, a 11 cts., | \$76,195 68 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 d. | $76,965 \underset{a}{\text { do }} \quad$ loose stone and rock, |  |  |
| 3rd. | 112,000 do embankment $a 12 \mathrm{cts}$. | 13,440 00 |  |
| 4th. | $171,111 \begin{gathered}\text { do under surfice of } \mathrm{Ri} \text { - } \\ \text { ver-I allow extra on this, } a \text { 12cts }\end{gathered}$ | 20,533 32 | Append |
| 5th. | Bulwark of timber and stone,........... | 1,000 00 | Report on St. |
| 6th. | Excavation at foot of lock, (say) | 1,500 00 |  |
| 7h. | Lock of 112 feet lift,.. | 50,000 00 |  |
| 8 ch. | Pumping or lifing water from lock-pit, | 3,000 00 |  |
| 9th. | Lock-house, . . . . . | 50000 |  |
|  | \$ | 185,410 25 |  |

Note.-It is believed that sufficient stone will be found in the excavation to protect the banks.' If this should prove incorrect, then, additional stone must be procured at an extra charge.

POINT CARDINAL.
1,500 Fcet.


770,612 65
Note.-No bridges are estimated, and the reasons are given by Mr. Mills in his report to me annexed, and are satisfactory. In the plan of locks as formed above, and on which the estimate is predicated, the bottons are of timber and plank, ns being cheapest, and as wool is indistructable when excluded from air, it is believed that it is equally good for the purpose intended. If however it shall be determined by the board to have cut stone bottoms, there snust be $\$ 5,000$ added to each lock to cover this charge.

The next improvement proposed, is at

## FARREN'S POINT.

The length of the roork at this place is about 4,000 fcet.-[Sec Map]

| 1 ta . | 283,257 yards excavation, a 11cts. $⿻$. . . $\$$ | 31,158 27 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| and. | 22,222 do. loose stone and rock, $a, 2 \mathrm{jacts}$. | 5,555 50 |
| 3 dd | 11,500 do. embankment, a 13cts. | 1,405 00 |
| 4 th | 97,777 do. allow extra for being below surface ol river, a 12 cts. | 11,733 24 |
| Sth | Bulwark to secura head of Canal,....... | 1,000 00 |
| 6th: | Lock of 4 feet lift, | 40,000 00 |
| 7tho | Lifting water trom lock-pit, (say,).0.6.0 | \# 3 3,000 00 |
| 8th | Excavationto form chanel into river, - | $\because \rightarrow 1,00000$ |
| 9th |  | \% 450000 |
|  | - $x^{4}$ \% 8 | 䉞 $05,442 \% 1$ |

APPENDIX Canal with recesses or "lay-by plares." This would reduce the expense of excavation. Ihowever cament recommend it, as the time would soon arrive when the widh mow proposed will he indispenazWe; and when that arrives, it will require the Canal to he choed. one or more seasons to chicet it, and this will be found almosis im. practicable. The people deproblarer um it will not paiconly sub-
 trase of ithe comatry to otho: guarters, and it wald be ditlicula to rersin it whea once turned.

On the question ot time required to finist the whik, as proposed Wy the ;hans and estmates, I ran say that I himik 3 years angyy otherient in effect all the works as propmed, if ways and means are supplied as required. As the leter of the haw compmphates that the work at the Lonir Sault shall he completed before the wher works are hegun-to complete hat work aloue, will require $2 \frac{1}{2}$ y cars after the work has heen put unter contrat.
Appendia to
I have made no item for alleration of roads. as I did not know how to val:e that item. As Mr. Mills hias explained his in his report, and tho phans presented, the Doard will see how this ought to
be estimate.

Such part of the land cat off thy the Canal from the itiorer, and not accommotated by road culverti, may he acoumondated by ferries, as the expense of crecting bridges will be fir the great fir the object; and atier erecting a pivot bitige, a liecper mist be under pay, in senove tiemon auy vessel pasing. This ahme would lie a lieary ammaltas:

Respectfully submitted.
BENJ. WRICIIT.
Prescotr. July $20,1833$.


To Benjamin Iright, Esquire, Enginerr, for the rontemplated im. provement of the Saint Lavercme in Upper Cidnada. Sin,

With your approbation and consent, on the 231 March, an engngement was concluded with ine, by tonas dones, diorrge Longley and llimm Sorton, Esionires, a Comanace of the atwon of Canal Comnissimers from the Irwince of Ppire Camath: to. act as your missisiant in the survers, lemeation and comatuction of the contemphated improments of the Hiver Saint Law retice, in
 make the necesary preparabins and arrangemons dio the surney,
 to comploy sach assitance, and purathese steh matruments and necessary aticies as it was ancertain combla be whaned in the vicinity of the work; as in arrangemen- or prepametion es, Nu
 pletion and my departure from New Sirk.-all which was thome with the greatest possible despath. Havinge received your in.

 villo, Vpper Canada. Xom linding Jonas hones, Bist, he President of the Emard of Commissionurs in Brochiollo, I procetded directly
 Prescot, 1 had an interview with lliram Norton, E-mpire, a bem. ber of sain Conminte and boaril of Canal Commisimers. Mr. Norton having had adviee from Mr. Jones, it was comblededimper.
 sithation and quanity of ice, at least so much of at as cond be seen at that late date. Accordingly, on the 1 hin, I teli Presertil for Comwall. At Comwall, I wais umbertmandy taken ill, and ronfined several davi-lowever, I raturned to Prescoll on the 1 Iall. llere I met ay asvistats, who had arrived some days previotas. On the 18 dh, $i$ met the Presitent and Mr. Nortom at l'reseont. It was thomath preper, in the tirst phace, to have a marvey of he whote contempated wark. This you pereeive, Sir, is aprecoble to your insuractions. I comeluthod to commence at the apace we west and of the work, :und treeed dewn the liver. Accurdingly, on the 22d A pril, I liegon the c:aminatoon of Les Gaboppes.

The differnties to the mavigation of the Stint Lawrence. beaween lresent and Cormwall, being at cerrain haown pionts of the stream, and mot combinent: ar comected, and having received an
 requirine a connceled ami sotematic surver of ha River, (or a survey of hase parts of it nem contemphated to be improcest, ( have proceeded in purstatace of your advice in cmaveration, (which advine was azereable (o) the vicws of two ar hree melle.
 el athd dislinct examimatons of stad points; and atior this man. ner is my report made out and detailed.
 my observations of the intermediate parts of the streath anthorise me to speak with conflence concerning the mavigation, wisich will be donc in coures.

From Presentt the head of Les Caloppen, there is a mood and dircet Cunadian Channel for vereels drawing nine feet wister. This I asecrained! by somulings carefinly made, and I here remark,
 tions of hog chatnel of the liver have heen done inder tive imme. diate direction. Les Guigppes are situmed abou if mikes below

Prescott, near Mr. Armsirnng's Mill. The descent (difert) oc. APBLADix curs in the distate of about half a mile, beginning at bay hisland. I have cxamined the chanmel of this liapid, and found the depth of water auydr sablicicut fir cur purposes. This remark is also true of all the Riapidy tiom Preseott to the head of the long Sault: consequenthrit may le presumed, that however wide and yond the Camals and hels may le made, no beat descending the tiver will ever incommode and detain herself by passing through thom atoove the Lonf Sants. Therefore my calculations are hased upon the phan of : Camal of 50 teet width at hothom, he hanks sloping according to a hase of two feet to one fiobt perpendicular, which is also in pursanice of your views, as expressed on your visit ahout the mh of May last.

Herewith are presented maps, showing plans and profile, earn. fully made from minute surveys, to which 1 brg leave to refor you tior a befter ulea of the relative simations of the several points on the River, and the plas tir their inprovement, than I rangive you ly writeen deserputimes. The length of her canal or improvememt at les diallyges is $\mathbf{2}, 400$ feet, the harge red line showing the situa. timin and direction of the batk or mole. Directly at lie mull, I locate the lark he which I overcome the descent of this Rapid. The work at this pemint requires,

sinit, (i) 130
From the fien of the lock at the Galoppes, to the comanes of the iuprovement at Paint Carlinal, distance 1f miles, we have n soced depth of water, and mo lindratuce bo ath easy navipation of ho rwer. The wath at bint cardinal will be about b.ENe teet in lenoth, (see sane phan with the (ialloppes) the barge red line shaws the direction and lucation of the work. 'Chis point requires,



 Bulwark at heat on hamk, . ........................... 1,0100 (0)
 bexastiou at iont of luck, .......................... 1,0110 110

8.18,009.4 111

From the inprovement at Point Carlimat in the head of ta Rapide Ilat. (distanes at mites.) there is a gow elmanel for vessels
 ruthes to the navigatien. There are, however, herween he "hava nemtimed boints, 3 othery which chate chaservation, viz: I'reripue

 water rams al the rate of th mites per hentr. At Pont lruguis, the
 nod :t lime free fobut its velocity is if miles per hour for about it 1 of a mile. $i$ hare baine these Prainse as they are numar thowe
 the liver where thery is as quat velocity of the water, and which



 the same presempe of stemo, thromeh a corrent of 0 mikes per hener at from 5 to 0 miles-marying a lite acerding to circumstances.

At Ia Rapitar Pint. thren routes were to le exmmed: in the


 Mr's (reek, then appoachang very near Maria Thwth, and uniting With the River at the bay nt the muntin of Campletl's Crock.

Sceondy;-A mute more imaud, marked No, 2 , passing w, Saw-

 hank of the River tosaid Store.

Thirilly- - In atition liver rome from the Bay at the mouth of
 3s: iniles, and descending 11 isho feet.

From the reports of Mosars. Clowes mud Barrett, I conclute that the tower moint of their improvement of this lapid in the Bay at tha mouh of Camplall's Creck-but the the river is sery minid, for alout one milo lmasw, I prupose to terninate the inprovenemt at the Bay near Mr. liroctle's Store-luyse.

Extending route markel No. 1 to said Store-houpe, and making a Canal according to the diasersions propased, there will be required

APPENDIX $1,048,201$ yards cxcavation, and 3 road bridges, and a large chaim for damages would prolailly cusue.

Houte No. 2 seems to be beyond all question, requiring 4,277,007 yards excavationt. 4 road bridges, mad a still larger chain for damages would probally be made.

Houte No. 3., the River route will be sulject to very little claim fordamages, require no brid!tes, and only,

Appencir to
neport on St
lawruco im. povellent.

From the foot of the lock nt Tee Rnpide Plat to the improvement at Farren's Point, (distance about 103 miles,) there is a good chanat dior vessels drawing 9 Geat water, and uen serimes diticulties to the navigation ofstemm-buats-however, throughout this whole distance the water muves with a velocity ol firma to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. Al Far. ren's Point I propuse to make a Canal A, owo fied in tength, at the foot of which 1 lecate a lock, desceading 1 feet. This work will reguire,

283,255 yds. excavation, a 11 cls. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 31,158$ 27

11,500 in. embankanent, a 1 Bels................... 1,4950 On 9й,iz7 do. excavation helow water lerel, a diets., 11,73324 An ice breaker at head of wort,....................... 1,000 00 Clearing leck-pit of water.. ............................. 3,000 to Dexcatation at tiout of lock,. 1,060 00 Lowek, 4 liee litt, 40,000 00

## 804,04201

Theneo to Archibald's Point. distance $3 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, the naturalchannel of the river preseuts mo ingediments to the navigntion of stean buats of the elass contempatated to be nesed ; in truth, this is the most phacid part of the strean fiom P'reseot to Corawall. I come now Sir, to the Point, (Archibadd's) where it has been prophosed to lenve the river, in order to pass the Longre Sinult. As the Camadian shamued of this rapid does not aftiord a sale or convenicut passage, even for descemang boats, it becomes necessary to construed a Camal to accommodate Lowh ascending and descending trade. Therefore my caleuhtions from said Point to Cornwall, are based upon a Can mai of len fiet width at bottem, and bouks sloping according to a hase of 2 feet to 1 foet vertical. From this Point to Cornwall, 11! miles, several phans Inve leen stiggested and considered, only two, of which have been deened worthy of particular examimation. Mr. Clowes proposed cutting across satid Point, and passing up the valloy of Stoophe's Creek, zaile; thence followias a depression of the country, and dropping into he stream at Brownells llay. (Sce plan No. 1 of this work.) "Ihis phan I have exannined, and have prepared minute calculations of its cost.

The other plan examined, is to follow the Rivar and its shore to the same Point. I will now, Sir, compare these two routes or phans, to their tmion at Brownell's Bay. The mute ly Fromple's Creck is, 3 miles and $7: 2$ chaius, in the course of which there occurs,

1,461,000 yds. excavation, a :llets.
8209,218 00 Oume204, ititi-ido. helow water level, a 5 cts.......... 10,23330
 3 pivot rund bridges, as $0.01011 . .$. :3 hamses fir attendants, a 8500 ,. 1,510 00 3 nttendants, $\boldsymbol{a} \$ 150$ ench $=\$ 450$; equal to tho yearly interest of 87,500 a 6 per cent,..............
lhulwark at head,
$\qquad$
7,50000
1,0100 00 50000
hearv, and has to be moved a great distance, and to be raised into APPENDIX immense spoil banks, much of the cuting being from 18 to 22 feet int depth.

From said Bay to Cornwall, two plans are in question, viz ; the construction of the liver route, and ono mainly iniand, and clear from the river.

I will give you the cost of the land route:
$1,311,211$ yds. excavation, a 12cts.. . . . . . . . . . . . . 8157,34532
ti0,011 do. loose rock. a 30cts. . ................. 20,703 30
037,033 du. embankiment, a 14cts................. 89,184 62
s road culvertss-2, 1,6673$\}$, $\} 4,542$ yds. masonry, a $83 \ddagger 115,89700$
1 do. 6 feet span, 000 do........ 3, 15000
Clearing the lock-pit of water,. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 3,00000$
Excavation at foot ot luck, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\begin{array}{r}2,00000 \\ 271,20000\end{array}$
6 locks, $a 845,2001, \ldots . .$.
8562,48024
The above differs so little in amount from the River route, that I omit the detail of the expense of the later. The River route is however $1 f$ aike longer than the other, in consequence of being olliged to follow the buak of the river, in which nust occur several hard eurves. The woik will also bo exposed to the river through. out its whole length, excepting from Point Maligne to the Buy below Cornwall. This last consideration, Sir, with a view of tho facilities of the infand roule, puts the question beyund doubt with me. The Hiver route will cost sume more in the first construction, from the protection requisite against the river ; it will prohnbly require greater anmual repairs, and cannot be considered so complete a work for any thing like a parellel expense. In view of the above comparisons, withunt hesitation, I come to the conclusion to recommend the River route from Iloople's Creck to Brownell's Bay; thence the iuland route to the Hay below Cornwall.

I will now, Sir, present the expense of this plan differently divided.

From the commencement of the work at the hoad of the Iongue Suuth, to the Point where we diverge from tho main stream, we have

| 120735 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 043,077 yards cxcavation, a $13 \mathrm{cts} . . . . . . .$. | 8122,717 01 |
| 104,886 do. lonse rock, 4 25 cts. | 26,22i 50 |
| On 158,467 do. helow water level, at 12 ets..... | 10,016 04 |
| Bulwark at head of work, | 1,000 00 |
| (ilard grites, | $5(10)$ |
| Sucuring the hank,. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5,000 00 |
| 40,000 yards of stone, a 35 cis. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14,000 00 |
|  | \$183,4.4 55 |

$\$ 183,4 \mathrm{M} 45$

## Thence to Cornwall there are,

| 1,414,626 yards excavation, 212 cts.............. 8160,755 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 74,45:3 do. loose rock a 30 cts . | 22,335 |
| 710,036 do. embankment, a 14 cts . | 00,405 0.4 |
|  | 15,597 00 |
| 1 do. 6 feet span, .... 900 yards,............. | 3,150 00 |
| Clearing water from water lock, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,000 00 |
| Excavation an foot of lock,....................... | 2,000 00 |
| 6 locks, descending 48 fect, a 845,200 | 271,200 |

[^4][^5]




1207.356

## SUMMARY.

Les Galloppes,. ........................................ 856,61180

| Poim Cardinal, | 48,094 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Le Rapide Plat, | 184,910 25 |
| Farren's Point, | 94,042 01 |
| Longue Sault to Corawall, | 775,197 61 |
|  | 81,150,755 67 |

In relation to the termination of the work near Cornwall, I beg leave to remark, that the point selected, as per plan, has been chosen as one naturally better protected from the operation of the ice at Cornwall bay; in truth, very litle expense at the lower Bny will completely secure the works from the effects of ice. This lower Bay is more extensive, has sufficient depth of water, and the current of the strean tends rather to the opposite shore, rendering this place better adapted to the purposes of a harbour ; whereas, at the Upper Bay the greater part of it is too shallow, and the stream from above coursers directly into it, consequently making it more expensive to protect the works from the effects of the ico; also, in eonsegnence of the strong currrent opposite the Point bet ween the two Bays, the stomm-boats of the Lake befow are in the hatit of cast: ing off the bonte in tow at the lover Bay, or the Bay iuto which I propose to deboucho.

In conclusion, Sir, I Deg leave to remark, that considering the scale, "style, and naguitude of tho work in project,' and its peculiarities in relation to the maingificent River along which it is to be constructed; ulso, taliag into view the great extent of country directly
$\triangle$ PPENDIX interested in this improvement. its inmense promective wealh, and its future dense and busy population: lee assured. Sir, that lhave become very derply interested in the success of the enterprise, and desire to see it speedily prosecouted to final consmamation: and it aftiods me pleasure to say, hat I have ben very agrecably disappointent in the facilities which are presentel for ite cheap and permane:a construction.

All which is most respectinty summitesh.
By your very obedient and humble servans.
Prescott, July 23. 1833.

## Benjamin $\mathrm{IH}_{\text {right }}$ Esquire.

## Dear Sit.

Appendix to
Repart on St .
Lawrence im. provement.

In the foregeing enmmunication which I have had the honor of making to you, recommending a certain mate fir the contemplated improvenems of the River Saim havrence. and conaining an esti- mate of the expense of the sume, you have observed no item or allowance for lridges.

The presumed ohject of said improvement is in accommolate the larger class of stom-boats, and other vessels which ply ma hatio Ontario. This being the case, any hrilges which cross the Camal must he erected at great and inconivenicut heights, or they must the pivo bridges: cither plan an expensive one, nat the latter requiring an attendant, as exclusively as for a lock, and thesame privileges.

In order, Sir, to be quite clear of these expmenes and inconvenioncies. (which loy the way for said improvemems. I convider of an insuperable character.) I propose to purchase atl the laud between the Canal and the River, which ammonts in all only th 5at! arese. I resept ome or two cases, where we have extra witht of Canal.
 the Canal. and invoives very litte inconvenimee to onther persons immediately intersted. In the course of our line, we woss and recross the publice road several times. In these eases I propuse to turn the road to the north side of the Canal, which involve very litte erpense, and it lays litte ground fir cham for dameres. 'This phan will require in atl. aikut two mikes of new rand, fir which it at low at the rate of $\$ 1,000$ per mile, which is very likeral.

This you precive, Sir. quite clears the whole line of improwe. mont from hese Camal misumes, and consequemty wearo hat limited inthe height of the chamies of our stem-boats, or the nask of omr vessels, and all at the sacrifice of precions little private conveniotac:

All which is most respoctfally submited.
lis your very obedient. Aud humbes Servant.
J. J. MILLS.

Prescoll, July 23, 1933.

The Honorabic the Latrel of Commissionres of the Lowigue Sante Canal.

Wilmamstow:, Jisiy 21. 1839.

## Gextlemen;

Accorling to the instructions of your Inomorabe Boarl, 1 reme on Cornwall on Monday the 13h1 May, and the mext day waited on Mr. Commiswioner Vankonghes; being a day of havy rain. little olse conld be done than prepare the necessary means for carrying on the survey, and getting the somading leads cast, and the lines me:asine ed, Ne. Ne. On the bish. the boat parchased for the survey, and sonming the Lake, Ace was brought hy the men from St. Regis, and on the 1 bth the sonading and survere comunenerd; but it took mesome time to drill the mea to their duts, espectinlty the man who sounded. Oin the 2lst, I had hanished the sonnding of Cornwall hay, and the Bhay next bulow Cornwallo nad the Kiver down to Grey's Creek. nad made a copy of the soumlings of the two bhys, as lueing essemtial to the deternination of the sortie of the intended Camat. The surwey and soundinge were then continued down to Ishand No. 19.

This distanes occupied several days to the 1st June, partiy from bad weather, and partly trom trarine the chamels of the great boty of water that passess soiuh of St. Regis' Lanal ; bat confining myseif wholly to ouly such parts as lay in a line of mavigation to und from Corawall. Thie somudings were the: continned hefow Ishand No. 19.
 weather was gencrally so nufin wrable for somuding, that on the 5th of Jume I had not satistictorily ase raiacd he chanel heyond loonte Monilli. June Gilh was a very tine calm day, which emabled me to sound from P'uitte Monilie to the some shore, and from thence down to the stean-boat wharl at Coteau du Lac; and thas a continued chamel from Cornwall to the Coteau du Lac was somated, giving n
 ceeding this depih, as the lines of sounding on the Chart show. The estimated sutevey of the north shore was finisised on the 7 th Junc.

From this to the 12th June employed in sounding the Salmon River channcl, and its Camal like chamels, into the Lake, nued the survey of the south shore to llungry Bay. 'Ihe great channel from
south of St. Regis' Island, sends a part of its waters into the norlh APPENDIX chamel, betwrea the cind of hat latath and lisle No. 7 , but the main lundy of water Ilows along the soulh lises No. 6,8 and 9 , towards the Salmon River.

Westward of Inte No. 19 , it divides, part flowing down in thee chamels hetween lsand No. $1 *$ and he Istes No. $10,20,21$ and 22 , and part heeping close on the south shore. Northward of lsic No. :13. these chaumels mite and keep near the south shore; and in the strait of Hole No. 3.1 , the eurrem is like a rapid. Nomthward of Isles No, 34 and 35 , it is joined by the north chanel, and apparenty from thence to the Cotean limms only one great River, wilh a steady unifirm current of alout 9.000 yards per hour; and its widh from 1,200 10 1.6ill yards. There are deep pieces of water ia phares on bath sides these chaunds, lut having no perceptible current they appearsides these chamels, hert having no percepubic current they appear-
ed to me to be rather basins of water, him chamels, and if clovely cd to me to be rather basins of water, hron chamels. and if closely
examined. woud be finm to he inchased ley hars or shoals. The stamdings are of varions depths throughout the Lake; ia places, on shats; and ia ohter places in deyp water; the phaces and their dipths are liar more correctly shown on the Chart thata a written re- Lawrence gnpont can conces. Hariug timished all that my instructions from your provement. Homorahle Board authorised me to do, and the thirte davs being expired, which it was intimeted to me anst elese the surver on account of its expense: on the 13:h of lune I weat to Cornwall, atal deliverod up the beat, dre. (de, mad the men were discharged. Vhenever
 on the shore beliores. P. M.. and sometimes later; hat the frequent showers of rain and the wi:aly weather provented regular soundings, and we had to raturi, ant rerethra to the chamels. Delow tho Lamd of St. Regis, amd repectaliy alove and helow I shand No. 18 , the Sam Lawrence may be said to lobd its coure ower an inundated comery, keepu:g regular chaneels and hasks, allough the hatter aro under water.

The eonamiaga from Painte Monille inthe smuth shiner, show there is lut one chanm,-its winti ainet 1.480 vards: and the somedings from Pointe Bodette Io the sonth shorr, show much the same ; and dis.s chamel. like a great River, 1 fillowed down to the Cotean, and Whea near the hater phace kerpiag its morth bame on averertain ita limits on that side. Hungry Baty, liven ity apparent deph, appears to be a real Lake.

It is a phessical law. that every groat homly of water in motion wor a yielding suil, will furm a dephin proportion to its volume.The junction of two livers of anarly equal magnitude. seridom gives a beadth to the uated strams of more ham nom-third of wither of the Hivers hefore their jumetion, amd sometimes the inerosed lireadth is araree pereceptithe; ben the united volume of water will decemon its hed. sometimes, to nearly domble her depth of the sepratate Rivers.

August aud Soptember are the proper months for sounding Lako S.int Frumis: the rushess are then grown and distinetly show the: shonds; the timits and direction at the clamuls; and the sommings of every chamme! can then be faken with ense and certainty. The Chars of Lake Saint Frumeis, now presented to your Ilonorabie Doneri, is an estimated surveg. which homgexpericuec in this mode of survey has emahled me to lay down, with porhap, ras much nccuracy, as the nit ture of such a surver admin; an heal it is a balaneling of errors to bring the shores, lameds. de. Sre into relative position. The lines of
 places as this mode of survey allows; estimatiug their places frum distum shores, on " wide expane of vathr. It is only a geometrical snrvey of lake Saint Francis, that can give accurney tu the positionof We shares, islands, and shoalk; the chamels, their simusitions end Widh; limt this survey, probably, can le donc only by a joint det of the Legishature of the Province.

Your mast obsedient,
And lumble Servant,
D.AVID THOMrSON.


Kinastos, 24m Jelf, 1833.
Sir,
In pursuance of the wisins of the Board, Y beg to stase. that after having been lirrsishod with all the werseary papers, including a set of Detnemtures, in hree parts, for the sumof esse thousand ponemate. 1 proceceled on soth dume by the way of Oswow, to the city of Now York, in order to effect, if possible, a loall for fle we of the Board.

When at New York, 1 avaited mysulf of the opportunity to ra! on Judge Wright, whon! I fonded prepiaring to set ont on the 6 h instan, for the hiver siam Sawrence, to complete his survegs and extimates.

Learning from varinus sulisfictory sourens, that there was no probability of solling Delentures at New York, and that Messrs. Prime, Warl, King \& Co., to whom 1 hud a letter from the fic. eciver General, were nos inclined to further our views in that money. market, I resolved to repnir, without delay, to Doslon, which place I reached on the foh inst. I called next day on Messry. Duna; Feno d Itenshaw, a houso of the first respectability in the deparnuent of brokerage in Bostom, and the firm with whom Messrs. II. Gates \& Co. of Nontreal hal previonsly corresponded on the subject of my mission, at the request of Mr. Hamilon and myself-

APPENDIX I thought myself bound to visit this house in the first instance, because it was possible they had made some proposal in behalf of the Cnpitalists of their City to Messers. Gates \& Co., of which we could not have heard before my departure from Canada. Mr. Henshaw, as well as Mr. Dana, the prior of the firm, whom I had the pleasure of meeting at a subsequent interview, assured ine in a very candid and friendly manner, that I had not the slightest chance at that time of converting our Provincial Debentures into money at Boston.The principal reasons assigned for their opinion on this sulject were: 1st. Tuat there had been a good deal of over-tradilig. 2d. That extensive investments were making in manufactures (at present yielding considerable profit) as well as in rail roads. And $3 d$. That the merchants at New York had got their paper discounted at Boston for very large sums. Owing to these, aud other causes, money commanded readily from 5 to 7 per cent., and these gentlemen regarded the period of my visit to Boston as particularly unpropitious for success in its object. They added, however, that the course of a few months, and that if it should, they would willingly assist us in our views. I, accordingly, on leaving Boston two days afterwards, instructed them to communicate with the Board through Messra. H. Gates de Co., if in the course of a few months, a favorable turn should occur in their money market.

On the 8 th instant, I called at the office of the British Consul at Boston, and found his son, the Vice-Consul, to whom 1 presented a letter of introduction, with which I had been kindly furnished by the Honorable Colonel Clark. This young gentleman confirmed the statements of Messrs. Dana, Fenno \& Henshaw, and other respectable individuals, respecting the condition of the Boston money market, nud gave me the nimes of several leading Capitulists not connected with manufucturing interests, on whom I at one time thought of calling, but on further consideration I gave up this intention, because Mr. Henshaw told me he had himself spoken to many of them, and after he had communicated to me freely and frankly the result of his inquiries, I conceived it would not be advisable for me, a-stranger, to call on the same individuals, and thus evince, as it might be imagined, a doubt of the accuracy of Mr. Henshaw's statements. 1 shpuld of course have persevered in my original intention, had theré been the least grounds for nuticipating success ; but of this, as I have already observed, there was not the most remote probability.

Considering it needless to remain longer at Boston, I returned to New York, and there saw Morris Robinson, Esquire, Cashier of the United States Branch Bank, who told me that I need not proceed to Philadelphia: because there was no prospect whatever of selling our Debentures in that quarter. I then called on Mr. Buchanan, the Consul, who stated that he had lately seen an English genteman, desirous of vesting $\mathbf{E 1 0 , 0 0 0} \mathrm{in}$ Upper Caunda, who would have taken Provincial Debentures to that amount, had thoy then been within his rench; and he offered his services in the event of any similar opportunities of sale presenting themselves. Of this oflier from the Consul, I thought it advisable to avail myself, and left with him a copy of the Statute, and also a copy of the form of the Debentures that would be issued in the event of his finding a purchaser for nuy part of tho cunount we are desirous to dispose of. After this, I hastened home. wards, and now beg to place with the Secretary the three Delsentures of $\mathfrak{E 3 3 3}$ 6s Bd each, with the letter of Athorney from Mr. Dunn, and all the other documents I took with me on the occasion.

The attempt to mise the loan in the United States having thus miscarried, aud the prospect of futuro nuccess in that quarter being far from encouraging, the Board have, I conceive, to place their hopes on the resuit of the Receiver General's negociations at London, where it is jerhaps for many reasons preferable that Upper Canada ohould seek the funds for effecting her projected interial improvemonts. According to the best information 1 have been able to obtain, our Legislature might, by the adoption of a judicious course, procure all the monoy it wants for public purposes at probably ns low a rate of interest as thrce per cent, payabla in London, on Debentures transferable aud redeemable in that City. Should the Receiver General fuil in his endenvors to offect a loan in Eugland, and the LegisInture, instead of pursuing the course which might be suggested at auother Session for accomplishing this enid, preiter another attompt to raise money in America by the issuo of Debentures, these Docu ments should not be redecmable in loses than twenty years, and the interest, as well as the principal eventually should be made payable, if required, at a public office in Now York, or some other American City, where the Dobentures should also be transferablo-on this point however, it is not hore reqfísito to onlurge. It only remains for me as a member of the Board, to express my deep regret at the ill success of my mission, since it retards the progress of the great worls committed to our maangement.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obediont Sorvant,

## JOHN MACAULAY,

Conncssionez.
To
Josaz Jomia, Esquirs,
l'resident of tho
Conmissioners for improving tho and Navigation of tho River St. Lawrence.


## 

A Meeting of the Commissioners appointed to carry into effect the provisions of an Act passed during the last Session of the Pro vincial Parliament, entitled, "An Act granting to Mis Majesty: a sum of money to bo raised by Debentures, for the improvement of the Navigation of the River Saint Lawrence," was held at Prescote, this 19th day of February, 1833, pursuant to provinus arrangemont

## PRESEST

PHILIP VANIOOUGIINET,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { PHILIP VANKOUGIINET, } \\
& \text { JONAS JONES, } \\
& \text { HRAM NORTON, } \\
& \text { GEORGE LLONGLEY, AND } \\
& \text { PETER SHAVER, }
\end{aligned}
$$

Eequtrma.

The Honorable John Hamiton having been called to the Chair, John Macaulay, Esquire, presented to the Board a notico of his appointment as a Commissioner in the place of the Honorable Thomas Clark, who had resigned, from Colonel Rowan, Socretary to His Excellency Sir Jolin Colbornc. The letter having been read, Mr. Mucaulay took his scat at the Board.

It was then moved by tho Honorablo Jolin Iramilton, seconded by Hiram Norton, Esq., That Jonas Jones, Esq, be appointed President of the Board, which was carried, and Jonas Jones, Esq. accordingly took his seat as President of the Board.

No. 1.-It was resolved, upon motion of Joha Macaulay, Esq. seconded by the Honorable John Hamilton, that tho President, IIfram Norton, and George Longley, Espuires, do proceed at thei carliest convenience into the United States, for the purpose of se lecting the best Engincor in their powor to mako the necessary surveys, \&e. for the improvement of tho Saint Lawrence-to enquire into the construction of Cnnalg-the mode of management ailopted by the American Boards of Canal Commissioners, and to oltrain books and such other information as may bo considored useful to the Board.

No. 2.-It nas resolved, upon motion of Hiram Norton, Eeq., seconden by George Longley, Esq., that IIeiry Shorwood, Esq. be . appointed Solicitor of tho Board.
No: 8. - It was resolved, That the next mocting of the Board shali take place on Thursday, the 28 ih day of March next, at Pres. cott,' änd in caso any membor, from unforeşeen circumstances, shall not bo able to altend at the noxt, or any future meoting, he shall give the earliest notico in his power to the Presidont.

## Tae ILosoranle JOHN ILAMILTON,



APPENDIE
The Commissioners met, pursuant to adjournment, on the 28th day of March, 1833.

## frisemt :

$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { JONAS JONES, Esqutir,--President. } \\ \text { JOHN MACAULAY, } \\ \text { HIRAM NORTON,' } \\ \text { GEORGE LONGLEY, } \\ \text { PETER SHAVER, } \\ \text { PIILIP VANKOUGHNET, }\end{array}\right\}$ Esqures.

The minutes of the last meeting were read.
A letter from the IIonorable Joinn IJamilton, excusing bis attendance at the mecting was resul.

The President presented a report of the proceedings of the Committee appointed by the first resolution of the Board, at its first Report on ISL resoluti Lewrence im. PeterShaver, Esq- was unanimously adopted.
esolution, proposed by John Macaulay, Esquire, and seconded by

That the Board highly approve of the report made by the Committec who proceeded imto he United States, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the last meeting, to select an Engineer, and obtain uscful information, and that the measures taken by the Com. mittee be, and are hereby confirmed.

John Macaulay, Esp. presented two letters from Commodore Barrie, from which it appears that no survey has been had by the Naval Department, of that part of the River Saint Lawrence betweon the Gallop Rapids and Montreal.

Mr. Macaulay niso presented a copy of a letter addressed by him to the Receiver Gencral, and his reply, upon the subject of funds for the improvement of the Saint Lavrence, niso letters to funds for the improvement of the Saint Larrence, nisp letters to
Joha Harris, Esquire, and Andrew Stewart, Esquire, upon the sub. ject of matters connected with the improvement of the River Saint Lawrence, to which no answers have been received.

Upon motion of Mr. Macaulay, seconded by Mr. Norton, it was resolved-

That all resolutions in writing, moved and seconded, shall be read by the Secretary, and considered in possession of the Boari.

Upon the motion of Mr. Shaver, sceonded by Mr. Longley, it was resolved-

That it is not expedient to appoint any member of the Board as acting Commissioner in superimending and constructing the work, under the direction of the Bourd.

Ayes-Shaver, Longley, Norton, Macaulay-
Nar-Van Koughnet.
Upon motion of Mr. Longloy, seconded by Mr. Shaver, it was rosolved-

That John Jackson be appointed Agent of the Board, with a salary of $\mathbf{2 0 : 0}$ per annuin, commencing on the fint day of April next, provided he shall answer the expectations of the Board; and to be paid pro rata for such service, in case of his dismissal for incom. petency, and that it shall be the duty of tho said Agent, at present, to make the necessary arrangernonts to enable the Engineers to proceed with the surveys, to make the disbursemants attending such surveys, and report any matter which may appear necessary, for the informalion of the Board, and be at all times subject to its directions.

Ayes-Messrs. Van Koughnet, Longley, Shaver and Mac. sulay.
Nat-Mr. Norton.
Mr. Van Eoughnat moved, soconded by Mr. Shaver, that it be resolved-

That swo reparate nad distinct surreys be made of the intended improvement of the St: Lawrence; which was lost.

Ayes-Messrs. Van Koughnet and Shaver.
Nays-President, Lougley, Norton and Maoaulay.
Upon motion of Mr. Macaulay, ecconded by Mr. Norton, it was unanimously resolved-

That a Secretary of the Board be appointed, with a salary of ono hundred and fifty pounds per ansum, whose duty it shall be to nttend the inectings of the Board, record the proceedings, conduce or copy all correspondence, keep all accounts, and be at all times subject to the directions of the Board, or Presideat, when the Board shall not be in Session.

Upon motion of Nr. Longley, seconded by Mr. Macaulay, it was unanimourly resolved-

That Mr. Samuel Kecfer be appointed Secretary to tho Board.
Upon motion of Mr. Van Koughnoh secanded by Mr. Macaulay, it was unanimously resolved-

That the l'resident be requested to apply to the Bank of Upper Canada, to advance much amount of money; not exceeding $£ 2,000$ in the whole, in sums of not less than $£ 100$, as shall bo required to do. fray the contingent expenses of the Board, and the necessary oxpenses of the contemplated surveys, upon the joint and several Bond of the members of the Bourd, in case there shall not be funds in the hands of the Receiver General applicable to the service.

The Board then adjourned, Bubject to the call of the Presidont.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners at Wart's Int, APPENDPK Osmbruck, on the 8th day of May; 1833.

## frebrnt :

JONAS JONES, Esoumx, Prcsident:
Tier IIosozamle
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { JOIHN MAMLLTON, } \\ \text { JOHN MACAULAY, } \\ \text { GEORGE LONGLEY, } \\ \text { PEILER SHAVER, } \\ \text { PHLIP VANKOUGHNET, }\end{array}\right\}$ EaqtIREs.

The minues of the last mecting were read and confirmed.
On motion by the Hon. John Hanilton, seconded by Mr. Macaulay, it was resolved-

That the Board apppmre of the arrangements made by Mr . Mills, under the direction of Judge Wright, in engaging assistants and proceeding with the survey.

Ayes-Messrs. Jones, Hamilton, Macaulay and Longley, Nays-Messrs. Vankoughnet and Shaver.

Appendix 20
Report oi
os Repurence proveraciat.
On motion of Mr. Longley, soconded by Mr. Sharer, it wre unanimously resolved-

That n note for $\mathcal{L 1 , 0 0 0}$, signed by three Commissioners, and endorsed by the other Comimissioners, be sulbnitted to the Bank of Upper Camada, for discount, and the proceeds placed in the hands of the Cashier of the Ulice of the Bank of Upper Canada at Brockville, subject to the order of the President, for defraying the expenses of the Commissioners.

On motion by ifr. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Vankoughuet, it was unanimously resolved-

That the President be authorised to apply to the Government for Debentures to the oxtent of $£ \geq 0,000$ on account of the Conmission. and that the same be offered for sale at New. York or elsewhere, and that arrangements be made for negotiating the remainder of the Debentures authorised by the Act, provided that the same bo approved of by the Executive.

On motion by Mr. Hamilton seconded by Mr. Longley, it was unanimously resolved-

That John Macaulay, Esquire, be requested to proceed to Now. York, and such other places us he shall think necessary to negotiate such Debentures as shall be obtained for the purpose by the sanction of the Exccutive Government ; and that if it shall not be practicablo for Mr. Mucaulay to undertake the mission, tho President be authorised to negotiate the loan, or name eome other member of the Boars who shall be willing to undertake the same.

On motion by Mr. Vaukoughnet, secanded by Mr. Longloy, it was resolved-

That a survey of Lake St. Francis bo tuken forthwith, commencing at Comwall, and that David Thompsom, Lisquire, be employed to make such survey.

Mr. President dissenting.
On motion by Mr, Macaulay, suconded by Mr. Vankoughnot, it was unanimously resolved-

That in making the survey mentioned in the foregoing resolution, nothing furiber is required thian to survey, sound and lay down the principal channel or channels in the Lake, and report thereupon to the Board.

On mation hy Mr. Macsulay, seconded by Mr. Longley, it was unanimously resolved-

That Mr. Vnokoughnet bo requested to act as Agent in making the necessary provisions for the sarvey ; and that the expenses attending the same be defrayed by drafs upon the president.

On motion liy Mr. Ilamilton, soconded by Mr. Macuulay, it was unanimously resolved-

That the aceount rendored, of the expenditure by the Commit. tee in the United States, with that of Mr. Norton for cash disbursed to the Agent, be approved of and paid.

The Board then adjourned, sulject to the call of the President.

Al e meating of the Board of C missioncry, held at Daly's Inn, Presooth, on the 2Tun day of July, loet
[REsxant:


The minutes of tho last meeting were read, and confirmed.
The President presented a lotter which htthad received from the Monorable John Hamilton, in which he stated that it was not in his power to attond the present mocting .

John Macaulay, Esquire laving presented the roport of his mission to tho United States-on motion by Mr. Norton, soconded by Mr. Vankoughnet, it was unanimously resolved- made by Jahn Macaulay, Esquire, of his mission to the United tates, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the last meeting of he Board, for the purpose of effecting a loan of money to enable the Commissioners to proceed with the improvement of the Saint Lawrence.

Mr. Macaulay's account of the expenses attending his journey, amounting to $£ 10$ 15s. was examined, and approved of.

Mr. Thomson's report of the survey of Lake St. Francis, accompanied with a map thereof, was read.

Mr. Van Koughnet's account of the expense attending the said survey, and amounting to $£ 8313$ 1, was examined and approved of.

The Ageni's report was presented, and read.
Judge Wrigh's report of the survey for the contemplated im.
rement of the River Saint Lawrence; accompanied with maps Inwrence im. and plans thereof, was submitted ind read.
pruvement.
The Board then adjourned, subjeet to the call of the President

At a mecting of the Board of Commissioners, at the Parlia. ment House, York, on the 9th day of December, 1833, purauant to the call of the Iresident

## present :

'jONAS JONES, Ehomar, President. PHILIP VANKOUGHNET,
PETER SHAVER,
HIRAM NORTON
JOHN MACAULAY,

It was resolved, on motion of Mr. Norton, seconded by MEs: APPENDDX VanKoughnet-

That Messrs. Jones and Macaulay bo a Committoa to prepare a draft of a report to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to bo laid before the two branches of the Legislature, pursuant to law.

The Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the Prosident.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners, at the Parlia. ment House, York, on the 13th day of December, 1833, pursuant to the call of the President,

PRESENT:


The Committee submitted the draft of a report, which having been read, was approved of, signed by the President, and directed to lee carried up to the Government House by Mr. Jones and Mr. Mácnulny.

On motion of Mr. VanKougnet, seconded by Mr. Shaver-
Resolved-That Mr. Keefer bo instructed to prepare the copies of Plans, \&ce. referrod to in the roport, for transmission to Lower Canada.

The Board thon adjourned, subject to the call of the President

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE WELLAND CANAL COMPANY.

Io His Excellency Sar Jonx Colrorna, Knighe, Commander of the Most Honorable Militsry Order of the Bath, Iieutenant Goretnor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding IIs Majesly's Forces thercin, foc. Gc. gec
The Commissioners appointed by an Act of the lest Session of the Provinciul Parliament, entitled "An Act for affording furthor "ard towards the completion of the Wellaud Canul, and for other
" purposes therein mentioned"-

## Respectrully Report:

That they met at York on Hio passing of tho Act in the month of Fobruary last, and found that the priucipal duty assigued them was to apply a sum of money, not excceding seven thousand five hundred pounds, "ill and towards deepening and enlarging the " feeder from the Grand River; in repairing, and in keeping the - Locks and Canal in repair during tho curtent year, and in making $\cdots$ surveys and reports of the atate of the said Canal; of the improveis mente necessary to be mule for completing the eame; and to sug" geat any atteration which it might be thought advisable to make in a any part of the route of the Canal, or in any of the works con. " structed thereon."

In the discharge of the duty thus preseribed, the first object of the Commissioners was to nscertain from Mr. Merritt, the Agent of the Welland Canal Company, (who was then in York) and from such other sources of information as were available, the actual state of tho Cainal, and the nature and extent of such repairs as were znost argently demanded, and were within the compass of their means.

Mr. Merritt having, when questioned, given it ns his decided opinion that the immediute attention of the Commissomers to the repair and improvement of tho Canal wns necessary, it was resolved that two of their number (viz. Mr. Shade and Mr. Robinnon) should proceed without los of lime to inspect the whole line of Canul, and make such orrangements as circianstances should Ire found to requiro. Thicy accordingly repaired to Saint Cathat rincts whice they arrived on the twenty-second day of February, nuid on the following das; necompnaied by Mr. Merritt and Mr. Ellint, nuc of the Government Directors, commenced the inspectitn of the Canal at Port Dalhousio, and from thance proceedod nong the whole course of the Conal to Gravolly Bay and the Grand River, stopping at every point where any work was required to be done, nud othining all the information from tho Lock keepers and others that could be collected. On their return to Saint Catharincs, they outered into contracts with different persons, who were recominended to them, for re.building two of tho Locks; and for decjening such parts of the Canal and Feeder ns appoared to re. guire it. They then engaged Mr. John Donaldsonif a person re. conimender by the Welland Canal Company, to procure the no. cossary numiber of mon to bogin the work as early as the scason
would permit, and complete it with all possible expedition. They also visitod the quarry, and saw that measures were taken to dray the stone required for the locks while the sleighing lasted.

Itaving made these arrangements, the Commissionesy theught they would, by an occasional visit during the season, diacharge ther duty according to the intentions of the Act; but before they laft St. Catharines, a letter was received by them from the Directors of the Welland Canal Company, stating the necessity that one of their number should give his personal attendance on the Canal until it was rendered navigable, in order that every exertion might to used in making the various repairs and improvements, and in preventing delay. It was accordingly determiued that Mr. Robin son should return and personally superintend the work at all points on the line of the Canal, as soon as the weather would allow it to be commenceri.

In conformity to this arrangement, Mr. Robinson arrived at Saint Catharines on the fift day of March, and remained until the repairs wero so far completed as to ennble vessels to pass through. the Canal, which occurred to the twentieth day of May. He then went home, but aoon returned, and with two other short intermissions, continued his personal superintendance of the Canal until the twenty-ninth day of October. This sncrifice of time and convenience on the part of one of the Commissioners was called for by the situation of the Canal, and was sensibly felt by Mr. Robin. son, by whom it was incurred. In consequence of his having assumad this charge, he made individually all the necessary contracte, and minaged the disbursements. Ho also took partcular care to visit the whole line of the Canal;, (including the Feeder, which the Commissioners were required by the Statute to enlarge and deepen) onco a week, and saw that nothing requisite for the welfare of the Canal was omitted on the part of the Board, or the persons acting under them. Among those prrsons, the Commisioners fed it propor to mention; was Mr. S. H. Farnsworth, who whe engaged in the month of March to assist in superiatending the repairs required at tho two Locks near St. Cathorines. He was atrongly recommended by the Vice.President of the Company, and was besides porsonally known by Mr. Ropinson. With his services at the Locks, and in the execution of all other dutios imposed on him from the time when he was taken into their employment until his severe illaess (brought on by too great excrion and exposure while repairing breaches in the Canal) in October, The Commimaionern have avery reason to be satiafiod; and thioy can eonfidenily recommend him as a most efficient person to bo employed, if occasion should require, in any future work of a similar kind.

In consequence of a request mado to them by the Borrd of Directors, the Commisaioners concurred in a Circular-Leter being aduressed to the private stockholders, inquiring into their inclination to dispose of their interest in the Canal, tind the terms to which they would ngree; the ansivers to which letter wero received by tho Secretary of tho Compnyy
appendix
It was a subject of great regret that the Canal could not be opened at an carlier period in the spring than the time already stated, particularly, as several vessels from Oswego, hound to CleveInnd, were detainod from eight to twelve days at Port Dathousic; but when the amount of work exhibited in the annexed statement, as having been periormed, is considered, the Commissioners feel assared that the delay will be satistactorily accounted for, and they would observe that it was the geacral impression of those who wit nessed the state of the Canal in March, that it could not be ght nessen the state of the canal in March, that it comat not be git
roady for nse before Juno or July. Iuded repnoss to this effect rady for use before 3
were widely circulated.

Whea the operations of the Commissioners were enmmenced, and the new route from the Junction to fravells bay, (which had not yet been mavigned) was examisud, nuwh more was fumblacessary to be done man was amticipated, and in fact the greater pan of the sumn oxpended has been applied in finishing the Canal rather
Report on than in reparing it. The whole section trom Port Robinson to Giravelly Bay, ( 12 miles in length) required deeppuing inuch of it being netually a boot above the proper hotom level. A large expenditure at cravelly bay was alse incurred, in dredging out the sand from the space hetween the liers amdin the Luck, where there was not found a greater depila of water than three feet, for a distance execeding one humdred vards, in conseguence of an accumalation of sand and gravel, formed by the wash, from the lake doring the winter.

Ilaving at length surcecdedin renderim; the Canal navigable, the next object of the Commissioners, in purstance of the Statute, was to cet ilo whole line, and all the works connected with it, examined by a competent Jingincer. It was important bin a person should be solected for this service whose talents and julgment had been well ascercained in a comary similarly circumsameed, in many respects, and on whose expericuce fall robanee mipht be placed. Accordmqly, aher careful and eatensise emquiry, the Commissioncrs determined to emplay Benjamin Wright, Esigire, of New-York, a yentleman of greal experience, who was principal bengineer on the Erie, Selaware, and Chessieake Catals, and who is admitted to be at the head of his profession in his now commry. In the mombs of July and Lugust, whon his athendance cond be most convesiculy given, Mr. Wright, aceompanied by all the Commis. simacrs, carefiolly inspected every part of the Canal from batke Ontario to lake Jiric, and pasing through he Feeder, ascemded the Graad River about tweny-fire miles, in arder to form a correct estinute of the supply of water which it mat be expeceol permanembt to affird. Ilis attenion was directed ly he Commissioners to the followise points, as stated in a memorambun commanicated at that time, rad to which he was requested to advert when the should frame his report and estmates.

The Comenissioners required him-first, in examine the Welhand Canal, and tho works connected therewith, and report tion the present state of the same as fully as possible.

Secondly, To state what wark and expense would be necessary to render the present rome of the Camal permanent and complete.

Thirdlr,-To state what alterations he would recommend in the preseat rouse of the Canal, taking inte view the propased cat to the Niagara river, and furaishing an estimate of the expense at tending tic same.

The Memorandern continued in these words:-
"Thise are the gencral heads of emquiry, stated conformahy to the third section of the Aet, of which at copy is supplied Mr. Wright."

- The following querius have occurred to the Commissioners during their own iaspection, aunl in the course of their superistendnater of tho Canal, and are sahmitted for Mtr. Wrights consideration."
"First. Mis opinion of the state of the works at Port Duthonsic, and of ita mbantages or disadrantages as a harbour; its capability of briteg made a permanet amd commodions steam boan harbour; and the tecessary expenses attembing gach atherations and inprovemerts as he night, with that view, recunmenal.
- Scondly. His apinion as to the propristy and expense of moving the lock a Port lathousie further from the pier, and atering the position of the waste wier, in such manner that the surplus water may be diseharged throngh the harbeur.
"Thirtlly. The expense of re.huilding encly lock permanently of stome. (there being tirty locks on the lines of the Canal, and also, the best thethod of se-construeting them, which, under all the circumstances, he would reconamend.
"Forth. Mis opinion of the prncticability of re-luilding the locks in the Winter; nad the difiercinco in expense between building in summer and in winter.
"Fith. As to the differance between the exponse of romoviug the maserials of tat pld lock and building a new luek on the fominatinu of the old oice, and the expense of coustructing a new lock of the sume kind in another situation.
"Sixth. Ilis opinion of the harinur of Port Dallousic compared with the harmour afforded by Nigara river.
"Seventh. Dis opinios of the proposed sido cut to Niagara; and alks of the differgice of expecse between making that part of the preseat route which lies between the foot of the mountain and

Port Dilhousio a permanemt work, and opeuing the cut 10 Niagara APPENDIX for ship navigation, on the same scale as the Welland Canal.
"Eighul. How can the Deep Cut be so improved as to prevent slides? Cin it be done by giving the banks a greater slope, or by any other means? Can the bontom be deepened, na it has been suggested, by carrying a rush of water through it; or what other methoul would you suggest, is likely so be more cficclual? Will not considerable expense be incurred in kecping this part of the Canal of sufficient depih, if measures are not taken to prevent the wash of the spoil banks from monning into it? This part of the subject sub. mitted to Mr. Wright's consideration requires careful examiuation, and the Commiseionere are anxious for fill details.
" Ninth. Itis opinion of Gravelly Bay, or Port Colborac, as a larhmur ; and also of the expense necessary to make that harbour a permancht nod commodious stenm boat harbour, equal to the harbour at the mouth of the Ouse, or Grand River; and the difforence of ex. pense between the two harbours.
.T Teuth. Whether it is neccesary to deepen and onlarge the feeder, in order to ensure a full supply of water, independent of the adraituge of making it fit for schouner navigation.
" Eleventh. As to the best mellool of making wooden culvertes when there is a pressure upirarde of six or seven teet of water.
"'Twelfth. If the Marshrille and Allanburg (McDonolls") Mille are not placed in situations injurious to the Canal.
" Jhircenth. As to the propriety of obiging owners of milla to have an embanknem ind stop gate between the Camal and thoir shames.
"Fomrteenth. If it wonid not to adviseble to make a Cut from Broad Creek to the mouth of the Grand liviver, with the lock placed
 that harbuar; adso, his opinion of that harbour.
"Fifteenti. is it ant necessary to have more stop gates on the Canal-say one as near the lock at Gravelly Bay as circume stances will ${ }^{2}$ ermit, and another near the aqueduct."
"These queries will range themselves under the three general heads uriginally stuted, when Mr. Wrigh prepares his report.
"Be pleased slso to state your opimion" as to the iength of time the present locks will last, mad when you think that prepara. tious should be commeneed for replacing them with new ones."

Having completed his inspection of the Camal, Mr. Wright retarned to Nisw lork, from whesce he transmitted the Bonrd a fill and explicit report, which is herevith submited, and which will dombless he Cound as satisfictory to the Legislature, as in the opiminn of the Commissioners, it is honorable to the established reputatiou of its author, for whom they entertain very hagh respect.

The Commissioners, with all who feel anxious for the sucecss of the "Clland Camal, excecelingly regret the frequent delays and abstructions that have occurred in its navigation during the summer, occasimped br accilents which could not bo foreseen or prevented. Al that the Commissioners could do, boy can contidently say, was nut umitted to be douc. Men were, in all such emergencies, kept at work, both night and day, without intermission, in order that not a single hours needlese dolay might be complained of by the mate. ters oi such vessely tis then happened to be in the Cunal.

The first delay, of any moment, that took phace was caused by the failure of a sei of lock gates, through the manifest carekessness of the keeper, who omited closing them properly before the admission of the wator.

The next was oceasionnd by a mast cxtensive breach at a stone culvert, on Warlul's level, one end of which gave way without any apparem camse, the level of the water beng only at ite usual height; nbout forty fect of the stone areh was carried away by the forco of the wnter, many yaris from the Conal, and tho breach made in tho hank wos very wide nad deep: to repair this damage occupied about twelve daye, though every possiblo exerzion was made on the occasion.

The last scrimus aceident was the braking down, at the anme moment, of the upper und lower gutes of one of the satge lock near Saint Catharincs. They had just receised a thoongli repair, and only failed in consequenen of the improper force und meane employed in openiug them. The lock keeper was not at his post, and the crew of the vessel nbout to pass; put the horses used fos towing to tho lisinnco banm of one set of gales, which circumstance, aided by the neglect af proper pracnation, caused all the injury. The delinquent lack keepor was, of course, instantly dis. missed by the Agent of the Canal Compaliy, for his want of atten. tion to his daty: A delay of two wecks was the resialt of this mis. rnanagement, and occurring, as it did, just affer a great number of schouncrs had passol the other two points of decention, it was certainly most unfortunate; for some of tho vessels were detained in the Canal nearly six weekn.

It may here be proper to remark, that the Comimiswionora had no control over tho lock keepers, they, neverthoseas, felt it their duty to ucquant the Directors with the wait of attention exhibited by thawe pervons at various rimes, and recominended sone nateratione in the system with reypect to then, in oriler to guard againet n repetie tinn of similar nccilemts to locks placed under their care. In conso guence of these represontations it waw arranged, that Mr. Vanderburge

APPENDIX a very ellicient person, should be appointed to take charge of all the locks, and be made responsible for their being well attended.

These were all the casualies, occasioning a decided obstacle to the use of the Canal. but there were, hesides these, several vexatious instances of interruption in the navigation during the summer, caused by the mills which derive from it their supplies of water; and the Commissionersare induced to urge that the owners of those mills should be required to cemstruct an embankinent and stop gate between then and the Camal, so that in the event of any breach at the flumes, the water might at once be stopped, without incurring the necessity of drawing off, as at preseat, a wholo level, in order to eflect repairs.

The mills at Marshwille are considered by the Commissioners, from their own observation, and the intormation of many persons of goul judgment, to be highly injurions to the navigation of the Camal, placed as they are about mid-way on the long level of the Feeder, heetween the dam at Dumville and Port Robinsum, and without any
Report on or Wentrely lost to the Company, as it escapes into the Chippen
to the great results that must follow an expenditure on its improve. APPENDIX ment, such as is urged by Mr. Wright, by which it will be established as a certain, substantial and unfuiling ineans of uniting the navigation of Lake Erie with that of Lake Ontrio, and finally, on the completion of the projected Canals below Prescott, with the Gulph of Saint Lawrence and the Ocean.

In the meantime, lowever, and while this important and inter. esting enquiry engages the consideration of the Legislature, the Commissioners beg leave to represent the necessity which they conceive to exist, of a grant of money for immediate purposes on the Caunl.

In the supplement to his report, Mr. Wright estimates the amount absolutely required for keeping open the navigation during next season, at $\$ 33$, jis 1 fiu, or nearly 28,5100 c'y. Ot this sum it is highly desirable that about one-half should without loss of time, be expended in repairing sume of the must defective locks, and completing the piers at Port Colborne. The remainder might be applied before the ensuing sprag in the repairs and other operations descrihed by Mr. Wright in the document already nlluted to. 'The Canal would thus be ready to be opened as soon as the wenther would admit next season, and be probably kept so without serious breaches; the import. ance of which should eugage earnest atteation, becanse it is only by that means that the result of a full scason's use of the Canal caw be duly ascertained.

A detailed necount of the expenditure of the money appropriated by the Act, particularizing its application, will be submitted. Tho Cornmissioners decm it here necessary to state, that tipon applying to the Receiver Gencral for money, thoy were informed that the deben. tures for the loan authorised ly the Legislature had not been taken up, and hat he conserpuenty had no funds. The difliculty which thus threatened the Commissioners in the execution of their duty, was only surmounted by Mr. Dum's becoming personally responsible at the Bank of Upper Camadu for the whole of the sum authorised by the Act, ns it was reguired. The Commissioners having thes drawn the attention of Parlianent to this circumstance, leave it to the Lesislature to exonerate the Recciver (iencral, by providing for the payment of interest on the debentures, at the rate of 6 per cent. per umun, at which rate only the money can be raised.
W. B. RODINSON,

JOLIN MLCAULAT.

## York, Thi December, 1833.

Nores.-The undersigned Commissioner regrets that the absence of Mr. Shade, tho lirst named Commissioner in the Statute, has prevented the insertion in the foregoing report of any expression of the estimation in which they both holid the services rendered by Mr. Robinson, in devotiare a large portion of his time with so much judgmeat, assiduity and ability, in superintending the operations oi the lioard. In order to compensate him in some measure for those services, and lor his sacrifice of personal interest and convenience, the two oher Commissioners have agreed that he should be paid at the rate of tive dollars per dien tor the time ho spent in attendance at the Cianal.

JOIN MACAULAY.
Report on
olland canal
or Welamd River. The Commissioners would therefore advise that these mints should be removed, or at least that some effectual met ghoudd be provided, (if any other ham absulate removal can be devised) to prevent a recurrence of the amomance they haveoccasioned. It is meded, in their opinion, just cause for regret, that the hydraulic privileges crented by the Canal should ever have been aliemated by the Comprans, as it has established a sepmate interest, which already has produced, and will continue to produce great tronble and inconvenience; and they canmot avoid remarkinge on the manifest inexpediency of suffering agreat puhtic work, upon which so much meney has been expeaden, to be in the slightest degree injured or incommoded, for the sake of any mitor advastages.

Having thiss atated the proceedings of the Commissioners, and adheal such ohservations as oceured to them in their examination of the Cana, they have yet to advert to one section of the Act under which they have beren appointed, assigning a duty not yet performed, viz: - He difith sertion, which direete then to sit as Arbitruturs," in congmetion wiff two nthers formerly appoistri, for sething certain chaims for damages due, as it it said, hy the Welland Cumal Company tw differemt individuals on the line of the Camal." A diy in the month of seppenaber had been fixed on for a meeting of the members of this Board of Arhitrators, Dut a variety of circumstances concurred to prevent ho attembance of seme of hes menbers athat times, und it has not since been practicable to proced with the business of the arbitration.

The importanec of the Welland Canal to the hest interests of Canada, must be too well understuod at the present time, to demand from the Commissioners any formal demonstration. They will merely reler to the report ol Mr. Wright, exhibiting the view taken of the subject by that iatelligent and liberal minded geateman. The grent question now betire the Provincial Parliament enncerns the course which should be pursued in order to render the Welland Canal a desirable work, and suitable to the immense trade of which it must south, te a certainty, become the fiverite chanacl.

Mr. Wright exphins in a lucial manner, the amount of the expmase that must ere long be mevitably incurred in making it really usefill ; mid inis statements are strenghened hy the experionce afforded this year of the injurions effeets to trate cansed be the brenches in the existing impertect works, and the uncertainty therchy created nmong men of business, in forming their arrangements tior the tramsportation of produce and merchaudize. The cost of such solid and substantial repairs, alterations and improvements, as Mr. Wrigha has suggosted, are assumed to be quite beyoul the resonress of a private Company ; which fact, in adition io other considerations, leads to the conclusion, that the Camal onght tu bocume eatiroly public propery. The great navigable communituations of the commery, like its highways, should belong only to the Province, and be entirely and solely sulject to the control of the Legishature. Under this impression, the Commissioners would respectlilly suggest, that the interest of the private Siockholders should he purchased by the Prozince, and that the Canal shouk thus be readered in mane, as it afwass has been in fict, and most be in ef: feed, a national cancern. Whatovor course may be adopted, it is - lear bat ihe just claims of the private Stockholders who have so materially, by choir money and exertions, contributed to the completion of this stupeadous work, should be liberaly regarided. It is perlinps proper on the part of the Commissioners, here to suggest, that the Welland Canal Company owe a large lioating delt to many individuais in the country, for contracts perfurmed by them-the non-puyment of wheh fas caused great distress; nud they submit for consideration the propriety of making immediate provision, for lirther payment of the delis of the Company, in which the credit of the Province, as well ns Canal Company, may perhaps be thought to be in some mensure involved. The Commissioners feel the less hesitation in pressing the claim of these individuals on the notice of the public, afier the opinion so strongly expressed by Mr. Wright, hat the work exhibits no proof of want of economy in the expendiure of the Company: If any dilliculty should he felt or experiericed in the sollemem of these poins, thio Commissinuers would then respectinlly suighest, that tas much money should be granted as would efliect tho necessary mad indispensable objects stated in the Lugineer's report.

Unless the Commissioners are greally mistaken in their viows,
 work, and eren it it shomd ino bo fiomid to yicid a revente as soonars they venture to exject, they yet think that the public should dismisy every consideration of what ithas already cost, and look solely

There are likewiso two locks on the branch which desernds into tho Welland River-one of eight feet and one of seven feet lift. These comprise all the lift locks. Besides these, however, there are guarl gates, or locks to secure the Camal from receiving more water into if from flomls in Grand liver than shall be safe, both as regards the feeder or Camal

The feeder is 203 miles in length, from Dunnville, on Girand River, to its juuction with the lusion stem, alout (iz miles north of l'ort Colborue.

The original phan of the Canal was to have heen 26 tiee on the bottom, 58 tiet on the top, and 3 feet depth of water. with slapes or angles of the banks, of 2 feet base to 1 lout perpendicuiar.

The locks are 110 feet by 22 feet int the chambers bxtween the gates, with the exception of threc locks lullow Sain Catharine: which are 130 feet lung and 32 feet wide in the chambers.

In the course of this examitation, itwas furaished by the President of the Compant: nad their Emsineer, with every information which 1 solicited and in their power to give.

It appears bey the last report of the President and Directurs of
 their works, on maia Camal, feeder, dams. larmers, branch by WeiHand River to Niagara River, damage tior imines shome, de. up to March, 1833, was C3060.95; ; and viewing the work at atl theso various places. there appears to me that there must have been gowe conomy to accomplish so much as has beea done for the sum above stated.

Taking the whole work as it nnw exists, the greatest error I have seen is the plan of constructiag the lieks:-1 do mot object to wooden lochs. in a case like the Welland Camal. bat I hink the phan of block work for the sibes of the locks is sery mbjectiomable, and more particularly the phan of securiug lhe ties by dovetails not passing through the fromit or face timbers; and for this reasen. a litte had workmanhip. or deay in the timber, makes a weak phee in the work; and this with at chay padde behind it, a subsance that with the common opration of sever: frost, will certaimy canse these ties to loose their hold upon the fromt timbers, being only let in.

Thare had locks buit umder my charge be black worl: of mone timbers, ties and anchors, but mech care was baken to bave the ties run throngh the face timber and secured to it ats strmagy us gussible, bat wimat any grove and tongor in the timber, beemse no reliance was placed upamakiur these simbers water sight inut the whole inside was well phanked, atad made tight by the planking only. Dixperience has proved to me that both these plasia are very mijectionalie. for the very good reison, that the tre extromely dificult ta repair when thecayed, besides their expenisireness by- reasinn of requiring so much timber.

Having said thus much in regard to the Camal and its locks. I will mow enter upon a descriptinn of the presean situation of the work. and also point out what I think would be improvements in its great plau.

Mr. George Keefer. Juar. the Engineer of the Company, has given me the guthtities of earth and rock now remaining to be exeavated, to bring the Canal to its intembed original width of 26 feet lenttom, and 53 teet top, water line. These quantities I shath notice hereafier.

In conversation with the President of the Company, W. If. Merritt, Fisquite he expressed the opimion (ated it appears to have the samction of tha Commissioners by heir rebbuiding in conformity therewith. this season, nut of the lieks which hat mited) that the locks unght to be 24 feet wide and 110 feet between the gates, and in the conviction that this is a size better mantued to vesuels designed tor the Lake trade than the present lueks-i filly cencur and recomaend, that whatever lecks are re-built, they shond be of these dimensions.

Admitting this to be correct. (and 1 see no conse to donht $i$, ) if we calarge the lecks we ought to enlarge the size of the Canal, to coalorm to this increased size of locks

I have drawn a cross section to show how, much space two ves. stat of the largest class will occupy:

No. 1.
Scale, 10 fert to an inch.

This diagratn or cross mection exhibits only a view of the atzo of the Cuat, such as appears to me requinito to correspond to locks of at feet widh. I will tuw give a diagram or cross section of tho Catul, according to its original plau of 20 feet brtom anil 58 feet top, water line.

Frum therg viewe of the space occupied by venowle passing cach oilier, it is certain thit if we eularge the Loeks we ought to enlargy the Cimal also, to correspond ther to. I have not the exact dati up. on which to extimate the quantities of excavation which such enlargement will require, hat from the calculation I have made I can give a tolerable approximation to these quamities; nad as the additional ex. pense of eatargement will mot cost a stum that is any way aharming, at would prove good policy to excavate this extra puantity at the samo time thin the removal of that quantity designed to make the Caral what it was origimaly-intended, is progressiag.

From the :nformation given me by Mr. Kecter, there is to be removed hetween 'ort Coiborne and the junction of the Feeder, (disetathee galmies) to make the Catal 20 fect botom ama os teet top40.932 cuhic yards of carth, and S020 cubic yards of rock; and I es. timate that the triangles markeld a $a$, in diagram No. 2 , will conain allont 50d cubic yaris in each side to every sixty-six feet in length of Camal-cepmat to 11 :s yards. On the supposition that the whote distame offil miles will reyuire this angle on each side to be removed, we hea have-

G1.(020 cuthe yarisin the whole.
11, who cubic yatis of his we will assume as rock.
$50,0: 20$ yavis remain of eardi ; we thea havo-
f5,90: as almwe.
50,020 additional width.
85,95: cuhic yards of canth, ut 20 cts., . . . . . . . . . 819,180 cid. 40
$8,0 \div 0 \div 11,000=10,020$ cubic yards of rock, at $81,19,020 \quad 00$
8:35.216 40
Which sam would mike the Canal an excellent work so firr ; and white the excanation now absodutely neceasary is going on, it is uadumbedly best to exceme the other.

Detweon the juntion and Port Robiason the distance is a 4 miles. Mr. Kecfer cstimates, that in this distame thore is whe removed, to

52.105 cubic ymors of carth; and as we fimb a considerable part of this hane of th: Cimal in a uatural raviue, and sulicie:a widh, 1 cshamate only-

36,000 cuhice yards to he removed to make the botom 36 feet, athd he top tio feet water line.
se, $105 . .$. .'cotal to make this line, a 10 cts....... $\$ 14,11120$
This excasalina is necessary in many places to give greater stability mad permancacy tos the batks where they give evidence of weakuess.

The next puint of momnat is the Derp Cut, which comprises tha disturce from Port Robinonat tio Allamburgh-is miles and 55 chains. In this distince. Mr. Reefer has estimated hat $11,700 \mathrm{cu}$ bic yards must be removed ingive $2 j$ fect hothm. It is a mater of assimplion to give the quantity ia addition to the nbove, required to natie 36 feet bottom. It iswell understood that the Canal throngh the Heap Cut wra intealed to be 15 fect helow its present botom, and that much of the excavalion was carried to that depth, but by reasoa of quich-sands, very heavy sijps occurrei, nad the original plan fras abandoticd, and two lift locha at cach ond added, to raise ts teet.

I live assumed that, in addition to what Mr. Keder has givets if 12,000 cubic yards moru were removed, makimy $2.1,200$ cubic sards, it would give the Deop Cut the desired width and depth.$24,8 \mathrm{itO}$ yards at 40 cta. avernge, is $=80,860$. In renoving this quanity; I should advise that experiments be mado with Dirt Boatso by excavating it pits, foaving a stank nround to keep out water. In such a clayey substance as the Deep Cut, a pit of 10 feet wide and 15 or 20 fect long, might bee excavated 2, 3, or perhaps 0 feet lelow the surface of the water. These small pits should ba carried down ns low ha possible, and then water let iuto the ove that is to be aban-doned;-lhis water connteracts slipe, in proportion to its comparstive weight with carth. Thess pits, being small, the ends operato as buttesses while digging and the water beiag let in after, continuea to preserve the cotnteracting force. la my opinian, one thiril, or prerhapes one half of the excavation necessary; might bo eflicted at less expense than any other. A test, hy way of experinnent, costa nothug extra; mad requires onty gool jidgment to be fairly triet.This carth should be taken to raise the to ${ }^{*}$-path brink near Port Robinson, where it is too low and narrow. Alter all has been removed which can be by this method, I slould advise the use of a dredeing machine, worked ly horse power. I have had them under my chargo worked by steam ant by horse power, and when the machine is well managed, cath can ie removed and put into boats for 20 conts per managed, eath cati be removed and put into boats, for 20 coaks per
yard to which udd from 10 to 14 cents for transporting it 112 mile to yard-to which ud from 10 to 14 cents for transporting it I 1 mile to reccive it, and Dirt Boats with trap door bottorna can discharge it at

APPENBIX once. Large contracts are made and executed to my knowledge in the lharhor of New-lork for removing earth in 15 feet water, at me cent per cubie foot, or 27 cents per cubic yard. Such a machine will be wamed for the Camal and Harhours connected with it; and if none can be obtained on hire, one ought to be prepared.

The securim the spoil hatks along the Deep Cut from washing in and filling the Canal, is an item reguring speedy attenion, and before the excavation of the Deep Cm is completed. This cin be done by first seeking out places where a cit can be made through the spoil bank fronn front to back. Sometimes this cut will bo of considerable depth-siny perhaps 10 or 15 feet; and in such a case, a trank made of two inch phank, one foot or more spluare, should be placed thercin, and the whate well covered in. Next, formang a Tow-path along the brink of the spoil bank, with gente undutations, so as to carry as hitle carth as possitic. At the lowest plates, the water collected in the hatk fauding its way
Iepmert on he lowest phi
 of diese dratus or trunke, (as the case nay be) ent so as to cast the water trom the face to the back on each side of the Camal, wolld be sufficiem. By doing this with care and fishfulaess, at gond Tow-path would bo formed, whici is now much wanted.-(ieo plan.)

As ciusurved above, the Tow-patil C. to bo formed so as to have aseents and descents, stopiug a litie to the hack side, that the water may de thrown off mito the discliarging drains. If omiv reguires gnod judgmen to select the hest places fir these drains, and conneef the dauin in the hack side of the Tow-path with them.The tow path can be made 20 or more feet ahove the water, as the case requires, The expense of this work, if well done, 1 should think would not exeed $\$ 1,200$. If there shombthe at ease where the exeavation would be two great, a substute of a temporary character might be maje by a trink of plank buried in the earti, and so laid ats to carry the water moto tite Canal without much carth wihh it:

It has heen suggested, that a part of the Deep Cut might be washen on by the firce of the current of water through the Cama, mate by euting the bank at a favine or embabkent near Allanburyh. It cut made there woudd create a desesen of 16 or to feet frota the present surfice of water in the Canab.

If the sulustance to be washed ont is that soft semi-huid, shashy matter that has been washed into the Canal trom the sidew, or shomid be quick-sand, I think the operation of such a current might sweep tawny great ghamities of it. This is an experiment which should bo well considered and digested before determined upon, und all its bearings well maderstood, viz:-

First. Tha see what disposition can be made of the water when Let off in such great quantites; whether it ean be disposed of hy passing into the bed of some streath, and do no no injury to individuals.

Secom. Whether there is a good phes to deposit the earthy matter which shall be removed, and that without injury to private property.

The guard gate at tho brikge will emble us to enntrol the body of water, and regulate it as shall be fomd most advisable. It there: is no danger to be apprehended on the poins mentioned, I shouk inclinu to try the experiment. There is, hovever, one other very ingortant view of this scheme (i. e.)-it is well kwown that the slips are much more likelv to take phace when the Camal is empty than whea filled. If the water should be drawa oll, will there not be increased dauger of slijs?

The formation, as I have understood it, of the soil in this Deep Cut is a very stifl clay for forly feet or more ia depth, and underiad with muick sand. All the force of curreat we can bring to bear upon this still clay, in its matural bed, will not remove it; there is tuo much soldity and firmuss to be operated upon by water, except by a much greater fall thus wo have at emmand. This tenacity of the clay is seen in the butotus of the litue gullies formed in the nyoil hauks. Thus the operation of the water in such a case may be the means of producing a greater ovil instead of rendering a benefit, by causing the slips to become worse.

The question is asked, whether the slopes of the banks mus not he greater before they will remain permanent?

It is certain that slips are among the most difficult things an Engi necr hans to coatemil with, nuditrom the experience I have hand on the Chesapeake and Delaware Camals, (where [ hail many ofthom, and one of 40,1000 yards,) I fonul no preventive but taking away he carth, masd stoping the bauks so that they would scmain inmovable.

In such stiff clay as the Deep Cut of tho Weiland CanalEenches might bo cut hius:-
and 20 to 25 feet in length-whare they enter 10 to 15 feet of solid immovable carth, they may do much good--bit if I understand tho formation of this Deep Cut, the bottom of the piles would be in quick sand; in this case they would bo of but litte use in keeping the batk from slipping. If any attempt should be made, the piles shum be driven so much within the bank as to leave permanently 10 to 12 feet of earth between them and the edge of the water. On the whole Ishould not have much confidence in the bonefit to be derived from then.

Much of the earth in forming the bank by offsets, could be re. moved by carts, or by temporary rail-ways; these latter, passing on a level, to discharge the North or South ends of the Cut into some of the natural basins or low grounds. If the plan of lighteniug the banks was pursued in the way I have pointed out it would make a permanent work, and each bench would be a catch drain to prevent the face of the bauk fron washing; when the banks are once put intu regular shape, great pains should be taken to get verctation of any strong rooted kind on them, to aid in checking the washing by rains. The expense of puting the slopes in good order, I should estimate at $\$ 20,000$.

The next item of great inportance is the locks. These are tuafty to the plan mad execution. The question presented then is, how to remedy the defects in the most economical way, considering the durahility of the timber is already more than bafigone. The ties are sucecssively loosing their hold upon the fuce timbers every wiater-in effiect which the severe frost, by operating on the clay Winter-in eftect which the severe frost, by operating on the clay
pudde in the rear of these face timbers, cannot but very much ac. pudde in the rear of these face timbers, cannot but very mad ades
celerate. In all tuture plans for repairing locks, I should adviso never w place clay prudde in a postion liat trost can operate to forec the walls out of place.

In the plans herewith presented, I have in plan No. 1, exhibited the folandation of the locks, as I have been intormed they aro made. In Nos. 1 and 2 of the drawings, the mad sills or bed tim. hers luid across the lock are represented in green lines, in the post tions they are phaced. That part represented by red lines, shews the position of the streak sills, and ulso that portion of the work Which may be found perhaps sulstantal enough on one side to raise up posts and tie them back into the present cribs work, allho I have doubts whether ntuch can be gained by any attempts to savo any thing but the foundation. This phan is drawn on the suppositim, that whenever nay lock gives way on the sides, it is to be re built e2k leet wide in the chambers. 'The plan No. 1, A. shers that when we renew the locks, to make them $22 \frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, wo mutst introduce new limbers between the streak sills-these are re presented by hack lines. In order to retain all the depth of water in the lack, we must cut down the streak sills 4 inches, and havo only 7 or a iuch timber between the old streak sillis-(Note. - The phan for these cinbers is drusat 4 inches too thick)-when these are laid and the whole covered with two thicknesses of two inch plamk the thoring will be of the same level as it now is for the lower gate As to the upper gate, I should advise to raise the whole gate abou ve fout higher than the lower gate, and to phace the mitre sill so as to leave a suace of mas foot between the bottom of the gate and tho llour. La phan No. Z, the part callod brease, above the recesses of the upper gates, is to be raised up to within one foot of the wate line of tho lower level, and by this means the head of the gates mat luck cain be better secured. The greatest posisible care must bo taken to have the sheet pile phank 3 inches thick, grooved now tongued, and well put down around the l eat of the lock, by digging at lease ${ }^{6}$ feet below the bottom of the lock and pudding, and also a second row in like maner under the upper gates. These two rows of shect or plank piling, together witis a row placed under tho lower gates to preven the water from geting umberneah, unless it id already rone in the osf foumdution, which is most probable, are id already done in the osh fomation, which is most probable, ar
ample security and nothing further will be required. The size ample security and nothing farther win be required. The size I
have adopred for posts, whero the erection is upon the old foundation, is 18 by 12 inches, and placed as is represented on the pian Thave done this because the ifoor sills or foundation timbers are feet from center to center, and I wish to reduce the space between the posts to strengthen the platiking as much as possible.

The hollow posts for the heel of the gate, , would connect with the fuur other posta marked $7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9 \cdot 9$-(which sumald be jointed) by stroug irou bolls passing through them, und secured by a screw and nut to keep them firmly together. These should be framed into gand sills. The three poses at tho head of the recess should ulso be strongly bolled together, and their hoat enteref into bottom timbers. Ali the posts should have dove-tail tenons let into the bottom or mud sills, and securely keyed in by wedges. As an addinioma security, I would, in the angle marked 16, place a triangular of arras piece, (i.e.) halfof a timber 14 inches square, sanved diagonally through-this piece bolted through the post and into the lloor by long ragged bolt spikes, if feet or more long.

The dry wall behind the lock, I recommend to be built of that stone from the mountain, which are the only stone I saw near the line of Canul

Theso stones can be procurod and liad up, I supposo, for \$1 50cts, per cubic yard, and perkaps something less.

For the sides of the lock, I should use 3 inch white pine phank.wolt jointed ond put on, and if any diflicuity way found in lenks, 1 should caulk and pay over the seams every spring, fist as the weather indicated an immediate opening of the Canal.

The dry wall should be liad on a line with the back side of the posts, und aliould be built so firmly as to rest on its own foundation

APPEND1X and support itself,-and also a batk of earth ledind it. The posts shombld enstain themselves, except when the lock was tilled hey mingh siad support in the two ties that rum iato the wall and are anshored there, ind :eho in the wall itsedt': thes, though supporting themselves alone, the: ruoud fiat ad in resisting hateral pressure.

This kind of lock can be hait in winter as wofl as summer. The great care in this ease is to hane the sheet pite phankitg well done and all the wotk tainhtilly executed.

If this Canal were nuw whe modertaken. I shomh certainly recommend cut stone locks of the hor kiand but shombld be attempted at this stage, it would probahs deatroy the we of the Camal for two or three seasons, as cut stome licks can only be built in the season Report on whea there is no trust, or between lst May and lat Nuvember.

If the question is asked how lone the present lucks can he kept up fit kir use! I should say that fhey will tail me hy one cemit.
 thone of them lit fir use in of yars more ; a commencement uaght theretore to be made to rebuild them ass som is prosibide, and continuc rebuiding a number each year. There are many phecs where abock entirdynew canbebuillin the side of or near the preventheck; ia such casc. this might be buidiag anew in summer, whed white the old lock wats in use, and such luck could te baith with eut stome if desiredl : which in a worls of su great and merewing importatee, I canmot but recommend.

I will now give the items of expense of i lock, if rebuilt contirely: with the usergtion of such parts of the old foumation as may auswer.

rener.
100 posts, $12: 18,9:$ feet long, . . . . 3,300
100 lies, $1: \times 1 \because, 12$ do.......... $1: 200$
100 da. do. 9 d..........! 900
800 tee anchor timber, $10 \times 10 . \ldots$ 6.70
400 do. plates, $1: 5: 1: \ldots, \ldots .$.
$3: 13:$. fluor timber, of $\times 12, a 36 \mathrm{it}$. Tis
limber for various uses, say,. . . 1,0in
Cubic feet, . ................... 48 a 5 cts d12 40
3.800 fect 2 inch pland, $a \$ 16$ per M.,.......... 5600

8,500 du. 3 do. $a \leqslant 24, \ldots \ldots . \ldots \ldots . .$.
Carpenter work, . ............................. 8 . 80 , 100
$\overline{6,15240}$
10 per cont. for contingencies,.............. 618 : 2
$\$ 3.800104$

## Sec Plan No. 1 \& 2.

It is trelicred hat this sum would build anew the sides of a lock agh feet hy 110 in chanlers and pat in new gates complete. These har: when thas relmith, wouhd hast with mo more than ordinary or samal requis, aldme of or 10 years, and whenever the npper part of the pond deaved down to near the water hime on the lower level, (which is an low as they will decay.) they may be renewed in hoto, or they migh be sphiced by taking off the decened part anal putting
 restor ther nesfatacs for years, excequing iowever the gates, whech twast loe repheced once in 10 years, if comstracted in the com.
 eut in : ; to make the juints well and put dem together with tar, oid and paint,

 geter cadare abarly wice the lengh of that they will without this prewntion. It will ho seen that repairing such a lock, with now pusen in part and son:e new phakinf, will cont hat a tome. The

 without rencatine the cantion to fate the shet pite phanking most thaterophly dore athent the head of lock and apper gates, to prevent my (thece of wain tinding its way under or abuad in rear of the wats and adermaniag the iumataion.

The proent gates are vary fanlsy in the hars not being near enempl: :o cach ether, and abo in the size and firm of the fimber of twach he bars are made; 14 hy 10 inches is a suitable size for the leed poest the to pert may be 12 inches hick; am the bars,
 inches ia tho midhe, and lis at the pe pos-marging in the vertical
 iuchathent pressane: : have drawn a phan whel will he readily
 ing that the turnsiand mortices stambla be ande in the bext posisible mataner to seene sirengh without relying too mach upon iron.

Ple three locks behow Saint Catharines which are 130 by 32 in the chamber, were uriginally meaded for steam-bonts, it is not probable they :ats ever the ased for that parpose; when renewed, they ought tobe redaced to the size centemplated for the , wher locks. In the reduction, they allurda facility for a ebuiding whech does not appertain to the others. 'the tace timber and such part of the ofd
work as shall be necessary to make room for the dry wall can bo remored. The size and entent of the Hoor timbere will afford every needful advantage fir phacing upright posts and securing them well. The present gates of these: wide locks are very weak, as well as too unvieldy to lo opened by a balanee bean-i apprehend that they will give mach trombe, sin mach so, that I can almest idvise to make these locks the same widh as the others whenever the gates require to be renewed.

1 have in Mans Nio. 2 and No. 1, given the ground plan and chesation of a loek, in accordance wilh the phan I recomenend whenever the fucks are to be re-built. The cost of such a lock on an cutire aew site would be thas, for tea fee lift:-

Say 4,700 culice yards excavation in lock pit, "1.5 cts., ......................... $\$ 70500$ $\because, 500$ enbic yards dry wall, of momutainstone,
a $\$ 150 \mathrm{cis}$, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3,750 00 acantits.


32 cross sleepers, 12 in. by 12 and 50
teet in lensth,. ................. 1,000
tit do do. 12 by iv, zi feet ia
length,...........................
backiur streak sills, .................... 2,100
116 posts, $1: 1,1 \div$ in. $2: 2$ feet in lengh, 2,532
4 do. 15 by li in. 2 " "
 4 hollow du . 24 bytain. ": " 204 Copint Tumar, 14 by 12 in. ............ 390


| s0 | do. |  | * | U |  | " | 7.06 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $: 0$ | do. | ، | " | 13 | ، | " | 200 |
| 20 | do. | " | " | 10 | " | " | 200 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,200 |

Auchors 8 by 12,........................ 1,200
Contingent Timber,......................... 1,000
12,102

| 12,162 feet timber, it 5 cts. per hundred, . . . . . | 008 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Iron bolts, spikes, dic. | 250 | 10 |
| 4,500 fiet 4 inch phamk, hemlock, at $\$ 20$, | 96 | 00 |
| 4, Soo " 2 " itood quality pine, at $\$ 16$, | 70 | 00 |
| \$,060 " $22 \times 3$ do do. at \$ $\$ 20$, | 160 | 00 |
| 1,0100 " : " good sheet pile plank,.. | 20 | 00 |
| (iates, mitre sills, and iron work, | 1,000 | 00 |
| W'ortmanship, ......................say | 1,000 | 00 |
|  | \$8,285 | 10 |
| Contingencies; shect piling, puddling, \&c.; bankiag in lock,. . ...................... | 500 | 00 |
| Add 10 per cemt, | 878 | 51 |
|  | 80,663 | 61 |

(See plans 3 and 4.)
This sum would, I helicve, build a good luck, and one ensily lept in order 20 years, or matil timber becomes very expensive; and it has the adamage over cut stone locks, in the fact liat all repairs can be ande in the season whist there is no navigation on. the Camat-whiei is the strong argunent for building this kind of luck on this Cinnat at present.

Here fillows a caleulation for cut stone locks of the same size :
4700 yards excavation of lock pit, a 15 cts.,.... $\$ 70500$ matr.
12 Floor Timhers, 12 by 12,50 feet long, ....2, 100
 Lixtru, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,000
$\overline{4,700}$

This sum is suffeient to build good stome locks,-uithough I am not well informed as to the situmition of stone if first gluality for cutting. I have seen some near Lako Erie, and presume daey are to be found within tena miles. In my estianale 1 have considered that one barrel of water lime, or live bushels, should bo used to ench cubic yard of masomry.
llaving given the above items, as far as my knowledge of lacal. ities and circemstances will cuable me to do so, I leave the correc. tion to be made as adrantages may be available, to cause a reduction in the cout.

I come mow to the examintion of the Feder, commencing at
 month of the Rives)-heiar twenty miles and seventy-five chains: or nearly twenty-ote miles in lengith. A dim to baise the water seven feet is hrown acruss the civer at Domoville, which ly raisiong the whole water of the river, ocecasiots it to set back about wienty mies, overllowing the buaks of the siser in namy parts of this distance.

This feeder has a fall in the distance, of two feet-the descent is loy reguhar oflosels of six inches each, in four diferent pidees,though it appears that it part near Dumbille is only four feet;-it has, however, generatly tive feet deprh of water. 1 an inforned that at stated'seasons of urough it yiedds to the Canal but a seaaty supply of water. In a Canail of this magniande and importance, where vessels of 140 tons are to phass, I hive befiure observ, it, that an inels of water is very material, and to ensure the greatest usetith.
Report on Welluaic Cantal

The Dam at Grand liver requires to be male more perfeet and sate by gravelling to prevent leaks, and securing the Westerin or South if estern side. It is n most important inginiry, how we can obtain a greater supply of water for the main Canal?

Two phans have been proposed-one io ruise the Damat Dumn. ville one foot higher-thee other to deepen and widen the feeder.The origimal plan of the feeder was twenty feet on the boitom; foriy feet top; and five feet water. From the information derived fiom Mr. Kecfer, the Engineer, it appears that 51,485 enthe yards are yet to be removed, to give it the origimal width and depth, beeween the jometam and the heat acar Brow Creek, being 10 miles and 30 chauns, and frem thence to Durnville, 4 mites and 45 chains, it is still more ofstructed, by being bolh shallow and arrow is many places.

Considering the low simation of the groumat at Dumville: the great extem of limel horded above the Dam, med the low situation of the conntry below Banville along the feeder; and that the later, by its overllowing, destroys much of the conntry for a great part of
 the distathe of seven or eight dedes indow bumbine on die upper to he made 46 lea wide on the water line: $2 *$ feet bottom, and six feet deep, with slopes $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 1 , as the loust capacity that will cusure a constant and unifirm supply a all times.

If the fecder was finished according to the original plan, it would give 150 feet in a cross section, and if made according to the plan 1 how suggest, a cross section will be 2223 feet.

If we take into consideration the reduced proportion of friction of the sides, aud he increased velocity by rev $-\cdots$ of depth, the feeder when made es leet buthm, 46 feet top, and, eet water, will deliver water as much greater in quantity, han the original plan ol 20 : 40: and 5, as in the proportion of 7 tu 4. The unfinished state of the feeder, and the water erass, operating greaty to eheck the ve. locity of the current, are causes which mov ingede the supply from paseing duwn to the Gumal. By deepeniny and widening the feeder we shall gain several importhat cousiderativns:-

First. We shall obtain earth to form a berm bank, sulficient to prevent the water from ovenllowing the country oa the side opposiie the tow path.

Second. We shall ensure the salety of the Damat Dunnville, Which is now us ligh as it ever ought to be for its own security, or for the weltire of the iahabitants adjacent to the River. If the height of the Dime coudd be somewhat redueed, it would be a great point gained. Aecording to my calculationss if the feeder is made of the size I now propose, you can obtain a most abmadant supply of water at the most severe drought, and the Dum may at the sume time be reduced six inehes.

The proper datn are not within my reach upon which to give an exnct calculaton as to the quantitics of excaration which will bo required to make the whole teeder of the dinensions I recommend: but I can approximato to accuracy sulficient for our purposes. Mr. liefer has given me the guantity which will be required to make the feeder its original intended size, from its juiction with the main Canal to Broad Creek, 16 inilles und 30 chains, viz.

## 51,475 cubic yards of excavation.

I have assumed, from the best calculation I can make, that it will require, in addition to the above, to make the fieder 60 : 28 : and 6 : about350,000 cubic yards of excavation.

401,475 cubic yards at 12 cents, . . . . . . . . . . . . . 848,17700
This excavation should be commenced at Dunnville and extended down, or what would be better in working it, commence at the liend near broad Creof, in order to give grenter ficilities in draining the work while excavating. Instead of mating the de: scent in the botom by of-setts of six inches at a time, the bottom should be carried with a prefty regular descent, or at least it should be excavated deep cinough to ndmit a fall cross section of 222 feet.

I:y e:cuvating bis ceeder the full depth, the growth of the water berss will be patt ily checked, which now occasions so much olsituction to the fir a jassuge of water.

It is impolific in order to oltain a freo admission of weter into the fecder, io have the hoal part of it (and that most cont-acted) tit is heal; this pat, it chere is any difierence, should be rather la ger than the remaninder, in order to receive a body of water into it fiedy; wid eare should be saken that the geard gates or guard lock sitoold li'enise not obstruct its free passage. To effect this, it may be neenssary to have grates by the side of the lock, to be used when the water is luti. I observed that, at Dumaville, the mouth of entimen of the fieder was emircly filled with saw logs ; cvery thiog of this kiad should be preventei.

It has ben steicd hy Mr. Keefer, that there is an appenrance of cuick-se ton swate prionhe feeder aisove Marghville. Should this prose ey bair, it moy lie difficult to excavat the six. feet depth, and in that cabe a greaier widh must be given to pass the 222 feet of water.

I have reflected unon the question, whether this feeder should not be made an S feer Camat ance? Thenate some stiong rea. sons for is: and many ulso against now entering epon tie execuinm of such a project. Upmatue redecion, to the latter I give the " eponderarce. I beliove the excavation abovo proyosed will affori errih sulficient to meke a substaitial and permanent bank on ic upper or herm sile, and at the stmo time prevent the present innadi. ion of the adjacent country. If this should not be the resitt, the excavation should be cartied to a greater depth, which would aid the project of the enlargenent of the entive leeder at a fulte periol.

Ithink if tie work here sungested was evacuted, the present, or ceren the rediued height of the dam, would be amply sufficient for teedug the Carnl, and piobably for the supply of all the present hydraulic establisimenis nea, y the whole year.

Doubts have arisen in the minds of some respecting a sufficiency of weler in the Girund River to teed the Canal. In oxderto his satisficd on that point, $I$ examived the River 25 miles above Dunuville, where it is rapid and the quantity of water seen and de. termined to advontage. Thia River not being in its lovest state, however, I was obliged to obtain information trom intelligent men who bad kuown the River from 10 to 55 yenrs. The result of my own observation, and of ioformation from cothors, cieciled the question in my own mind, that Gramd River will always furvish three times the yuantity of water which can ever be wantei lor the Canal.

The harthour at the mouth of Grand River was examined at the time of visiting the River. I foumd a pier or mole constructed by the Welland Canal Company, which appleared to stand prety woll. I olserved a little repair necessary. to make a good harbour, and one that shall remin permanent, the present pier ought to bo e.stended 150 to 200 feet firther, and another should be constructed on the eastern sile of the River, of 200 feet, to prevent easterly or sontherly winds from forming a bur. These works can be built for 9,500 or 3,000 dollars, nind when done, this will be one of the best larbours on Lake Eric ; easy of entrance, and retaining 11 or 19 fect of water in its shoalest part. This being the naval depot of the Government on Lake Eirie, it is on that account highly de. serving of their patronage.

The Canal, agrecuble to the original plan, was to have entered Grand River at Broad Creek (see Map.) The harbour at this place, Port Mailland, might be made of great importance to the Canal by pursuing tho following course, (i. e.) to enlarge the pre sent fecter to 5 feet depth and 58 feet brendh at surface, and connect it by a short cut to Broad Creek, entering Grand River by a lock. The cost of this would be something tike the following:-

This sum would probibly make this part of the worls corres. pond to the original plan, and besides furnishing no more abuudaut supply of water for the Canal, one very great advautage would result from this expenditure, in the fact that by thus making it a main chamel, it would allow vessels to pass through the Camal by one or two weeks earlier in the spring than the ice will permit them at Port Colborne.

Another plan has been spoken of, which is to enter Grand River by a lock at Dunnville. In pursuance of this plan, slould the fecder bo deepeued to 8 feet from Durinville to Broad Creek, the expense would be much the same ns that for the previous plan, and but one advantage atiends it, that by an emlargement of the entire extent of the feeder, a greater body of water would be admitted into the Canal, whilst on the other hand, it would render the route for the passage of vessels morc circuitous by 6 or 9 miles.

The harbour at Port Colborne or Gravelly Bny, I thoroughly examined, nad was firnished with the soundings and positions of the shoals; \&c. Nature has done much for this place, os a harbor; in giving good bold water-locked in by a reet running on each

APPENDIX side, and a shoal formed so as to render an advaniage in the protection it can be made to give. I have given a sheteh of the har-bour:-

Pier $a$ is now being constructed, and is intended to be 1,200 feet loug, built of timber 18 feet wide and filled with stone. The estimate for the worls is about $\$ 10,000$, which appears the fair cost as now building.

In addition to this, to make it a harbour where safety can be found and security against every wind, I would advise to build another pier 250 or 300 feet long against the shoal at $b$, and on the northern front of it, but so as to lave good water within it. Such a pier would cost about 4 to 5000 doltars. It should be formed a pier would cost about 4 to 5000 dollars. It should be formed
with a good ice breaker at the end, which is done by facing it with strong timbers laid on at an angle of about 45 degrees, to permit the ice to slide upon the timbers whenever moved by the wind; at some fiuture day, when the extent of trade will justify it, and that time will soon arrive, there is no doubt that a pier commencing at $c$, and running to a point 100 feet from the casterly end of pier $\delta$, will be made; but if the piers $a$ and $b$ are now made, a steam-boat or vessel can always lie safe in any wind.

I consider the plans pursucd to make a harbour at Port Colborne to"be judicious, and when accomplished, it will be every thing which can be expected as a good harbour ; safe and sufficiently spacious for a long time to come, and easy of entrance in the worst of storms.

The harbour at Port Dalhousic, I have also examined and feel much at a loss how to remedy the faults which I think have been made in the relative position of the piers. There are two piers running not quite parallel, but nearly so; they are about 60 feet apart at the foot of the lock, and 100 feet at their outer end; and after being carried out about 300 feet, terminate in about 9 or 10 feet water, at the lowest stage of the Lake.

The great crror has been committed in the proximity of the twa piers, they ought to have been 250 or 300 feet apart, and I see no way to correct the crror. The lock ought to have been placed at Pawling's Point, which is 60 rods higher up than its present location, and this, if now done, will correct some of the inconveniencies of the present phan, and enable vessels entering this port in a storm to come to without injury.

It is said Mr. Pawling will remove the lock, and re-build it at the place pointed out above, for ten thonsand dollars. If he can do it for this sum, it will be money woll expended to have it done; and also at the same time to provide a copious waste below the lock, that all the flood waters may pass into the channel and sweep out every thing bet ween the piers. Such a plan of waste will do much in removing obstructions and keeping the channel open.

If the lock is removed, and the piers extended about 200 or 250 feet further, it is said you will then have 14 feet water; - this is a depth which can never be much disturbed by the waves of the lake. I should advise to have the piers gradually recede from cach other, so as to be 175 to 200 feet apart at their outer end. The expense of this extension, if made 18 to 20 feet wide, of timber and stone, in the same way as the other part will be from 7 to $\$ 9,000$. These two alterations would make the harbour a tolerable one; and I should think a steam-boat or ressel might enter it in a storm very safely.

It has been suggested that I should advise as to a plan of wooden culverts, intended to drain the swampy grounds along the canal, and where the head or pressure of water would be very considerable whenever the water is drawn out of the Canal. In all cases where the culvert is to be immersed in water, wooden culverts are durable and much cheaper than stone, and are indeed better, if rightly constructed; because stone culverts, in a case of the kind [ have stated, would burst with the head of water forcing it up. The manner of constructing such culvert is, to have clamps of scantling well framed together, and keyed up strongly on the outside. Any mill-wright who has ever made what is called a pent stock; to convey water to a mill, will understand it perfectly. The whole consists in planking the inside of a strong square frume of sueh size as shall be thought advisable to suit the casc. I have had them made of 8 or 10 feet square, and conveyed water of the level of that in the Canal, but shut out from it, under the canal, making it rise again and pass off to a large manufactory. The plan is simple, and ouly requires one precaution ; that is, to lave collars of sheet pile plank rua under the bottom, around the sides, and oyer the top, 2 fect wide all around, directly under the centre of each culvert. The phank may be driven as ordinarity, and the sides secured to a cross picce at top and bottom. The object and desigu in this is to prevent the water in the Canal from fiuding its way to the culvert and following the planking, thereby cause a breach in the bank.

To guard the use of the water power which the Company have conveged to individuals, I think, wherever used for bydraulic purposes, there ought to be a regulating waste to rise within two or three inches of the water line intended to be preserved. By having this regulating waste of sufficient length. a quantity of water, abundant for mill purposes, will pass over without detriment to navigation. If the mill owners are not thus controuled in the too frequent use of
water, the canal will suffer. It is woll known to Captains of vessols, that want of an inch of water may cause considerable detention; and mill owners should not impair the uscfulmess of the Canal.

In reward to stop-gates to secure against breaches, or, for facility in draining the Canal when necessary, I should certainly advise to have a stop-rate put as near to Port Colborne as a good bottom can be fouad. If rock bottom can be found within half iamile, or about that distance, I should phace a stop or safety gate at that place, at the time the canal excavation is gaing on. Another oughit to be made just beyond the aqueduct, to secure against any breach about that work.

I will now recapitulate the several items of expense which I consider first of all necessary :

> Making Port Colborne a good IIarbour-say,. ... \$16,000 00
> Excavation of Canal from Port Colborue to the Junction, 36 feet bottom,. . ..................

> 38,20640
> Excavation between Junction and Port Robinson,
> Excavation of Deep Cut, ........................
> Excavation of Cuep Cut, $\ldots$.....................
> Decuring the Canal from wase of spoing and widening Feeder to a depth of at
> least six fect, .................................
> 4,111 20
> 9,680 00
> 1,20000
> ,
> 48,17700
> $\$ 127,37460$

If thonght anadvisable to give the Canal the $\mathbf{3 6}$ fect bottom and 60 feet top thon from this we deduct-

| 50,020 yards excavation, a 20 cts . | $\$ 10,00400$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 11,000 yards rock, a \$1, | 11,000 00 |
| 36,000 yards excavation, a $16 \mathrm{cts} .$, | 5,76000 |
| 12,500 yards cxcavation, $\alpha 40$ cts., | 5,000 00 |

\$127.374 60-lcss- $\$ 31,76400$
Which leaves the sum of . \$95,610 60 to make this part of the Canal according to its original plan. I however, adrise to have it excavated the full width of 30 feet bottom and I have never found any great danger of banks sloping $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 1 , or 33 degrees from the horizon, giving way so as to do nyy injury more particularly iu a ship canal, where the wash of the banks from rapid notion does not occur; which, if it should happen, would still be no scrious disadyantage.

If to the first sum we add what will secure the banks at Deep Cut, $\$ 20,000$, -say for $\$ 150,000$ all this can be accomplished.

Next to these are the repairs or renewal of locks. There are 38 locks on the main line of canat, and to repair them according to one cstimate, saving the old foundations, will cost each $\$ 6,800$. As the lock at Port Colborne is new, and is built different from the others, being backed up with stone, I do not include that lock, and will say 37 locks, $a \$ 0,800$ each $,=\$ 251,600$.

The calculation being made for a lock of 10 fect lif, I helieve the estimate as above will also cover the removal of the lock at Port Dallousic up to Pawling's Point, if it can be done, for the sum which has been previously named, and a saving may be made in each lock by using the old timber in bottom, under the walls of stone, where it will be immersed in water.

The expense of extending the piers at Port Dalhousie, which I have estimated at $\$ 7,000$, I do not include, as that item will depend on the question whether the branch is to be made to Niagara River.

I have examined Mr. Barrett's report of the expense of a branch from the present Canal to the mouth of Niagara River.

It appears from this report that two plans nre proposed and estimated for by Mr. Barrett.-One commencing at the head of lock 31, and descending to Niagara River; the other commencing at the head of lock 18: at 2 miles and 62 chains it joing the other route (See Messrs. Barrett aud Keefer's Report.)

Messrs. B. \& K. have not given the items of oxpense which form the cost of each of these routes, a circumstance much regretted by me. It appears that the ground is generally very favourable; and they have estimated the total cost of the

It was unfortunate that the details of these estimates were not to be obtained before I left the Welland Canal. Learning from gentlemen that Mr. Barrett hal made such surveys and cstimates, and having known Mr. Barrett for many years, I was induced to hope they might be found, and save all the expenso of making another survey. I an, however, much disappointed in not finding the items of expense of excavation, the expense of locks, \&c., which, after seeing the general formation of the country, would have given me the means of making up on opiuion as to the accuracy of their estimate.

I have previously given an estimate of what I shouild consider the expense of a cut stoue lock; but if I understand Mr. Barrett' Neport, he did not intend to have any thing better than rubble work, except at Niagara; and I see that he only intended 100 feet between the gates, whereas 1 have 110 feet.

## APPENDIX

Upon my plan of cut stone locks, built in the best manner, I make them cost each, ............................. $\$ 19,24800$

|  12 miles of canal excavation, embankments, culverts, bridges, \&c. at $\$ 10,000, \ldots . . . . . .$. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  | verts, bridges, \&c, at $\$ 10,000, \ldots . . . .$.

120,000 00
$\$ 466,46400$
On the Southern route,
31 locks at $\$ 19,248, \ldots . .$.
12? miles excavation, bridges, culverts, \&c., at
12~ $\$ 10,000$,
$\$ 724,18800$
Report on
If the other plan of building locks should be adapted for this
Roport on
ase, (which I do not reeommend) the calculation would stand thus :
38 locks, at $\$ 9,663$, is
$. \$ 173,93400$
12 miles canal excavation, bridges, culverts, \&c. 120,00000

## $\$ 293,93400$

It may be said, thet with locks of this kind, 300,000 dollars would make the branch on the northern routi-(Sce Map of the Country.)

The one advantage would accrue from proceeding immedintely to construct this branch, viz : that it might he finished in two years after contracts were made and a good navigation secured, before many of the other locks below the junction of this Canal would give way, so as to require in entire renewal.

Taking into view the situation of the Welland Canal, the comparative security of the harbor at the momith of Niagara, and the adf vantages to the town of Niagara; as a commercial place-these, and many other considerations of much weight, induce me to recomnend very strougly this brauch to be made.

If the question is asked-why not adopt for this Canal a corresponding size with the intended Canal aud locks in the proposed amprovement along the Siunt Lawrence to Prescotit-to this I reply, that the great amount of lockage, and the great expeuse of stich large steam-boat locks-the doubts whether stean will ever take the place of sails on these lakes-on the contrary, a present helief that the lat. ter will always transport nearly all the products of the country on these inlond seas-all determine my mind that the locks ought not to bo at this time any larger than the plan for the Wellmad Coual, viz: 24 by 110 feet.

In concluding my report upon the Welland Canal, my duty leads me to a few remarksupon the present importanse of the whole work, and more especially its thousand fold prospective usefulness; at this latter point, you will perceive I have particularly arrived in the formation of my plans and estimates.

North of the 3 th degree of latitude, and east of the Rocky Mountains, is a vast expanse of country, capable of sustaining a population of 50 millions; and which in 25 years hence will have a population of more thin 10 millions. With this rapid and mighty increase of population adjacent to the shores of the upper Lakes and their tributaries, to what direction shall we look for aia outletfor their surplus products?

The three goneral outlets are : 1st. To Now-Orleans by the way of the Mississippi. 2d. To New-York by the way of Canada, and the Hudson and such Rail-roads as may be made auxiliary thereto. 3d. To Montreal and Quebec. To the first, the insalubrity of the climate is an insuperable óstacle to a regular trade. It is one of those natural impedinents which there exists no way of fully counteracting, although the introduction of steam vessels on that River and ils tributaries will do much to alleviate this disadvantage, still the trade inclines to seek its counexion with some other quarter. We see this in the fact, that the Erie Canal, in the short period of its use, is even now thronged with boats, a small part of which are as yet the transports of the products west of Buffalo, and complaints are made of the insufficiency of this channel. Of the several cities on the atlantic border, I have mentioned New York only : her vast superiority in local position and other natural advautages, will ever give her a commanding influence over the trade of the interior, compared with her sister cities. Pennsylvania it is true, is doing much for her commercial emporium; but the elevated region she is compelled to intersect, is a great obstacle to her efforts. Thus between New York, Montreal and Quebec, more of an equal competition will ensue for the trade of the upper country. Had it been possible to attain any thing like as easy a communication as the Welland Conal between Lakes Erie and Ontario on this side of Niagara River, the natural jealousy of a commercial rival weuld have interfered. So that, fortuately for your Government, Gentlemen, you are in the posscosion of the power to prevent an entixe monopoly of the trade alluded to

The cheapness of transportation, via Lake Ontario to Montreal, is a decided cdvantage, and not easy, if at all, countervailable. It only remains to be seen how far the policy of your Goveroment, with
respect to this work, will correspond with the object to be attained. APPENDIX We may set down as certain, to Montreal, the trade of the country adjacent to Lake Erie, lying within the precinets of your Government; and to this may we not add one half the trade of Ohio, Indiana, Ilinois and Michigan. Is it not then correct to say, with the Welland Canal in good order, the commercial importance of Quebec and Montreal will be doubled? The jealousy and apprehension above adverted to, of a diversion of trade from New York down the Saint adverted to, of a diversion of trade from New York down the Saint
Lawrence, has long existed; in proof of which, I need only introduce Lawrence, has long existed; in proof of which, I need only introduce
a paragraph or two from a Report made to the Legislature of the State of New York, by the Canal Commissioners, March 2d, 1811. Two routes had.been suggested to obtain the trade of the West-one the direct communication to Lake Erie now adopted-the other, a cut round Ningara Falls, and from Albany by Rome to Oswego, terminating the Canal there. Notwithstanding the limited pecuniary resources were at that time a great impediment, still, on a comparison of the cost and obstacles of the former with the Jatter, they put the interrogation.-_" Whether, heing less difficult and expensive, it would "not bo advisable to descend into Lake Ontario, rather than encoun" ter the dificulty and expenso of the other course?"-to which they reply :-
"The Commissioners believe it would not: and without relying, " as they might, for support of their opinion on the comparative ex. " pense of transportation, it is sufficientto say, that articles for expor" tation when once afloat on Lake Ontario, will, generally speaking, " go to Moitreal, unless our British neighbours are blind to their own "interests ; a charge. which ought not lightly to be made against a "commercial nation."
"Freight from Niagara to Oswego, will, from the difficult and "dangerous access to that harbour, be as bigh as to the head of "the rapids in the river St. Lawrence. The descent from thence "" to Montreal is less than the ascent from Oswego to Rome. It is " true that Lake Ontario is estimated at 196 feet above tide water; " and the Rome level only 184 feet above the lake; but there is a "considerable descent in the river St. Lawrence, in a distance of "about 70 miles to the lover end of the present slonp navigation, "through which the current is sometimes very strong. There is " also a considerable descent from Montreal in a distance of about "also a considerable descent from Montreal in a distance of about
" 30 iniles, to tide water in the Lake St. Peters. Perhaps it will "Le found that an average allowance of 3 inches per mile (in the " whole, upwards of twenty feet) is not too much, and that the "، river it Montrcal is not one hundred and seventy feet below the "upper surface of the Gallop Rapids." In the distance of one "buudred niles between these places, there are forty of still water, "viz.: about thirty in Lake St. Francis, between the fout of Lon. "gue Sault and the head of the Cuteau du Lac rapid, and upwards "of ten in the lake of the two mountains, between the toot of the "cascade at the cedars and the Lachine rapid. This there will "remain but sixty miles of Canal, with an average fall of 34 inches "s per mile. The land descends proportionately to the water, so "that there can be but little deep couting. The soil is easy to dig; "there are no streams or ravines of any consequence to cross, and " there is an inexhaustible supply of pure water, which never va. "ries much in its height, for any Canal whatever.
"Under circumstances su propitions,"it" is probable that a "good sloop navigation from above the gallops to Montreal, would "cost less than a good boat navigation from Oswego to Rome."The extent of this last, deducting Oneida Lake; is 56 miles. "The fall is on an average, near 40 inches per mile. The supply "Of water is doubtful; and in 12 miles of the distance, obstactes "almost insurmountable present themselves."
"These are facts to which it would be vain for the citizens of - the United States to shut their eyes. The eyes of a rich, enter"prising, commercial rival are open; and when it is considered that " (if the means of easy export be supplied to the inhabitants who may "sttle near the lakes) that country will in no distant period, furaish "a more abundant stock of commodities for foreign trade, than is now "sent from all the atlantic ports of the Union. It would be absurd " to doubt, whether, in the competitiou for that commerce, our neigh. " bors will employ the means in their power. Nor mustit be forgot"t ten, that the revenue which, under present circumstances, is raised " from commerce, and which no probable change will reduce below "" an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent.," cannot but operate in favor of "our rivals." True it is, that, so far ns regards the pecuniary benefit " of those who may settle along the lakes, the routes by which their "products are sent abroad, and their supplies of foreign articles intro. "duced", must be to them a matter of little consequence. But tho "political connexion which would probably result from a commercial "connexion, certainly deserves the consideration of intelligent men."

Although there are some errors in tho statement here made, in regard to descent of water, and some want of knowledge of the lake of two mountains, as now understood; Ihave inserted it to shew the views of those gentlemen at that early day, as to rivalship of Montreal and Quebec.

I have the honor to be,<br>Gentlemen,<br>Very regpectfully,<br>Your Obed't. Servant,<br>BENJAMIN WRIGHT.

Naiv Yonk, October $3,1833$.

APPENDIX . Having writen the foregoing, and time not allowing we to moke any atterations previots to a necessary depature from hence, I have received in the mean tine Mr. Bareat's seport of items of expense on the iratach to Niagarat.

If hr. Barrett is correct in his a mount of excavation, embabsment, 太ec.-1 am in error tis to the expene of hat bracin to Ningama.

I see Mr. B. arerages alf the items of excavation. embrolane
 or 13 thoustad dollers per mile, int b:- locks orly $>6,600$ cach.These are exclusive of the 10 per cent. for coningenemers. Dhe prices at which he puts excavaion :...d ember 'senent musi he very ample, and a little more the. 1 shoud think it wouk cost wider good matagement.

Report on
I make these remorks in explanation, ayd to gea adaginsi ary disappointacuts is my estimate, as I wish thy the public simath not feel that any thing is attempted to be couccaled,-or woi faitly estimated at its real cost.

I will now give another view of the expenditure which I tions:
 nents come wihn the texst proper atd resomable means.

1st. The expenditures which are absolutely necessary

Widening hom the jumbion to Port hobenor,
52, 105 y yadk 10 cert5..........................
\& $8: 1: 5120$
 Gravolitus dam at Dopmille eav, .....................


Nore.-This is ony to make then last as lone as possithe and to be prapared sy coniruci to procure babife materis at a hature day.
Spoil Danks,...............................................
Coatingencies for luch. gi ws, \&e. s..., . . . . . . . . . . . . .
1,200 00 4,0000 00
$\$ 39.551 \geq 0$
This being dunc the mavigation will be kept open through the season of 183:-

For the fall and winier of 1734-85, theve showld be pro-
visio:1 mode for videsiug frucer ia all patis where

Whiesinur main truik from justion to loat Colbome,
thes:-
45,982 yards, a 20 cts, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
$\$ 8,00000$

8,020 do. (rock,).............................
$9.180-40$
8,02000 3000 00 $8: 00060$
for: -
The widening and deapening of the federi. . . . . . . . $\$ 42,00000$
Ditu vima i Cara!. .................................. 31,764 00

C. al fion Broad Cicols to moth of Gand hirer,... 20.236 65 De fening ectict ios exci, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 66.756 90 ai) ucw luche; a $\$ 0,300$. 6. 70690
$8 \$ 11.1 .5755$
These would be attended to from year to ycar, as the appenr.

 Coburne winity forens. The tine for the encaration of the icecer to an eqeat cogh wida the min Cuval, might be extended $10: 3$ or 4 yerrs, il it was tror'hat advisible, or eve, longer' ; but I

 ari a oiwner fion the pari firineci.

I cunnot close wihbot edverting to the use of water at Marshville out byhaulic puiposes. 'ruce is but a small portion of the ycar whe dicse mit's car be perniticd to move without injury to the Comol. It is ceaminy proser to discourage any further erections of heltaulic wo.ks at that phace, as the time will soon arrive when ine use oftco Ch mal will he so freat as to equire all the water at a low se, sor: a wed the uxwing of ufas gocion at that place, by inicretuitios the now or volocity vi ihe curceat at that polat, is an eril bevouu the quantity of water talen, as it reduces the head of weice ad checks the llow of the remaider very greatly. The injury may nof be so great whea there is a llood in the Grand River: but these ought to be a diminution instead of any increase of hydrantic. works both at Dunnvile and Marshrille.
\$23:206 40 APRENDIX
9,680 00 3,000 00 4,00000

27,20000
10,000 00
\$79,086 40
Nown, - Thave caid $\$ 8,000$ ior widening the feeder, because I belin ed it woela bebete ito twepea sonce pati io the depih of 6 feet, and ihe wirat have recommedded of show the elizet in part unon


 gaiene as sathe conece ness of nimy views ia regard to the height of the damat Dusnville.

The abore being complted, there would remain to be provided
, "

Deep Cut, cxponi any,
..........................
Connmencies íor new gans, \&c as
This rear, I hiotk at lexsi 4 new lock should be buit

Exidang piens at Pou Dalhousie, suy:

$\$ 25,20040$.

APPENDIX Canal, induce them to establish a route, affording even minor ad. vantages, Upper Canada must for a great length of time, perhaps for ever, be deprived of the great benefits offered by the Saint Lawrence, one of the great if not the principal outlet of North America.

The Legislature have heretofore afforded assistance to the Canal, but generally in such sums, and on such conditions as not to cuable the Company to proceed with so much erergy and certainty as to ensure the completion and success of the work. The resources of the Company lave been in many instances expended, and their enerries almost paralysed in consequence of a scries of accidents which none of those most interested in the prosperity of the work, could foresee or prevent. And yet Mr. Wright gives it as his opinion that the expenditure of the Canal must, under all circumstances, have been conducted with great economy. This opinion of Mr. Wright's is entited to much consideration, and ought to remove all doubtes, if still entertained, that the funds of the Company, and loans given by this Province at various times have been

The Committee deem it unnecessary for them to reconmend, to your Honourable Honse, either of the proposilions submitted bv Mr. Yates, and can only hope that something may be done, during the present Scssion, to place the Welland Camal in such a situation as may be most bencficial to the public internst.
J. II. SAMSON,

Chairman
Committec Room, פlh January, 1834.

TO JAMES H SAMSON, ESQ.
Chairman of the Cominittec of the Inouse of Assembly on the Welland Canal.

## 

Yonk, 21st Dicemmer, 1833.

## SIR,

Unapprised as I have been until this day of what the wish of the Committee would be, I had not prepared any written statement for submission to them, but on the suggestinn of others had supposed a different course would have been preferred.

I will, however, in complinice with your reguest, in as condensed a form as I can, present a history of the Canal, in a fes particulurs a litle variant from that given by the Drectors in their report of last year, after which I propose making some suggestions relative to the present state of the work and whit is reguired to be done.

My health is not good, and the time now lef in which I must do this is sloort.

In 1824, the first act of incorporation was passed for a small Canal, part of the stock was subscribel, a call made, and the work commenced on the 30 th of November in that yenr.

The subscibers to the stock were however desirous that permission should be obtained to enlarge the Canal, und increase the capital.

The routes and points of termination were then open for inves. tigation, and decision, and as the stockholders supposed, under their conirol. In 1825 the law was passed increasing the dimensions of the Canal, and the extent of capital, but faxing lhe point of termina tion on Lake Ontario and altering the ratio of voting on shares, so that a housand shares gave no more votes to a stockholder than one hundred.

These werc very exceptionable alterations, but assurances were given that the work would with these alterations, receive a decided and efficient legislative patronage. Although permission was granted to those who had paid any money under the first act to withdraw and reclain their money already paid, yet as no fund for such re-payment was provided if the project was abandoned; and a resolution for the appropriation of $£ 25,000$ in aid of the work having been passed at the same session as an earnest of the intention of Government to sustain it, those who had subscribed determined that they would not abandon the work for this cause, but continue their support.:

It appeared, also, fron the very enactment itself, by fixing the point of termination imperaticely that Parliament had been governed by consideratious with which stockiholders have nothing to do, and the choice was coufined to sulmission to the mandate or abandon. ment.

The bools for subscription to the stock were opened in several plaeses The Recciver General of the Province, who was President of the Conipany, appeared in New-York, and ofered $\pm 75,000$ for New York subscription, reserving the remainder, except a small sum subscribed in Canada, for the Eiglish market.
W In the internicdiate time, before the stock wis ever offered in London, the Directors determined on the strength of the New. York and Cadada subscription only, to proceed with the work.
Whe attompt to procure sibscriptious to the stock in England was procrastinated until the memorable year of bubblo projects,
which it is well known, was followed by a general prostration of APPENDIX credit, and an undistinguishing suspicion of all undertakings of this sort, destroyed every hope that the remainder of the stock would be taken by individuals any where.

In this state of things, the attacks on the Canal, in consequence of its point of termination on Lake Ontario, were renewed. The whole commercial interest of the country was arrayed against it as a hopeless and profitless project, both for public and private uses, the New.York stockholders were assailed by every argument that could be addressed to their interests or their fears, and the pecuniary safety of some of them was threatened for a time. Yet the $\mathrm{Di}_{\mathrm{i}}$ rectors persisted in their calls on the stock thus partially subscribed, with a full knowledge that there was not enough to finish aliy part of the work for use.

Many of the Canadian Stockholders forfeited their shares, some offered theirs for sale, thus increasing the load upon those who fulfilled their engagements, while the shareholders in New. Letter of J. B. York, with a confidence that the work would be supported by the Government; paid up.

In the ycar 1826, pursuant to the resolution of the preceding year, $\mathcal{E} \geqslant \tilde{5}, 000$ was appropriated by way of loan.

The depression of the stock; and its low estimation among monied men, still continued, and in the winter of 1827; when the $t: 25,000$ from Government, and about 70 per' cent. of the subscribed stock had also been called in and expended, the Directors made application for Goverament assistance, but to so limited ao extent that one of the Stockholders made a personal representation and exhibited the inefficiency of so small an aid.

In consequence of this, by a very small majority, after much opposition, the Province subscribed 550,000 of stock, and made a further loan of $£ 25000$, and also provided for a participation in the Government of the Company by the appointment of two $\mathrm{Dr}^{-}$ rectors.

The samie scssion the Province of Lower Canada also subscribed $£ 25,000$ of stock. During the winter a despatch was reccived from Lord Bathurst, Colonial Secretary, promising on the part of the Imperial Goverrment a grant of money equal to one ninth of the estimated cost of the Canal, on certion conditions, which were complied with.

Fresh confidence was thus infised, and the Stockholdexs became more fully assured that the work would not be abandoned by Goverament. Yet in all this the commercial intercst of the country was not conciliated to its termination on Lake Ontario, and it was generally believed that so placed it could not be profitable.The stock therefore continued unsaleable in the market. The company of course had no credit on its own strength, wiite the means und credit of some of its most prominent private supporters had been exhausted, by continued and heavy payments to a work so generally disparaged.

The funds thus appropriated were again exhausted and the actual cost of the Canal exceeded the estimate so far that it was thought expedicat to send Mr. Merritt to England. He succeeded in procuring a loan of $£ 50,000$ from the Imperial Government on condition of surrendering the claim to the performance of the foriner promise of one ninth of the cost.

A private subscription to the stock was also obtained by Mr. Merritt from some persons ligh in office and a few others of such standing and wealth that the smallness of the sum rather impaired than ailed to the estimation of the stock; although it exhibited their good will to a work hopeless of profit, but for the accomplishment of which they were willing to throw avay a certain sum.

Again, however, hope was revived, the progress of the work was pursued, but during the absence of Mr. Merritt, the contracts for some of the locks had been bady performed; aid shortly after the sliding of earth at the deep cutting occurred when the whole excavation was nearly completed. The whole project was now confidently pronounced a failure by those opposed to it, and many of its friends were dispirited.

There was a determination however on the part of the large stockholders to persist in the undertaking, "relying on the deep interest Government had taken in it, and the evident advantage the Province must certainly derive from it.

The alternative was now presented, for the consideration of the Directors, either to persist in the precarious attempt to make a thorough cut to the Welland River, or take a feeder from the Grand River.

It is not within the limits of my prescnt plan to examine the merits of these projects; although 1 um prepared to shew that the one adopted by the Directors was the only one which afforded a hope of success.

Further excavation at the deep cutting was abandoned and a route for a feeder trom the Grand River suryeyed. The excavation was cominenced and acontract for the construction of a dan across the Grand River entered into ; after some preparation had been made and the site for the dam fixed under that contract, with a due regard to the safcty of the Inhabitants and economy, objections were unexpectedy made to the place, as too near the mouth of The river for naval purposes; and the Board was compelled to se lect a station five miles higher up the river, by which a great"additional expense was incurred.

## APPENDIX

At this time, also, obstacles were thrown in the way of an attempt to facilitate the entrance of vessels into the mouth of the Wel. land River, which were, however, unfortunatcly for the Company, overcome.

To this difficulty, its removal and effect, I may again have oceasion to refor; for instead of being beneficial to the Company, it gave prosperity to a place almost inaccessible before, and affioried animation and vigour to the most hecurticss and unrelenting opposition, if not persecution, the caual and its supporters have ever experienced from any quarter.

A considerable sum was ultimately expended on the Welland River for a towing path and the cut across the point at Chippewa ; after some further progress in the work ia 1829, it was ascertained that the funds must agan be exhausted, and the work stop, or more money be procured.

Coptor of J. B. Yutes, Esq to the chairman of the s?lect conmittec on む’cititon.

The Company decided on sending again to England, and one of the Stocishoders in New York consented to go. He was directed to procure, if possible, as remission of the debt to the Imperial Goverument to the extent of the sum originaly promised by Goveriment, and to procure a loan or dispose of stock to the amome of 20 or f25, coo, which it was supposed would make the camal navigible by way of the Niagare and Welland livers into Late Eric.

On the strength of this mission, in the hope of its success, the riteads of the person sent, in New York, accepted to the amouist of $\mathcal{S 1 0 , 0 0 0}$, tu prevent the work from stopping altogether.

The application to Government for the remission of the debt did ect at that time suceeed, but a subscription for stock to some amount was obained. With this sum it was heped the mavigation by the above circuitous route would be opened, and the practicability of the work being thus proved, confitence wou'd be restored, and a sufficient degree of credit secured to complete the remainder. The Compary was, however, again doomed to cisappointment. The contwet for the dam across the Gram River was not well pertormed; aine the whoie having setted more than two feat, the canal was left drys, and instend of a good effect belas produced by the use of the Casia, Juring the summerand antuma of 1533 , additional discourageracat was expricenced, and the mise from the whote body of assuilants so complefely misled the commonity, that explanation and justifieation could not be heard except by a few who had independence of chamater abd strengh of judgmenta fouk begond this barrier of abatreperous censoriousaess Notwifhtanding these efforls agailist thom, fostered by a gratuitous madigity, and successfully nailatuized hy exaggerated statements of the casuaties that had occurred, relvis, of the fow who were willing to investigite for themselves the Dircetors, cempeled by the necessitics of the Company, again ia 1831, presented their menorial for further aid from the Jrovitce. This was, however, done wihh so hesituting a fearfulaces, that they did not m.ke a full representation of the a:thal wans oi the Company. To duriate the defect, one of the Stockholdersagain, is in 18:7, made a representetion, and freciy exhibited what ia his opinion must be tite waus of the Company; and atempted to prove the food policy and bencheial effect of adequate and full, instead of pertial retiot. The bencminitee, after a thurough examination of the athiars of the Company, approved of the more sficient cousse reconnmended and reported in fivour of creating a boveriment stock to the amount of E 200000 , zaking the camal and its works in pledge therefor, for the mimese of completing the canal as it should be. payingoif the former debts of the Company to the Gov't., and consolidating the whole. The :setinl effect of this measure on the prospect of the Company, fhe funds of the Proviace, and indeed the whole character of the undertaking, was so evident to every person who had bestowed any thought on fiancial operations, that its faidure, after being recemmended by the Committee, confirmed by the Commons House of Assombly, zand supported by a resolution of supply, was matter of astonisiment and regret to many disimerested friends of the work both in and out of the llouse. It is not my design to examine the cause of the aban. donment of so good a measure. It will te sufficient to sary, that all the features of this promising measure were altered, and at loan of the credit of the diovernment was voted for $£ 50,000$, a sum merely edequate to make the commumication to Lake Erie direct, leaving the supply for repairs and the restoration of an impared credit by payneat of debts, and also the payment of the semi-annual interest on The -ivi,000, depeadant on the contingent tolls to be derived from an impertcet, and, indeed, unfinished work. Unequal as this sum was to the full accomplishment of the object, the aid was necessary ; and aithough acesmpanied with most singular and personaliy burthen. some conditions, yet those conditions were complied with, and it was tharkfully received. The work was agrin started with vigour-a temporary loan haviug been procured, on the hypothecation of these Guverunient securities, for $\mathrm{f} 50,000$-and there was every reasonable forspect that the whole would be finishedi:l a short time, when all labour was arrested by that desolating scourge with which, in 1832, the whole country was athicted. Thus time fiter time, and year. after year, have the prospects of this Company been blasted by occurrences not withiu their controul, and by a public calamity is which the whole Province was involved; yct in this last instance, if what I heard vias a truc representation of the langunge used, the Compary have been charend with falt for not having had power to contend with this allictive dispensation of Providence.

At tle: end of the year 1832, the Directors ngain found their funds exkansted, the company deeply in debt and whont any mears or credit to prepare the Canal for the business of the Spring. On this representation, I am told. the most unbounded vituperation was used. Sonie of the oldest and warmest friends faftered, and nothing
more was done than the purchase, on the part of the Goverumeit, APPENDIX of ${ }^{2} 7,500$ of the remaining Capital Stock of the Company, on the express condition that this money should be expended under the di rection of three Commissioners appointed by the Province; with such limitations and restrictions as to imply a Legislative censure on the Board of Directors, or Agent, for misapplication of money:And an Eugineer was cmployed to examine and report upon the work. In all this, no provision was made for the payment of the debts of the Conpany, aud its creditors were in some instatices ruined by procrastination.

The use of the Canal, in this first year of its completion, to Lake Eric direct, did nat commence until the best business of tho scason was past; and it is well known that, in the tratsportation of the prodace of the country, mercaitile engagements must ba made during the winter. Notwithsandivg this great distadvantage, the evidence of its prospective usefuluces, allorded by the short time in which the Canal has been in operation this seaeon, is conclusive

The seasnn of bnsiness was broken, commencing in June i: stead of the first of A pril. There were no fund to keep the Canal in order, in the hands of the Company; and no such assurance of saftey conld be givea as to justify prudert mets who had arother chamel to secommerd its use. The tramsportation was, however fitty jer cent. mere that the preceding year in the thre monhs o minterrupted mavigation, which is pertaps the full extert of time that it has buen in use this season, free from caswaities,-the bad ellect of which would have bsei, ia part at leat, obviated, if there had been means to prepare for contingencies. There is good reaso to believe, that if the Camal could have been ready for use in April last, aud full assumace riven that it woud be keft in common order the income from it would have cxceeded $f 12,000$; and this sum will more than pay the interest on the whole debt of the Company.

The Canal wos open, and in use, altogether unimpeded by ice in this mo.th, even during the coid weather which wo have lad while on the Eric Camal, they had been cbigiged to break and cut ice at several places. The Company now requires, iu order to secure the enthest openier of the Caial prompti;, to be aided to an exten then will enable the Disectors to widen the feeder, so as to admit a greater thow of water; to dredge the Canal ; to repair and secure heir loeks; to complete their harbours; and to pay their debts.The ramaining filon,060, co:templated to be loaned in 1831, would be sulicient fir the purpose, and, with the income of the Canal, pra duaty renew the lock, atd inake them of greater dimensions as they require neacstai. I have thus given as succiict an account as pod sible of the progress and priseis state of this great work. In looking at and eataminiag some of the most promine:it circumstarces, which is all that at the preserit time can be done by me in its progress, canrot avoid a remark, founded on whit has appeared to me one of the most singular circumstances ever kaown in such a work. An exhihition throughout of disinterestcel anxiety on the part of many with regard to the expenditire, and sometimes a gratuitous suspicio of misapplication of money, (evide:3y without much examination, while Hep private stockholders (a very few of whom hold an amou: equal to the stock interest of the whole Province therein, ) have closely examined the accounts, and, ubliongh disappointed in the whole cost of the work, are satisfied with the expenditure, und retaid thei confidence in the proppect of the Canal, and in a full nad certaio ruturn upon thair entire outhay, if they shall be sustained.

In complete confirmation that this confidence in the coonmy of expenditure has been well funided, every committee tor the pue. pose of investigating the accousta, has reported the ame thitg; and bow an Engineer, appointed by Commissioners selected by the Lo gistatise to expend a sum cia the Canal, for which an equivalent in stock is held by Goverument, has candidly, (although necessarily, io truth) reitcrated the fact-That much economy in exponditure mus have bein used to hare produced sach results as ccen the present stato of the Canal cahibits.

I now propose drawing the aticntion of the Committec to some particulars in the Report of Mr. Wright-and first, 1 notice the Locks on the Canal. These unfortunate locks have been a fruitial source of declamation and misrepresertation. Some few of them were badly constructed in the first place, owing to fraud on the part of the contractors. With the exception of these, all the locks have answered the expectation of the Company; and it is demonstrable that, under the peculiar circumstances, any attempt to construct more expensive ones must have produced a failure of the work, and ruiced some individuals who solely sustaised it in its commercement. Other plans for locks have been recommended. A short comparison of their promised duribility may be useful. Mr. Wright estimates the cost of reparing the preseut locks, without enlarging them, at fhe cost of reparing the prescut locks, without enarging them, at
$£ 1,700$ each, which may be done gradually as they shall require repairing, stating a probabie duration of four years, within which time it may become necessary to attend to all of them in this way; and then he supposes the repaired lock will last 10 years. The present locks have cost on an nverage not to exceed $£ 750$ cach; and the first fuur of these locks were completed in 1826 , and have not required any repair. They are yet good after seven years duration, and much greater exposure, ilian to have been in continual use. Where the locks have been regularly supplied with water, the foundation will not sustain injury in fifty years, and the top or upper part of them can be renewed every ten years for less than two huadred and fift pounds each.

These locks, thereiore, which have, cost ench $£ 750$ only, with very disadvantage of an empty canal, and the worst epecies of ex posure both winter and tummer, are yet in use. Thoir width is 10

> Letter of I. B.
Yutes, Esy te
> Yutes, Esy te
hic chairman of chairman commitue on
Wellind ${ }^{2}$ Canal Wellind Can
Pelition. Petition.

APPENDIX feet more than the other locks, being 32 by 125 feet chamber, the danger of sustaining injury was greater in proportion to the pressure of water and size of lock-gates. The couclusive evidence from this part of the experiment is, that when well made, this species of cheap lock is as durable as any other wood lock. The cost, as suggested by Mr. Wright for repairing, is $£ 1,700$. ${ }^{\prime}$ Deduct from this the ac. tual cost, $X^{7} 750$, of a new lock on the present plan, the balance is £950. Put the duration of the present lock at 10 years, seven of which bave already expired, and the interest on the difference only, annually compounded at the rute of six per cent., amounts to near £740; so that, in the worst possible form, if the whole required to be taken up from top to foundation, the difference of interest alone on the relative cost, would construct a new one every ten years, jnstead of repairing the old one.

No man acquainted with the duration of wood under water will hesitate to say, that wood immersed in water is perishable by time only. - All, then, below the water, is as good as stone; and it is an Letter of J. B. absucaut allowance to say, ouc-third of the original cost will Yates, Esy. to replace all above water, exclusive of the gates, which are equally of the celect perishable in locks. £250, therefore, the sum above named, will committes on repair them amply; and this may be done in the winter when the Welland Caual Putition.
pendent upon our firmness, we must not permit ourselves to remain APPENDIX silent fur the sake of quiet. There are many who are called to act on this subject, and have had no opportunity for investigation. It is injustice to them to permit bold assertious, if untrue, to remain disproved.

I have asserted that the Locks wore such as, in our situation, were most conducive to public good and private interest. To prove this, I have shown that the very interest on the difference in the cost of the cheapest Lock suggested is more than double the sum re. quisite to keep the Locks, on their present construction, in repair for ever; and in a Stone Lock, the interest of one year on the difference in the cost is morc than double the amount necessary for the samo purpose. I now assert, that, in no one instance, has the delay in na rigation on the Welland Canal been owing to the Locks having been rigation on the Welland Canal been owing to the Locks having been
made of Wood; but the same causes uould have produced the same made of Wood; but the same causes would have produced the same
accidents with Loclis of any other construction. It will be recol. lected, that, in the various attacks on this work, the form and mode have also varied to so great a degree, that what was, at one time Letter of J. B. considered an argument in favor of the Canal, has, to suit the conve- Yho Chuirman uience of the assailants, been perverted into a charge against it.

Thus its friends have assorted, that, when faished, its advantage would be greater and its income increased, because it would be used by the Americans in their approach to their own sea-ports; and, in this way, even those who liad a distiact commercial interest, would aid in stupport of a work by which the facility for cosducting your commerce has been promoted. This anticipation was considered improbible, when first numed, as a foundation for hope and incoine but no souner does experience prove it true, than this very use of the canal becomes an evil. Thus has it boen with the locks. The first canal becomes an evif the rubbish. The floods came again ard
flood would sweep. off lood would sweep. of the rubbish. The floods came again and again: the locks romained uninjured, Years passed-accident pre-
vented their use; and left them exposed, without water in them, to the vented their use; and left them exposed, without water in them, to the
heat of summer and the frost of winter ; yet two or three only have heat of summer and the frost of winter"; yet two or three only have
reguired attention. But hat was enough to renew the charge; and required attention. But that wess enough to renew the charge; and I must confess I have been much surprised to hear assertions made by men whose opportunity for infurmation has been better than mine, which, with eveu the personal attention I have been able to give the work, I luow to be unfounded.

Of the assertions I have made with regard to this part of the work, those which relate to relative expense rest on calculation; and if this be correct, must bo undenable. Such as are founded on duration and safety, are proved by experience and observation." W. have nothing to ask but an examination of proof.

I have said, if stone locks had been attempted, the ruinous re. sult must have been inevitable. $£ 4,812$, the cost of one of the stone locks of Mr: Wright, multiplied by 40, the number of locks on the canal, would be £192,480.

In what state would we have been placed if an attempt like this had been made?

Tho sum required for this object only would, after the expendi ture of our moncy and the first $£ 25,000$ of the Province, have pre vected any farther adrances.

If, with a canal almost completed, sufficiently prepared to givo conclusive cridouce of its immediate and immensely prospective conctusive cridesce of its immediate and immensey prospecive
advantages, there is still strengith of opposition sufficient to render advantages, there is still strenth of opposition chanciel will continuo
it doub.ful whether this important comnercial chane it doub:iul whether this important commercial channel will continuo
to reccive public support, how evident must it appear, that any attempt to make the locks of more durable materials, would have caused an entire and disastrous failure !

Much has been said of the large amount yet required by the examinution and estimate of Mr. Wright to complete the canal. I have before alluded to this view of the subject, and his object in thus presenting it. - I will now examine other parts of his Ricport, and show that a greater part of those expenditures are to be incurred on the canal, in the event only of certain contingent cxtension and im provements, not necessary for its immediate and beneficial use.

Lat the supplement to the Report, a more detailed estimato is given, in which we find what is more suited to our situation

The entire amout absolutely necessary is about $£ 10,000$ for the ensuiag year; of which sum three-fourths are required for the Harbour and permanent work. In another year, if thought expedi. ent, ho has pointed out some further iseful and permanent inprove ments; aud the entire $5: 1 \mathrm{n}$ of $\mathbf{5 7 , 5 5 0 \text { is named for repairing locks }}$ and building four new oncs at his own estimation, It will readily bo seen, with ali the professional and proper anxiety of Mr. Wright that this canal should ultimately become sach, in its construction, as ite situation and great prospects domand, he canuot for a momet. $f$ enter. tain the thought that ary suggestion of fiture experditure, upon tain the thought that any maggestion of future experditure, upon
expedieacy only, would occasion hesitation in its support. He,there. expediency only, would occasion hesitation in its support. He, there.
fore, in all his statements, includes the necessary exponditure for onlargeneat, if inereabed business हhall require it:

No part of this should be taken into the account when the pro. priety of present nid is alono coisidercd. When the canal grall priety of present nid is alono cousidercd. When the canal iball coniexim with this partot tho subject 1 woud redeto the Report of tho Commisioners, They say thet cthe greator pate of the sum expend d by thicm has beou pplied infonishing tho caral rathor thmi ropaining th?

In converation 1 have heard it urged, ty way of argument agaist hope for futuro nid, hat the expenditure of $\mathbf{E 7 , 5 0 0 \text { , } 4 \text { ast }}$ gooson tis a criterion by which, hie onnual outlay for repars may be ctimfted How cooe this ngree with the declaration of the
$\triangle$ PRENDIX Conmissioncrs "that the greater part of this money was expended in finishing, rather than repairing, the Canal?" It was also then said, that the incoms of the Ganal, received during the season, should be compared with such anmual oulay, to test its asefulness. It requires a mere exhibition of such declarations, where they can be seea in commexion with the statement of facts as they are, to show their fallacy. I beg leave to refer to the accoum of Tulls, and the manmer and time of their receipt, to show that the business of the season was broken; and they were buta fraction of what would have heen received if the narigation had commenced early and could have coutinued nainterrupted. From this it will be seen, that, in the month of Julv, nore than E 1000 was received in Tolls. This is always a month in which there is the least transportaion; yet, even this jear, in which no expectation could be entertatined that much would be done, with every engagement for the year against the Camal-if cach month had been equal to the one that is commony of the least consequence, the income wonld have exced. ed ESOOO ; hat, if the full season had been rnjoyed, more than $\pm 12,000$ would have been received, even at the present low rates of toll,-which are, for the whole of this large Catal, as low as those on the Burlington hay Canal. It was thought advimalle to put down the Tolls, for the purpose of inviting transportation, as low as possible. In some matanees they have been phaced nomecessarily low. This is not untavourable to the ultimate hopes of the Proprictors, but, in the present state of things, gives some phatsibility to the statement of our opponents.

White we are thus strugging with dificulties, when even the smallsmere camot ultmancly be any thing to fear it the Canal shond be
the cost also far exceeded the estimates; and the value of the stock APPENDIX had become very much depreciated in market, when, on application to the Legislature of the State of New. York, a loan on the credit of the State to the amoumt of 5 or 800,000 dollars was given to tho Company in 1827; and, this First Loan being found insufficient, on a second application, in 1829, another loan, of the same description, for 300,000 dollars more, was made to them. By this judicious and timely aid, the Canal was completed, and the prices of the stock increased to a premium above the par value, instend of being, as it was before, at a great discount.

In Great Britain also, the Forth and Clyde Cunal was underta. ken by a Private Compary ; the work was ibaudoned for a time for Want of funds; but the Government revived it, and aided in its com. pletion by a grant sufficient for that purpose, of $£ 50,000$.

We have indeed been aided by the Province in our undertaking; but I would, with the utmost deference, nsk,-Has the work been iostered in a way in which it could be sustained to the best advantage? Look at the manner in which its supporters have been assailed herc. It has often been said, that Goverument has been deceived in the anount required to complete it. This is true; and so liave the Private Shareholders.

In the last representation in 1831, there was no auch error.The wents of the Company were then freely exhibited; and, even with the disidsantage of the loss of an eutire year in the use of tho Caval by a public calamity, that cxhibition embraced all that was required. We have spoken of the inmense resources of the country, and the great importance of this comecting hink of communication, umil it is heard hee the repetition of an old tale. Mr. Wright and the Commissioners have again drawn your attention to it. I shall not trouble yon wiha my observations on this branch. I will now take the liberty; with your permission, to examine an objection I have often heard made,--lhat these loans are a load on the Province, and impar the power of makity other importaut improvements. This is one of thase finarcial objections which may be casily refuted; but even plain demonstration is ofien inguticient to convince error. Unpromising, however, as this task is, the resources are so certain that I must not pass it without some examination. There is an evident distinction between debts incurred by the Government for improvemons in the coutitry, and such as are lost in the ordinary and extra. ordinary expenses thereof, where no such object has been obtained. This truism has been thus named, becnuse, in the rensons I have heard opposed to incurring a provincial debt for objects of improvement, this two have not been properly distinguished. 'They may both be cqually important to the country; but one is a load upon its resources, and the other increases them. Objects of improvement; for whicl pub. lic expenditurc is required, are also of many different hinds.

Those from which inmediate income is derived, and which at the same time promote the gencral prosperity, are most desirable, and hear their own recommendation by every consideration of duty and somad policy; yet local interests and prefereaces, personal animosities and attachments, conbined with matly others of the dreat variety of human motives, more frequentiy interfere with and embarrass such measures, than any other. Their very prospects and certain beneficial effect, if completed, insure stronger combinations and more unremitted efliorts to defeat them. One of the most diabolical and insidious passions ly which our crring nature is cursed, (Fury) is not unfrequenty the foundation and mainspring of the most violent and persevering efforts, thus made for destruction merely. Those who are sincercly desirous to promote usefil public objects, without regard to their origin or supporters, must he closely watch. ful leat specious sophistry, professedfhonesty, and aflected fearfutness of public injury, so far mislead as to induce them innocently ness of public injury, so har mislead as to induce them innocently
to do or purmit ani ir peparable injury. These are the weapons by which men of strict integrity, unsuspicious of the motives of others, are too olien successlully assailed. When all the advantages of a project or meastire are fully known to those who are called to att on it, nothing need be appresended; hut, on very important questions, many who are required to act mast uecessarily be governed by the representations and arguments of others. Those should therctore look to the very source of opposition and support of a measure, in the absence of stronger evidence to test the accuracy measure, in the absence of stronger evidence to test the accuracy
of the alleged facts and arguments by which it is sustained. An object of improvement is proposed-its beneficial effect is first examiued: in this all agree. Then, what are the means to accon. plish it? Will it furnish its own income by making a return upon the outlay, by duty or toll imposed upon its use?-or is the mhole advantage from it an increase of the individual prosperity and wealth of the country? Under the last class of improvements must be placed pablic hivinvays, bridges, harbours, \&c. (The Welland Canal Harbours have not indecd been so made,-but in most cases, they are, and should be sustaiaed by the publice finids.) The wants of the community, and the direct means to make such works, have been viewed by many cautious politicians as the only landmarks hy which action upon them should be governed. In opening a roud by public appropriation, tu one in this country ever proposed making the person using it pay for that use by imposing a toll upon it. The cause of such forbearance is evident ; the very object in making it would be defeated: no settler could-afford to use it; ; and the coun try must remain a widervess. Canals have, however; been usually properly placed under the other class of improvements from which a direct return; or a part at least, of the outlay for their construc. tion and support, should be expected,-because their convenienco is demanded by the increased population and wealth of the country after the first stages of settlement shiall have been passed. The prospect of repayment from thetn by tolls becomes an;object for so far that the assurance of one year's business may be given. the ehoc, however, will be imumous to the estmation of Ele wate of the property until time shatl prove that such competi tion agatest the Canal cunot be sustamed. There is also another viow in which it may prowe preadicial to the morest of the Cana
Company, and one which I lear more than any ohacr. There are some who are willing to sipport the Camal with any required aid if they can be assured of a direst return from 'rolls; and are too thind to rely on the other adrantages arising from Commerce, Population, dic., which are, however, equally certain, and evident to those who refleet on them. But, wihhout such reflection, or examination of the copabilities of the conntry to be improved, and an independent excrcise of the undersianding, such frionds are ofien driven, by their fears, from sustaining the best measures, afthough they may pass to the ranks of opposition with great reluctance. thil this support is lust through appreheusion-when a confident decharation is made that mother channel may be used to equal or betior advantare. I have sad before, and rejeat, Ifear no mil or any ohier road. I am not opposed to them ; but, when used to our disadvargige, in estranging our fricuds, I cannot avoid feching the injury. I do not recollect what amount has been expended in improving the Chippeva, and the ent itcross the Point, by which the ptwe has bom literally renewed. From this phace, so renewed, most of the opposition and misrepresentations in relation to the Canalhave enamated: 'The modicum of Toll charged for the use of our Work has been resisted; and, for the whole of this portion of our expendture, we have received nobing but injury trom those benefittec by it. But I will say no more on this sulyect, and proceed to the exammation
Pecition of the Directors.

Mr. Wright has said, "The money has been cenamically ex. pended.": We who are deeply iaterested are fully satisfied. It is true that there is no other work, proportioned to this m magritude, which has not eost more motey.

Under unoxpected diticulties, and the necessity for expenditure beyond original cstimates and antioimated costs, (and even without such embarrassments,) the instances in which Goverament aid has been liberally given to works of this sort are frequent.

Outhe Conthont of Earope they have been principally Covernmote Wutks, white, in Embtand, they have been made by Joint Stock Companies, sometimes aided by the Goverament. In America they have beca made by both the State Government and Joint Stock Companies; - Whe latter, in large projects when neeessary, aided by the Local or Siate Goverament. The Union Canal in Pennsylvania, the carliest attempt m the States, was very liberally supported by pubic manificebce. A ruarantce of five per cent. dividend was made by the State to the Shawholders ; and State Grants weremade, by whech the Company have realized more than 500,000 dollars. Thit State has, within 14 or 15 years, expended about 20 milions of dollars on works of this description. The Chesapeake und Ohio Canal Company has had a large subscription from Washington city and capitalists in Ifolland have loaned to that city one million of dollars. The Chesapenke and Deluware Canal, with four locks onty, of the sane size of those on the Welland Cunal, has cost about f700,000: the distance is 10 miles. The estimates for this work were is much bolow the actual costs as ours. The public aded in its completion; ant, when unoxpected dificultios were encountered, this assurance of ultimate sufety enibled the Company to procure on loan, whe was necessary.

The Fiudson and Delaware Canal was also the work of a Private Company-a Loat Camal of small dimensions-depending for its support upon a mineral region only. In constructing that cunal,

APPENDIX preliminary examiation. For the accomplishment of such objects it has frequently occurred that Government has called in aid, and united with their measures individual attention, enterprise, and interest. The motives for this combination have been very various in different countries, and difierent instances in the same country. I only say suct has ofien been the fiolicy. I slatl, before I close this commanication, have occasion to refer to the rehations and duties of tho parties thay mutually interested. The question, whether a Canal will pasy once settled, its practicabatity proved, the work commenced and in progress, if midertaken by the public, a pledge that it shall be eompletex is thas given, which nothing but the positive wat of alility shonld be permited to violate. What is this ability? In what does it E:msist, nud how may it be applied? I aver, with a cousciousness that I an sustained by sulficient prool, that tiere is no territory or Goveranient whose finances are better situated, whose resources are more eertain or commanduble, and whose country is better placed for prolitible improvement, with the

Letter of J. B. Yates, Esq. to the chairman
of the seloct ommittes on Velland Canal Petition. expectation of immediate return, than the Province of Upper Canada. I ha:e been turnsbed with abstracts from reports, from which it appears that the revenue of the Province for the hast few years hims been ampidly increasing ; and athough the expenditures have also ine reased, yet the proporion, except for such objects as must make a fall rotarm upon the ourky, has leecn no way equal to such increase of revenuc. In the present ycar, including only a regular dividend on the Bank stock, and the probihe direct income from the varions investments inade for public improvement which: produce a return, the amount of revenue will exceed $\mathcal{8} 80,000$, estimatiug the permanent cxpense ar $\mathcal{L} 30,000$, exclusive of the interest on loans, and a more favorable state of thangs can scarcely be desired. I make this statement of expenditure more to draw attention, than with any protension to a knowledge of its accurncy.Whatever the balance at present, or reasonably anticipated, maty be; that, with the expected return from the outlay, forms the egitimate basis for the credit of a Guvernment, and may advantageously. be used for the extension and improvement of the sources of revenue. 'Ihus it would appear that the lrovince now pussess an income, the greater part of which is derived from a very moderate impost, of ebout $£ 5 \mathrm{C}, 000$ above all the necassary calls upon it, for disbursements of Goverament. The legral Provincial interest is 6 per cent. You have then a foundation for a fund for internal improvements which will hear hard on nothing, create not a peany more of taxation to the amonat of $\mathrm{ti800,000}$. The resalt of such improvement, when made, is as certain, and foumted on as fixed a law of society, as a flow of water is on a law of nature. If the im. provement shall pay no interest on the outlay, except to sustain itself in repairs, the increase of the revenue will be in proportion to the population and wealth introduced and fostered by it." Thus the actual resources of the goverament and the state of the country are substartially improved. Is this result doubtiul? Does not the policy and experience of every country in the world prove it?

In the United States, by the Federal constitution, all revenue from foreign commerce has been transferred to the Federal government. The commercial intercourse between the States, by an inhibition in the same instrument, cannot be taxed. The subject of internal improvements has litherto almost wholly been attended to by each state, within its own territorial limits only. Thus cut of from any reliance on an income which you possess, and many of then having no other advantare egual to yours, it may not be deemed irrelevant briefly to shew, how some of these States have vievred and applied their remaning resources." New-Yorkhas constructed canals throughout the state, incured for them a debt of.matuy millions, and in 5 years more, (fiteen years from the time of their completion) the whole debt so incurred, with the interest, will be paid by the income from the work itself. Many of the other states are also constructing similar works at their owa expenses, to which I have before alluded, and they do not think themselves poorer in consequence of the debt created for them.

Pennsylvania and Ohio are expending largely, and New. York is also extending her camals. The comparisoa betireen your resources and any of these States, the most prominent and prosperous of the whole confederation, is much in your favor. The'revenue from imposts and tonnage benefitted and increased by these very improvements, is not at all under their control. Yet they understand well the beneficial effects of such operations, and have no apprehensinn from any debt incurred for their coustruction; the works afford the means for paying the debt. The improvements you have now in contemplation and those already made, present more favorable prospects for return than any other. There is no light in which they can be vicwed, from which a stronger hope of return may not be entertaiaed, than from any of those named. Instead of being a load, they may be made a source of additional revenue. The Welland and the St. Lawrence Canals, although distinct undertakings are projects intimately connected in interest. Which should have been first made is not now a question for discussion more than the particular termination of the Welland Canal at either etrmity. It moy bo a sibject of gratification to some, and regret to others ; but it is done. I discuss the presont and the future only. The past I have used merely in reference to the justice of the country, and as others mivy regard it in a different light, or see it through nother medium, cven that is done with the utmost deffer-
ence to the opinions of disinterested men. The Burlingtons Bay Canal has been completed nid although its actual cost has been quedruplo the anticiputed suin, yet thele is no doubt of its making an ample returi of interest upon the outlay. It is comparatively a small work. Refor to your receipts of custom as oxhibited in tho official accounts; look at the increased population and wealth in its
vicinity ; add to these the tolls received for its use $;$ and I would ask has not the country gained by its construction? Are you loaded with delbt for it? or rather may it not with propricty he asked,-Is there tuy one so regardess of his reputation for intellect or ingenuousncss, as not to acknowledge, that it has increased your revenue aud aided in filling your Treasury? This is a government work and the 30,000 pounds for its cost is acknowledged to be well expended. So in effect, although not in general acknowledgement, it is with the Welland Canal. Its partial use and anticipated completion hive alreally reduced tha rate of transportation for the bencfit of your agricultural community more than two thirds. With regard to the valuc of property above the Canal, it cannot surely be necessary for me to use argument to shew that a man, the product of whoso farm is worth more at his own door in consequence of the diminished price of transportation, is thus far an actual gainer by the improvenent; and his farm itself more valuable in proportion to the amount thussaved in transportation \& the product thercof. This is still the incipient and imperfect stage. I have before spoken of its tolls. It is impossible to limit the amount of transportation upon it except by its capacity to pass vessels. This is an opinion formed by eveny person acquainted with the extent and resources of the country:An examination of the map of the Province with a knowledge of the elimate, soil, rivers intersecting it every where, and lakes by which it is almost insulated, is enough for any one open to conviction. The contemplated improvements on the St. Lawrence in point of advautage to the country; are second to no other projects; they are intimately connected in mutual interest with the Wolland Canal and are decidedly links of the same chain. A very small portion of of the productions of the country and merchandize would pay an interest in the oullay for the whole line of communication. I must here bestow a few words on a most singular argument on the use of the Welland Canal by American vessels. This is nothing less than that such use impairs the interest of the Canadian Farner. I have before said that formerly one of the arguments used against its prospective productiveness was, that the Americans would never use it-but they do use it, and the ground is now changed. An im. portant aid to the income of the Canal is derived from American ioduatry and enterprise and in an approach to their own scaport.Nothing that they carry comps in competition with any article on your side, so far as the Canal is concerned. How then, I would ask, can such ain assertion be entitled to any weirht or even momentary attention? A vessel is cleared from the port of Oswego for Clevelaud in Ohio, having on board merchandise and salt, and she brings back a return cargo of wheat, which is ground at the Oswego Mills, or sent to New York in the grain. In what way in the name of renson does this use of the Canal affect the interest of the Canadian, except that hē and his country are benefitted by the tribute thus paid by the Americans for the use of a communication more coavenieut than their own, thus contributing to a rêturn on the outlay and consequent adrantuge of the Proviuce? If the produce shall he destined for the Canada Market, or for the purpose of sending abroad, the Caual has nothing to do with it in any way, but it is a subject of commercial regulation entirely, and its effect may be commercially cxamined by others, more beneficially than by me at this time.

I have thus passed over in perhaps toe hasty and desultory a maner, subjects of importance, bat the shortness of the time allotted prevents my putting it in better order. I will now proceed to a brief examiation of three propositions which have been presented for legislative consideration, in relation to the Welland Canal Company and its suptort.

The situation of the Company has been represented. It is now requisite that immediate measures should be adopted to prepare the Caual for carly spring unvigation. Engagements for transportation will soon be made, and longer delay may lose a great part of what will otherwise be sent through the Canal.

The first Question is-shall aid for this work be given by the Goverument to ilie full extent of the sum required to put the Canal in a respectable situation, and restore the credit of the Company?

It is snid the Government have already aided to an extent far beyond any sum anticipated, and the merits of the undertaking do not warrant any further advance.

Another ground taken in opposition, is, that the amount of repairs recommended by Mr. Wright is so large that the Government cannot do it, and that its means are not adequate.

The whole amount required to pay of the debts of the Company, and put the Canal in a complete state for use the next season, will be somewhat less than $£ 50,000$.

The Government and individuals are stockholders in a Joint concern. The Government has had its stock represented in the management of the concerns of the Company by Directors of its own appointment. Every measure adopted by the Board of Directors has had the approbation of the Government Directors. Indeed, there is great satisfaction in being able to make the assertion, that no Board of Directors in any Company have appeared to me to act with greater attention to the niterests eutrusted to them, and with more unanimity, than the Directors of the Welland Canal Compony, amidst all their discouragements and troubles.
F The Government has always beon satisfied with the course pursued by its Directors When the accounte of the Corapany have been exhibited and examined by Committees of the Commons House of Agesmbly, their Reports have always oxpressed satiofat.

APPENDIX tion with them, and been reccived. The Province has advanced large sums on loan to promote the work, and holds the Canal for such loans.

The private stockholders can never expect to receive any interest on their stock, until these loms are fully provided for. If they had means to aid ly loans, they could not do it exeept on the foumdation of a subsequent lien, which might be condangered by the prior claims of the Goverument.

The greatest portion of private stock is hold by a few persons whose means have been exhausted by investing their property in the stock, and they are of course mable to aid any further

The interest of the government is great in the work,-I have shown that it has abundant means-and from all these considerations it appears to me almost necessarily to follow, that ether in its Government character, to sustain a work of such importance, or ns

Letter of J. B.
Yates, Esq. to the Chairman of the selco: ennmitien on
$W$ Petition. oint proprietor of stock and partner with a prior hen on the property that chectually smas out the hope of ad fron any other quarter, it woud not be proper, with a due ragard to public faith, to suf-
fea the Compayy to die, and then claim tha forfeited property. Our case is however, stronger than is abovo representel. That would be a paralled case of common partners with equalproportional participation inhe profits; ard yet the parther who had the means and reGused to add in such on emerrency, with the expectation of adsantage from the embarrassment, could scarcely hope to retain a character for integrity. Here, however, the Government has all the profit, and until the nett divitend shall exceed the interust of the dobt and be sufficient to proviste for the payment of the principal, the Shareholders sustain all the loss. The improvement is in the land-an immense population and millions of wealth will be added, and the rovenues of the Province greaty increased ; yet the Shareholders nust wait, and perhaps loose all whilc the public is reaping its full harvest. This is not all imaginary representation-it is strictly true, and if it shall be deamed proper to actalpon this proposition, only; I cannot avoid feeling a perfect confidence that the requisite aid will be granted.

There is, however, an opinion very prevalent that it would be better that the Government should own his great chanoel for commercial intercourse. I entertain no apprehensions of the intrinsio value of the Stook, if we can once be placed on a footing to provide against any contingencies, and he cuabled to give assurance that the Canal shail be kept in good order for ù single season.

None of the accidents which have occurred have lessened $m$ ideas of the intrinsic value of the propert.y I know the country by which it will be supported; and the result is inevitable. During the last soason, the Commissioners aduressed letters to the difterent Shareholders, with a request to answer on what terms they would sell their Stock? All with whom I am acquainted preferred that an offer should be made, if it was the wish of Government to possess the Canal. They have never considered it worth less sum than what it cost, including interest.' I have also seen two letters from Share holders in England,-one from the Rev. Mr. Blacow, of Liverpool who appears well acquainted with the Canal and its reasonable prospects, and evidently posscsses a degree of accurate topographical intelligence, which, for the proper cstimatiou of its value to the Proprietors and the country, it would be very desirable to sce more generally diflused even here.

The other is from Messirs. Bosanquet, Pitt, and Company.Both letters hold the Property in greater estimation than some of our Shareholders, but not higher than I do. I hope Mr. Merritt, to whom these letters have been addressed, may feel himself at liberty to sub. mit such portions of them as are applicable. On this subject I have nothing further to say: It is a measure resting with Parliament. If no sufficieut aid be furnished on such terms as the Company can take, it appears to me reasomable that arrangements should be made to purchase out a sufficient amount of Stock,-to vest in the Gov: crument a control of the Work.

If, however, a state of feeling shall exist, which camnot consider the resources of the Country, and the abundant means it possesses to aid or purchase, in the light I have endeavored to present it, I would then submit, for the purpose of enabling the Directors to offer security on an unincumbered Canal, that the Government reliuquish its interest therein on condition that the Stockholders put the Canal in good order, and keep it so. I would not name tuis proposition, if some gentlemen had not informed me that many members thought this measure preferable to any other.

## 1 am,

With the greatest Respect, Sis,
Your obedient Scrvant,

J. B. YATES.

Letter of J. B.
Yatces, Esq. to he Chairman of the select committee on Velland Canal Petition.

APPENDIX

## A <br> 


General Return of Boats, \&c., and their Cargoes, passed through the lachine Canal, from 1825 to 1832 , inclusive.





















































































$\square$
$\square$
gh


0

.

[^6]$$
5
$$


## 

Statement shewing the gross amount of Duty charged on each description of the Exports in the preceding pages, for the year ending the 1st October, 1831.

APPENDIX Statement in Gross of Exports, the Growth, Producc ormanufacture of Upper Canda, passing from thence for APPENDIX consumption in Lower Canada or passage to the Ocean. free from any Duty, Toll or Tax, at the Port of Coteau du Lac, with the amount of foes taken thereon at tho Port of Coteau du Lac, for the yoar 1831.

Amount of Duties and Fees paid at Cotcau du Lac on
the above Produce in the year 1831, on
306 Durham Boats or Schooners,
915 Battenux,
104 Rafis,
315 Winter Carriages.
JOHN STMPSON, Collector,
BARTHW. TIERNEX, Controller.

Custom House, Coteau du Lac,
Feb. $2,1833$.

Statement in detail of Foreign Exports, passing from the Province of Upper Canala to Lover Canado, through the Port of Coteau du Lac, for consumption in Lower Canada or passage to the Occan. on which duties or Fees hite becn levied or collected at the Port of Cotcau du Lac. from the 1st Oct. 1831, to the 1 st Oct. 1832.



| DATE. |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{e_{0}^{\prime}} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{=} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\|$DU TI <br> mp.Acts. <br> Sterling. | IES. <br> Pro.Acts. <br> H. C'y. | FESS. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1832 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Es. d. | E s. d. | ¢. s d. |  |
| Aug. 10 |  | 1 |  | 210 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ..... | 0 0-5 |  |
|  |  | 1 |  | 290 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .... | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | 1 |  | 219 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 - 50 |  |
|  |  | 1 |  | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 050 |  |
|  |  | 1 |  | 180 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 050 | 0 |
|  |  | 1 |  | 200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  | 0.50 | 0 Communica |
|  | 1 |  |  | 84 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1375 |  | ... |  | 100 | 0 tions relating |
|  |  | 1 | ... | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 050 | 0 to Boats, \&ce. |
| 20 |  | 1 |  | 172 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.50 | 0 plie LaCline |
|  |  |  |  | 156 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .... | .... | 050 | 0 canal. |
|  | 1 |  |  | 465 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |  |
|  |  | 1 |  | 45 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | 050 |  |
| 2 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 070 | 050 | 0 |
|  |  | 3 |  | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ..... | 050 |  |
|  | [... | 3 |  | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |
| 9 | 1 |  | 42 | 394 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\because 20$ | 100 | 0 |
| Sent. 2 | 2.1 |  |  | 105 | 186 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 barrels Tallow. | .... | 160 | 100 |  |
|  |  |  | 129 | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 barrels lallow. | $\ldots$ | 6 6 6 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 127 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | 1 |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | …․ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
|  | . | 1 |  | 210 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | 0.50 |  |
|  |  | 1 |  | 910 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | 050 |  |
|  | 81 |  | 42 | 863 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.20 | 100 |  |
|  | .... |  |  | 120 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\cdots$ |  | 30 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 21 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 280 | 1100 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
|  | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .... | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| 10 | 0.... | 1. |  | 72 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | 0 |  |
| 11 | $1 .$. | 1 |  | 50 | 104 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 050 | 0 |
| 12 |  | 1 |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .... | 050 | 0 |
|  | . | 1 |  |  | 142 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .... | .... | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ | 0 |
|  | . | 1 |  | 102 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .... | 0 0-5 0 |  |
|  |  | 2 |  | 158 | 113 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .... | 0100 |  |
|  | 9. |  |  | .... | 2 so |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .... | .... | 100 |  |
|  |  | 1 |  | 210 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .... | .... | $0 \div 50$ |  |
|  |  | 1 |  | 200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .... | …. | 050 | 0 |
|  |  | 1 |  | 210 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .... | ..... | 0 |  |
|  |  | 1 |  | 159 | 92 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . $\cdot$ | .... | 050 |  |
| $21$ | $81 .$ | 1 |  | $2: 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ... |  |  |  |
| 22 | $i_{1}$ | 1 | 69 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .... | $30 \%$ | $0: 50$ | 0 |
|  | - | 1 | .... | 33 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .... | $\cdots$ | 0.50 |  |
|  |  | 1 | 8. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 350 | 0.5 0 |  |
|  |  | 1 | st. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 400 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.50 |  |
| 25 |  | 1 | E: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - $\because \cdot$ | 400 | 050 | 0 |
| 20 |  | 1 |  |  | 96 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .... | 410 c | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ | ${ }_{0}^{*}$ |
|  |  | 1 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \\| .... | 410 C | 0 | 0 |
| 20 |  | 1. | 37 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - $\quad$. $\cdot$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 17 \\ 2 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 0 |
|  | 1 |  | 47 | .... | 340 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | c... | 2178  <br> 1 73 | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ | 0 |
|  |  | J |  |  | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 1130 | 0 5 0 |  |
|  | 31 | 139 | 3500 | 12930 | 3i06 | 1763 | 474 | 217 | 122) | 89 | 172 | $3: 21$ | \|1371] |  | 1154120 | 183-5c | 16515 | 0 |

Statement shewing the gross Amount of Duty charged on each description of the Exports in the preceding pages for the yoar enting the 1st October: 1832.



Amount of Duties and Fees paid at Cotean du Lac on the above Produce in the year 1832, on

207 Durham Boats or Scbooners,
670 Batteaus,
130 Rafts,
1856 Winter Carriages.
2863
Custom IIouse, Coteau du Lac,
Feb. 2, 1833 .

## RERORT

## Of the Commissioners appointed to superintend the Erection of a Provincial Penitentiary.


#### Abstract

To His Excelleney SIR JOHN COLBORNE, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Mititary Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General conmanding His Majesty's Forces thercin, \&c. Sc. Sc.

^[ The Commissioners appointed by an act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, cntilled, "An Act granting to His Ma. jesty a sum of money to defray the expense of erecting a Peni. tentiary in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned,  34 That in pursuance of the Act, their first object was to select a good site for the Prisoi. After examining, vith great carc, all, the grounds in and near the Town of Kingston, it was fouad that no situation combining the advantages of perfect salubrity, ready access to the water, and abundant quarries of fine lime stone could be obtained nearer the Town than Lot Number Twenty in the First Goncession of the Townthip of Kingston, which is about a mile west of the rown- the west hail of this lot, belonging to the heirs of the late Philip Pember, which contaius one hundred acres: of land, reaching from Eatter's Bay on Lakio Ontario to tho rear ]


ADPENDIX heirs of Mr. Pember to the Goverament, is submitted with this report. It has been drawn up by a prolessioual geateman of this place, and is supposed by the Commissioners to be sulficient to securc the invesmeat of the nille to it, according to the terms of the Aor, ia His नlajesty, his Heirs and Successors. Afer having determined on the site of the intended structure, he next step ou the part of the Commissioners was to select suitable assistants for building it-and with this view, two of their number proceoded in the month of June to Auburn in the Siate of New York, where, afier some enquiry und negotiation, they eugaged Mr. Whliam lowers, the - Deputy Keeper of the State Prison at that place, to superimend the buidding of the Peniontary at Kingsoa, atad agreed to allow him three hundred and fify ponads per amom, for the space of two years. When it is reculfected that this renteman was the iadividual who furnished the plan which was submitted to the legisla. durdual who furnished the phast session, and which then recenved its approb, iton, ture during its last session, and which thea receved its approbiton,
the value of ! is servees in the construction of a prisoa in confor-
Repart at Com. misioners on kingston
nitenti.ng. also engaged Mr. Joha Mas, of the same place at the rate of two hundred and fity pounds per anmon, to act as maser boilder and
tain a different opinion, they may still direct, if they please, a return the work already done. Another alteration is the addition of the ittic story-which (though it will materially improve the appear. ance of the structure) was not designed strictly with that view, bitt intended chielly for the accommodition of the sick; in the event of any epidemic assailing the convic:s, and as spare room for pther iselul purposes whea required. It is also proper to notice anotlier deviation from the original plan, which respects the dimensions of the cells. Their preseat learth iaside is cight teetand four inches clear, which is eight inches less than the original plan-but they are consinered sufficiemly loy as there is a furtier space at tho door of six inehes. The opening for the door is se feet anc inch by twenty inches in $s$ za. That, for the grated winduw in the rear of ench call, is three leet by twe aty inches. Whe heirht of the storius is soven feet six inches each. No risk is herehy incurred stortes is soven fet six inches eneh. No risk is hereby incurred
of commanication among the pisoners-bectuse the grans are sot of communcation among the prisoners-becense the gracos are sot
well back from the outer face of he wa'l; and there will oxist an well back from the outer fuce of the wa'l; and there will oxist an
armifable system of inspection by an invisible wath; at the sume time it is to bo remarked, that this Prison, owing to the width of the areas on cach side of the single ranges of cells, and the large openbing' for the doors and windows, w.ll, doablay excel all othersyet buitt, as regarts iss ve.tilation and consequent salubrity.

But it is not merely as it regarls ventiation that the large size of the windows is important ' lhey are alss of use in assisting to wam the prisun daring the wittor--the greater the aperlures at each cad of the cell, the more free will be the circulation of air; and of course the ar that is heated in the areas by the stoves will be the sooner conmunicated with the air of the cells and an equality of temperature sooner prodicd. When the convicts ate to be takenout of their colls in the morning, the ollter windows must be raised to veatilate to whole interior oi the buide ing; which will render the air within as cold as the air without. The exterior wi dows must be closed a litte before niglt, and in cold wealler fre mast be put into the stoves to warm the buidding before the convicts go to their cells. This is necessity, becaiso convicts (the tailors and shoemakers for instance) coming from their warn shops won'd take cold ing grong inmediately itoto an unwarmod cell. In the north wing of the Auburn Prison, and il most other prisons, there is only a stall grated window in the doors of the cells for the admission of air, lightand heat, which is quite inthe cels for the anmisson of un, light a:d heat, which quite in
suthent for the pirpose, at least, is respects heat, tie varm air being in a grat me sure, thitau-and the cold air coclosed within the cold walls of the cells, shat in. Hence it is plain, that the Jir ger the openings info the cells, the more readily and eflectually are they heated, renifated and itghted, and the superior advantages cof the la of the ceils adopted in the 'Proncial Pententiary, over all others yet bialt, cannot fail to he apprecinted. The Commissioners have commenced upon the south or rear wing of the building, which is nimety feet and four inctios in length, by sixty four feet in, breadth is minety feet and four metros m length, by sixty four feet in breadth

- and will, when completed, comtuin as already stated, two lime -and will, when completed, coutuna als aready stated, two hun-
dred and seventy cells. The onter wall of this wing is on an average carried up abost seven fea andeight, all round. The number of cells built is forty-one, which are complete, vith the exception of the pasiering iton grated dors and locts. There are thineen others well adranced. The middle inspection avenue is in a cor responding slate, and is buit ontirely ol brick, with apertures for the sight opposite every efll; from cach of which, two cells may be looked ino fully, and four others partiatly. The total experise of this wing, when completed, is estimated, in a paper which accom panies this Herort, it Tea Thousund Pounds.

In consequence of the addition of seventy more colls to this wing, and the additional buildingin the rotuda or centre part ol the Prison, (now thonght advisable to be caried on, it will cost moro than was stated by the Report unade last year, tus rouisto t $r$ tha thaid was stated by the Report inade last year, us ruqusto to tha
ving discribed on the itcomplete plan, hen udverted to in the es iving diseribed on the incomplete plan, then udverted to in the es
mate of Mr. Powers. It may be observed that there is not so much mate of Mr. Powers. It may be observed that there is not so much
Co shew for he novey exponded this year, as will bo exhibited by an To shew for he movey exponded this year, as will be exhibited by an
cqual disursement in ather year. Besides the cost of the land jurchased, much expense has uavoidably been incurred in oponing the quarry, purchasigg iroa, lunber and other materials, and in buid ity lime kilu sheds, torges and work shops-all of which are in realiness for next year's service. An iaventory of matcrials, build. iage, and othe property will be cuind among the documents herepn to appended.

The manifest necessity of the constant presenco of the Super intendat and Mastar buitder at the works induced the Commission ers to construct a stove cotage on the north side of the highway large enough for the use of two fumilies, which is ncanyfinghed and wil cost ubout thre hundred and sevo ty-fvo pounds. It is the ir intemion that the bildicg shill bo occuped by Cofonel Poivers aid Mr. Mills, whie thyy aremploved in ther prsext capacity. As sooh as there is a law possed estabighitg a system of disciplite for the Penitestiary, the cotone may serve for the accommodation of the Wadeneado Doput Warden, util their proper residences within the uralls, as desiguted on the plan, shill be crected aferwards it will humish commodious quarters for two of the nosistant keepers,
 - The Commissioners baing extromely desirois of ascortaining as nearly asossible the actal cost of the Penitentiary, when en tirely completed accordieg to the plan, have had estimates for every partof the establishment carefully drawn up by the Surerintendant and Master builder, which they now have the honor of laying beforo your Excellency. Of the south or rear wing, which has been commenced, a soparate ostimate in detailis furitished The gross amount of the otfimates for the other parts of the works is althet ithan
 mencial foremin of the works-iney considered his assistanco verv of architectnet-and they are satisfod that as his reneral know. ledge of every deparmemat mechanical labor that is carmed on at the featentiary will emable him to ate as formana in each of those deparments, a considerable saning of expense will atise, from employiag him in his preseat capacity.

And in order that a correct account of labor performed might be Gaithully kept, and the necasional absence or neglect of workmea be duly noted and checked, a clerk has been-hired at the rate of one hundred pounts per annum. The duty of this clerk, besides what has been already stated, is to keep tie meneral accounts of the board, draw up coatracts, examine bills, pry the men uader the cye of the superintendent, and record, when requisite, the proceeditigs of the loard. The total expense thas incurred for salaries of olleers, amouats to seven hundred pounds per anmam-ind the commastoners do not think it can be reduced with due regrath to the public advatatre, or the eflectual and really economical at:aimment of the object of the Legishature.

Ihe amount appropriated by the art for the crection of the penitentary is welve thousand live huadred pounds, parable in .uco equal sums of four thousand one hundred and sinty six pomins thirteen shillings and four pence, avaihable on the fiss day of May is each yatar, commenciag with the present one. The sum reccired this year for the building of the prison, has been reduced by the purchase of the land, to three housind one hundred and sixty six pounds thireen shillags and Four pence, and the maner in which that amount has beea applied will appear by the account curcem, absuact and vouchers, herewith respectuly submitod.

In commencing the buiding, it was a mater of areat and seriats dablenation with the Boat, whether hiey should proceed to do the whole by commet, or by the omployment of day labrersThey at huthit regelved that they ought not to buid the Prison by cumata, and for these reasons:

1s,The pat of the buiding masentirely novel aud no person an this country could sotejy be allowed to undertake ia.

2dy,-It was very probalice that alferations and mprovements might siefegt themedres to the trind of the Superintendeat white the babluy was in protress; in mating which, the existence of a contraed mght af foud enbarrassime.

Bdyy,-It was most impertan that the whole of the work should be done in the most substantial and fithmin maner.

4thy- - lt was bensidered that the expense of superntendence by expemener persons was umroidable a ate, that, when incurred, the prabtabl wond be reapod by catamelors might wellie sura, or the ryglanec and skill of the hasier Buhder, canbinef with the
 dacis.

Tith such views, the Commissianers, in all practicable cases, have had the mechnateal work pertormed on the spot by the day : and in breberto explain in what respect satings are in ins matmer efiected, of sums of money that wodd oherwise have lefeatadas potit to cuntractors, it may he stated that by the crocion of fame Lina mean the parry, the ariele of fine is nov provided at nearly half the cost ut which it was formeny oblained by contract.

The Commissioners herwith bergeave toy before Four Exedency ane platiol tee penimbiny, exhinimg he alterat tions and improvenonts that have becu introduced by bar Powers, since the subject was last under the colsideration of the Legriska.: tue It will be remaked tat hatead of pheng the kiachen, hos-
 Cuguai pay, thez arenov allowed noccapy the nowh or fon Tine adjoing the Kepershall at the entrance ot the prison; and ihat seventy cells have heen idibed to the three oher wings, (cach being thus to contain wo hundred and seventy cells) in order to preserre iccommodation for the fill number of convicts for Which the plan of the building before the Jegislature at the last pession undertok to provid. The ad vatage of this more metho. dica and compnct arrangenent of the Prison accommodation, will, an inotgh, be so obvious us not require a minute explanation detue conmbsioners, at least, the alteration appears a very

## APPENDIX

\author{

## Report of Commissioners on Kingston Pon tentiary.

 <br> $\qquad$}


 $\because$

APPENDIX been thought necessary at present to submit. They amount together to the sum of fifty-six thousand, cight hundred and fitity pounds, cur-roncy,-a total which may at first siew be considered lange. It is however to be observed, that the pian of the prison contemplates the cuitimate reception of eight huidred aud ten male convicts, besides the lemale department; and that several years must elapse bifore spice can be required in this Provisce for the cuafiscanent of so lurge u humber of convicted culprits. It is at present only interded to fitish the south wing, containing two huidred and seventy cells, and the Rutaida, contaiking one hu, dred and twerty more,-leaving the east and west wiags to be suceessively added by convict labor, as the i:ereasi:g nuuber, of commitments shall require them. The Commissioners coscedive that an appropriation from the pub'ie funds
Report on first items of the general estimate, and that the labor of the convicts may subsequeatly be appind to the completion of the remain- der, und thus miterially reduce the expense. It is not probably expected that the labour of the coavicts will, during the first two or three vears, be so productive as to relicve the pubiic treazury from annual approprintions for the support of the establishment ; which will be especially required white the Convict labour is chiefly ap. plied to the completion of the prison; ultimately, however, a profit cannot fail to arise from the proceeds of the compelled labour of the Prisoners, as in similar establishments in the neighbouring States.

In the estimates and statements now submitted, the Commissioners have cadeasoured to phee the whole matier as fully and clearly as pussible under the view of the Legislature.

They beg respectfully to add, that it is, on the grounds of public APPENDIX economy and beeefit, most desirable that such a modification of the law should be made as would supply the means of carrying on the works wih greater expedition than is now warranted. The present unavoidable expense for salaries of the Superinlendant, Master buider, and Clerk, as will be seen, is seven hundred pounds per annum; and it cannot be wished that those officers should be left half their time without emplozznent, which must nevertheless be the case while the Conmissiocers are restricted to the disbursement of four thousand pounds a year. It is at this moment important that blacksmiths should be lept at work without ceasing upon the grates and locks, and that the quarry-men and stone-cutters should continue the preparation of buildiag stonc, in order that the works may be prosecuted with vigour on the opening of the next season, and the south wing got in readiness hefore autumn for the reception of Convicts, if the Legislature should sec fit, during the present Session, to organize a system of Prison Disciplinc, and provide for the goverament and maintenance of the Penitentiary.

JOHN MACAULAY,
II. C. THOMSON,
H. SMITH.

Kingston, Novemper 25, 1833.

## TITLE FOR THE LAND ON WHICH IS BUILT THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

clati zindeutntr, made the thirticth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirtythree, at Kingstoi, io the Proyince of Upper Cadada, Betwern Robert 'Tolbert of the 'lown of Kingston, in the Proyince aforesnid, Gent, and Eleanor Tollert, his wife, and Ji mes Alkirson of the same Kingston, Gent., ind Mary Atkinson, his wite, of the one part, and our Sovereign Lord Wiliam the Fourth, of the Uuited Kingdom of Great Britain and lreland, King, Defeuder of the Fuith, of the other part, wGituregetil, that the said Robert and Lleanor Tolbert, and James and Mary Aikinson, for and in consideration of the sum of One Thousand Pounds, of lawful money of the Province aforesaid, to them ia haud paid by our said Sovercign Lord the King, the receipt and payment whereof is hereby acknow. ledged, have given, grapted, bargained, sold, assigned, released, transferred, conveyed, surrendered, aud confirmed, and by thesc Presents do give, grant, bargain, sell, assign, release, trawsfer, convey, surrender, and coufirm, unto our said sovereign Lord the fiing, lis heirs and successors, Efll that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the township of Kingston, in the county of Froulennc, in the Midignd District, in the Province of Upper Canada aforesaid, containing by admeasurement oue bundred acres of land, he the sume more or less, being the West yalf of Lor Nompira Twenty in the First Covecssion of the said Towssump or Kinceron, which said one hundred acres of land are butted and bounded, or may be otherwise known as follows-that is to say, commencing where a post lias been planted in front of the said First Concession in the centre of the said lot-then North one hundred and five chains, twenty-seven lipks mare or less to the front of the second concession, then west piac chains fifty links-then South one hundred and five chains, twenty-seven li ks more or less to the Bay of Quinty, then ensterly along the shore to the place of beginning-together with ail woods, ways, waters and witer courses thereon sfuate, yying and being; ©o lafut nud foolip the same with all and singular the hereditaments, privileges and appurtenances thereof or thereunto in anywise belonging or,appertaining to gur suid Sovereign Lord the King, His heirs and successors forever, to nud for the used purposes of a Penitentiary to be thereon er ected and buidt under \& by virtue of the provisions of an Act passed in the Third year of the Reigy of our said Sovereiga Lord the King, entitled, "An Act granting to His Majesty a surn of money to defray the expense of erecting a pententiary in this province, and for otherpurposes therein mentioned,", aud the sqid Rohert Tollert and Eleanor Tolbert, and the said Jomes Allizsou and Mary Alkizson, fixy themselves and their heirs, do hereby covenant with our saidSove-raign-Lord the King, His Heirs and Successors, that at the time of the delivery hercof they, ihe said Robert Colbert and Eleanor Tolbert, in right of the said Ejeqnor Tolbert; and that they the said James Atlinson and Mary Atkinsop, in right of the said Mary Atlingon, are lawfuly and actuay y seizep of the ahove granted premises as the true and sole owners thereof, in fee simple, and Thave good riokt and avthority to grant, bargain, sell, surrender, and transfer, the same as aforesaid, that the sarge ARE FREE and chegr of alh encumbrances, that our said Sovereign Lord the Kiag, His Heirs and Successors, shall and may at all times hereafter quietiy and reacpably enoy the same, and that they the said. Robert Tolbert and Eleanor Tolbert, and James Atkinson and Mary: Atkinson, and their heirs will gon ever warrant and deperd the same to the said Soverelgn Lord the King, His Heirs and Successors against the lawful claims of aty persons whatever.

And moreover, that they, the said Grantors, and their heirs, and all and every other person or persons haring, or lawfully claiming any estate, right, title, or interest of, in, or to the said above granted premises, or auy part thereof, by, from, or under them, or any or either of them, shall and will from time to time, and at all times hereafter, upon the reasonable request, and at the proper costs and charges of our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs, or successors, make, do, execute, and acknowledge, any further or other act or acts, deeds, matters, or things, for the better and more effectually couveying, settling, and assuring the said land and premises to our said Suvereign Lord the King, his heirs and assigns forever, for the purposes aforcsaid, as by our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs or successors, or his or their counsel, shall be reasonably devised, advised, or required.

Fir decstimany deflecrof, the said Robert Tolbert and Eleanor Tolbort, ind James Atkiuson and Mary Atkinson, hereunto set their hatids and seals the day and vear first aforesaid.

> ROBERT TOLBERT.
> ELEANOR TOLBERT.
> JAMES ATKINSON.
(L. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { S.) } \\ \text { (L. } \\ \text { (L. } \\ \text { (L. } \\ \text { (L. } \\ \text { S.) }\end{array}\right)$

Signed, scaled and delivered in the presence of
H. C. THOMSON.

ROBERT RICHARDSON.
HENRY CASSADY, Juar.

Upper Canada, Midland District to wit:
Be ft rememberan, that on the thitieth day of May in the year of Our Lord oue thousand eight hundred and thirty three, belore us, Hugh Christopher Thomson and Robert Richardson, Esquires, two of Bis Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Midland District in the Provice of Upper Conada, according to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided-personally came and appeared Eleanor ' Colbert, within named wife of the withia named Robert Toibert; a and Mary Akinson also within named wife of the wilhin named Jaines Atkinson, and being by us duly examined, apart from their sad husbands, touching their consent to alien and depart wihh all and sirgular their, and each of their. es. tate, right, tille, and interest, of in and to the within mentioned and described land and premises, it did appear to us that they, and each of them, the said Elemior Tolbert and Mary Atkinson, consented thereto freely and volutarily, without coercion or the-fear of coercion on the part of their said húsbands, or of any other persons whomsoever.

Given under our hands at Kingston, in the District and Pro. vince aforesaid, on the day and year above written.
H. C. THOMSON, J, $P$

ROBERT RICHARDSON, J. P.
I do hereby certify that a memorial of the within deed was duly Registered in the Register. Office of the County of Frontenac, the Tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, in Book L, on pages number 103 and 104, memorial number seventy-three.
A. J. MACLEAN,

Deputy Register, Frontenac.

Abstract of Weelly Payments at the Penitentiary, as per Pay Lists.

H.

Anstract of Vouciens for Materials, Salaries, foc. for the Penitentiary at Kingston.


Estimate of the probable cost of the South Wing of the Penitentiary erecting near the town of Kingston, to contain Two Hundred and Seventy Cells, made by William Powers, Superintendant, and John Mills, Master Builder.

| No. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 3513 rods of building stone, at 7 s |
| 2 | 17868 bushels of sand, at 2d.. |
| 3 | 8034 bushels of Lime, at 4d. |
| 4 | 447000 Brick, at 23s. 3d. . |
| 5 | Laying of do. at 15s. . |
| 6 | 92.24 feet of flagging, at 18.6d. ........ |
| 7 | 15618 feet cut stone for front of cells, at 2s. 9d. |
| 8 | 6075 feet of cut stone, for cell windows at <br> 2s. 6d... <br> 2137 feet of cut stone for window sills, |
| 9 | caps, starts, and water table, at $2 \mathrm{~s} 3 \mathrm{~d} . .$. |
| 10 | 736 feet of ashler, door caps, and sills, at 2 s |
| 11 | Plank, boards, nails, and rope for scaffolding, |
| 12 | 7805 yards of plastering, labour and materials included, at $9 d$. |
| 13 | 54 tons of English iron, at 15s 9d per cwt. |
| 14 | 2 tons, 16 cwt. Swedes iron, at 25 ss per cwt. |
| 15 | Labour required to work up said iron, at 2 d |
| 16 | 270 locks for cell doors, at 20 s . |
| 17 | 9 tons, 13 cwt. of cast iron, for sills and anchors, at 21s 3d. |
| 18 | 3 tons of lead, at $3 \frac{1}{1}$ d per lb.. |
| 19 | 15054 feet of timber for roof, at 3d ...... |
| 20 | 4000 feet of two inch plank under roof, at $75 s$ $\qquad$ |
| 21 | 7000 feet of Boards for roof, at $37 \mathrm{~s} 6 \mathrm{~d} . .$. . |
| 22 | 50000 shingles, at 7s 6 d . . |
| 23 | 800 lls shingle nails, at $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ |
| 24 | 500 lbs 10 dy . nails, at 6 d . |
| 25 | 2500 feet of boards, at 37 s 6 d |
| 26 | 3000 feet of 2 inch plank, at 75s. . . . . . . . |
| 27 | 15900 feet scantling, 4 by 4, at $\frac{1}{2} d . . . . .$. . |
| 28 | Labour for roof, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |
| 29 | \|234 feet timber for eve trough, at 3d .....|| |



WILLIAM POWERS, Superintendent. Kingston,Nov.19,1833. JOHN MILLS, Master Builder.
ESTIMATE of the Probable Cost of Erecting the Penitentiary, near the Toven of Kingston, made by William Powers, Super-

Report on Kingston Peni tentiary.
APPENDIX

| $\underset{1}{\text { No. }}$ | Cost of South Wing | $\int \begin{gathered} \mathbf{x}_{1} \\ 10000 \end{gathered}$ |  | d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | This wing cannot be finished without building the Rotunda, in which there will be 120 cells, which will form a part of the east and west wings, the cost of which was. | 7250 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | North Wing, to contan offices, Keeper's Hall, Dining Hall, Chapel, Hospital, Kitchen, \&c. $\qquad$ | 6250 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | To finish the East Wing | 5750 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | To finish the West Wing, | 5750 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Warden's and Deputy's Hous | 2625 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Female Department, | 2675 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | For Shops, Avenues, \&c. | 2750 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | For leveling and paving yard, and blasting, \&c. ...................................... | 5000 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | For yard walls, to enclose nine acres, ..... | 7500 | - | 0 |
| 11 | For temporary shops, tools, machinery, \&c. | 1300 | 0 | 0 |

The above estimate is made upn the supposition that the labor will be done by hired men, but should it be done by Convicts, it will lessen the expense (with the exception of the three first items) one half.

WILLIAM POWERS, Superintendent
JOHN MLLLS, Builder.
Kingston, 19 th Nov. 1833. $\qquad$

General. Statement of Receipt and Payment by the Commissioners appointed for superintending and managing the erection and completion of a Penitentiary, in or near the Town of Kingston.

| 1833 |  |  | 1833 | Amount received from the Provincial Treasury, $\qquad$ | ¢ ${ }_{4} 166$ | d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

JOHN MACAULEY,
H. C. THOMSON,
H. SMITH.

Kineston; 19th November, 1833.
Robert Richardson,
Clerk.

INVENTORY of Sundry Articles remaining on Hand belonging to the Penitentiary, 19th November, 1833.

| No. | Office and Tool House, | crer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Lime Kiln,.......................... | 1000 |
| 3 | Smiths' Shops and Forges, . . . . . . . . . . | 750 |
| 4 | Carpenter's Shop, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 30 0 0 |
| 5 | Stone Cutter's Shop and Lime Shed. . . . | 2500 |
| 6 | Pump and Troughs,. . | 1810 0 |
| 7 | Quarry Tools, Cart, \&c. | 3500 |
| 8 | Wheel and Hand Barrows, | 1700 |
| 9 | Office Desk, . . . . . . . . . . | 400 |
| 10. | Pickaxes, ...... | 315.0 |
| 11 | Dwelling House, . | 300 0 0 |
| 12 | Truck, ........... | 2100 |
| 13 | Cut Stone on hand, | 30.100 |
| 14 | Stone (quarried) on hand, . . . . . . . . . . | 3710 - |
| 15 | Punching Machine . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2500 |
| 16 | Shears, . ......... | 400 |
| 17 | Drilling Machine, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $3 \cdot 00$ |


| No. |  | E s. d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | Laith and Bench, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9100 |
| 19 | Coal House, .......................... | 3100 |
| 20 | 1500 bushels Lime, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2500 |
| 21 | Shovels and Spades, .................. | 550 |
| 22 | 28 cwt. 3 qrs. cast iron, at 21s 3d. . . . . | 301011 |
| 23 | Smiths' work on hand, . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 750 |
| 24 | Carpenters' work on hand, ............. | 315 |
| 25 | 65 cords of wood, ..................... | 247 |
| 26 | 221 cwt. 3 qr. 26 lbs.English iron, a 15s 9d | 17416 |
| 27 | $50 \mathrm{cwt}$.3 lbs Swedes iron, at 25 s . | 62109 |
|  | £ | 1212104 |

WILLIAM POWERS, Superintendent.

## JOHN MILLS,Builder.

Kingston, 19th November, 1833.

# APPENDIX GENERAL RETURN of Reccipts and Expenditure of Casual and Territorial Revenue, including the Ca- APPENDIX 

 nada Company's Instalmonts comprchcnded in the Funds denominated letters D. and K. or King's Rights, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1831 inclusive, in pursuance of an Address of the Commons House of Assembly to His Excellency the Licutenant Governor, bearing date the 6th February 1833, the last return having been furnished up to the 31st December, 1830.

E. F. In absence of the Receiver General,

1. TURQUAND, Clerk.

Receiver fimnemb's Offire,
York, 14th November, 18:3,
general Return of Receipis and Expenditure of Casual and Territorial Revemte, including the Canada Company's Instalments, comprehentel in the Fiunds denominuted letter "D." and letter "K. or King's Rights," from the 1st January to the 31st December. 1832, inclusive, in pursuance of an Address of the Commons House of Assembly to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, bearing. date the 6th Fclruary, 1833.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance in hand on 31st De. cember, 1831, in the Caua. da Company, Fund D. .....f16172 0 24 Ditto in Fund K., on the 31st December, 1830,........ 755111 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

From the Canada Company, being the remaining moiety of the insialment due to Mis Majesty's Government, for the year ending the 1st July, 1832,
From ditto, beiing the ist moiety of the iustalment due to His Majesty's Government for the year commencing the 1st Julv, 1832
Transfer from Proviacial Fund "B." being the amount of the portion of the Lieutenant Governor's Salary, from 23d September to 31st December, 1831, inclusive, the said salary having become chargeable upon the Proviacial Revenue on tion said $23 d$ September, pursuant to Provincial Satute, 1st Wm. 4, c. 14, the same having been paid from this (the C.Co.'s) fund for that period,
Recredited, being so muili overcharged on remittance to Eugland of pension due to the late widow of the late Colonel Campbell.
From the Honourable Peter Robiason, Commis. sioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor General of woods, viz:
On account of Rents of Crown
Lands,. ......................
Lands, ...................
On account of proceeds of Sales " of Crown Timber,

Currency, $\overline{\text { E5419 17. 5! }}$
$8500 \quad 0 \quad 0$
$9000 \quad 0 \quad 0$
sterling.
Dol. at 4s. 6d. each.
$\boldsymbol{f}$ s. d.

2372311103

54718103

125
$\frac{4877 \quad 17 \quad 8 \frac{1}{2}}{4}$

Carried forward.... $f \mid 466501011$

From Collectors of Ports for the Crown's propor
tion of Seizures, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .....
Fines under Provincial Statutes, . . . . . . .........
Mill and Ferry
From the Land Granting Officer's Agent, for fuil and half Fees on Leases and Grants of Lands,
Survey and Patent Fees received at the Receiver
General's Office, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
From the Secretary of the Province, for Fees on the Great Seal,

7

From the Honourable Thomas Talbot, on account of Sules of Crown Lands,

1819 日
From the Honorable George H. Markland, being the 1st instalment, with interest, on his purchase of the old Council House and ground, in the Town of York.
From John McPherson, in full of his purchase of lands from the Crown.


22100
D. \& K.-Total Receipts during the year 1832, £llllllllllll $49698 \quad 6 \quad 53$

PAYMENTS,
From 1st January to 31st December, 1832, inclusive.
Fund D.


## PAYMENTS

From 1st January to 31st December, 1832, inclusive. Fund K.
The Lieutenant Governor's allowance, in lieu of Fees, for the year ending 31st December, 1832... Salary to the Rev. John Strachan, President of the Geueral Board of Education, for the year ending 30th June, 1832, .
Salary to the Honorable Peter Robinson, as Sur. veyor General of Woods and Commissioner of Crown Lands for the same period, . . ............ Salary to the Honorable'John Henry Dunn, Receiver Geheral, for 6 months, ending 30th June, 1832...
Pay and allowances to Mr. Joseph Spragge, Master of the Central School; for the year ending 30th June, 1832,
f s. d
$1000 \quad 0 \quad 0$
$270 \quad 0 \quad 0$

100000
10000
$230 \quad 0 \quad 0$
 Peterboro' School for the like period; . . . . . . . . . . Salary to the Rev. William Bell, Presbyterian Minis ter at the Rideau Settlement, for the like period,
Pension to the Honorable William Dummer Poweil late Chief Justice and Speaker of the Legislative Council, from the 22d September, 1831, to 30th June; 1832; at the rate of $£ 1500$ sterling per an num, . . . ............................................. Pension to the Honorable John McGill, late Recei ver General, for the same period, at $\mathbf{£ 4 5 0}$ ster ling per annum,

774 18

Pension to Captain John M'Donell, late of the Ia corporated Militia, for the 12 months ending the 30th June, 1832,

APPENDIX
P Brought forward. . .
Pension to Captain Willian Jarvie, late of do., for the same period,.
Pension to Lieutenant Daniel McDougal, late of do. for same period,
Pension to Captain John Willson, late of the lndian Department, from the 1st Junuary, 1831, to the 16th September, 1882. at $£ 100$ per annum, .... Pension to Lieutenant James MeGrigor, late independent Company of Kent Volumters, from 1st January to the 27 th Aprit, 1831, at the rate of Eخ2 1310 , per annum,
Pension to the IIonorable Sir William Campbell, Finight, late Chief Justice, ©ic., for six months, from Ist Jamuary to 30th June, 1832, inclusive, at the rate of $£ 1,200$ per aumum, .................
Peusion to D'Arcy Bouton, Esq., on his retirement from the Coint of King'sibench, for the like period, at $£ 503$ per a mum
Paid the Honorable Joseph Wells, Treasurer of the General Board of Elucation, the allowance for House Rent to the Master of the Royal Grammar School, for the years 1830 and 1831,
Paid the Honorable Joseph Wells, Bursar of King's College, in aid of the Uppor Canada College and Royal Grammar Schon, for the year cading 30th June, 1832,
Paid the Govermment Priuter's account tor the year ending 30th June, 183:,
Paid the Provincial Secretary's account, six months, cuding 31st December, 1831, for stationery for Militia Patents,
Paid the Clerk of the Executive Council's acconnt, for fees on petitions of privileged persons, for the ycar ending 30th June, 1832, .
Paid expenses of special Messenger from His Ma jesty's Consul at New York, With Despatches from Viscount Goderich to this Government,....
Paid Williani Chowett, Esq., acting Surveyor General, to defray the expenses of special Surveys, and certain contingent exponses of his office, as andited in Council.
Paid Samuel P. Hurd, Esq., Surveyor General, for expenses of certain Spucial Surveys, audited in Council,
Paid the Honorable Peter Robinson, Commissioner of Crown Lands, on account of the Emigration expenditure of 1851 and 1832,
Paid Elijah Burch, being the amount of certainmo. nies improperly exacted from him ly the Sherift of the Bathurst District upon Lumber cut by him on Crown Lands,.
Paid D'Arcy Boulton, Chairman of the Geierat Quarter Sessions of the Home District, to aid in tnking ineasures to prevent the spread of the Cholera in the sald Dis:rict,
STERLIN
$3994 \quad 6$
10316
7213
$171 \quad 0 \quad 9$

2360

600 0. 0
$250 \quad 0 \quad 0$

9000

500 O 0

## Brought forward. <br> Paid Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank

 of Upper Canada, to reimburse the said Bank for advances made to the Magistrates of the Midland, Niagara, and Johnstown Districts, to aid them in the expense of providing Hospitals, and making arrangements with the view of checking the progress of the Cholera, .............................. Paid Willian 'Turner, M. I., to enable him to de fray the expense of the attendance of a Physician and A pothecary at the Cholera Hospital at York during the late prevalence of that disease, and for medical aid to sick and destitute Emigrants, du ring the Summer of 1832,22500
Paid Messrs. Thomson and Macfarlane, in payment for fifty copies of the Statutes of the Province, revised to the year 1731, for the use of Govern ment and the Public Offices,
$90-0$
Paid James Fitzgibbon, Esq., to enable him to de fray the expense of erecting offices attached to the Upper Canada College, and draining, fenciug, and levelling the grounds around it, ..............
Paid special Messenger with Despatches from Queenston to York,. .

4281811

Paid Samuel P. Hurd, Surveyor General, being to make up the full amount of his salary and emoluments, as Surveyor General of this Province, for six months subsequent to the date of his appointment, pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of State, \&c.

177114
House Rent to the Lord Bishop of Quebec, for 12 months, ending 30th June, 1832,

18000
Total Payments from Fund K. during the year
1832, . . . . . . ...................................

## RECAPITULATION

Total Reccipts during the year 1832 in Funds D.
Payments from Fund $\mathbf{D} .$, during th
yaym 1832..................... 7299 ( $3 \frac{1}{2}$
Payments from Fund K. during the
year 1832, ..................... 18373 2, $0 \frac{1}{2}$
Balance remaining on 31st December, 1832,.... $£ 2402612$

## In Absence of the Receiver General

Receiver General's Office,
York, - November, 1833.

* Since refunded fron the Provincial Revenne to this account, pursuant to Provincial Statute 3d Willian 4th, chap, 54 and 57.


## UPPER CANADA.

Statement of Movies received on account of Timber cut on the Waste Lands of the Crown, with the Names of the several Officers employed in the collection of the same, together with the expenses attendant thereon, from the year 1828 to 1832, inclusive.


Monies receivedby the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Rents on Crown Reserves, and for Instalments on the sale of Crown Lands, from 1823 to 1832, inclusive.


Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office,
York, November 6th, 1833.

## REPRTM

Of the Committee to whom was reforred the subject of Harbours in the North Shore of Lake Lirie.

To mile Hofourable the Combons House of Assemly.
The Committee to whom wais referred the subject of Harbours on the North side of Lake.Eric, beg leave to. Report-
That they deem it a matter of the first importance, as well to the ilfterests of the Province generally, as to that portion of it which is situatell to the Northward and Westward of the Coast of Lake Erie, that all the Situations on the Northern Shore of the said Gake, capable of being made Harbours, for the safety of Shipping, and to promote Trade, should be improved as speedily as it may be in the power of the Legislature to effect that object.

It is equally important for the purposes of encouraging Emi-
Committee gration, and developing with advantage the vast resources of toc unexplored region within the limits of the Province, as it is necessary to assist the presentapopulation in conveying their surplus pro-

Canal Company; and it is believed, that when a pier is constructed on the cast side, so as to prevent the spreading of the channel at its entrance into the lake, it will afford a drpth of twelve feet of water at all times over the bar.

A Joint Stock Company has been incorporated for constructing a haviour at Port Dovar, (mouth of Patterson's Creck, ) but as yet a sufficiency of stock has not been sulscribed to enable thens to commence the piers, which is much to be regretted, as it will, in time, be a harbour of considerable importance.

If the adrantages of the present opening across the isthmus of Long Point should be secured-for which your honourable IIovise has passed a bill granting a sum of money-the interests of the ducts to market. Your Committee are aware, that an opinion has prevailed to a great extent, that two Steamers on the British side of the said Lake are sufficient to supply the present wants of the Country. This opinion is by no means correct. : If there were at present four or five Steamers plying on our side of the said Lake, so as to enable them to regulate their trips with certainty, for the accommodation of the Country, your Gommittec are of opinion that they would find full employment. It is not the want of business, but the want of Harbours of safety, which has heretofore operated to prevent enterprising persons on our side of the Water from bnilding Steamers, and other Shipping for the Navigation of the said Lake, commensurate with the growing wants of the Country. In order to ensure a demand, and, consequently; a stcady and good price for our surplus products, we must be able to furnish a steady supply, to induce shipowners to send their vessels to the Ports of Montreal and Quebec for cargoes;-and this object cannot be effected unless the harbours on the coasts of our inland seas are improved.

On the United States' sido of Lake Erie, a very different state of thinge exists from that which we now onjoy on that lake.

There, they have commodious harbouss at the mouths of nearly all the streams that enter the lake, which has enabled thein to in. crease with great adavntage their numbers of vessels propelled by steam, and, otber shpping. Their system of making harbours is difterent from ours. Their harbours are made by means deriyod from the general revenue, which makes the expense of their, construction bear equally upon all.

Their harbours are free from dues, tolls, and imposts, on the part of their immediate navigators; while ours, although few in number, have, in some instances, been constricted at the public expense, and made liable to re-payment by tolls and dues upon our articles of import and export, and on shipping. In other instances they are making bymeans of Joint Stock Companies, which are to le reimbursed for the expense they incur in their construction by tolls and dues, as in the former cases:

Your Committee submit, that these modes' of constructing harbours, and providing for the re-paymont of the moneys adyan'ced; are unequal, and embarrassing to trade in their application; and they beg leave to express a hope that the time is not very dis. tant when the construction of harbours shall be paid for from the public revenues, and be free from every kind of impost at such harbours.

The harbour at Graveliy Bay, now completing by the Wol land Canal Company, will, in a short time, be very commodious. That at the mouth of the Gģand Rrier is:much improved by the
public will be much subserved,as the spacious harbour within Loing Point is so situated by the inner projection of Turkey Point, that, IIrrunts on tho although vessels will be enabled to enter in both the eastem and Lake Erie. western directions, they will be completely land.locked, and shel. tered within the basin from any storm.

The harbour now forming at Port Berweles, by means of a Joint Stock Company, will, when completed, be one of the best on the lake, and of great importance to the commerce of the country, on account of the great quantitics of pine lumber which are ammually exported from that place, and for the contiauation of which, for a long time to come, the banks of Big Otter Creek and the neigh. bouring country affords almost an inexhaustible source of material. The completion of this harbour, however, cannot be expected so soon as is desirable, without assistance from the Legislature, on account of the scanty means in the power of the Joint Stock Company.

The moutla of the Catrisi Creek; in'the township of Mala. hide, is well calculated for the construction of a harbour; and the increasing growth of the neighbourhood in which it is situated will, no doubt, in a short time lead to the formation of a harbour at that place.

The harbour formed at Port Staniey, although not so good as is desirable, extends great accommodation to the neighbourhood in which it is situated, by affording the inhabitants, as well as those considerably in the interior, the means of sending their surplus products to market ; but it is necessary that a further graut should be made by your honourable House to improve that harbour to the extent that the public interests require.

Port Taliot is a fine situation for a harbour, requiring piers only to secure an entrance into the decp basin at the mouth of the creek at that place.

Trrconnell, near Point Patrick, in the western part of the township of Dunwich, is a rising village, and will, in a short tine, be a place of eónsiderable irade. It will be nceessary that a pier should be thrown out at this place, to assist Point Patrick in sheltering vessels.

Furnival, in the township of Aldborough, is calculated to make a useful harbour, but will require the construction of piers to secuse an entrance into the basin at the mouth of the creek.

- Lace ina Pointe Aux Pins, in front of the township of Harwich, in the County of Kent, is a spacious basin of rather an oval form, about six miles in length, and two miles wide, with water from eight to twelvo feet deep, in front of which is Landguard, or Pointe Aux Pins, separating it from Lake Eric: The sitation is altogether beautiful. The bar, or timbered sand bank, dividing it from Lake Eric, is narrowet on the west side of the point, where the outiot has, no doubt, discharged the vaters of the several creeks,

APPENDIX which flow into the little Lake, for centuries; but, owing to the small width and lowness of this hank, has frequently changed its place of entrance into the Lake, nul, during the heavy gales oflast autum, its channel was opened to a great widh, and to the depth of 12 fect, apparently by the same process which opened the Cut across the Isthmus of Long loint, so that nuy of the vessels navigaacross the lithmus of Long Point, so that any of the
ting Lake Erie, might have entered it with safety.

Owing to the peculiar shape of this splendid basin, if the present opening were secured and mado permanent, vessels could beat out of the harbour during the prevalence of any wind with which they could navigate Lake Erie.

Your Comantec deem this basin capuble, at a comparatively simall expense, of being made the best, and most convenient harbour on the shrees of Lake Erie.

Report on the Laka Fitie.

It is not only important in a commercial point of view, but in the event of any fithire war letween His Majesty's Government and the Republic of the United States of America, would be incalculably useful in maintainiug a maval superiority on that lake-and is, therefore, worthy the serious attention, not only of your. Ilonorable House, but of His Majesty's ILome Govermment.

The mouth of the Two Cusezs near the western extremity of the township of Romney, and on the east side of the projection of Point Pelé, although not much sproken of in che country, is a situation of importance to the commercial interests of the Province. There is a basin of considerable capacity within the bar, in which the water is not less than ten feet deep, for near half a mile into the country. To render this a good harbour, it will only be necessary that piors should be constructed to contiae the channel, and extending into the lake to a sufficiont depth of water, to prevent the accumnilation the lake to a sulticiont depth or water, to prevent the accumation
of sand, after it shall have been washed out by the high watere of spring and autumn.

Your Committec have fell it their dity to report herewith the draft of an address to Mis Excellency the Licutciant Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to direct a Civil Euginecr to examine Lac a la Poiute Anx Pins, and the mouth of the Two Creeks on Lake Eric, and report thereon, with phans and estimates of the cost of constructing harbours at each of those places, to be laiduefore your Monorable Mouse.

Your Committee beg leave to state, for the information of Your Ifonourahle House, that the military reservation at Fort Erie, opposite the rising town of Bitfalo in the United States, is well calculated for a growing town; being situated at the toot of Lake Erie, it has many advantages, and might contribute materially to the shipping interests, as well as to the growth of the neightoring settlements. The reservation appears to your Committee sulticiently large for a town plot, without lessening its importace as a military position. They, therefore, decm it expedient to report the $d^{\text {draft of an address to His Ficellency the Iicutenant Concrnor, re- }}$ guesting that the town plot may be surveyed at Fort Erie, and the detual settement therenf commenced at as early a period as may be feasible. All which is reppectinly submitted.
M. BURWELI.

Cilaraxas.
Eummitter: Room, Commons Iouse of Assembly,
1 Sth February, 1234.


## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DESJARDINS CANAL AFFAIRS.

Kiport of Committec on the Petitions of the Inhabitants of Dund:s, und of John Patterson and others, on the expenditure of $£ 5000$ loaned hy Gorernznent to the Desjardins Canal Company.

## mimbers.

Messrs. NORTON, Chuirman.
"MISHOLM,
") MERRIIT,
" POBLIN \&

MERRITT,
ROBLIN \&
PERAY.
The Committee to whom was referred the Patition of the intaliants of Dundas, sent down to the Honorable the House of Assembif by His Excellency the lientenant Governor: and also the Petition of John Patterson and others upon the subject othe expenditure of $\mathbf{£ 5}, 000$ loaned to the Desjardins Canal Company by the Goverament-

## Beg heave to meport:-

That your Committee have enrefully investigated the matter brought under their consideration bys the Petitioners and regret that in consequence of the books and papers belonging to the Company having been consumed by fire, they have not been able to oblain all the information which they could have desired.

From the information that your Committee havo been able to obtain, by examining the respective Secretaries of the Company,
together with the vouchers produced by them, and other evidence, APPENDIX the expenciture of the money loaned the Company appears fully accounted for.

Your Committee did not feel themselves called upon to extend their inquiries beyond the period al which the loan way granted to the Company. It nppears, however, to your Cominittee that a statement of the affairs of the Company has always beche open to the inspection of any stockholder or director thercof.

Since the loan was made to the Company the sumis expended have been regularly audited, a part of which remained subject to future investigation by the Directors, who had full power, and were much more competem than your Committee to make the invest gation.

It appenas to your Commituee that a large proportion of the amount loaned to the Company by the Coverament bas been applied. Report on Das. to the payment of debts due by the Company, prior to their having jeportina on Canal. obtained the loan.

In consequence of charges which have been preferred, tending injuriously to prejudice public feeling, relative in the conduct of Allan N. Macnab, Esquire, President of the Company, your Committee feel themselves called upon, in justice to Mr. Macnab, to state, that from all the information they had been able to obtain much credit is due to him tor the exertions he has made to forward the work-cthat he has never shrunk from any investigation into his conduct comected therewith. The Compnuy appear to have been had now are indebted to him for advancos made them.

There appears a balance of $\boldsymbol{£} 553$ 10s. 3d. now in the hands of Peter S. Hamilton, Esquire, Vice l'resident of the Company, subject to the order of the Directors, and property belonging to the Company, including sums due from individuals, amounting to $£ 439$, and there appears due from the Company

E315 4:81
All of which is respecthlly submitted,

> II. NORTON

Charban:
Committee Roon, 1st Iebruary; 1834

## REPORT ON PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

To llis Excellency Sir Joun Conomin, K. C. B. Licutenain Governor of the Province of Upper Cauada, Major-Goneial conmandiug, His Majesty's Forces therein, de. \&e. \&c.

Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the Le gislature at its last Session, grauting a furthersum for the completion of the Parliument Buildings.

The first auty which the Commissioners performed wis to take into consideraion the outstanding claims for works already done and for inaterials delivered and remaining unpaid. Those claims amounted to $\mathcal{E 1 8 8 9} 14$ 1, of which to the amount of $\mathcal{L} 16554^{\prime \prime} 11$ lianaent Baik were approved of and paid off. Deducting this amount from the sum ing of $\pm 3,500$ grauted by the Legislitture, there remained towards conipleting the building, wid for the other purpases mentioped in the Act, pleting the villaing, iud

Contracts were then entered into with several Mcchanics for completing such portions of the work as could be fairly estimated, which coutracts have been performed to the satisfaction of he Commissioners.

Bnt as much of the work to bo done could not be estimated with any rensonable degree of accuracy, it was decided to have it performed by men paid by the day.

For the purpose of overseeing these men and of superintending the work generally, the Commiseioners employed Mr. Duncan Kennedy a Master Builder, whose conduct throughout has given great satiofaction.
 The sum which remained after paying the debts has been expended, aud sums aredue to suindry persons to the amount of £E70, and it is estinated Hat $£ 1,800$ more will be required to finish the building in "a proper manner, to construct an area to the east and west fucades of the portico around it, und to level and improve't the


In this sum is included $£ 508$, the estimated oxpense of covering the roof with tin, and opening an casy communication thereto from the second story, This the Commisioness recoinmend as iadiapen: sable for the safety of the luilding? which has already once narrowly

APYENDIX escaped burning by a spark from one of the chimnies which fell upon the shingles.

Free Stone for the construction of the columns of the portico is quarried near the town cf Hamilton, of the value of One Hundred Pounds and upwards, which is paid for. The pieces are large, each being the weight of a ton and a half and upwards-it is therefore intended to slaip them by means of sleighs during the winter, and immediately on the opening of the navigation in Burlington Bay to transport them to York.

The alterations made and the quantum of work done, will, the Commissioners trust, show that the money has bcen economically expended, and with advantago to the public.

Detailed accounts of the expenditure are herewith transmitted for the information of the Legislature.

All which is respectfully submitted.

> ALEXANDER MoDONELL
> JAMES FITKYIBBON.
> DAVID A. MACNAB.

York, 28th Nov. 1833.
Amount of the expenuliture of ess,500, granted by the Legislaturs at its last Session for completing the Parliument Buildings; level. ling the ground, \& ${ }^{\text {ch }}$.
1833. March 5.1

Caid to James Crowther in part of money
due to him,. ..........................
Lled

7 ."To Joseph Thuton, being the balance stated by Messrs Ewart and Park at f842 10 3, which with fifteen months interest, is
$905 \quad 0 \quad 31$
"Lyth Priestman for work done by him as Sub-contractor and Stone-cut. ter, .............................. mer Conmissioners and for materials furnished by him,

190
"To Hugh Heward, in full of his services as Clerk under former Commis"To Joseph Tolfree, in full of his bill for labour and materials expended by him on the Parliament Ilouse, ......gery, ge Co. in lll fromon "To Johu Harper for Lumber,........ " To James Crowther, balance due him,
April 0 "To John Becket for hewn timber, .. -To Messrs. Thomas Bell and John Carpenter's work and for Lumber, ...
May 9 - To James Crowther for interest on E300 for 15 months, and 57.10 for steps to front the back doors of the
House, ....... Amount of debts paid, ............ 16541411
Amount of sums expended in the further construction of the voork Cowards completing the building.


Paid to Truman Wicox for Flooring,... Paid to. Duncan Kennedy; to defray small charges, ............................. Paid to do for do............. Paid to Thomas Bond on account of con. tract for plastering . . . ................... Paid to Duncan Kennedy, to defray small charges, ............................. Paid to John Nicholson for 14 toises of stone,
Paid to Robert Marchant for his contract Par flooring the bacement story conrac Paid to Robert Marchant, bill for Carpen. ter's and Joiner's work,
Paid to James B. Gorton for 10 toises Paid to Duncan Kennedy, for small char-
 Paid to Thomas Bond; being the balance of his continct for plastering the basement story ... ....................... Paid to Robert Marchant for carpenter's and joiner's work; \% .................
Pasu to Duncan Kennedy for small charPaid to Robert Marchant, for carpenter's Pain joiner's work,. .e............... Paid to Dunisan Keniedy for small charPaid to Duncan Kenuedy for small char

女. 28 do 28100
$50 \quad 0 \quad 0$ 10000 $100 \quad 0$

Total,...0.0.0.0 3500
The vouchers for this expenditure are inserted in Books kept by ono of the Commissioners.


REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EREC IION OF A BRIDGE OVER THE TRENT.

To IIis Excellency Sir Jolin Colborne, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath; Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper! Canada, Major General Commanding His Mejesty's Forces therein, sc. \&c. \&c.
We the undersigned two Commissioners appointed by an $\mathrm{Ac}^{\text {t }}$ of the Legislature, for erecting a Bridge across the River Trent,

## Respectyuly arpont

That We, together with Robert Charles Wilkins, Esq, the other Commissioner appointed by the sajd Act, did meet on the first day of May last at the River Trent pursuant to public notice, to receive tenders for erecting $a$ Bridge over that River.

That amongst other proposals sent in was that of Messrs. Ezra Church and Dean S. Howard, who proposed to build a bridge ac. cording to the specifications herewith transmitted for the sum of Three Thousand Two Hundred and Fiteen Pounds; which proposal being in the opiniou of the Commissioners, the most advautageous to the Public, was accepted.

That on the twenty seventh day of June last, the Commission. ers again met, at which time the persons whose proposal had been previously accepted, offered as their sureties for the performance of their coniract, James H. Samson; William Robertson, and Donald M'Kenzie, Esquireg, which securety being considered sufficient"; articles of agreeracnt were then executed.

That believing the work would be carriod on with more expe. dition, and performed generally in a more substantial manner, under the superintendance of a skilful mechanic, the Commissioners appointed Mre Benjamin Ketcheson, at the rate or Ten shillings per diem for that purpose
4 That although by the terms of the contract, the Commissioners were not bound to pay the contractors any monies before the completion and approval of the worh. We deemed it expedient to ad. vance them the sum of One Thousand Five Hundred Younds, to as. sist in forwarding the undertaking ; and 10 Mr . Benjamin Ketcheson the sum of forty five pounds, (and Mr. N. H. Baird fifty pounds) on account of his sorvices as such superinicadent:

That che Contsactors, with our approbation, have so far differed from the original specification as to substitute five piers instead of seven, and which are now, together with the abutments, raised about six feet above the level or the water, as it:at present is; and we earnestly hope that the entire will be auccessfully completed by the 1st of October, 1834 , which is the time limited by the contract:

All of which is fespectully submitted.

## REUBEN WHTE.

## J. G. BETHUNE

Dated the 30 th day of October, 1883.


river to be f1 fee by 14 , decrensing to 33 fee by 10 at the top: there is to be a block symp lor cach pier of square timber, pine or lienlock, and eachipicec not to he of loss diumensions that pronches square, and to rise from tie bed ot the riyer to willinit two feet of
 besides the ends and all to be aell phetiiled and pimeltogether, and cachto befiled frgin thi bothon to vilinito feet of low water mark, with good solit lare o rinuid shines :-From fience to 10 feet above high waterinark, to te dint wih rog sidiadry masonwork, extending equal with lle ontsede of ench of the suit blocks, and
 videstone, suitable for such a mone - aud the is to be proper oak plates wellhint inituje phers, for Gatigithe braces 13 by 12

 the foundation as before meintoned, ahont the upper part of the piers, and each to have oak wall phates and stretchers as beforethe suid abutments to commence ut 7 feet water from each shore, and to be-iolby sifect at tie botom, and 3 be 32 feet at the top, and to have proper circular wing walls, extending on the shores a reasonable distance, and to be built with good solid mason work as lofore mentioned: the stringing pieces, 8 by 18 inches, properly notched and secured with iron work screw bols, and care to be taken that the joints be properly broken: the long braces to be 8 by 18 inches, the end posts of cach span to be onk, 12 by 12 inches: all the othor posts to be pine, 14 by 12 inches-the short braces to be all 12 by 14 inches-the diagonal horizontal braces for floor all to be 8 by 9 inchos ine beams:or girders, alliexcept those over the piers, to be 9 by 18 inche-all the posstito be over. 12 feet lung, piend properly couceted by cross beme-the under sides of all which beans to be at lenst 12 feet from the floor, with a sufticient Which beans to be at least 12 feet from the noor, with a sufficient numberof, studs and brages, and, the whole to be propery ronfed
and shingled, (exseqting over the drawbridge) and to have sufticiand shingled, (exoepting over thertwawbrige) and to have sufficiextend $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feed oyer the sides, which are to be properly clap.boarded the clap-boatds overlapping at least $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, leaviug a space open at the top of ad feet to adhint light and air-he carriage ways to have 5 bridging or floor joists eneh 8 by thirteen inches, nid of such lengith as shall reach at least 3 feet of the stringers-there is to ba one tontway in the centre of the bridge, 51 fect wide, and joists same as carriage ways, the plaik for foot and carriage ways to be of pine. 3 inches thick by 10 inches wide-the plank at ench end to be four miehes thich, on the gradual descent at both endsthe tloors are to bo secured by propery rabited sting piow, and properly fich hironghout on each striug- the suid bridge is to be properly faned in every part, and to rise fromip cdre of stringing pieces to top of brees 11 feet and every part to lic well secured with good and suficient iron work all to be made of lest'Swellish iron-all the stringing pieces lraces, \&c: to be well securch with one inch screw bolts, with ghool, harge heads. muts, wishers Sc. complete-all keys for braces, \&c., to be good oak-ciery pirt is to be made and completed in the most workmantike nod substankial manner-herc are to be proper tolligites andy fastenings complete tolben.

Therc is also to be crected a Tull house 10 by 20 fect, 11 story hifh and built on a proper Lituent where ihe Commissionors shall poin out - the house is to he parted into 3 roons on the lower foor with a good brick or stme chinticy-ilie said Tollholise is to be completely finished in a gomb, neat, and workianlite manner, with doors, hinges, windows, floors, roof. \&c. \&ce as is nisual for such'in hulding, and the themer flior to bo on alevel with the flon of the bridge--there is also to be a Drawbridge 40 fect wide ${ }^{x}$ in he clear, and agrecable to a plan to be approved of by the: Commissionersand it is understool that eycry part of the arid work or any part that may be onitted in these specificuious is to be perfecty and coinplety finished as well wo tholiouse gates draw bridges, se. ali and every part athe Contractors ova expense, ando bo made of the besh materiat of he kind and to be doue in a aromanilike naifor, aud completed within one vear from the zs of October next (to wit on the st of October, 1834 ) and to be subject t9, the inspection of any person whon the Commissioners may appoint, and should any delect appear, contrary to the reat intent mad tieaing of the enntract the same to be made good at the expenso of the contractors, and shoild any'titeration take place which shall cause more work, a proportionalde time is to be allowed for such work, but not to bréakior alie the contrict-but the extra time to be allowed in proportion to the extmexpeise the timber to be counter howed or planed smooth, and without leaving hacks-the distance between the piers to be about 90 fect.

The faid budere fo be well shingled with pinc or cedar shingles with not more than'five taches exposed to the weather-the upper side of each pier to be built with a proper angle as a cutwater, risiing perpendicularly as high as the wool of the square part of the piers, from thence sloping gradually to the bed limbers, preserving the angle for the purpose aforesaid, and covering the sides of the cutwaters with timbers.

EZRA CIURCI
DEAN S. HOWARD
Signed,
antress ROBERT CIWML REUBENZWHTE, 104 ath
 Surnedith GYutronerTSON:

## REPORT ON BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

APPENDIX
Tu llis Excellency Sir John Cellorue, K. C. B., Licutent Governg of the Protnce of Upper Canana, Major Goneral, commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, \&c. \&ca\&cimwtym
The Conmissioners apponted for the pharlington Bay Canal, beg lenve inost respectully to report uion the shate of then work en. trusted to their care.

## Report of the Burlingtion

The whole of the work laid down by the Superintendent, Mr Kerr, remains permanent and secure, and has apewered anicexcel lent purpose in facilitating the trade of the conntry, and che tolls this scason will, in all probatility exceed $£ 1 ; 500$ :

In consequence of the fall of water in Lake Ontario, it will be necessary to decpen the Canal for a considerable extent. Some of the stema boats and heavier schooners have experienced much dif ficulty in passing hrough during the past season-and to prevent tife recurrence of the sand depositiug in the chamel, as heratofore, it will also be necessary to construct in inner work on the Lake Onta rio side, similar to the one laid down last year, thoreby contracting the chamel of the canal to an uniform width, which will have the effect of forcing out all deposites (that may lodge in tho canal, on the return of a strong westerly current; after the easterly winds have subsided-and to make the entrance of the harbor more safo and convenient, it is necessary that the north pier in Lake Ontario should be extended 120 feet, which will check the cross sen expeniencel at present in cotcring the harbor inan eastorly, Galce tho

The piers or cribs laid down in 1831 by Messrs. Mann and Spaun, late contractors particularly the extremity of the south pier in Lake Ontario, will require filling up with stone, which will add much to the security of the work

There are other minor improyements which can be attended to when the more importat ones, noy recominended, are put into effect. The superintendent hes been directed to furnigh ostimates for the improvements recomincuded, which die Comissioners reques Your Excellency will be pleased to recommend to the consideration of the Legisluturc. Ail of which is most respectuly sibmitted.
What CHISHOLM,
rht tom WH:APPLEGARTH,

Burlingtoa Fay Canal,
Nuv. $2,1833$.
$\therefore$ JOIN AIKMAN Senior.

Var. ROWAN.


Estimate for Improving tha Burliagton Bay Canal, 1 by inder of the

For lecening - so d. For decpening the canal, siyy 12 fect dedper than at present, sio yards lin ength, midaveragide 30 fect ${ }^{2}$
 Inside works, to contract the ehanner between the - piers in Lakc: Ontario, say 470 fect in length, laid
down upon a base or foundation of 35 feet, avera.
ging 2 fuet in height, will require, oroon 110000
To lengthen the North Pier til Lake ontario $120 \mathrm{ft}, 45000$ For filling up the cribs of the Soith pier on Like

Ontario, laid down ly Messrs. Mam and Spaun in , द्य
1831-100 cords stone at 159, porcord, $6.0 \%$, 1475,10

 "t

Provincial Currcacy, - \& 3334,180


Whetham Superif
BurlingtonBay Oanal
 - $n+\frac{1}{2}$,

Return of the Superintentent of the Burlingtont Bay Canal. Burlington Bay Canal, in account with WV DHERT, 1832 Nov. 14 By balancc inhis hands, as per account ren bt

Dn. To paid Mr, ILomer, for atending uhe bride the and lights, up to the 20 th January, 1833, .* being 67 days at \$s. per dicm, $116_{3} 1500_{\text {h }}$,





Burlington Bäy Canal,
November 2, 1832 2 , , 24 ,

# From His Exceinency, and Extrict of a Letior from Sccretary of Treasury, relating to Upper Canada and Midland District Bank Acts. 

## J. Colbonse,

The Lientenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly the accompanying extract of a letter from the Secretary to the Treasurce respecting the Act prassed in the Session of 1831, 1832, for increasing the Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, and for establishing the Commercial Bank of the Midand District, in which are mentioned such amendments as appeir to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury requisite for the due protection of the Public, and for the pernanent security and success of the Establishinents to which they apply.

The Licuevant Govervor, in drawing the attention of the House to the siggestions of the Lorts of Ris Majesty's Treasury, in compliance with the instructions of the Secretary of State, nc. guaints the House, that the decision of His Majesty in Council, has not yet been promounced on these Acts.

Govermment INouse, January 6th, 1834.

Eatract from a Letier from Honto J. K. Storart to R. W. Hay, Esipuire, duted 30 th October, 1833 .
"My Lorils deem it proper to ohserv, hat the Regulations suggested by the hoard of Trade had no exclusive reference to the Binks of Upper Canala, but have beon considered to be heneficially applicable to sinch establishments in general. Adverting, however, to the peculiar circumstance of the acts hrought under the consideration of the Doard of Trade having alrendy been suffered to come into opration, nind to the consequent importance of the Provincial Comminity nt large of not umecessarily altering their enactments, and udvering also to the circumstance, that the act relating to the Biank of Upper Canada applies only to an increase of the Capital and Shures of an establishnent of some standing without affecting its origimal Charter and Capital; My Lords have felt themselves called upon to reconsider and revise those rerulations and to permit the partial relaxation of sone of their provisims ; and as regards the Bunk of Upper Canadi to restrict the applicalion of some of the regulations to the new Shares and Capital only. After careful consideration it appears to My Lords that the conditions hereafter specified, should be ndded to those already provided for ias hereafter specined, should be neated one hauks, nd as they observe with much satistiction, that the most material of them have already been virtually carried into effect by the very judicious regulations from time to time adopted ly tho Bank of Upper Cainada, and ciai entertain little doubt but that the proprietors of the other Bank would have availed themselves of the experience of the former institution, and have conducted their transactions on the same footing: their Lordships cunot anticipate any oljections on the part of the Dircetors or Proprictors to their adopion, which will not give way to the anxious solicitude for the public welfare by which they are convinanxious soncitule tor the public welare by which hey are con
ced all the transactions of the Companics have been governed.
"As regards the act for incorporating the Commercial and Midland Bank, these further conditions are :
" 1st.-That upon any suspension of casl payments at any of tho stafions where the bank may be bound to pay its notes in specie on demand, which shall contimue for the space of sixty successive days, or upon any such suspension for sixty days at intervals, in the course of any one year, the charter of the Baik shall be forfeited and void'save as to any requisite powers for adjusting past accounts and debts due to or from the establishment, aid as to the liability, joint and separite, of the Proprietors tor the debts the Bauk nay have incurred.
otye $2 d$ :- That any Promissory Notes issued by Branch Establish. ments of the Bank, sliall be dated at the place of issue, and the Notes
so dated and issued shall be payable in specie on demand at the place of date and issuc, as well as at the principal establishment of the Bank, it being, however, expressly understood, that it is not intended by this regulation that any branch establishment should be called upon to pay the notes cither of the principal Bank or of the other Branches.
\& $31 .-$ Onc-half of the subscribed capital of the Bank to be paid up, and if not already so paid, to be called for forthwith. The call for the remaining moicty to be left at the discretion of the Company.
© 4th.-The amount of the discounts on paper, on which the name of any Dircctor or Officer of the Bank shall appear as drawer, acceptor, and endorscr, to be limited to onc.third of the whole dis. counts of the Bank.
"5th, The Bank shall not hold its own stock, nor make ad vances to Shareholders on the security of their shares.

Gth. "There shall be prepared and recorded in the Books of the Bank a weekly balance sheet, or statement exhibiting under the heads specified in the 22d chase of the present Act, for incorporating the Commercial Banks, with any requisite additions, the state of the liahilities and assets of the Bank of every description at the close of cach week. From these weekly statements, there shall be prepared, immedintely after the close of cach half year, a general ibstract, shewing the average amonnt of the liabilitics and assets of the corporation, under the specified heads for such half yearly period, to which average abstract shall be subjoined a statement of the rate and amount of reserved profits, at the tine of declaring the rate and amount of reserved profits, at the time of declaring
such dividend; copies of this half yearly statement, signed by the such dividend copies of this half yearly statement, signed by the
President and chief Cashicr of the Bank, shall be laid before the Sicutenant Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly, and the President and Cashier shall verify the stime on onth if required so to do by oi her of those authorities, and this statement: shall also be published in one or more Gazoties or newspnpers circulating in the Province. The Bank shall further he bound at the requisition of the Governor, to exhibit to him, or to such officers as he may appoint, as confidential documents; the weekly balanco shects upon which such past half yearly statements nay have been founded, or for any subsequent and current period.

7th. "The Sharcholders of the Pank shall be respectively" linble for the engagements of the Company, to the extent of twicet the amount of their subscribed Shares.

Sth. - The funds of the Tank shall not be cmployed in loans or advances on land or other property, not readily available to mect. its engagements neither shall the Bauk hold any such property beyond whatinny be necessary for the purposes of its establishment, nor to be concerned in trade, or buying and selling merchandize, further than may be requisite for ralising the procoeds of any lands, property or goods taken in salisfacion of debt, but its transac. tions ave to be confind to what are understood to be the legitimate operations of Banking, viz., advances upon commercial paper or: governinent secuities, and gencral dcalings in money, bills of exchange or hullion. Adverting to tho distinct position in which the Bank of Upper Canadi stands, my lords are of opinion, that only the socond, fourth, sixth, and cighth of these conditions, should apply to that cstablishment generally, and that the application of the third and scventh conditions, showld extend to the new shares only, They are willing in the case of this Bank to be satisfied with the virtual provisions for the olject of the first condition containcd in the original Act of Incorporation, and the fifth condition is distinctly comprised in the Act for increasing the capital; but my Lords deem it further necessary, that the Commercin Bank should be subject to the limitation of the 10 th clause of this last mentioned Act, in regard to dividends, nad to any other restrictions contained in the Acts relating to the old Bank, which may have been omitted from the act for its incorporation."

From His Excenercy, with Communications from the Reciver General relative to Loaning of Money.

## J. Conbonite,

The Licutennat Coverfort tansmits, for the information, of the House of Aescmbly, heaccompaying letterffom the Receiver General, and tieforrespondence which he has had with several commercial houses on the subject of loans for which it may be desirable to contract, with a yiew of momotag tho intorests of the Province.

24th Decenticr, 1833

Receiyer General's Office, York.
23d Decomber, 1833.
Sis,
Sr,, , or,
Excelicncy the Ticutcnout Goverun for the inormalion of Tlis ment at its last sessiof passed several acts topprovide for raisiag
 appeared bestcalcutated to carz those laws speedily and satisfactorily nto effect-adertisentents, givingonotice of the intended lonas and inviting tenderspere, published in the news papers of the Proviace, aid yarious newspapers, of the United States-one of the

APPENDIN Commissiomers for the Inprovement of the Saint Lawrence, where alility and hanowledge of such stbjerts are well linown, and who visited the United Slates, and was aulhorized ly me to negotiate the bom for that work, if poseible, could find no capitalist willing to invest in that lonn.

A circular letter, of which a copy is herewith transmittol, was ako addressed by me to several respectable honses in London, who, 1 suppred might be induced to take the loans-a tew small sums, amonnting to $\mathbf{E} 4,250$. were oflered by persuns wilhin this province :and were accopted; there was no reason, however, to helice that upon the terms sanctioned be the Iegishature the lanas could be offected in ciller Province or the United States. In that country, I have ascertained, that a greater rate of interest than that limited in these acts is fredy given upmo hans which are made upon the best creurities. Fron a report made by a committee of the Senate of the State of New York, it apmars that the average rate of interest given upon loans in the rity of Now York, on bond and mortgage, From March 1830 to Fehruary 1831, was 6 and one sixth per cent, and that out of the city of New Yolk interest of money was still higher. It is stated that her I Lite Insurance and Prusit Company, during about nine months of that year, had loaned in thirty-six counties of that state, exchuive of the cily of New York, upwards of \$5N0,000 at seven per cent secured by roal estate of at least double the value of the loans. It is well known that daring the past year moncy has not lmen alundant," but in the country has been and is still in great demand. It was evident, therefore, that dependence must be phaced entirely upon cipuitalists in the mother countence must be placed entirely upon cipitaints in the mother coun-
ny for ellecting the loans ninn the prescribed teme. In answer to my circular letier, replies were received from only two of the houses to whom I had wrillen, viz. Messrs. Barings \& Druthers, and Mesirs: Thomas Wilson \& Co., by the firmer the loans were altoFother leclined upon the lerms fixed by the Leristature, but sugrestod the expedieney of some preson anhorized to represent the Province being semt to Englame, the would have an opportanity, by personal commanication with the partics disposed to treat, of remopersonat commanication with the partics disposed to treat, of remoand of arranging nther matters of detail." For these rectsons, and in order to obtain the most fall and salisfactory information, and as the answer of Messers. Thomas Wilson \& Co was not infeivorable to the prospert of olnaining the desired loan, and as it secmed highIy impationt to the interests of the Prowince that the public works which depended apon these hans should te prosecuted wilhout delay; it apperared to ne to lie advisable that an agent duly authorized sliond d rist Eugland, by personal inguicy acel cenmmacation sitcertain what were the fowest terms upon which these loans, or any funte loans, could in: effected there. A question of very considerahle $\&$ increising interest $\&$ importance to the Proviuce, would then be settledin a more satistactory manner, as welf as more expeditiously, than it eonld le in any ofler way; at the same time this agent would te on the sput to answer inguiries, and to attord information generally as regards the condition and means of the province. As no ponstive provision, however, had been made for the appointment of such at at ent, the daty se mad toth roive pron ne. Under these circunstances, having obtained llis Excelleney's leave
 reached Loniton, where 1 remained until the 9 h of Octoler, : when Iheft hat phace on my retnra to this. During my residence in London I was constants and dhigently employed about the olject for which I rossed the Allanic. I was inlermed that no Colomial foin hat ever befire been offeres in that market, and that the monied men in gencral possecsed but litte information anout this : Province, and liad never had their attention directed to it for the investincit of their capital. I mide many inquiries and had communication on the suhject with a great number of pervons, but fund nonc willing in take the loans on as gowitemas as those proposed by Messre. Thos. Wilson \& Co. in their letter to me of the 23 d Scptember, which is herewihh transmitted.

The terms are as favourable as those upon which one of the neighbouring States cffected a considerable loan, with the same house in London, which loan was guaranted by a Bathk in that Stane, aul by another fiauk of great rembtation ami credit in the city of New York. As the lous of hese Stites are regarded in London as the best credit of any, exeept those of the British (iovernment,' it seems vain to cxpect that we shall ever obtain money at it lettor rate, at least until he stock is well kuown, and has acpuired an established credit iu the marke.

The interest of moncy in England, except upon short loans of ille funds wating for a more permament investment, is higher protably tham has been suppused in this Proviuce.: In a repurt of the actuary of the national debt, dated 4th Jume, 1824, it is stated, that all the purchases made by the Commissioners for the reduction of the national deln, in every puater of a pear, from 1780 to that date, he had disenvered that the variable rate of interest resulting from the insestment of money in the 3 per cents, at their fluctuating prices fron day to day, was in the long ram the very same, entering to the minutest fraction, as the constant rate of 42 per cent, thus the average rate of iatcrest for money in the 3 per cents, the highest of all govenment securities, has stool for 40 years, at $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

This Province is so youag and so hitte known, and its population am resources have been considered so trilling, that it could hardly be expected that so liberal a proposition as that made ly Messrs. Thos. Wilson \& Co. vould have becirobtained. It is my opinion, founded upon ali the finfomation I could get, that money camot be obtained by the Prownee at present upon betfer terms; I therefore nost resipectfully recommend that their proposil should be accepted. It will be observed that they will be under no engagement
to carry into. effect thoir offer if it is not accepted by the 28d of APPENDIX Jamuary next.

As the money could not be got to pay the claimants, who suffercd loss during the late war, I was induced by the solicitation of many who were interested, and having obtained the sanction of His Excellency to the measure, to issue debentures to claimants them selves, - $n 0$ debenture was issited for a less sum than $\mathbf{f 5 0}$-the dif ference in each case between the debenture or debenturos issued, and the amount to be received hy the claimant was advanced by me out of the finds, particularly set apart for the payments of these claims, viz: the money arising from the sale of confiscated estates, dutics on sall and whiskey, and a small sum which was obtained, as 1 have previously mentioned, by loan from persons in this frovince, on the tenns authorised by the law of last Session, In this way all the claims, but $£ 8,554$, have been satisficd.

The Provincial debentures have become very numerous, and in the hauds of a great many persons, and due at various periods,-ithe payment of interest on them will be laborious and perplexing. : I sulbnit therefore to His Excellency the propriety and importance of borrowing in Euglaud a sutficient sum to redeem all the debt that can in called in.: Py this means our provincial delt may be consolidated into a common stock in the British market, on a simple and plain system.

To transfor our delt to England will be attended with the additional advantage, that monicd ucn there will become doubly inter ented in the security and prosperity of the Colony, at the same time the capital in this l'rovinee will be left free for employment and en terprise, so that we shall have the run fur a long period of a large foreign capital for a molerate price.

If the lown should be taken in England, the money will be alvanced there, ;ud the Province will of course gain the premium of Ex change, and athough the repayment must also be made there, it is the opinion of capitilists who have examined the subject, and it is my own opinion alvo, hat the Exchange will, as this country im proves, be continually more and more in our favour.: In such a case the Province will gain not only the actual dificrence between the present and future rates of exchange, but also the interest in the meanianc on the same.

## I have the honour to lo, Sir, <br> II most Olredient <br> Ifumble Servant

JOIIN II. DINN
Rechiver Gineril.
Licat. Col. W3r Roway,
1'ricule Scerctary, \&c. \&c. \&c.

Lethe from the Recciver Grurral on sundry monied Houses in Eng. lusul, hutce Tork, $233 A_{1}+i / ; 1833$.

To Messrs. Barings, Brolhers, © Co.
", Reid, Irving, \& Co.
" Sunlld, Dowie, \& Ca.
$"$ Thens. Wilson, \& Co.
$\because$ Edvard Ellis, \& Co., and
Gillespic, Moffat, Finlay, \& Co.
of London
Receiver General's Onfice,
Hork, Upper Camada, 231 April, 1833.

## Gantiemen,

From the stavdiug and respectability of your firm, and from your comexion with, and knowledge of the atfairs of the Province of Upper Canada, I take the liberty of addressing you on hor Finaice, and to iuterest your house in the transiction and management of them in London, should we be nble to agree upon terms, \&e., and thaty in the event of any future loant being required, from time to time; by our Legislature, that you may be pleased to suggest to me for its informa. tion, any mode appoaring to you the most eligible and advantageous in raisivg money in London on the credit of the Province.

To enable you the better to judge of these matters, I have to state that our l'rovincial revenue at ile present time is about $\mathbf{\Sigma 6 6 , 0 0 0}$ currency per annum, derived principally from duties levied at the Port of Quebec, and increasing in the sanc rapid ratio as our popu lation-our ammal expenditure is about $<44,000$ currency including iuterest on public delientures.

Our public debt (chiefly contracted'for Canals) is $\mathbf{E 1 0 3 , 8 3 3}$ c'y being the legal interest of the Piovince, or 6 per cent. per annum, payable half jearly.

The province, from its geograblical situation, and from its thin but fist anginenting population, requires aid to carry on works ot public utility, and particularly for thi improvement of the navigation of its internal waters, for which and other necessary purposes, our Legislature at its last session passed several acts to borrov moucythe principle ones of which you bive copies herewith, viz.

One to borrow $£ 70,000$ currency, for the improvement of the navigation of the River St Lawrence.

One to borrow C58, 291134 currency, to pay to persons of the Province, who suffered losses in the Inte war with the United States of America.

One to borrow $\mathbf{L 2 0 , 0 0 0}$ cirrency, for the improvement of our Roads and Bridges.

One to borrow C84, 333 . 6 e currency, to pay off nutstanding Debentures now duc, which bear an interest of 6 per cent por an. num, payable half yearly.

The first of hiese required loans is to bear an interest of 5 per cent per ammon, payabic half yearly in Upper Canada, to be paid off one thind incight years, one third in ninc years, and one third in ten years.

The next to be paid off, at the end of twenty years, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. per annun, payable half yearly in Canada, or 4 per cent, interest per amum, payable half ycarly in London.

The nest to be paid of in twenty years, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. per amuin, payable half yearly in Upper Canndh, nud The last mentioned for $x 84,333,6$ currency, to be paid of at the end of fiftecn years, with an interest of 5 per cent. per annum, pay. able half ycarly in this country, or at an interest of $4 /$ per cont. por amum, payable halfycarly in London.

This last loan is to release the Provinee from paying the heavy interest of 6 per cent, when moncy is obtained in England and elsc: where upon much better ternis.

As there are fow moncy capitalists in this country, excepting those who invest their money in mercantile and other criterprises in the Province, which geicrally bear a better profit than the legal rate of interest, Thind the loats 1 liave mentioned cannot be had in this Colony so soon ns required, whicl induces me to look to England, and also the United Siatos, for their being taken up, but from our connexion with England, to give a decided preference to that country.

As 1 am fully sonsible that the security of the Province for the punctual payiment of these lons is unexceptionable, and of which 1 think you will also be sensible, I apply to yon, to know if you, for yourselves, or for speculators, will contract for any of the beforementioned loans.

The Province will not go beyond the amount of interest men. tioned, and if contracted for priyable in this country, ti will be regularly done at my offiee on lie day appointed; or if contracted for in England, the lieceiver General will have a stated place appointed in London, where funds will be lodged to meet the regular half yearly payments there.

It may be proper to mention that 4 Spanish Dollars make one pound, Canada currency, estimated in this country at 18s. sterling, hut owing to the intrinsic value of the tollar being at 1s. 21. ster's. an average rate of exchange on Bills drawn in Canada, at 30 days sight, on London,is 10 per cent. premium. For instance; a hilldrawn from Canade on London, at that sight, for $\mathcal{E} 100$ sterling, bjiig here E122 16 Currency.


Your carly attention and reply, will oblige, Centemen, Your most oliedient servant,
(Signed) JOINN IL. DUNN,
II. M. R. G.


## 1.

LETTEN from Mrssrs. Thomas Wilson of Co. to the Receiver Urneral, dated London, 22nd June, 1833.

Londoi, 22NB Jene, 1833.
Sin,
In the few lines we had the honor to address you on the 6 th inst. we merely acknowledged your letter of the 23 rid April.

We have now to acquaint you that we have consulted with some of our most eminent Capitalists on the sulbject of the Lans, which the Government of Upper Canada nay desire to contract, in this conntry. The result of this consullation is, that if no change of circumstances occurs here, we thinik that you might calculate on raising tie amounts you mentioned, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Those ainounts lieing received here by the Government, the interest thereon being paid here, and the Capital beiug ment; the rimbirsed here, at the periods 10 be specified ${ }^{\circ}$ Those periods should nothe stiorter than eight, nor honger han thirty yous You will be awnre that it is for the alvantare of the G . verment to receive the Capital, and to, pay itack in this city, on account of the gaition the exchange which arises from the ac. cimulation of interest on the premium first received.
 drawn to be 10 per cent premium, that he Loan is paid of. in twonty years, ind the remitainecs made for such pryment, are likewise made at 10 per cent preniun, the gain to ihe Province
from the accumulation on that premiitm at compound intcrest, for APPENDIX twenty ycars, would be equal to $£ 1610 \mathrm{~s} .7 \mathrm{7d}$.

> 110 nccumulating by Compound Interest at 5 per cent. for twenty years, .......................
> shy premium on Bills remitted at the end of
> 20107
> 20 years, . ................................... 10 . 0
> £16 107

It has been suggested that it might suit the Government of Upper Canada to operate on the same principle as the Governmen at home; namely, instead of raising money, by loans redeemable at purchase or redecmable at par, at a fixed period; to raiso it by terminable annuitics. The rate of money being 5 per cent. per annum; \&2 advanced annually for 26 years, and accumulating at compound interest, would redcem $£ 100$ at the expiration of that term. Consequently, if the Government paid 7 per cent. per annum, as an aunuily, (5 for interest and 2 for redemption) that annuity ought to terminate at the end of 26 years, when all claim on them would cease. Some eminent men think that this mode of loan would be as practicable for Upper Canada, as the one first mentioned. We ought further to mention, that the negotiation of a oan here, in which ever form, would be chargeable with a com mission of 1 to 2 per cent. We shall, by an early opportunity transmit you further details, which may be useful, in case of the onc or other operation.

## We have the honor to be,

 SirYour most obelient and
Iumble Servants,
TIIOS. WILSON \& CO.
The ILon. Johis IL. Dund,
Receiver Gencral of
Upper Canada, York.

## No. 2

LETTER from Messts. Thomas Wilson \& Co. to the Recciecr General, datcd London, 232 Scptcmber, 1833 - with Eaclosure.

Lovpos, a3d Sertemien, 1833.
Sin,
Wo have the honor to submit for your consideration the sketch of a Debenture drawn up with the view to circulation in this country. The most material alterations from the form used in Upper Canada are - - that the Debenture is made payable to order; the capital reimbursable here; and the interest payable here by, Coupon." Thic Debenture, being payable to order, may pass from haul to hand, when endorsed in blank, the same as'if payable to bearer. When specially endorsed, that endorsement becomes an assignment, and the capital cannot be received without the signature of the assignec. So thit, in the proposed form, facility of transfer and security to the holder are combined. The reimbursement of the capital, and payment of the interest here, as they fall due, will much faciliate the circulation of these Debentures, and promote the gencral credit of the Province. The advantages of receiving the capital, and returning it here, in sterling, are very considerable. Supposing the premium of exchange at which the amnunt is drawn to be 10 per cent., and that the capital is remitted back to England at the expiration of twenty ycars, (for the reimbursement of the loan, at the same exclinuge, the $£ 10$, accumu. lating at compound interest, for twenty years, - hie gain on the two operations would be cqual to $10 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

L10, accumulating at 5 per ccat. compound interest,
for 20 years, will produce, , ............ 12610.0
From which, deducting the loss on remitting the
capital at the end of 20 years, .......... 1000

## There will remain, as gain on every $\mathrm{E} 100, \ldots . \ldots \mathrm{E} 16100$

In the other scale must ho placed the disadvantage of paying the debts in London by Coupon, as proposed. It may be apprehended, perhaps, that considersble risk is thereby incurred from forgery. We beg to state, that we pay aniually Dividends to the extent of $£ 500,000$ by Coupon, and that we know of no instance of loss, from forgery or from any other cause.

Should lie Government of Uper Canada be pleased to adopt the inclosed form of Debonture and Coupon, we engage on behalf of ourselves, and of tho capitalists associated with us, to take two lundred thousand pounds ( $£ 200,000$ ) in Debentures ; capital reimbirsable here at the expiration oftwenty years, and the interest payable here, half yearly, by Coupon, at the rate of $£ 100$ money for every hundred pounds capital in Debentures, you drawing on us for the amount thereof, on transmission of the documents, at the usual sights - A ccording to this proposition, supposing the interest on the Debentures to commence on the 1st January, 1834-and that the bills drawn for the amount fall due on the 1 st February following, we should liave to account with die Government for one month's intercst on the Debenturcs, ns well as for the capital this ofter unless previously revoked, to be in force four montlis from this date, subject to the charges of whichyou are apprized

APPENDIX Should this proposition be acceded to, we trust that through the influence of the houses and individuals associated, and the publicity of the finmeial documents with which you have olligingly firmished us, that the credit of Upper Canada will be established on a firm and extended basis; so that, if the Government shonld judge it expedient to transter the whole of their domestic debt to this comtry, they may be able to do it on satistactory terms.

In this casc, as suggested to you in our letter of the $22 d$ June last, it may be advisable to hate the authority of the Government to raise the amount required by termimable amuities or by Debentures as may be most advantayems-the rate of interest being 5 per cent per ammu. L2 advanced ammally for 26 years, and accumblating at compound interest would relecm $£ 100$, at the expiration of that term. So that, in the estimation of our capitalists, these Debentures and seven per cent amuities terminable in 26 years are of equal valuc. The system of anmities is adopted by the Govermment here whenever practicable, without adding too much to the present burthens of the people. This system is sure to relieve those burthens hereatter, as it renders impossibie any misappropriation of the Redemption Fund.

We have snid nothing of this fumb in respect to these debontures, but we recommend that one per cent on the amomet should be appropriated for this olject.

This appropriation, with the interest on the stock redecmed, being annually invested in the following mamer, that is to siyr--in Dehentures here, when at, or under, par; in the Donestic Stocks at York, when the Debentures are above par: the Debentures redeemed here to be cancelled. The Stock purchased in Upper Canada to be held specially as a fund to secure the due reimbursement of the Deben. tures at maturity.

We recommend further, that the Debontures be drawn to the order of the auditor of the Provinee, or some other official person, and that they be transmitted to us, with a blank endorsement-the amounts beitg as follows, viz:
A. $\quad 1$ a $500 \ldots \ldots . .500$ of $\mathcal{E}$ 100....... $\mathcal{E} 50,000$

1. 1 a $200 \ldots . . .200$ of $\mathfrak{E} 500 . . . . .$. . 100,000
C. 1 a $50 \ldots \ldots .50$ of $£ 1000 \ldots \ldots$.
£200.000
We have the honour to be,
With great respect, Sir,

Your faithful, obedient Scrvants,
THOS. WILSON \& Co.
The Inonourable
Joun II. Duxis,
Recciver Goneral of U. C. Sc. de.

No. 3.
APPENDIX
LETTER from Baring, Brothers, \& Co to the Receiver Gencral, dated 21 st June, 1833.

Londox, Juxe 21, 1833.
Jomin II. Duns, Esa., York, U. C. Sir;

We have the honour to acknowledge your letter of April $23 d$, in which you apprise us of being duly authorised to negotiate several Loans for the Proviice of Upper Cumada, amounting together to £232,625, and to be reimbursed at the several periods stated in the Acts of the Legislature, of which you seud us copies, and a portion of which yon have nuthority to borrow in this country, making both principal and interest payable here. We beg to assure you, that we are not a little flattored by your selecting our house for the transaction of in busincss of so much importance; and you will not donht, we hope, our cager desire to enter into relations with your flourishing Province. We are fearfil, however, that the rates of interest io which you are restricted by the Legislature, will not hold oilt sullicient inducement to investors to become Subscribers to the loan you offic us; at the same time that they are too low also to be a profitable investment of its capital by a House carrying on an active business. We are not able, therefore, to comply with your wish, by stating any terms at which we should be willing to contract for the loan in question, which would not be at variance with the stipulations alluded to in your Letter. Should you hereafter be induced to have recourse to London for the negotiation of this or any other Loall, authorised by the Legislature, we are not aware that we can suggest any course of procecding preferable to that which las usually been adopted in such cases by your neighbours in the United States, who, when loms are to be raised for them, usually invest some person in their confidence with full power for that purpose, who, on coming over here, has an opportunity, by personal communicationf with the parties disposed to treat, of removing objections which would lead to an endless correspondence, and of arranging other matters of detail, which, on discussion, are very easy of settlement. We camot, however, as we have already stated, hold out much hope of success of obtaining an offer in this money market for a loan for your Province on the terms proposed; for though the nominal interest of money is low in London, when employed in discounts, investors in stocks may obtain five per cent in the best Foreign securities, to which they are accustomed, and which they would no doubt prefer at first to a new stock, though in the latter case the se curity offered was quite unquestionable, which we consider that we write about, to be. We will only add that it would give us the greatest satisfaction if, on any future occasion, our services could be made available in any financial transactions for the Province of Upper Canada-and we regret extremely that we are not able to profit by the opening given us on the present occasion.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your very ohedient Scrvants,
BARING, BHOTHERS, \& CO.

# STATE OFALABAMA. 

Agreement and Coupons relating to the Paymont of the Interest in London on the Alabama Statc Loan.

Certificate No.... One Thousand Dollars.

WHEREAS the State of Alabama has engaged to pay halfyearly, at the Plenix Bank, in the City of New-York, Interest at the rato of Five per cent. per annum, on an Alabama State Certifcate for one thousand dollars, No. twenty five dollars on the first Monday of May, and twenty-five dollars on the frst Mondiy of November, of each year, from the date thercof until payment of the said principal sum tit agreed between the President and Diractors of the said Bank and Thomas Wilson $\$$ Co. of London, that upon the requisition of the holder of the above named certificate No. being duly filed with the said Phenix Bank, the said Bank wilh on the first Mondays of May and November in each year, remit the interest on the said Bond, as recived by them, at the current rate of Exchange to the said London house. And the said Thomas Wilson \& Co. do engage to pay over he half-yeariy interest, so remited, when received by them, in money, on presentation of the Coupon at foot to which the said interest shall relate, deducting for all charges in London and New-York, one per cent, (which includes the guarantee of Bills remitted) on the amount of each payment: From the day of filing the requisition aforesaid, with the Phenix Bank, the Coupons attached to the said.certifieate No. sto shall be null and void, but the holder of this agreement, and of the Coupons annexed hereto, may at any time, deliver the same to the said Phenix Bank of New- Tork; and after such delivery, the intorest received by the Bank from the State of Alabama, on account of the said certificate herein mentioned, shall be payable in New-York conformably to the provisions thereof. And in the event that the State of Alabama shall eloct to extcud the tine of payment of the principal of said Stoch, and shall deposit the Coupons for the interest of such extended time with the said Phenix Bank at New-York, then the said Phenix Bank will romit and the said Thomas Wison \& Co. will pay over such interest, in like manner, subject to the like deduction, and issue like Coupons accordingly.

Cashior of the Phemix Bank.

Attorney for Thomas Wilson $\& C O$.
NEWYORK, MAY lat, 1833.

| s |  |  | 's | s |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| York, |  |  |  |  |
| est,due |  |  |  |  |
| May |  |  |  |  |
| On an Alabama Certif | 兂 | 1862, on an Alabama Certif. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Dollars, 25, - Payabléut Messrs. 'thos. Wilson \& Co.'s London, conformably to an agreement belween there and the Phenix Bank, New-York, being half a yeur's interest, due on the first Monday of Novem: ber, 1860 , on an Alabama Certificate, No........................for one thousand dollars. $\$ 25$. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ix Bank; Now York, |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Deliarr, 25. - Payahle al Messrs. Thos.Wilson:\&Co.'s London, conformably to an agreoinent bet ween them and the Phanix Bank, New York, being half a year's interost, due on the lat Monday of May, 1858, on an Alabarna Certifi. cate, No.. $\qquad$ one thousand dollars. \$25. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | on the |  | . |
|  | ber; 1857, on an Alabama | 1857, on | ber, 1856, on an Alabaina Cer |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Dolars, 25,-Payableat |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | London, conformably to an | London, conformably to an |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| or |  | th | the Phenix Bank, New York, | Phcenix Bank $\ddagger$ New York, |
| being halfa yenr's interest, du | bal |  |  |  |
|  | on thel 1st |  |  | on "the"list Monday of Novem. |
| ber, 1855, on' an Alabama Cer. | 18550 nm |  | 1854, on an Alabama Certifi: |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Dollars, 25 - Payable at | Doruars, 25.-Payable at | McDoinhri, 25 :- Payable'at | Wat Dollars, 25, - Payable at |  |
| Messrs Thos. Wilson \& Co.'s | Mesmrs |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | London, conformably to am |
| agreement between thom and |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |
| being halfa year's interest, du |  |  |  |  |
| the list Monday | O) | lie |  |  |
| 3, on an Alabama. | 852 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Dollars, 25-Payable at | Pet Dollars, 25-- Payable at | Wallars, 25. - Paynble at | Skallara, 25, -Payable at |  |
|  | Messra. Thoe. Wilson \& Co.'s | Messrs. Thos Wilson \& Co.'s |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Yor |  |
|  |  |  | being half a yoar's intereat,due |  |
| che lst Monday or Novem |  |  | on the lat Monday of May, |  |
| ama ce | on Alabama*certi | ber | 1849, on an Alabama |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 |  |  |  |

Dolhars, 25, - Payableal Messrs. Thos. Wilson \& Co.'s Lodon, conformably to an the Phocnix Bank, Now York, boing half a year's intcrest,duo on the lat Monday of May, 1848, on an Alabama Certif. cato, No.. .....................for one thousand dollars. $\$ 25$.
Dollaps, 25.- Payableat
Mossrs. Thos. Wilson S Co.'s Mossrs. Thos. Wilson $A$ Co.'s
London, conformably to an London, conformably to an
agreement between them and agreement between them and
the Phenix Bank, Now York, being half a year's interest, duo on 1815 an an ber,
ificate, No................ one thousand dollars. $\$ 25$.
Dollans, 25.- Payable at Lonsers. London, confornably to an
agrement between them and the Phoonix Bank, New York, being halfa yoar'e interest,due on the 1st Monday of May, 1843, on an Alabama certin. cate, No........................for one thousand dollars. 825.

Dollars, 25: Payablo at
Iesers. Thos. Wilson \& Co.'s Mesers. Thos. Wilison \& Co.'s
London, conformbly to an London, conformably to an agreement between thom and the Pheenix Bank, New York, on the 1st Monday of Noven. ber 1840 on an Alabame cre ber, 1840 , on an Alabama cor.
tificate, No................ one thousand dollars. $\$ 25$.
Dollars, 25.- Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson \& Co.'s London, conforinauly to an the Phomix Bank, New York, being half a gear's interest,due on the 1st Monday of May, 1838, on an Alabama certificate, No........................for one thousand dollare. $\$ 25$.
Dolcars, 25.-Payable at
fessrs. Thos. Wilson Co .'s Messrs. Thos. Wilson \& Co.'s
London, conformably to an London, conformably to an agreement betwoon them and
the Phomix Bank, New York, being halfa year's interest,duo ber, 1835, on an Alabama Cr beficate, No one thousand dollars.........for $\$ 25$.

Dollars, 25. - Payablo at Massrs. Thos. Wiloon \& Co.'s London, conformably to an agreentent between them and beung half a Bear's interest Yue beung half a year's in terest,due
on the 1st Mionday of November, 18.17, on an Alabama Certificate, No..................for one thoutand dollars.
$\$ 25$.
$\$ 25$.
Dollars, 25. -Messrs. Thos. Wilson : Co.'s London, conformably to an agreement tetween them and tho Plurnix Bank, Now. York, being halfa year's in torest,due
on the lst Monday of May, IS 45 on an Alabana Certif cate, No....................fir one thousand dollars. $\stackrel{25 .}{ }$
Dollans, 25. - Payable at Lonsens, conformably to an agroon, conformably: to an the Phoenix Bank, Now York, being half a year's interost,due on the 1st Monday of Novem. ber, 1842, oll an Alabama certificate, No....................for one thousund dollars.
$\$ 25$.
825.

Dollars, 25. - Payable at
Messrs. Thos. Wilson \& Co.'s London, conformably to an agreement between thom and
the Phenix Bun the Phonix Bank, New York,
being halfa yoar's interest,due being halfa yoar's interest,due 1840, on an Alabana certif cate, No..........anna certih one thoumnd dollars. $\$ 25$.
Dollars, 25. - Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson \& Co.'s London, conformably to an agreement between then and the Phenix Bank, New York, being half a year's interest, duc on the lst Alonday of November, 1837, on an Alabama certificate, No....................for one thousand dollars.
$\$ 25$. $\$ 25$.
Dollars, 25. - Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wikon \& Co.'s London, conformably to an agreemont between them and tho Phenix Bank, Now York, being halfa yeur's interost,due 1835, in an Alabama Cortio cate, No an Mlabama Cortifi. one thousand dollars. ................. ${ }_{8}{ }_{8}$

Dallars, 25. - Pavable at Mossrs. Thos. Wilson is Co.'s London, confurmably to an the Phonix Bank, Now York being half a year's interest,due on the lst Monday of May, 1847, on an Alabama Cerlifo. cate, No............... .....for one thousand doftirs. $\$ 25$.
Dolifars, 25-Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson \&s Co.'s London, conformably to an agreemont betwcen them and the Phenix Bank, New York, being half a year's iatercest,due
on the lst Monday of Noven. her, 1844, on an Alabama Certificate, No an Alabama one thousand dollars.
$\stackrel{25}{ }{ }^{2}$.
Dollars, 25. - Piyable at
Messrs. Thos Wilson \& Co.'s London, conformably to an agroement between them and being half a yenr's inter York, being hali a yenrs interest, due
on the 1st Monday of May, 1842, on an Alabama certificate, No......................ior ona thousand dollars.
$\$ 25$.
Dollars, 25. Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson is Co.'s London, conformably to an agreament between uhen and tha Phomix Bank, Now York, being half a year's intersas, due
on the 1 st Monday of November, 1839, on an A labama cer tificato, No an Kabama cer one thousand dollars.
$\$ 25$.
Dollars, 25. - Payable at MLesers. Thos. Wilson \& Co.'s
London, conformably to Lordon, conformably to and
agreemont litween them and the Phonix Bank, New Yurk, being halfa year's interest, due on the 1st Monday of May, 1837, on an Alabama certiacate, No..........................for one thousand dollars. $\$ 25$.
Dollans, 25.-Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson \& Co.'s London, conformably to an agreemont between them and the Phenix Bank, New York. being half a year's interest, due
on the lat Monday of Novemon her 18st Monday of Novemtificate, No................... one thousand dolli.............fors. ond

Dolians, 25. -- Payable at Meserss. Thus. Willson S. Cu.'s London, conformanbly to an agreemont between theu and Mo Mhonix Bank, New York, boing half a year's interest,due on the list Monday of November, 1846 , on an Alabama Certificate, No.
ono thunsand doliars.
\$25.
Dollars 2: 2- Payable ut Monsrs. 'Hos. Wilson \& Co.'s London, comiorratily to an agreonent between Niem and bing half a your's interest du, on the list Mandny of May, 1844, on an Alabama Cortifi. cate, No....................for one thousand dollars.
one tho
825.
Dollhrs, 25.- Payablo at Messrs. Thos. Wilson \& Coi's London, conformably to an the Phenix Ben them and being half a year's interest,due on the lst Monday of November, 1841, on an Alabanaa certificate, No..................for one thousand dollars.
$\$ 35$.
Dollars, 25.-Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson \& Co.'s London, conformably to an the $P$ homis Bunk; New $Y$ and being half a year's interest due on the Ist Monday of May, 1839, on an Alabama certificate, No......................for one thousand dollars.
$\$ 25$.
Dolanrs, 25. - Payablo at Messrs. Thos. Wilson E Co.'s Lundon, conformably to an agreement between thena and being thenix Bank, Now York, on the lst a year's interest, due ber, 1836 , on an Alabana Cer: tificato No...................for ono thousand doilars.
$\$ 25$.
Dossrs. Mossrs. Thos. Wilson \& Co.'s London, conformality to an agreentent between them and the Phønix Bank, New York, being halfa year's interest, due
on the lat Monday of May 1834, on an Alabama Certifi 1834, on an Alabama Certifi
cate, No............... one thou one thou
$\$ 25$.

Dotlans, 2., -- Payablo at APPENDIX Messrs. 'Thos. Wilson \& Co.'s' London, contormatly to an agrecment netween theun and being halfa yeur's interest,due in tho 1st Monday of May, 184t, on an Alabama Certifi. cute, No......................for une thousand dullars.

S2.
Dollans, 25 - Payblo at Messrs. Thos. Wissun os Co.'s London, confurmably to an tho Plocenix Bank, New York, hoing halt a yar's clerest hoing halt a yorr's miterest, due
on the 1st Monday of Novem. ber, 1843, on an Alabama Cortificate, No....................for onc thougand dollars. . E . *25.
Dollars, 25 . - Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson \& Co.'s Loudon, : oonformably to an arreement botwoen them and boing half a yoar's interest,duc on the 1st Monday of May, 1841, on an Alabama certifif.
cate, No... cate, Nous...iddilar:
one thousand dollars.
one thou
$\$ 25$.
Dollars, 25. - Payable at Messra. Thos: Wilson \& Co.'s London, conformably to an tho $P$ hooniix Banki, Now York, being half a year's interest duo on the 1st Monday of Novem. ber, 1838, on an Alabama certificate, No.....................for ono thousand dollara.
$\$ 25$.
Dollaks, 25.-Payable at Messrs. 'Thos. Wilson \& Co.'s London, conformably to an agreement between thoul and
tho Phemix Bank, New York, boing halfa year's interest,due on the Ist Monday of May, 1836, on an Alabama Certifi. cate, No.........................for one thousaud dollars.
$\$ 25$.
Dollarg, 25 -Payable at Mepsrs. Thos. Wilson \&\& Co.s London, conformably to an agreenent between them and
the Phemix Bank. New York, being halfa year's interoses,due on the 1st Monday of Novemon 1833, on an Alabama Cer. ber, 1 ase, No an anabama Cer-
tificate, one thousand dollars. one thou
$\$ 25:$

## ELADATMA

## FIVE PER CENT STOCK,

Payable in 1863.
Cortificate No. - Tor $\$ 1000$.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW TORE OR LONDON,
SEMT-ANNUALIX IT MAX AND SOVEMBER.


To the Cashter at the Phentr' Bank
of New York: Pay the Bearer twen.

 eent State Stock of Alabama, "ssneid
On che turat day of May 1833 .
Sts ©5.



hive par cent State sock or Alabaina,
$\$ 25$.
To the Cashligr or the Phentier Butik
of New York: Pay the Bearet twon-
of New York: Pay the Dearer twon-
iy five dollars, being half a yeare intereat due aral Monday of May 1888 ,
on ceriticcate No. on ceititicarate No.... of the ine per
cent State Stock of Atabnma, lesued


 189, on certicate No. of the
five per cent State Stock of Alabama, issrated on the fint day or May 1833 .
805.

Po the Cashler of the Phenfix Bank
of New York: l'ay the Bearei twen-ty-fue dollars, beiny half $a$ year yon terest due frrat Mombay of May 18122,
ov certitcate No..... on the five per
 nthe frat day of May 1833 .

To the Cashler of the Phenix Bank P.ive dollars, being halifa y car's inerest due tirst Mlonday of November
1801 on certicate tive per cemt Strate Stock of Alabama, isxyed on the first day or May, 1833 .
$\qquad$
TO the Coshtiler of the Pheni B Etath
of New York: Pay the Bearer twen-ty-five dollar, beinf halfa y yar'sin-
terest due first Monday of May 1859 ,
 cent State stock of Alabama, issued
on the first duy of May 1833 , on ther ir
$\qquad$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { To the Cashier of the Phenir Bank } \\
& \text { of New York: Pay the Bearer tewen- }
\end{aligned}
$$


 of Nuw Yark: Pay the Bearer twen-
y $y$-ive liollars, bel



| To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank |
| :---: |
|  |
|  |  |




To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank y-five dollirs, being half a year's in lerest due firre. Monday of Mray 13061
on certificate No. on certificate No- 10 of the five prt
centstate Soock of 1 labamn, issued
on the first day of onthe first day of May Mramn, iss
$\$ 25$.
To the Mashier. To the Caslier of the Plientix Bank
of New York: Pay the Dearer Iwen.

 tive per centstute Stock of A tavainhe,
issued on the firs day of May 1833 ,
$\$ \$ 3$. .
$\qquad$ ty-five dullars, being half $n$ yerre in -
terest due the
l $\$ 6$, terest due the firgt Monday of May
1xise, on certicate No five per cent Scate Stock of Alabuma, isfued. on the first day of of Alabama, 1833 . To the Cashier of the Pheaix Bank: nf New Yoik; Pay the Bearer twen-
ty-five dollars; terest due drsi Moninday of year's in-
1833 , 183, , on centificate No. No. of the
five per cent Stric
1ssurd Lssuper cent she farret stock of of A labama,
$8 \$ \$ 25$.
$\qquad$ To the Cashier of the Pheriz Bank
ty New York: Pay the Bearer wen-
 cent Sinte Slock of A of the ive
on the on the frit day of Alay 1833 .
8255 y .
Tn the Cashifer of the Pbenil Raple or New York: Pay he Bearer went
y- Five dollars, being half a years in: 1848 due firrs monday or Novembar
per cemi cerificate No.... of the 5 pre cean State State sued on the firat day of yay 1833.8 of To the Casbier of the Phenis Bank

 cent
on
$=\$ 25$

| To the Cashler of the Phente Bank of Sew York: Phy the benarer twenfurest due first Monday of Novenber 1F15, on certificate vo. $\ldots$. of the sard on the first day of stay lews.些。 | IVo the Cashier of the Phenir Bank of New York: Pay the Rearer iwenteress due tirst Mholiday of yay IE45, on corlificate bie..... of the 5 per on the first day of May 183. . 52. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cashier. |  |
| To the Cashier ot the Phemix bink of - eiv Ynerk liny the Bearertwe. terest dute firsi Moulday of May 1813 , on certiticate No.... of the five mer on the lirt day of May 1833 . 8N5. |  |
|  |  |
| "l'o [Jut Sanslitur of the Flicnix luntik of New York: Pay ilie Buarer fouklercst due first Monatiy of Novernber Ju40, the cersintate No. .... ns the tive per cent Statestock of alabama, issued on the first day of May 1833 . |  |
| sthier. | Cistior |
|  |  |
| Caslifr. | Cashier. |
| To Ulie Casbiatrof the Dhenia bank ni new York: Pay the henrertwea- ty -f ve dalars, heine balf a year's inerest due first monday of November 1835, on certintrate No.... of the per crit state stork of Alabona, $i$ fucilon the fiust diy of Jfay Je3;. | To the Caxtier of the Plenix Brak of New York: pay the peater ryen rerest die cirss Monday of May in 35 , un cersiticate No. .i. Mithe five per cent State Stock of Abunma, istued on the first day of Hay sexs. |
| Caslier. | Cash |

APLENDIX " in the detail-one thing is certain, that any such smaller body " will act with an impetus and a vigor of which a vast general so" ciety is utterly incapable ; this would be the first effect of a sub"division in the field of agency-let it only be broken down into " manageable sections, and tho influence will be the same " with that which comes upon a man's" whole energy and spirit "when any concern with which the is associated is so reduced " from the hopelessly and impracticably vist, as to be brought "from the hopelessly and impracticably vast, as to be brought "within the compass of his probable attainment." Again he says, "Let cach separate agency link itself with a subject that here is "mediocrity of human power-then in this humbler bit sounder "way of it an universal result will be fur more surely and speedi" ly obtained."

In these reasonings your Committee most fully and entirely concur, and humbly trust that the details of the bill are calculated to reduce the theory into practice.

It will be observed that your Committee have not been unmindful of providing for the gratuitous education of the children of indigent persons, und trust that by the general system of education which will be adopted duriug the present session, neans will be provided by which the children of such persons, who possess talent, shall have the advantage of those who possess means only, and may puse throngh the highest Sominaries of learuing ; for

Your Comimittec hold "that the truc secret for managing a people APPEADIX is not so much to curb as to enlighten them, and that a moral is of far mightier operation than a physical force, in controlling the eleménts of political disorder."

Your Committee being aware that the object of His late Majesty in making a grant of School lands, in 1797, was for the es. tablishment of Grammar Schools in the several districts, and a Uuniversity at the seat of Government, have felt it their bounden duty to report herewith the draft of an address to His Majesty praying for a grant of one Million acres of the Crown lands to form a fund for the endowment of common Schools : because that althourh in a most cheering and flourishing state the condition of the Provinc in point of population is very different now from that which it wi: exhibit in the lapse of a few years. The demand for education in the various townships now settled and hereafter to be laid out will be vastly increased by the great flow of the redundant population of the mother country so happily directed towards this Province and for whose benefit by affording the means of educating ther childreal in the situations that may be alloted then, His Majesty will feel a paternal regard; all which is respectfully submitted.
M. BURWELL,

Chnirman.
Committee Room, Commons House of Asscmbly,
Th December, 1833.


## Sccond Report of the Select Committee on Education.

To tie llovorable the Commons Hoyse of Assembly.
This Report is occasioned principally by the Petition of John Harris, of Woodhouse. in the London District, Est., praving that an Observatory may be established in this Province; and the Petition of the Trustees of the Niagara District Schonl, both of which have been referred to your Comnintee by order of the House.

With reference to the petition of Mr. Harris, your Commitee beg leave to state, that in recommending its prayer to the favorable consideration of your Honorable House, they are in truth recommending the immediate establishmeat of the University of King's College, of which a Professorship of Practical Astronomy, and an Observatory, with all the iastruments and apparatus necessiary for the study of that sublime science, must of course form an important part. And, indeed, we have seen that on the model sent out for the erection of the buildings required for the University of King's College, provision is especially inade for Astronomical ubservatious, by the erection of an elegant tower in the middle of the square, the top of which it is contemplated to fit up for the very important purposes which Mr. IIarris has in view.

And here it is not out of place for your Committee to express their high respect for the scientific attainments of that gentleman, and his iacassamt exertions since lis first coming into the Province, to promote tho dissemination of the higher branches of Mathenatical knowledge, even at the expense of some great personal sacrifices, and now he gives an example to other scientific men, of twhich num bers are to be found in the Province, to come forward and express their desire that means may be afforded the youth of Upper Canada to acquire that instruction in literature and science, which is not deuied to the youth of any en iflitened community, whose population is not oue-sixth of that of this Colony.

In the first Report which your Committee had the howor to presant last session, they felt it incumbent on them to advert to the great desire which had been from time to time manifested by the Legislazure since 1797, for the establishment of such a Seminary: nor could they refrain from expressing their regret at the delay, as it had already 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."

Your Committee therefore feel more than supported in these sentiments, when they find a gentleman of unquestionable science like the Petitioner, recommending that provision be made for one of the most sublime and difficult'subjects with which the human mind can grapple, since it implies a previous acquaiutance with many of those which constitute a University Education.

It is true, Astronomy may be looked upon in its general oulines as the most certain and best established of all the sciences; but it requires the exercise of the, sublimest powers of the human mind to comprehend the proofs of the truns which it exhibits: The results, however, are withiu the grasp of every thinking man., The "Astronomer leaves the world, and lifts his linagination "to that mighty "expanse which spreads above it and around it : he wings his way " expanse, which spreads above it and around it e he wings his, way,
" tlirough space, and wanders in though over its immeasurable re" through space, and warders in thought over its inmeasurable re-t
" gions Instend of a dark and unpoopled solitude, he sees it crowded "with splendor and filled with the energy" of the Divine Presence. -- Creation rises in tis immensity before thom. The Sun its ouly a FF
" Member of a higher Fumily, taking his part along with the " millions of others in some lofticr system, subjected to one law " and one arrangement:-describing the sweep of such an " orbit in space, and completing their mighty revolution in such a "period of time, as to reduce our planetary seasons, and our pla. " netary movements to a very humble and diminutive scale. How "s secondary the importance of our world, amidst the glories of such "a surrounding magnificence. And yet what is seen may be " nothing to what is unseen, and who shall assign a linit to the "discoveries of future ages? Who can doscribe to science her " boundaries, or restrain the acive and insatiable curiosity of man " within the circle of his present acquirements?"

Why then keep this Province so long in darkness? Why exclude our youth from the vast sources of knowledge :which tho University of King's College, with its princely endowment, might immediately open? Who knows but that after attaining to the present level of science, some of our Canadian youth may extend her limits. . The day may be coming when instruments of observaton shall be dscovered inconceivably more powerful than those at present in use, and enable the accurate obscrver to construct the map of another world

The University of King's College in New York, now Columbia College, was established in 1754, when the people of the then colony of New York, did not much exceed 70,000, or one-fifih of that of Upper Canada; and yet says Mr. Butler, the present Attorney General of the United States, the influence of the institution, on tho literary character of the colony, was truly wonderful; for though tho whole number of students educated in the College, previous to 1755, was but one hundred, many of them attained to great distinc. tions in their respective professions and in public life,-distiaguished alike by their genius and erudition, and illustrious in the ainals of their country for their tadents as writers and their services as statesmen
When your Committee reflect that about cighty young gentlemen are at this moment studying the law, not one of whom has had an opportunity of acquiring any knowledge of mathematics beyond the inere elemeuts, that they must be totally ignorañt of logic and moral science, composition and elegant literature; and that all of them might have studied these subjects two or three years with the greatest benefit, and without impeding their professional progress. That the students of medicine might be equally numerous were there a medical school open in the University, and lectures given in botany, chemistry, anatomy, \&c. Add to these the number of young men coming forward as students of theology, and as respectable landhold ers and merchante, we shall sec the necossity of a Uiversity on the most extensive scale, and the great evils which have occurred from its delay. To in se who nay still hesitate, wo beg to state, that in a population such as ours, consisting of upwards of 300,000 inhabitants, there are at least one tenth botween the ages of fourteen and tweuty years, or about thirty thousand Now, iftcr making e every allowance for common pursuits admit ono only in a hubdred to any of the learned professions, or ns ambitious' of becoming a arospectable magistrate, landholder or nerchant, and we bave still three hundred youths ready to embrace any opportunity of acquiring a liberal edu. cation. But let us go much further and say, that only one -in three hundred desires such an education as the Uiviversity of King's Col lege might furnish, and we shall still have oxe numpren, or as many in ono year, as King's College it Jeir York had in twenty. Ail

APPENDIX thess are suftering by our delay in establishing this institution. The rharacter of the: Legislature is suffering boil at home and abroad, and the contrast between Upper Canadia and the state of New York is ia nothing so deplorably against us as in this particular. But whatever the Legislature may do at the present period, the opinions of all the intelligent inhabitants of the Province have been long seitlled on the subject of a University. Two respectable denominations of Christians, the Methorlists, and one division of the Presbyterians, are so much alive to the necessity of such an institution, that they are exerting themselves to establish two, viz. - ne for each, doubtLess in despair of reaping the advantages which King's College ought to have loug ago presented to them, and all the other settlers in the province. With these facts before us, and with the knowledge that scientific gentlemen, as the Petitioner, are urging us to the establishme:t of the Uuiversity, your Committee feed it their duty again to bring the subject under the notice of your Honorable House, that if the estalhishment of the University, reconmended in the sjeech from the 'Thronc, and carncstly desired by the reflecting part of the populations be not established this Session, the blame of so great an evil may not rest on them. Your Commitee, therefore, carnestly recommend that King's College be put inmediately in operation, with such alterations in the Charter as may be deemed fit and expedient, and that it be recommended that in Observatory and Practical Professor. ship of Astronomy be anong the very first arrangements.

White deliberatiug incidently on the Petition of Mr. Harris, and the great magnitude of the subject which it involves, or to wheh it is fairly applicable, your committee were forcibly struck with the vast importance it would be to the interests of the Province if your honorable House were in possession of such documents as would clearly point out the boundaries of the extensive uncsiphored territory within its limits. Your Committee observe by the 14h George the 3d, Chapter 83, that the late Province of Que. bec, (now the Canadas) was bounded on the North by the territory arranted to the Hudson's Bay Company, and not having a charter belore them, nor being able to ascertain any thing satisfactory on the subject from the books in the library, your Committee have doened it their duty to report a draft of an address to His Excelleicy the Licutemant Governor, requesting that a copy of that charter may he laid before your honorable hiouse; your Committee deem this information necessasy for the purposes of Legislation, when considering the importance of Education, Canals, Railways, or any general subject in which the great interests of the Province are concerned, and in support of this argument your Committee beg to olserve, that on reference to a work on the Statistics of Cauada, published in England by Henry Bliss, Esq., in 188:3, which, notwithstanding the very palpable mistake undermentioned, conlains a mass of most valuable tabular and other information, the Province is stated to contain only $5,500,000$ acres of Land which are vacant and at the disposition of the Crown. The author states that the information he hasgiven was "taken from the official inquiries and report of Mr. Richards," a gentleman who was sent out to report upon this country during the period Sir George Mur
ray was at the head of the Colonial department, and your Commit- APPENDIX tee camot refrain from expressing their sincere sorrow and regret that such a statement proceeding from authority should no forth to the world calculated to deteriorate, in the Mother Country, the high opinion which from existing facts ought to be entertained of the extent, the capabilities and resources of this Province : for admitting that which is generally understood to be the case, that the hightands dividing the waters which flow mo Lakes Huron and Superior from those which discharge themsolves into Hudson's Bay, form the boundary, there will be found to be upwards of 40,000, 000 of acres of uaexplored lands in this Province, not noticed in the report of Mr. Richards, in western longitudes; and although considerably to the north ward may be in climates genial to culiti. vation and improvement, and in point of soil the greater part of it, for ought we know, equal to any that is now settled.

In pursuing this subject, and contemplating on the great flow of emigration which has arrived and is coming to this Province from the Mother Country, your Committee deem it their duty to suggest, that your honorable Iouse, as the Grand Inquest of the Province, do recommend that Ilis Majesty's Government should send out exploming parties during the ensuing seasoin, to penctrate from different points on the northshore of Lake Huron in continuous right lines, some 50 or 60 miles into the heart of the coint ry. If a practical surveyor were sent out to produce the lines and take field notes of the soil, timber, waters, \&c. and a genteman of science, like Captain Bonnycastle, were to accompany him and report upon the geology and mincralogy of the interior as well as the borders of the lake, the result could not fail to be highly beneficial to the interests of the Province, as well as those of the empire at large; and to obtain this object your Committee leg leave to submit a suitable address.

In regard to the petition of the Trustees of the Niagara District School, your Committee are fully impressed with the weight and importance of the statements and obscrvations which their application contains-

The Committee on Education of last session had the sulject under their consideration, and in making their Second Report submitted a bill which your Committee humbly conceive, if passed into a law, would remedy the evils of which the Petitioners very justly complain.

Gcorge S. Boulton, Esq,, a member of your Committec, has already given notice of his intention to introduce the same bill during the preseut session, which your Committee humbly trust will receive the sanction of your honorable House.

All which is respectfully submitted.
M. BURWELL

Chairman,
Committer Room, Commons House of Assembly,
23 th Deomiter, 1833.

## SCHEDULE

## Of Govomment Dcbentures, Redecmed and Outstanding, issued under authority of Acts of the Provincial Legislature.

- I. 125,000 C'y. "Militia."-1st Session, 8th Parliament, Chap. 5.-Redecmed.

AB. 16,000 C'y: "Public Service of 1824."-4th Session, 8th Parliameni, Chap: 24-Redeemed.
C. $£ 8,000 C^{\prime} y$. "Burlington Bay Canal."-3d and 4th Sessions, 8th Parliament, Chaps. 8 \& 16.


D．．．．$£ 25,000 . C^{\prime} y=$ Willand Canal＂－2d Scssion， 9 th Parliament，Chap：20．

| Date of Debenture． | To Whom，Granted． | No．of Debenture： | Date of Redemption． | When Redcemed： | Am＇t．of Debenture | Remarks． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April 8th， 1820. |  | 24 25 26 |  | $\} 17$ th Oct． 1832. |  | $\boldsymbol{\chi} \mathbf{3 , 3 3 3} 08$ |
| May 8th，1820．s | － 0 do do．．．0． | －27 | $\cdots 1828$ |  | $266613-4$ | $\} £ 5,35368$ |
| －．o．tor | $\square \cdots$ do oon | $\square$ $\square$ 29 20 | －．．．．．． 1830 $\ldots .0 .1832$ | \} | $\begin{aligned} & 266613 \quad 4 \\ & 2666 \quad 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\}^{68,608613} 4$ |
| June 8th，1826． | do | 30 | $\cdots 1828$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}4000 \\ \hline 000\end{array}$ | redeemed． |
|  | do | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}31 \\ 32\end{gathered}\right.$ | －．．．．．．．1530 1832 |  | 400000 4000 | \％，$x^{\prime}$ |

E． 0,000 C＇y．＂Burlington Bay Canal．＂．3d．Session，9th Parliament．Chap．19：

| Date of Debenture． | To Whom Cranted． | No．of Debenture． | Date of Redemption： | When Redecmed． | Am＇t．of Debenture | Remarke． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March 3d，18：7． | President， | 33 | March 3d， 1830. |  | £666．13．4 |  |
| ．．．．．．．．． | Directors | 34 | ．．．． 181833. |  | $06613 \times 4$ | ．．．．．．．．．．． |
|  | and Co．of the | 35 | －．．．．． 1836. |  | 666313.4 | ．．．．．．．．．．． |
| Nov．15th，1827． | Chartereder | 96 | November 15，1830． |  | 833.68 | ．．．．．．．．．．． |
| ．．．．．．．．． | Bank of <br> Upper Caiada | 97 .98 | …． 1833. .. .1836. |  | 833.6 .8 $833 \quad 6 \quad 8$ | ． |
|  | OR．．． |  |  | $\therefore$ Amounting | OE4，500 0 0 |  |

F．$£ 50,000$ Currency．＂Welland Canal＂－3d Session，9th＇Parliament－Chap．17．

| Date of Debenture． | To Whom Granted． | No．of Debenture． | Date of Redemption． | When Redeemed． | Am＇t．of Deebenture． | Remarks． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 16， 1827.$\qquad$$\qquad$$\qquad$$\qquad$$\qquad$$\qquad$$\qquad$$\qquad$$\qquad$$\qquad$$\qquad$$\qquad$$\qquad$ | Bank of U．C． | 36 | June 6， 1829 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{E} . \mathrm{s}_{0} \\ & 1000.0 .0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | ．．．．do e．．． | 37 | J．．． 1831 | ？$\because \square$ | 1000 ， |  |
|  | ．．．．do ．．．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 38 | ．．．． 1833 |  | 1000 －0．． |  |
|  | ＂．．．do－．． | 39 | $\cdots . .1829$ |  | 1000 ．．．． |  |
|  | ．．．．．do．．．．．do． | 40 | ．．．．1831 $\cdots . .1833$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \quad \ldots \\ & 1000 \quad \cdots \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | do | 42 | 1829 |  | 1000 |  |
|  | $\therefore .$. | 43 | ．．． 1831 |  | 1000 ．．．． |  |
|  | ，．．．do．．．．． | 44 | ．．．． 1833 |  | 1000 二．．．． |  |
|  | \％．．．do．．．．6 do．．．． | 45 46 | … 1829 $\ldots . .1831$ | … | $500 \ldots$ |  |
|  | ？．．．．do．do．．．． | 47 | $\cdots 1833$ |  | 500 |  |
|  | a．．．do．．．．． | 48 | －．．． 1829 |  | 500 |  |
|  | ，．．．do．．．．． | 49 | ． 1831 |  | 500 ．． |  |
|  | ，．．．．do． | 50 | ． 1833 |  | 500. |  |
|  | a．．．do．．．．． | 51 | ．．．． 1829 |  | 333 ． 0.8 |  |
|  | $\cdots$ ．．．．do．．．．do．．． | 52 53 | -1831 -1833 |  | 333 333 |  |
| August 1，1827． | ？．．．．do． | 54 | Aug． 1,1829 |  | 3000 ． |  |
| － | 9．．．do do．．ert | 55 | ．．．． 1831 |  | 3000. |  |
|  | ？．．．do．．．．o | 56 | ．．． 1833 |  | 3000 ．．．．． |  |
|  | Q．．．do．．．． | 57 | ．．．． 1829 |  | 1000 ．．．．． |  |
| ar．．．． $\cdots$ | $\cdots \mathrm{do}$ do．．．m | 58 | $\cdots \cdot 1831$ |  | 1000 |  |
| －$\quad .$. | $\cdots \cdots \mathrm{do}$ | 60 | －1833 |  | 5 |  |
|  | －．．．do．．．．．${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 61 | $\therefore 1831$ |  | 500. |  |
|  |  | 62 | ． 1833 | \％i | 500 ．．0．0．0． |  |
| ．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．do ．．．．t | 63 | ． 1829 |  | 100 ．．．a． |  |
| ．．．．．．．．． | $\cdots \cdots$ do．．．．．dt | ${ }_{6}^{64}$ | $\cdots 1831$ | － | 100 |  |
|  | a．．．do ．．．．ar | 65 | …1833 | 5 | 100 |  |
| ．．．．．．．．．． | －．．．．do．．．．．．． | 67 | ． .1831 |  | 100 |  |
|  | －．．．do ．．．． 6 | 68 | ．． 1838 | $\cdots$ | 100 |  |
| －．．． | －．．．do．．．．． | 69 | ．．． 1829 | \％ | 100 |  |
|  | … do do ．．．．er | 70 | … 1831 | ： | 100 ．．．0． |  |
| －．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．do ．a．．． | 72 | － 1829 |  | 100 |  |
|  | －．．do ．．．．ed | 73 | －1881 | $\therefore 3$ | 100 |  |
|  | －．．ado．．．． | 74 | ．．1883： | A： | 100 |  |
|  | ．．．．do．o．ots | 75 | $\cdots{ }^{1899}$ | 63 | 100 |  |
|  |  | 76 77 | … 1831， | $\cdots$ | 100 |  |
| Sept．12，．． | Canada Company | 77 <br> 78 | Sept．12， 18398 ， 1838 |  | 100 |  |
| pr 12．．． | －．．．do a．．．． | 79 | ¢．．．1891 | －${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1000 |  |
|  | ．．．．do at．． | 80 | C． 1889 － |  | 1000 |  |
|  | ro．do and | 81 | … 1839 | － | 1000 |  |
| － | $\cdots$ ．．．do a．．．t | 82 | $\ldots$ | $\therefore \quad$ ats | 1000 |  |
|  | －．．．do．a．．6 | 83 | $\cdots \mathrm{O}, 1833 \mathrm{~F}$ | Conot | 1000 |  |
|  | －．．．do do mo．ber | 84 | $\square .181892$ <br> .1831 | 1964 | $1000 \times$ |  |
| －．．．．．．． | $\cdots \mathrm{don}$ do．s．0． | 86 | $\cdots$ 1839 | \％ | 1000 |  |
|  | －．．0 do．a．et | 87 | －－． 18298 | $\therefore$ \％ta | 1000 －0．0 |  |
| $\cdots$ | －．o．do．s．．．by | 88. | －．．．．18316t | arem | 1000 |  |
|  | ．．do．．．．ce | 89 | $\cdots$－ $1883{ }^{\text {a }}$ | \％ht | 1000. |  |
|  | $\therefore$－do ．a．o． | 490 | －．．－18298 | 最的 | 11000 － |  |
|  |  | 921 | －．．－1831的 | －0\％t | $1000 \cdot 0 \cdot$ |  |
| Oct．20， | Mes Clark \＆Stret | ${ }_{93}^{92}$ | Oct． 26,1829 20 |  | 2333 |  |
|  | －daro． | －94 | －0．0． 1831 有 | ，06til | 2333,68 |  |
|  | $\cdots$ ．．．da 0.0 O |  | －-18898 | com 4 ＋${ }^{\text {cta }}$ | 2333， 6.8 8， |  |
|  |  |  | R | Amqunting to | 50,00000 |  |

Cr. L3, $1000 C^{\prime \prime} y$."Kettle Creek Harbour"-3d Sossion-9th Parliament-Chap. 18.
APPENDIX

I. 25,000 C"y.-"Welland Canal Company,"-2d Session, 10th Parliament, Chap. 11.

| Date of Debenture. | To Whom Granted. | No. of Debenturc. | Date of Recemption. | When Redeemed. | A m't of Debenture. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

May 11th, 1830 .
...........
….....
.......
..........
............
.......
.........
.......
.........
..........
.........
........
…...
.........
.........
.......
........
......
.....
......
.......
......
-......
.....
.....
........
.......
......
......
......
......
…
.......
......
......
:....
.
…
$\quad . .$.
…
:....
.....
-
-100 $\quad$ •0.0.0.

| 100 | M |
| :---: | :---: |
| 101 | $\therefore$ |
| 102 | $\because$ |
| 103 | $\because$ |
| 104 | $\because$ |

and and Co. of the
Chartered
Bank of
Upper Canada
….....
.........
: : :
: : :
.....
.......
-
.
: :
:
:
…
: : :
ecemption.

$\qquad$ 18
1837
1841
1837
...........
..........
.........
.........
........... 18
........ 1
............
.............
........... 1
......... 18
. . . . . . .
............
............
........
...... 1
............... 18
…......
-••••••••
......... 18
......... 18
. . . . . . . .
....... 1
........... 1
. . . . . . . . . . . 18
......... 18
......... 1
......... 18
......... 18
......... 18
............. 1
. . . . . . . . . . 18
. . . . . . . 1
......... 18
........... 18
......... 183

.......... 18
.......... 183
............ 18
......... 1
-........ 1
-............. 18
............ 18

........
-.........
-.......
….........
-..........
-......... 1
-............
-.........
-............
-...... 184
$-\cdots \cdot 0.1841$
$-\cdots+1837$

Remarks.


耳. X,5000 C"y. "Burlington Bay Canal." $2 d$ Session, 10 th Parliament. Chap. 12.

| Date of Defenture. | T'o Whom Granted. | No. of Debenture. | Date of Redemption. | When Redeemed. | Am't. of Debeciture | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 28, 1830 | President, | 193 | May 28th, 1833 |  |  |  |
|  | Directors, | 194 | ......... 1835 |  | 660134 |  |
|  | and Co. of the | 195 | . $1 . . . .11837$ |  | 66013 - 4 |  |
| July 20, 1830 | Chartered | 190 | July 20th, 1833 |  | 33308 |  |
|  | B Bank of | 197 | . . ....... 1885 | ........ | 333 0 8 | . |
| Nov. 23,1830 | Upper Canada | 198. | Nov..... 23,1837 | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{lll}333 & 6 & 8 \\ 333 & 6 & 8\end{array}$ | . ..... |
| Nov. 23, leso | -.......... | 200 |  |  | 333 333 088 |  |
|  |  | 201 | ......... 1837 |  | 3333.6 |  |
| August 2d, 1831 |  | 249 | August 2, 1834 |  | 25000 |  |
|  | -.......' | 250 | . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }} 1836$ |  | 250.0 |  |
|  |  | 251 | ….... 18:33 | . | 25000 |  |
| February 4th, 1831 ...... | - |  | Feb.'y 4, 1835 | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| ......... | : $\quad . \quad$......... | 254 | .......... 1837 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}83 & 6 & 8 \\ 83 & 6 & 8\end{array}$ |  |

H.
£2,500 C'y. "Oalville Ifarbour." Loan to William Chishohn, Esquire. 1st Scss. 11 th Parl. Ch. 25.

| Date of Debenturc. | To Whom Granted | Ko. of Debenture. | Date of Redemption | When Redeemed. | Am't. of Debenture | Remirks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 4, 1831 | IIon. Wm, Allen. | 202 | May 4, 1841 | $\because \quad$ a...... | £2,500 0 |  |

L. $£ 20,000$ Cy. "Rouds and Bridges." 1 st Scssion, 11 th Parliament, Chap. 7.

| Date of Debenture. | To Whom Granted. | No. of Debenture. | Date of Redemption | When Redeemed. | An't. of Debenture | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | President, Directors |  |  |  | L s. d. |  |
| May 16, 1831 | and Co. of the Bank | 203 | May 16, 1851 |  | $10000^{30}$ |  |
|  | of Uper Canada. | 204 |  |  | 100000 |  |
|  | Trustees Y. Hosp'l. | 205 |  |  | 20000 |  |
| May 17, 1831 | President, Directors | 206 | May 17, 1851 |  | 50000 |  |
|  | and Co. of the Bank | 207 | , | - $\cdot . . .0 .0$ | 500 0 |  |
|  | of Upper Canada. | 208 209 | ............. |  | $500<0$ |  |
| - May 18, 1881 | . $\quad . . .1$ do do.... | 210 | May 18, 180.1 |  | 400 500 |  |
|  | .... do .... | 211 | - |  | 500 0 0 |  |
|  | .... do .... | 212 |  |  | 50000 |  |
|  | . $\ldots$. do do.. | 213 |  |  | $400 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  |
| May 26, 1831 | .... do .... | $\underline{914}$ | May 26, 1851 |  | 40000 |  |
| ............ | do | 215 |  |  | 400 0 0 |  |
|  | $\cdots$-. do ... - | 216 | .... |  | 40000 |  |
| May 27, 1831 | $\cdots$.... do do.... | 217 <br> 218 | May $27,180.1$ |  | 400 100 0 |  |
|  | .... do | 219 | - |  | 1000 |  |
|  | $\cdots$ do | 220 |  |  | 1000 |  |
|  | $\ldots$ do.... | 221 | - 0 .......... |  | 1000 |  |
|  | -..dd.... | 222 |  |  | 1000 |  |
|  | -.. do.... | 223 |  |  | 10000 |  |
|  | $\cdots$ do.o. | 224 |  |  | 10000 |  |
|  | $\cdots$ | 225 |  | . ${ }^{2}$ | 10000 |  |
|  | $\cdots$ do | 226 |  |  | 10000 |  |
|  | $\cdots \mathrm{do}$. | 227 |  |  | 100.0 |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{2} 2288$ |  |  | 100,0 |  |
|  | $\ldots$. $\quad$ do | ${ }_{2}^{229}$ |  |  | $100, \ldots 0$ |  |
|  | -..ddo 0. | 230 | $\%$ |  | 100, 0 |  |
|  | ddo | 232 | $E$ |  | 10000 |  |
|  | -... $\mathrm{dos.0}$ | $\cdots 233$ |  |  | 10000 |  |
|  | , - do do. | 234 |  |  | 10000 |  |
| Junc 15, -1831, |  | 4235 | Wune 15, 1851\% |  | 1000000 |  |
| Jume 11, 1831 m | to.0 do ort | 碞4236 | Julv 11,1851 |  | $1000 \% 0$ 1000 |  |


| Date of Debenture. | To Whom Granted. | No. of Dcbenturc. | Date of Redemption | When Redeemed. | Am't of Debenture. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July 11th, 1831 | Bank of U.C. | 238 | July 11, 1851 | ........ |  | . |
| ............. | .... do .... | 239 | Ju. 11, 18. | ............ | $1000 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | ... |
| ............ | . ... do .... | 240 | . | ... | 100000 | ... |
| ............. | ... do .... | 241 | . | - | 10000 | ...... |
| . | .... do do.... | $\stackrel{248}{243}$ | . | . | 1000 -00 0 |  |
| July 19, 1831 | .... do do... | 245 | July 19, 1851 | . | $\begin{array}{cc}500 & 0 \\ 5\end{array}$ |  |
| . ............ | . . . . do .... | 246 |  | ............. | 500 0-0 |  |
|  | ..... do do .... | 247 243 | . . |  | $\begin{array}{lll}500 & 0 & 0 \\ 500 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | ....... |
|  |  |  |  | Amounting to $£$ | $\overline{20,000-0 ~ C a n ~}$ | Currency. |



| Hate of Debenture. | To Whom Granted. | No. of Debenture. | Date of Redemption. | When Redeemed. | Am't. of Delenture | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July 11, 1831 | President, Directors, $\&$ Co. of the Bank of $\mathbf{U}$. C. | 244 | July 11, 1851 | -........ | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { f } & \text { s- } \\ 1000 & \text { d. } \\ & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | …0.... |
| January 6, 1832 | William Campbell. | 252 258 | January 6, 1852 March 22, | ........... | $\begin{array}{lll}500 & 0 & 0 \\ 500 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | . |
| July 7. * | President,Directors, \& Co. of the Bank of U. C. | 250 | July 7, " |  | 50000 |  |


| Date of Debenture. | To Whom Granted. | No. of Debenture. | Date of Redemption. | When Redeemed. | Am't. of Debenture | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April 28, 1832 | Mes. Clark \& Strect | 257 | April 28, 1842 |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} \left.\begin{array}{ccc} \dot{E} & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ \text { e2,000 } & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{array}$ | Int. at 5 per cent. |

0. $£ 3,000 C^{\prime \prime} y$. "Coboutg Harbour Loan."-2d Session, 11 th Parliament, Chap. 22 .

| Date of Debenture. | To whom Granted. | No. of Debenture. | Date of Redemption. | When Redeemed. | A m't. of Debenture. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 4, 1832 | Mes.Clark \& Street | 258 | May 4, 1842 | .a: | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ccc}\boldsymbol{E} \\ 3000 & \text { d. } \\ \end{array}\right.$ | C'y. Int, at $5 \frac{7}{\text { d }}$ perct. |

H. 150,000 "Improvement of the Saint Lawrence Navigation"-3d Session, 11 th Parliament, Chap. 18.

| Date of Delbenture. | To Whom Granted. | No. of Debenture. | Date of Redemption. | When Redeemed. | Am't. of Delrenture. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 16, 1833. | Jonas Jones, Esq., | 260 | May 16, 1841 |  |  |  |
| May 10, 183. | Pres't. of the Board | 261 | $\therefore \quad . .1842$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|lll\|}333 & 6 & 8 \\ 333 & 6 & \end{array}$ |  |
|  | of Commissioners under the said Act. | 262 | - 1843 |  | 333 © 8 | ....... |
| Aug. 9, 1833. | O....... | 274 | ... 1841 |  | 333 - 8 |  |
| ......... |  | 275 | . 1842 |  | 333 - 8 |  |
|  | -....... | 276 277 | $\bigcirc 1843$ |  | ${ }^{333} 688$ |  |
|  |  | 273 | $\cdots 1842$ |  | 166134 |  |
|  |  | 279 | 1843 |  | 16613 \% |  |
|  |  | 280 | 841 |  | 16613 |  |
|  |  | 281 282 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { [.. } 1842 \\ \hdashline-.1843\end{array}$ |  | 16613 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{+1}$ | 3,000 0, 0 , C' | terest 5 per |

\&. $\quad \mathrm{f} 7,500 \mathrm{C} y$. "Welland Canal,"-3d Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 55.
APPEMDIX

| Dite of Debenture. | To Whom Granted. | No. of Dcbenture. | Date of Redemption. | When Redeemed. | Am't of Debenture. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 2,1833 . \\ & \ldots . . .23, \ldots . \end{aligned}$ | George Jacol. ... l | 263 264 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { May 2, } & 1843 \\ \ldots \ldots 23, & \ldots .\end{array}$ | $\cdots{ }^{\cdots} \cdot{ }^{\prime}$ | $\pm$ s. d <br> 1000 0 0 <br> 250 0 0 <br> 1250 0 0 | .......... |

R. 12,0ø0 Cy. "Inland Waters, District of Newcasile:"-3d Scssion, 11 th Parliament, Cliap. 33.

| Date of Debenture. | To Whom Grantel. | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. of } \\ \text { Dclientiure. } \end{gathered}$ | Date of Redemption. | When Redeemed: | Am't. of Debenturc. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 3, 1833 | r. G. Bethune, Esq. | 263 | June 3, 1836 |  | E500 0 | ........ |
| ......... |  | 200 | .... 1838 |  | 500 0 0 |  |
|  |  | 267 | - 1840 |  | 500 0 0 | ..... |
|  |  | 268 | 1843 |  | $\begin{array}{llll}500 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| Amounting to E2000 0 0 C'y. Int. at 6 per ce. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Se 4,050 C'y-"River Trent Bridge."-3d Session-11th Parliament-Chap. 34.

| Date of Debenture. | To Whem Grated, | No. of Debenture. | Date of Redemption | When Redeemed. | Am't. of Debenture | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 3, 1833 | J. G. Bethune, Esq. | 269 | June 3, 1841 |  | E160 13 |  |
| .............. | - | 270 | $\ldots .1842$ |  | 166134 | -........ |
|  | .'. | $\stackrel{271}{273}$ | $\square 1843$ | . | 166134 | . ........ |
| Aug. 20, 1833 | $\because$ | 273 | Apg. 20,1841 <br> . .1842 | . | 333 <br> 333 <br> 68 | . |
| ............ |  | 275 | -... 1843 |  | 333 333 |  |
| Nov: 5,1833 |  | 291 | Nov. 5, 1841 |  | 266134 |  |
| ............ |  | ${ }_{293}^{292}$ | $\because . .1842$ |  | 16013 4 |  |
|  |  | 293 | . 1843 | Ainounting to | 16613 4  <br> $\pm 2000$ 0 0 | at 6 per c |

1. 1,500 C'y. "Brantford Bridge." 3d Session, 11 th Parliament. Chap. 31:

| Date of Debenture. | To Whom Granted. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. of } \\ & \text { Debentire. } \end{aligned}$ | Date of Redemption: | When Redeemed. | Am't. of Debenture | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept'r 28th, 1833. | Andrew Drew, | 286 | Scpu'r. 23, 1841. |  | £ 3338 |  |
|  |  | 287 | 1842. |  | 33368 | ........ |
| Nov. 218 ist, 1833. |  | 288 | -1843. |  | $\begin{array}{r}333 \\ 166.13 \\ \hline 108\end{array}$ |  |
| - ....... |  | 295 | $\cdots$. |  | $16613{ }^{4}$ |  |
|  |  | 290 | 1843. |  | 16613.4 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Amounting | EX1,500 0 O | y. at 6 per co |

U. L58,291 134 Currency. "War Losses"-3d Session, 1 1th Parliament-Chap. 27.



| DEBENTURES issued as per Returns undermentioned. | SERVICE. | AMOUNT respectively. prove currency | RATE of Interest Per Annum. | REMARKS: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - A - | Militia, | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { f } & \text { S. } & \text { d. } \\ \text { 25000 } & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 6 per cent. | Redeemed. |
| -18- | Public Service of 1824, | 1600000 |  | Redeemed. |
| - | Burlington Canal, | 800000 |  | $\bigcirc ¢ 3000$ redeemed. |
| 11 | Welland Canal, | 25000 0 0 |  | £8,666 13 4 redeemed |
| - ${ }^{2}$ | Burlington Canal, | 450000 |  |  |
| $\cdots$ | Ketle Creek Harbour, | 3000 30 | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1 | Welland Canal Company | 25000 - 0 |  |  |
| T | Burlington Canal, ... | 5000 0, 0 |  |  |
| - K | Oakville Harbour,-Loan to Willian Chisholm. | 250000 |  |  |
| H | Roads and Bridges; ............................. | 200000 |  |  |
| - ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | Lettle Creek Harbour,..................... Port Hopa Harbour and Wharf Company Loan, | 2000 2000 | 5\% per cent. |  |
| 1 | Cobourg Harbour Loab,................................ | 3000 O 0 |  |  |
| - ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | Inprovement of St. Lawrence Navigation,... | 300000 | 5 per cent. |  |
| 1 | Inland Waters, Newcastle Distri............ | $\begin{array}{r}1250 \\ 2000 \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ | B $\quad \begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 8 \\ & \\ & 0\end{aligned}$ |  |
| S | River Trent Bridge,.................................. | 20000 | 6. | - |
| - T | Brantord Bridge, ....................................... | 150000 |  |  |
| - U- | War Losses, ,........................................... | 545500 |  |  |
|  | Total amount of Debentures issued, .... $\boldsymbol{E}^{\boldsymbol{E}}$ | 25580000 |  |  |
|  | Total amumt of Dolbentures redeemed, . $\mathbf{4}$ | 526666.13 .4 |  |  |
|  | Amnunt outstanding, ............ | $203133 \% 6$ | Prov.Currency |  |

The interest has been paid on the foregoing Debentures at the half-vearly 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 the lat Session of the 111 h Parlianent, chap. 18., viz.
Debentures No. 1 to 200 inclusive, at fe250 ca., £ $^{2} 50,000: 0$
Alsu, Debentures issued to the orderof the Desjardine Canal Company, under an act of ditto, passed in the 2 d Session of 11th Parliament, chap. 24, No. 1 to 5 inclusive at $£ 1600$ ca., .............................

Anounting to,........ $£ 55,00010$
The intercst of which is paid by the said Companies respectively.

Debentures to the amount of $\mathcal{E} 2,000$ have been issucd on account of the Roads in the vicinity of York, under an act of the Lecrislature, passed in the 3d session, 11th Parliament, chap. 38, both interest and principal being payable from the tolls which may come into the Receiver General's hauds, as specified in said Act.

The Government holds 2000 shares of the capital stock in the Bank of Upper Cauada, amounting to $£ 25,000$ Currency, the whole of which has been paid in.

## JOHN H. DUNN,

H. M. R. G.

Recciver General's Office, ?
York, 20th Dec. 1833.

## RHPOR'T

Of the Trustces appointed by the Legislature to improve the three principal approaches to the Town of York.

Tu His Excellency Sir Jour Colborne, Kuight, Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, \&c. \&c. \&c.

The Trustees appointed by an act of the last Ssssion of the Legislature, to make and inturove the three printipal approaches to the Toun of York,

## Reapzctruily Report,

That as soon as they procured a copy of the Act which gave them their authority, they met together, and after two or three consultations both as to the way the money was to be raised (no one being found who would advanee the loan on the terms authorised, namely; on the security of the tolls only) and also on the mode in which the work should be prosecuted, they did not hesitate to become personally responsible for such part of the interest as the tolls might for the first few mouths fall short in paying, until the Legislature should think fit to relieve them by making the District Funds liable therefor.

They then publisiled a notice for tenders for Macadamizing one milo of Yonge Street, believing that by proceeding in that direction first'a greater number of persons would be beinefitted thin in either of the others. Mr. Boilton was appointed the Clairman, and having previously obtained from John Macaulay, Esq- of Kingston, much valuable information on the subject, (aflerwards pullished) and which, from the known correctuess of all Mr. Macaulay'e fact, will bo a valuablo guide to othora prose euting the saine enquiries. $\mathrm{HH}_{\mathbf{H}}$

Mr. Boulton, informed as above, was enabled to lay before the trustees a plain statement which satisfied them what the probable exp ense per mile would be, on Yonge Street taking into consideration the value and quality of stone procurable at York or in its vicinity.

Several persons offered their services who professed to have superintended works of the same kind in Britain and to understand the principle of Macadamizing fully, but as their representations varied so inuch from each other as well in estimating the expense as in other matters, the Board would have preferred delay in the commencement till surer testimony could have been obtained, but as the season was advancing they considered themselves bound to proceed, and as the Report of Mr. James Cull, one of the above described persons, offered upon the face of it the greatest inducement both from its minuteness of detail and moderation in charge, he professing to understand the service both scicntifically and practically, the Trustees felt themselves bound to contract with him provided he should choose to engage in the perfornance upon terms at all near those he had stated to be a true estimate of the value of the work.

Mr. Cull's Report stated the expense for forming, draining, lovelling, and Macadamizing a mile on Yonge Street, sixteen fceet wide and ten inches deep of stone, including twenty pounds for three log culverts. affer deducting fifty five pounds for timber to be laid along tho whole line on both sides which the Trustees disapproved of unanimously, at
( 988 8 8
Charging for an additional four feet in width, $200,0,0$

$$
\text { Charging for an additional four fect in width } \quad \frac{200,1001}{}
$$

The Tiustoes doubted tho correctness or Mr. Culls views, and sone one or tro of the membors, and those nost likely to know cor.

APPENDIX rectly, told him they thought he had put too low an estimate on the stone. He thought fit however, shortly after, to contract to form and perfect the said mile for fitteen humded pounds. twenty feet wide and ten inches depth of metal, by the first day of November, with fourteen hundred feet of covered draining.

In aldition to which, he was to be allowed an extra charge of thiry shillings a toise for cnough Kingstoi stone to pertect two hundred yurds dherewith, (a trial) and also tan extra charge for the differonce in the expense betwee: wooden and stone culverts, and the two culverts made by Mr. Cull have been cstimated at twentyfive pounds five shilings; one hunded sards of the work was to be .perfected weekly and to be paid for erery Saturday, but no advances were to be made byond the first smatl one of fifty pounds.

The work was commenced on the twenty-ififh diy of June, and no complaints were made by the Contractor, sor but that he was going oa prosperonsly until he had received about eight humdred pounds on accomat, and as he had at that time been paid more than the work came to under the contract, only three hundred yards of the metal having been laid down, some of the 'rustens donbted the propricty of firther advances until a harger portion of the work was done ; the consequence was, the money asked for was with--held; after the contractor applied to Your Excellency on the subject, the Engineer officer examined and reported uponthe work performed, and that gentleman submitted for the consideration of the Trustees the propriety of paying the eon:tractor the sum stated as his claim, namely, till5s of 0 ; cansing him to fiaish the mile which he, the contracter, stated to the Fngincer he could dof for three hundred pounds beyond the contract, or pay him that amount and discharge him. This was on the twenty-first day of Agust, when, the agreement, eight handred yards ought to have been done, and when little more than three hundred yards were done, lut when the Trustees came to the decision of giving him $\mathcal{L} 1153$, he oljected, and required being continued in the work, which none of the 'Trustees could approve. They having had the best opportunity of judging how the work was likely to progress in the contractor's hands, and of the likelihood of his performing 1430 yards for X 75750 , whe: he professed to have expended $£ 1153$ on three handred yards or thereabouts, they had no doubts on the sulject, and would not comply. Nessrs. Small and Demison, however, in urder that there might be no fancied excuse for delay, as the season was adrancing, procured $\dot{L} 200$ more for the contractor on their own resjonsibitity, and the work proceeded slowly till Mr. Boniton's return on the sixth day of September, he havity been without the proxince for several wechs. A meeting was held on the 7th day of Suptember, when the Contractor stated that he had paid out about $\sum 1,200$ for work, ©c. performed, and that he owed somewhat more, mine days after that he made a claim in detail amounting to $£ 15329$ 7, but which included several items of charge too exceptionable for serious conside-ration- 5170 for tools which the 'Irustees credited before the Comnittee at $£ 17166$, when Mr. Cull said they were over-ratedE40 for lake stone for bridges, when only ten toiscs, and a hall were used, valued at 50 s . each, being an overcharge of $\sum 13$ 15 0 L2j for haming 21 thise of himstunstome, beime 24 s . a toise, when Es. and 7s. Gid. were the extreme prices,-overchatge, $51720-$ whiskey for men, $\mathcal{f}: 0$, and others cqually umeasomable.

On ine sistenth day of September the roud was surendered to the Trastees in writing, at Mr. Cull's instance, which the Trustees were ghad to approve of, in order that every practicable exeriou maght he made for completing the mile before the close of the year, the period of which surrender was cighty-two days after Mr. Cull had madertaken the contract, at which period he had laid metal on 737 yards oviy, being 33 yards beyond two-fifths of the whole, when by the contriact, 1,200 yards shoukd have beca done. The 737 .jards, at he costract price, would have amomed to 557145 ., provided that portion ot the road had been completed, but which is not the case ar the present time; he dues for work and materials, \&cc. up to that time are detailed in exhibit (No. 1) in proof of the correctness of which, weference is there made priacipally to his own statements in writing, and for others to the assumption of facts reported by the Conmite of the llouse of Assembly.

On the rwenticth day of September, bonds were executed in order that Arbifrators might investigate the matter fairly, and see how the respestive parties had performed their duties to each other and to the public.

The agreement (although recited in the bonds) the Arbitrators seem to have lost sight of, for the twelfit day of October, they made an award, allowing Mr. Cull fiutio, at which rate the mile would cost upwards of S 4000 , and when by his own statement, at the close of the wort, $£ 153297$ was all he claimed, including the exceptionable itoms of charge noted above, his charge lefore the Arbitratators amounted to $£ 1739$, but as the Trustees have never been furnished with a copy of that account upon which the Arbitritors acted, altho' frequenty applied for, they cannot object to the items in detail as they have done to his claim made at the elose of the work.

Mr Cull stated that 737 yards only as done, which Watson enreborates, and ell be did or transferred besides is detailed in exhi. bit (No. 1) ansexcd and before reterred to.,

When the examination of witnesses before the Arbitrators was in profress, Bell, (one of the overseers) on being asked what proporaion of the whole was performed, said he thought about two-thirds; wheher he knew what proportion that bore to the whole, did not apEnc; but Mr. Thome, (the Arbitrator named by Mr. Cull) who Tout down the ovidence, said that was the best cvidence they had hat. Hit. Bouton, who attended for the Trustces, said he would
prove by the game person's testimony, the ineorrectness of his con IPJJMDIX vietion, when Mr. Chisholn, the umpire, who made the award, declared that he considered that an improper thing to attempt, and Mr. Thorne suid it appeared to him that Th. Boulton merely wanted to Waste time so that they would not be cmabled to make the award withis the period. limited, otherwise the same persua could lawe proved the correctness of every stutement and item in exhibit (No.1) and can now.

The award being considered hoth illegal and unjust by the Trustees, they were unamous in their deternination from the first ot resisting it, not buing able to account for its toms by any ot the ordinary rules of law ind jusice ; notwithstading the distance the arbitrators ware brought from-one twolve, the other twenty miles, in different nirections. 'Who 'l'mstees were, therefore, i. duty bound to come to the decision they did, which was not to paty the a ward:

Mr. Bualton contended before the Arbitrators that the conld not go out of the agrement under which Mr. (ull had rececived much more than his due, unless the same had beea broken h: the'Irastees, which was not attempted to be shewn, nor could it have been, as the frustees were always far in advance. It appers however that Mr. Chisholm who made the umpirage did so belias. ing that the agreconent, ats would appear by his evidence before the Conmittee, was invalid from informalaty; but hat if ever so binding it was then broken by the then chairman relising mones when it was die to him, and that it was due to ham was staned by is vote of the majority of the Trustees then preseat. At the time here spoken of Mr. Boulton was absent from the Province, and had been fin many weeks, there eertainly was no evidence before the Arbitators to the eflect shated by hir:. Cull, nor could there have been, for it was far indeed from the fict, as by reference te Camatin Boanycastle's Report will appar, and which report states that 440 yards only were laid at that time, whea by agreemen. 800 yards should have been laid; and at which period he had roccived one thonsind pomas; being vastly more than his due, neither could there have been evidence biat any of the I'rustoes belicved any thing was dua, the contrary being the the fact; it is taue that Messrs. Small and Demison, the two intended, thotight the might possibly be able to justify a further advance on the plea of expediency, but although they made an advance at the time on their own responsibitity out of their own funds, they profess to have done so on the ground of expedieney only, many poor persons having comphained an account of thear earmars, it is thought suticiently warmated those genlemen who gave their reasons, to which the Board gave lill credit-

The Contractor petitioned the Moiso of Assemihy and as that appheatim is at present before them, it cannot of couse forn a part of our present report.

Betireen the 17 th day of September and the alst day of De cember (the worst part of the season for stich work) Watson and Bell, two plain leboring nen wihont science, under the rirection of the Trustees prepated the road for and laid down 800 yards of metal, and since then have obtaned materials more than sibficient for the remaname 223 yards, which will be lad down as soon as the frost is ont of the ground in the spring, and the Trustees are most happy to find that the doubts, if any, rased by Mr. Cull's ex. penditure have becu most fully disijuated, as it appoars by their returiss which have been mate and puid in fanl, slicw that the 800 yards done by them, including the Kingston stone, the nost expensise hy far, torether with the materials provided for the remainder, in all 1023 yards, including also the expense of laying down in the spring will only amount to $£ 1,307$, oi 41 ss. $6 d$. per yard, while IIr. Cull's 737 yards by the award wond have cost upwards of $£ 25 \mathrm{~s}$ it yard, bridges inclusive, and at his charge before tho Arlitrators to upwards of $£ 4,0000$ - while at Watson and Bell's expenditure the mile would be made for fe446, calculatiag by far the worst part of "he vear for work, shewing a pain sariug of Ei,746 the milc. Upon the opening of the spring the sniall remainder will be done and the Gates establislied, when wo have every reason to believe that the public will be pleased as well as accommodated.

Ilaving had rather more dificulties to encounter than we had anticipated, we have not done much in the way of prepiration in the other routes, and we were the less anxious, as the limits of the town were likely to undergo a change which would affect our duties, but we shall be ready to proced with vigutur in the Spring, provided the Parliament make urrangenents to furnish us whth the means with certainty. We are ancious to proceed, for notwithstanding Yonge Street was fanly commenced first, yet the other roads imperiously call for improvement, the one to the westward being neanly impussable, and the othervery bud.

The Irustees are more certain than they were, as to the foundation they are working on, and have no doubt as to the result proving highly satisfactory to the Legislature and the public, tho profess to be highly pleased.

All which is most respectfully submitted,
JESSE KETCHUM,
CHAS THOMPSON
D. BOULTON, Jun'.

CIIA'S. C. SMALL,
C. T. DENISON.

York, 20th Febriary, 1884.

## appendix list of papers annexed To report

No. 1.-Statemont to shew the amount of the several claims made by the Contractor at different dates in September and October, 1833.

No. 2.-Watson and Bell's total expenditure for 1023 yards, being about three-fitths of the whole, fil312 184.


No. 4.-Statement shewing all Mr. Cull did or provided for the work uj to the 16 th September, when at his own request he surrendered the work to Prustees, and what he was entitled to for the same under his contract, being $E 845$ 10s., with proof referred to in the margin thercof.

No. 5.-Statemont shewing what Mr. Cull's demaid would be us claimed by himself and recognised by the Committe, $£ 1145150$.

## Exhmer No. 1

The fullowing statement will show the amount of the several clains nade by the Contrator at different dates in September and Octuber.

Nu. 1.-The first was up to the 7th Sept. 1833,
No. 2.-The second on the 16 th September when lie gave up the work, and after which he neither did or furmished any thing more,. 6
The third being the one had before the Arbitrators, a copy of which the Cominittee his upplied

Awand.-The fourth is the amount allo wed by the Arbitrators, being $\pm 03$ less than his charge above, and which e63 was deducted for the
sake of unanimity botween the Arbitrators, The fifit is a sum considered by Mr. Thorne, a reasonable one for Mr. Cull's professional services, at 22s. Gd. a day; which for 82 days amounts to
of the third
Bing down the amount of the third
account cainned by . 1 ........ 0
Add to it the fifth item of charge, $\begin{array}{ll}92 & 5\end{array}$
'rutal amount of Mr. Cull's claims,

$1738: 0$

167500

9350


## LIST OF CHARGES

For parts of the Work bey ond the Macalamizing, as follows:
Drainage, as cstimated by Contractor in his first estimate for 1400 yards, . . . . . ............. Bridges,
Broken Stonc left for the liustees., ............
Stone in fields, ( 15 toise at 20 s .)
Hauling Kingston Stone 650

Ercaking sane, ( 21 toise at 30 s .)
Tools delivered over, ..............................
40 2,4
Broughtover
Deduct the above amount,
s claim for Macadamizing 737 yards...
Half thut cher quantil
Dran allowing Nr Cull for dong 1110 yardst what e estimated for 1400 yards, . .............

Finishing off sides in spring, estimated at
Toll Gates, \& c .


4192120

[^8]EXIIIBIT No. 2
APPENDIX
Messrs. Watson and Bell's total Expenditure.


1023 yardśs cost £1312 184 at 25 s. 8d. per yard-calculation below. For Mossop, $\mathrm{E} 10 \mathrm{Li} \mathbf{6}$; more should be credited.


ExIIIBIT No. 3
The following statement will show the sum paid by Watson \& Bel for macadamizing 1023 yards, or nearly three fifths of a mile on Yonge_strect


Mr. Cull's first estimate for the milo was" $f 1183=8$. ${ }^{\circ}$ hie last C1102 2 6--zearly four times lis first one.

## APPENDIX

## ExHIBIT No. \&.

The following Statement will shew all Mr. James Cull, the Contractor for Micadamizing Yonge Street, did or provided for that work up to 16 th September 1533 , when at his request he surrendered it so the Trustees.


Grcount of Timbex cut on the Waste Lands of the Crown in Upper Canada, and upon which the Duties have been collected (on its passage down the Ottawa River) at the Chaudiere Falls, By town, between the 1 st January, and 31 st December, 1831, inclusive.


[^9]Abstract of contingent disbursenents in the Surveyor General of Woods and Forests' Department, Upper Cunulu, made by Charles Shirreff, Lsiq., in collecting the duties on Crown Timber (on its passige down the Oltana River,) at the Chaudiere Falls, Bytown, from 1st Itauary to 31 st of December 18331, inclusive.

| No. of voucher. | To Whom Paid. | For What Service. | Prov. C's, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | Charles Shirrifi,. | Expenses to and at Quehec from 11th May to 20th November, 194 days at 10s.,., <br> Steamboat fare, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . <br> Catesh, Horse hire, dec. to the Coves,. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\begin{array}{ccc} \hline x & s . & d \\ 97 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 10 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| $\frac{3}{3}$ | John Bignell, Jones, Murray | Postage, . . . . . . . . . . . Assistants at the Coves, | $\begin{array}{ccc}5 & 9 & 7 \\ 12 & 0 & 6\end{array}$ |
| 4 | Jones, Murray | Assistauts at the Cose Postage paid by them, | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 0 & 6 \\ 11 & 0 & 10\end{array}$ |
| - | Carey \& Co., | Statonery, ...... | 5100 |
| ${ }^{8}$ | Reuben Travelle | Salary from 1st Jamuary to 1st May, 4 month | 3000 |
| 7 | Daniel Fisher, | Commission on sale of Timber, .. | 3.3 |
| 8 | John Graut, . | Services in Scizing and Scarching | 400 |
| 9 | William Stewar | Stationery, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2 B 0 |
| 10 | Pall Fillion,.: | Making lioat, ....... |  |
| 11 | Alexinder Shirriff, | Expenses searching for Timher down the Chain and Padlock for Boat, . . . . . . . . . | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 3 & \vdots \\ 0 & 12 & 6\end{array}$ |
|  |  | Postages paid at Bytown, | 2119 |
|  |  | Wages to Joseph St. Pierre, Boatman, from 23d May 10 Ist Aug., 69 days, at 3 s ., <br> Travelling charges to and trom Quebec, | $\begin{array}{lll} 10 & 7 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| 12 | Alexis Benoit, | Wages as Boatman from $2 d$ to 30 h Augnst $2 \in$ days, at $3 s$ per day, | $440$ |
| $13$ | Charles Hill, | Salitry from 8 th May to 31st Decemher, at $£ 00$ per anmum,....... | 57350 |
| $14$ | Do. | Sundry expenses, mea watchiug timber, rope, repairing bout, fec... | $5^{516} 8$ |
|  | Charles Shirriff, Do. | Office Rent, firewood, de., Allowance for collection.. | $\begin{array}{rrrr}85 & 0 & 0 \\ 300 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  |  | By proportion of charges on the collection for the Lower Province, wnounting to ERUSt 114 ,. | $\begin{array}{llll} 008 & 10 & 3 \\ 127 & 0 & 9 \end{array}$ |
| 17 | Reuben Traveller,. . | Half measuring Fces of 1,454640 feet, at $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per 40 <br> feet, $\ldots$.............................................113 13 2 <br> Do. of 625942 , at ld. per do......................... 32 12. 0 | 48116.0 |
|  |  | Deduct per terms.............................. $\begin{aligned} & 1.16 \\ & 30\end{aligned}$ |  |
| 18 | Robert Sterting, | Ualf measuring Fees of 1,454850 feet, at $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per 40 <br>  |  |
|  |  |  | $11652$ |
|  |  |  | 71464 |
| Amounting to the sum of seven hundred and fourteen pounds, six shillings and four pence, Provincial currency. Dollary at five whillings each. <br> (Errors Excepted.) <br> Bytown, 12th April, 1832. <br> (Signel) <br> C. SUIRRIFF, Callector. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## UPPER CANADA.

The Hon. Peter Robinson, His Majesty's Surveyor General of Woods and Forcsts, in account current with Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq. Deputy. Surveyor, Collector of Dues upon Croun Timber, showing the amount collected up to the 31st December, 1831

1 To scrvices performed in ascertaining, measuring, seizing, and collecting dues, unon Crown timber, in the Midland nad upon Crown timberts from 1st Jamury Newcastle Districts, irom ist Jamary
to 30 th June, 1831 , inclusive, 181 days, to 30th June, 1831, inclusive, 181 days,
at 17 s 6 d per day,.................. Contingent expenses incurred during the above period,
3 Services performed by Mr. John Farquitar. son, Deputy Surveyor, as an Assistant, from 30 h March to 26 h Junc, 1831 ,in. clusive, 88 days, at 169 gid por day, ....
4 Services performed by Mr. Wellosley Richie, as chain-bearer on the above service, from 30th November, 1830, to 21st June,'1831, inclusive, 233 days, at 7 s $6 d$ per day,
Amount of Balance paid over,

Pro. currency
Cr.

The Honorable Peter Robinson, His Majesty's Surveyor General of Woods and Forests in account current with Duncaan McDonell: Esq., Deputy Surveyor, Collector of Dues upon Crown Timber, showing the anount collected up to the 31st December, 1831, inelusive.


Amounting to lour Mudred and Ninety Pounds Three Shillings and Fiye Pence, Provinciul Currency. Dollars at 5s. each. "Errors" Excepted.

## UPPER CANADA.

A General Retury of Timber cut upon Crown Lainds in the Eastern and Ottawa Districts, shewing the quantity and description cut by authority, and also by Trespassers, an account of which has been ascertained by Drencan McDonell, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor, between the 1st Januaryand 31st December, 1831, iuclusive.

| No. | NAMEs of lumberers. |  |  |  |  | WITY AND wirthour urcense. | RECAPITULATION. |  |  | 'Y. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Alexander \& James Cameron, | 96 | 6000 |  |  | With license | 225,368 Cubic feet whito Pine a $\frac{1}{2}$ per foot |  |  |  |
| 2 | John McDermid, . . . . . . . | 112 | 7000 |  |  |  | 18,740 Cubic fect Rock Elm a $\frac{1}{1 d}$ per foot |  |  |  |
| 3 | Ditniel McDougall, ....... | 86 | 6000 |  |  |  | 1,650 Standard White Pisc |  |  |  |
| 4 | Sumuel Morse, 0. . . . . . . . . | 27 | 1680 |  |  |  | Saw Logs, $\quad$ a 4 d per $\log$ |  |  |  |
| 5 | Kcmeth McLaughliu, . . . . | 46 | 2880 |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | McDonald \& McLenuan, .... | 208 | 13000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | Allan of J McDonald Simcoe, | 312 | 19500 |  |  | 3.0.0. |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Brouse \& Buruside, . . . . . . . | 208 | 13000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 10 | John \& Duncan Grant,.....: | 160 96 | 10000 0000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Hugh Fraser, . . . . . . . . | 96 48 | 3000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | Hugh Kennedy,.......... | 400 | 25000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | Woodward \& McVean . . . | 112 | 7000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | Alex. McDonell Hughie, | - 32 | 2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | Dennis Ryan, | 128 | 8000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | Ronald MeDonald, | 320 | -20000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | Hugh McKindly, - . - - | 40 | 2500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | Alexander Frascr,.......... | 334 | 15000 | 5500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | Buchannan \& Coffa, . . . | 342 | - 21000 |  |  | aninio. | Ru, |  |  |  |
| 20. | Douglas and Thompson, .... | 112 | 7000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -21 | John, Crysler, - |  |  |  | 400 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22. | Jolin Link, ........... |  | 1000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $23{ }^{*}$ | Thomas Maxcll, - . - - - - | 35 -25 | $-2400$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | John Shaver, .............. | 250 |  | 9000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | Myhnroyle \& Mullen, |  |  | 4240 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20. | Thomas Ross, , - \% . | 82 | 2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27 | William, McDonell Baic, .t. | 128 | C 8000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28 | John Fraser, :s..-6.0.0. | -32 | 2008 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | Alcx \& Angus McDonald,. | 332 | 14400 |  | 1250 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4130 | 225368 | 18740 | 1650 |  | Total Provincial Currency ....f. |  |  |  |

[^10]- UPPER CANADA.

APPENDIX
A Genrral. Return of Lumber cut npon Crown Lands in the Newcastle and Midland Districts, shewing the qaantity and description cut by authority, and also by Trespassers, an account of which has. becn ascirlained by Samucl S. Wilmot, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor, betwcen the 1st of January and 31st December, 1831, inclusive.

| Names of lumbrrmers. | No.picces of timber. | bescription of lumble. |  |  |  |  |  |  | and wirioutnocesse. | tiluber |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | White $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{ak}}$ Cimber. Cubic Fcet. | White Pine Timber. Cubic Feet. | Red Pine Timber. Cubic Fee | Standard Staves. No. l'ieces | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wost India } \\ \text { Staves } \\ \text { No. Pieces. } \end{gathered}$ | Whito Pine Stumbard saw Logs. |  |  |  |
| Charles McDonald, . | 11 | .... | 680 | .... | .... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | Without License. |  |
| James Kemp, . . | 60 | 1800 |  | .... | .... | 750 | $\ldots$ |  | ... do .... |  |
| Gilbert \& G. Blater, | S6 | .... | 5809 | .... | 242 | 400 | $\ldots$ |  | . do .... |  |
| Daniel Micauley,..... | ... | .... | .... | -.. | .... | 2084 | .... |  | do |  |
| Isuac Blair, ... | 17 | .... | .... | 552 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .... |  | do |  |
| Gilchrist and Mallorey, | 102 $\operatorname{EIm}$ |  | 8107 | . ... | $\ldots$ | .... | $\ldots$ |  | . do |  |
| Ethan Freman, | Elm 30 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}11.24 \\ \text { £2 } \\ 10\end{array}\right.$ |  | .... | $\ldots$ | 428 | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$... . do do... |  |
| Avery Storey, | 90 24 | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { c2 } 10 \\ 40\end{gathered}$ | 6000 1500 | .... | 2884 | 4283 118.44 | $\ldots$ |  | .... do do.... |  |
| Edward Fiddler, |  |  | .... | .... | $\cdots$ | .... | 590 |  | With License. |  |
| Adam H. Myers, | 57 | 677 | 2373 | ... | 3241 | 6000 | .... |  | . . . do. . . . |  |
| Anthony Managhan, | 407 | 6360 | 8325 | 8736 | 16417 | ... | $\cdots$ |  | . do .... |  |
| William Rovertson, | 623 | ..... | 12083 | 7293 | .... | 62855 | 1200 |  | . ... do .... |  |
| Robert C. Wilkins, | 1088 | 2697 | 53580 | 8824 | … | 90850 | 1160 |  | .... do.... |  |
| Donald Merchison, | 17 | -... | 1100 | .... | 1000 | .... | 1106 |  | .... do.... |  |
| Barrabas Forshee, | 143 | 63.47 | 1177 | .... | 1073 |  | .... |  | . ... do .... |  |
| McPherson \& McGrigor, | 306 | 500 | 15390 | .... | 11549 | 5288 | 1661 |  | . . . . do |  |
| McNiel \& Mchenry; | 310 | 2136 | 17640 | .... | 9598 | 19487 | 3258 |  | .... do |  |
| William Fairtield, .... |  |  | .... |  |  | - | 350 |  | ... do . . . |  |
| James O'Conner, | . . . | .... | .... | -... | $\ldots$ | 18000 | $\cdots$ |  | Without License. |  |
| Sunuel Clarke,. | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5500. | .... | 600 |  | With License. |  |
| Angus MrDonald, | ... | .... | $\cdots$ | .... | 1160 | $\cdots$ | .... |  | Without License. |  |
| Ichabod Worden, | . | .... |  | .... | .... | 8400 | .... |  | .... do .... |  |
| Donald McKenzie | 199 |  | 12806 | … | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 824 |  | With License. |  |
| James Gosley,.. | 323 | 5626 | 20018 | 1900 | 4600 | 21200 | .... |  | d |  |
| Mumphrey \& Platt, | 28 | .... |  | 1201 | .... | 700 | $\cdots$ |  | Without License. |  |
| Wiiilam Zwick,.. | 288 | .... | 11735 | .... | .... | 42440 | 2091 |  | With License. |  |
| Charles and J. McDonald, | .... | .... | .... |  | .... | $\cdots$ | 443 |  | ..... do .... |  |
| George Cooper, | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2668 | $\ldots$ |  | .... do .... |  |
| William Bell, |  | $\cdots$ | .... | .... |  | 5040 | .... |  | Without License. |  |
| William H. Walbridge. | 60 | 1800 | .... | .... | .... | 4985 |  |  | ..... do .... |  |
| Total, |  | 27983 | 179813 | 28571 | 56954 | 1313274 | 14183 |  |  |  |

## RECAPITULATION.



[^11]A Gencral Return of Timber cut upon the Crown Lands in the Eastern and Ottawa Districts, shewing the quan${ }^{\text {tity }}$ and description cut by authority, and also by trespassers, an account of which has been ascertained by Duncan McDonell, Esq. Deputy Surveyor, between the 1st of January and 31st December 1832, inclusive.


Amounting to Five IHundred and Eighty One Pounds Six Shillings', Provincial Currency. Dollars at 5s. each. Errors Exccpted.
(Signod)
DUNCAN McDONELL, Grcenfield.
UPPER CANADA.
Abstract of contingent disbursemonts in the Surveyor General of $W$ oods and Forests' Department, Upper Canada, made by Charles Shirreff, Esq, in collecting the duties on Crown Timber (on its passage down the Ottawa River,) at the Chaudicre Falls, Bytown, from 1st Janaary to 31 st of December 1832, inclusive.

| No. of Voucher. | To Whom Paid. | For What Service. | Prov. C'y. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Charles Shirrif, | Expenses to and at Quebec, from 3d of September to 25th of Decem- | E. $\mathrm{s}_{2}$ d. |
|  |  | ber, 113 days at 10 s ., <br> Steam hoat fre \&c | 5610 610 |
| 2 | Jones, Murray \& C | Account of Postages, the Bonds for the Timber Dues being sent to |  |
|  |  | Qucbec under cover to them, ............................... | 8610 |
| 3 | Do. | Paid for C. Sherreff, Calesh here at sundry times to the co | 143 |
| 4 | H. Gates \& Co.. | Paid by them for Printing Bonds,.................... | 100 |
| 5 | Joseph Dc Quarie | For attending Boat from 5th July to 10th August, 35 days | 550 |
| ${ }^{6}$ | Charles Hill,... | Incidental Postages and travelling expenses, | 3102 |
| 7 | Thomas Carey \& | Account of Stationary, Printing, Returns, | 670 |
| 8 | McKinuon and Boyd | Account of do., | 450 |
| 10 | Charles Hill, | Salary as Clerk from 31st December, 1831, to 31st December, 1832, | 90.0 |
|  | Charles Shirif, | Allowance for collecti | 2000 30000 |
|  |  | By proportion of Charges on the collection for the Lower ProvinceAmount $£ 1,722$ 18 8 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 50218 \quad 8 \\ & 14113 \quad 3 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | 36158 |
| 11 | Traveller and Cameron, . . -......... | Mcasuring 553, 192 feet timber at $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per 40 feet, <br> Counting 2,880 deals'at 4 d por hundred .\% ................................. <br> Counting 13,065 pieces of private timber at $\ddagger \mathrm{d}$; | 86.88 |
|  |  |  | 097 |
|  |  |  | 131221 |
|  |  |  | 46115102 |

[^12]The Honorable Pctor Robinson, IIis Majesty's Surveyor General of Woods and Forests in account current with Duncan McDonell: Esq, Deputy Surveyor, Collector of Dues upon Crown L'imber, skowing thc amownt collected up to the 31 st December, 1832, inclusive.
Dr.
Cr.

|  | Pro. currency <br> $200 \quad 0 \quad 0$ <br> $\begin{array}{rrr}50 & 0 & 0 \\ 322 & 9 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1532 \\ \text { Dec. } 31 . \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Amounting to Five IIundred and Soventy Two Pounds Nine Shlings and Four Pence, Provincial Currency. Dollars at 5s. cach.
Errors Excepted.
(Signed) Dincan McDONELI. Grermield.

## UPPERCANADA.

The Hon. Peter Robinson, His Majesty's Surveyor Gcncral of Woods and Forests, in account current with Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq. Deputy Surveyor, Collector of Dues upon, Crown Timber, shewing the amount collccted up to the 31st Jlecember, 1832

| No. of <br> Youchers. |  | Prov. C'y. |  |  | Pror. C's. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | To services performed in ascertaining, | E s. d. | $\begin{array}{ll} 1832 \\ J_{3}{ }^{*} y . & 1 \end{array}$ | Dy Amount pid over per account render. | Li s. d. |
|  | measuring, seizing, and collecting ducs, upon Crown timber, in the Newcastle, |  |  | ed, 3!st Dccember, 18:31,............ By timber dues from Ihmphery \& Plat, | $918123$ |
|  | upon Crown timber, in the Newcastle, Midland and Jolustown Districts, from |  | $22$ | By timber dues from lhumphery \& Plat, By timber dues from Smith \& lamsay,.. | $\begin{aligned} & 5198 \\ & 301110 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 1st Jaunary to 31st March 18:32 inclusive, |  |  | By timber dues from Adam II. Mayers,.. | 2818 |
|  | 91 days, at 17 s 6d per day,........st | 79126 | Feb'y. 2 | By timber dues from Baraalins Forshee,. . | 47163 |
| 2 | To services performed in setting and colleetmg timber durs. and granting timber |  | May 21 | By timber dues from Charles \& Joha Mc- <br> Donald, |  |
|  | licenees from 1st November to 31 st De - |  |  | By timber dues from Daniel Keela | $\begin{array}{lll}7 & 9 & 6 \\ 3 & 9 & 6\end{array}$ |
|  | cember, 1832 , inclusive, 61 days, at 1 is |  |  | Dy timber dues from Reuben Mallury, | $67 \quad 8103$ |
|  | 6al per hay,............................. | 53.76 | Dec. 31 | By timber dues from James 1). Gosley, | 921114 |
| 3 |  |  |  | By umber ducs from David Spencer,.... | $\begin{array}{lllll}15 & 15 & 01 \\ 40 & 8 & 3\end{array}$ |
| 4 | the above period, | 4.96 |  | By timber dues from Donald McKenzie,. | $49 \quad 8$ |
|  | To services performed by Mr. John Far. quhterson, Deputy Surveyor, as an Assistant, from 5th Fehmary to 20th May |  |  | By timber duas trom Marshall \& Merchi <br> son, <br> By timber dues from (Georte Cooper,... | $\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 8 \\ 15 & 18 & 0 \end{array}$ |
|  | sistant, from 5th Fehmary to 20 m May 1832 , inclusive, 100 days, at 1 gs fid per. |  |  | 13 y timber dues from Anthony Managhan |  |
|  | day,.............................. | $87 \quad 9$ |  | on account of Messrs. Peter MeGill \& |  |
| 5 | To services periormed by Mr. Alare Wil. |  |  | Co, including interest, . . . . . . . . . . . | 173.7 |
|  | licenses, from oth January to 13ih Juac, |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 1832, inclusive, 100 days, at 7 s 6d per day,.................................. |  |  |  |  |
|  | To contingencies incurred the same period, | 5176 |  |  |  |
|  | Wo hance paid over, .................f |  |  |  | 30-60 51 |

[^13] (Errors Excepted.) (Signed)

Sand Five Pence Halfuenny, Provincinl Curren
SAMUEL S. WIL.MOT. Dequety Surveyor.

Grcanut of cinumfe cut on the Waste Lands of the Crown in Upper Canada, mand upon which the Dues have leen collected (on its passage down the Oltawa River) at the Chaudiere Falls, Bytown, between the 1st Junuary, and 31st Deccmber, 1832, inclusive.

|  | ownars on conductors of ravts. |  | MED | mase. | $\frac{\text { Muite }}{}$ | Feet. | red fine deals. | TOWASIIPS,-L.ET. CON. |  | prov. cur'r. | remart |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1832 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | £ s. $\quad$ \%. |  |
| May 1 | 1J. \& D. Mo |  | 1255 | 55215 |  | $\cdots$ | .... | Unsurveyed .. .. |  | 230 - 13 |  |
| .... 2 | 2 Walter Beckwith | - | 1119 | 42306 |  |  |  | ....do.... .. .. |  | 176 5 6 |  |
|  | 3 ........ do . | $\because$ | 1183 | 37237 |  |  |  | . . . do.... |  | $\begin{array}{llll}155 & 3 & 1\end{array}$ |  |
|  | 4 P. Wright, Jun. |  | 1103 | 42743 |  | .... |  | ....do.... .. .. |  | 178110 |  |
| 5 | 5 Jonathan Ager, | . - . | 438 | 18291 |  | ... | .... | ....do.... .. .. |  | $\begin{array}{lllll}76 & 4 & 3\end{array}$ |  |
| $\stackrel{( }{6}$ | G . . . . . . do. | . | 535 | 23515 |  |  | .... | . . . do |  | 9719.7 |  |
|  | 7 Mim. sid Cameron, . . | . . ... | 753 | 30111 |  |  | $\therefore$... | . . . do | 1 d | $125 \quad 5 \quad 3$ |  |
|  | 8 William \& J. Cameron, |  | 748 | 29637 |  |  | .... | - . .do |  | 1231311 |  |
|  | 0 Robert Banister, |  | 1110 | 43463 |  |  |  | . . do | $1 d$ | 181111 |  |
| 10 | 0 Jonahan Miger, |  | 119 | 4714 |  |  |  | - . . do | $1{ }^{1}$ | $1912 \cdot 10$ |  |
| . 11 | 1 William \& A. Cameron, |  | 1:334 | 51154 |  |  |  | - . . do | 110 | 213210 |  |
| $\ldots 31 \%$ | $\because$ Itugh McLeunan, . . . |  | '100 | 33.48 |  |  |  | ...do... | 1 d | 13190 |  |
| ...22 1:3 | 3 Mathers \& McCollum, |  |  | ..... | 141 | 9119 |  | Torbolton, .. . | 2, 1 | $l_{18}^{18} 10114$ |  |
| . 27114 | 4 Donald Millar, | 12408 |  |  |  |  | … | Nepean, |  | [r21100 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 15 | 1050 |  | . . . do. . |  | 230 |  |
| ...3115 | 5 David Moor, |  | 351 | 128:2 |  | … |  | Unsurveyal, . . . . | 1 d | 53810 |  |
| June 210 | 6 Ja |  |  |  | 21 | 1470 | $\cdots$ | Packenham, .. .. | 30 | 3 |  |
|  | . |  | 26 | 837 |  | .... |  | ....do.... .. .. | 1 d | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 9 & 8\end{array}$ |  |
| 17 | 7 Aldrew Dickso |  | 18 | 684 |  | … |  | . . . .do | 10 | 2170 |  |
|  | $\therefore . . . . . .{ }^{\text {do }}$ |  |  | ..... | 135 | 11128 |  | ....do.... .. .. |  | 23 7 |  |
|  |  | 331101 |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$...do.... .. .- |  |  |  |
|  | 8 Smith \& Telfor |  |  |  | 18 | 2162 | .... | Gloncestor, . | d | $\bigcirc 4101$ |  |
|  | 10 J. B. Poupard, |  |  | 275 | 28 | 2234 | .... | McNab, $\quad \because$ |  | 4131 |  |
|  | - $1 . . .$. do |  | 6 | 275 |  | .... | .... | - . . do.... . |  | 1 3 |  |
| $\geq 0$ | 20\| J. L. Poupard | 19. |  |  | 118 | 6286 |  | . $\quad$. ${ }^{\text {a do..... }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{rrrr}3 & 0 & 0 \\ 13 & 1 & 11\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 5 | 155 | 118 | 6286 | $\cdots$ | . . . . do. do... |  | $\begin{array}{rrrr}13 & 1 & 11 \\ 0 & 12 & 11\end{array}$ |  |
|  | 21 Colin Chisholm, |  |  |  | 65 | 5681 |  | Nepean, |  | $\int_{1} 111068$ |  |
|  | 22 John Cameron, |  |  |  | 18 | 893 |  | Torbolion, |  | d $117 \times 2$ |  |
|  | $\therefore . . .1 . .$. do |  | 18 | 781 |  |  |  | ....do.... .. .. |  | 1351 |  |
| 023 | 23 Dingurall \& McMillin, |  | 55 | 1751 |  |  |  | Unsurveyed, .. .. |  | 1765 |  |
| .. 124 | 4 Johu Forester,. |  |  | 209 | 42 | 2520 | -... | Huntley, .. .. |  | $1 \begin{array}{lll}5 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| 1325 | 5 Snedden \$ Nagle |  | 78 | 2329 |  |  |  | . . . do. | d |  |  |
| . | $\square \cdots{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | $\because$ | 73 | 4381 | $\cdots$ | ‥do.... - . |  | , $\begin{array}{llll}9 & 2 & 6\end{array}$ |  |
| $1{ }^{26}$ | 20 G. \& J. Bonlt |  | 453 41 | 10986 | $\cdots$ |  |  | Unsurveyed, .. .. |  | d/83 50 |  |
| 1427 | 27. |  | 41 | 1065 |  | 113 |  | . $\quad$ do.... $\quad$. $\quad$. |  | 4 8 9 <br> 2 7 9 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | -20 | ${ }_{9}^{11327}$ |  | Tordo... |  | 1 7 7 <br> 40 12 42 <br>    |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \ldots 19 \\ \ldots \\ \ldots \end{gathered} 28$ | 89 McFarlane \& Hina |  |  |  | 317 | (10497 | .... | Torbolton, ....da... | d | $\|$40 12 42 <br> 22 10 81 <br> 1   |  |
| ...2330 | 0 Velis © Dobbi |  | 862 | 35849 |  |  |  | Uusurveyed | Id | 149 14.5 |  |
| ... 3031 | 31 Mitchell \& Sutherland, |  | 628 | 27116 |  |  |  | . . . do.... | $1 d$ | 11219.8 |  |
| July 5132 | 32 David Moor, |  | 123 | 8039 |  |  |  | …do.... $\quad$. |  | d 16.8 |  |
| $\ldots 1233$ | 33 Thomas Durrell, |  | 270 | 8391 |  |  | … | . . . do. |  | d. 3419 - 3 |  |
| -., 1434 | ${ }^{4}$ David Moor |  | 494 | 18567 |  |  | .... | $\cdots$. . do. |  | d 7778 |  |
| .1735 | 35 . |  | 808 | 32539 |  |  |  | McNa |  | d 135117 |  |
| .2436 | 36 II. Lauden, |  | 11 | 359 |  |  |  | McNab, |  | d 1011 |  |
|  | . | 396 |  | . $\cdot$. |  |  |  | ?...do. |  | dd <br>  <br> 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2830 | $\cdots$ |  | d) 1200 |  |
| $\ldots 3083$ | 37 Joseph Bell, |  | 790 | 31876 |  |  |  | Unsurveyed .. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $1 d$ | d) 132164 |  |
| Aug 138 | 38 D. \& E. |  | 227 | 9547 |  |  |  | ....do. |  | d : 3915 7 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 040 | 48183 |  | ....do. |  | d 100710 |  |
|  | - ........ do ....... | 361101 |  |  |  |  |  | - ...do. |  | d $617 \quad 72$ |  |
|  | 39 Symmes \& McDonald, |  | 953 | 38633 |  |  |  | . . . do. | 1 d | d 16013 |  |
| . 440 | 10 Poupard \& Rainville, .- | ....... | 598 | 24715 |  |  |  | -....do | 1 d | d 102197 |  |
| $\cdots 641$ | 41 Rainville \& McCouchy, | … $\quad .$. | 749 | 30915 |  |  |  | do | 1 d | d 128.16 .3 |  |
|  | . $\quad . . . .{ }^{\text {do }}$ d..... |  | $\cdots$ | 80 | 20 | 1344 |  | -...do... |  | d $\quad 2$15 108 |  |
| ...1142 | 42 Balmer \& Rainvil |  | 252 | 8507 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | . . .do... | 1 d | d $\quad 3510 \quad 71$ |  |
|  | . . ......... do . ${ }^{\text {d...... }}$ |  |  |  | 13 | 831 |  | . . .do. | $1{ }^{12}$ | d $\quad \begin{array}{r}114 \\ 2917 \\ \hline 102\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | 1674783 |  |  |  | .... |  | $\cdots$...do.... $\quad$. |  | d $\quad 291710 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| . 1443 | 43 John Murray, , , ...... | $\cdots$ | 950 | 32520 |  |  |  | ....do.... - $\quad$ - | 1 d | $\mathrm{d} 13510 \quad 0$ |  |
| . 1844 | 44 Dingwall \& McMillan, |  | 34. | 1461 |  |  |  |  |  | d $\quad 609$ |  |
| .2045 | 45 Leavens \& Wells, |  | 794 | 36968 |  |  |  | ...do... $\quad . \quad \cdots$ | 1 | d $1 \begin{array}{llll}154 & 0 & 6\end{array}$ |  |
| .2140 | 46 Theodure Dav |  | 598 | 24395 |  |  |  | do | 1 | d 101.1211 |  |
| .22 47 | 47 Joha Gray, |  | 60 | 2081 |  |  |  | do | $1 d$ | d 8 835 |  |
| Sep. 848 | 48 Robert Bannister |  | 1018 | 37184 |  |  |  | d | 1. | d 154188 |  |
| $\ldots 1540$ | 49 Peter Mclátish, |  | 988 | 30028 |  |  |  | d | 10 | d 16232.4 |  |
| .2150 | 50 Clarles Symmes, |  | 1540 | 60588 |  |  |  | C.do... $-\quad . \quad \therefore$ | 1 | d 27700 |  |
| 2251 | 1 Robert Bamister, |  | 1140 | 37489 |  |  |  |  | 1 | d 150.4 |  |
|  | \% Amount, . . . | 24718407 | 24744 | 971163 | 1848 | 129308 | 2880 | Total. |  | $438088811 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |

Amounting to Four Thousand, Three Hundred, and Eighty Pounds, Eight Shillings, and Eleven Pence Half penny, Provincial Currency.
(Errors Excepted.)
(Signed)
CHARLES SHIRRIFF, Conireroa.
Br.Town, 30th Marci, 1833.

## APPENDIX

UPPER.CANADA.
Thic Honorable Pcter Robinson, Survcyor Gcneral of Woods and Forests, in account current with David Camplcall Esq. Collector of dues upon Croun Timber cut in the Township of Seymour, in the Newcastle District, shewing the amount collceted in the year ending 31 st December, 1832.


Amounting to the sum of one hundred and cightyeight pounds, four shillings and eight pence halfpenny, Proviacial Curroncy, Dol. Jars at 5s. each.
Errors Exccpted.
(Signcd, $)$
D. CAMPBELL.

## UPPER CANADA.

General Return of Lumber cut upon Crown Lands in the Tounship of Seymour, shewing the quantity and description cut by authority, and also by trospassers, an account of which has been ascortained by David Campbell, between 1st January and 31st December, 1832.

| Namis of LCMBERERS. | No.pieces of timber. | description of lemmer. |  |  |  |  |  | wirt or withote licenss. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | White Oak Timber. Cubic Fer. | Whito Pinc Timber. Cubic Feet | Red Pine Timber. Cubic Feet | Standard Staves: No. Pices. | West India Stares. No. Pieces. | White Pine Standard Siay Loge. |  |
| Willard Ferguson,* | 78 | 1937 |  |  |  | 5790 |  | With License. |
| Donald McKenzic, ..... | 257 | 4455 | 5800 | 300 | 3000 | .... | 404 | Without License. |
| Alexander Chisholm, | .... | $\cdots$ | .... | $\cdots$ | - . $\cdot$ | … | 709 | With License. |
| Eenjamin Panney, . | 5 |  | . | 636 | $\ldots$ |  | 3812 | do |
| Adam 11. Meyers,.. | 55 | 1565 | 51250 | 636 | ... | 20072 | $\cdots$ | - do |
| imos 'Ihrasher,... | 26 | 675 | ..... | .... | . $\cdot$. | ... | … | Without License. |
| William Zwick, . . . | $\ldots$ | - | $\cdots$ | .... | .... | .... | 1100 | With License. |
| Jonathan Phillips, . . . . . | .... | 842 | 15059 | ... | $\ldots$ | .... | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |
| Wiliiam Rovertson, $\cdots$. . . | .... | 858 | 3450 | .... |  |  | 1200 | $\therefore$ do |
|  |  | 10332 | 62059 | 936 | 3000 | 25802 | 7315 |  |

[^14]
## RECAPITULATION.


Amounting to three hundred and fify-nino pounds, two shilling and four pence Currency.

A Gexerat Returnof Lumber cut npon Crown Lands in the Nowcasle, Midland, \& Jolnstown Districts, shewing the qaanitity and description cul by authority, and also by Trespassers, an account of which has been ascertained $b_{y}$ Samuel S. Wilmot, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor, between the 1st of January and 31st December, 1832,


## 

## RECAPITULATION.



[^15]EASTERN DISTRICT.
Population Return, Eastern District, 1 s33.

| rowasinrs. | hales tunter 16 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Cemales } \\ \text { under } \\ 16 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 首 |  | Tetal. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Winchester, | 59 | 62 | 100 | 45 | 269 |
| iloutain, | 218 | 179 | 213 | 102 | 762 |
| Finch, | 102 | 97 | 110 | 92 | 401 |
| Matilda, | 469 | 428 | 445 | 421 | 1703 |
| Charlotenhurgh, | 1142 | 1080 | 13343 | 1201 | $4750^{\circ}$ |
| Williansburgh, .......... | 515 | 477 | 514 | 4138 | 1034 |
| Osmabruck, | 716 | 610 | $\underline{G 12}$ | 553 | 2491 |
| Lochicl, | 598 | 56. | 6.44 | 578 | 2384 |
| Kenyon, | 440 | 405 | 421 | :387 | 1713 |
| Lancaster, | Gus | 586 | 655 | 58. | 2431 |
| Cornwall \& Roxborough, .. | 1206 | 1189 | . 1266 | 1178 | 4839 |
| Trint, . | 6063 | 5737 | 631:3 | 5030 | 23743 |
|  |  | ARCl Clerk of | In. M of the | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LEAN } \\ & \text { cace, } E \end{aligned}$ |  |

$\cdots \infty$

## OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Return of the Population for the District of Ottava, for the ycar cnding on the 1 st day of April, 1533.

|  | rownsmips. |  |  |  |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hawkeshury, (east.) . . | 212 | 215 | 271 | 208 | 900. |
|  | Ifawkestury, (west) . | 362 | 344 | 402 | 34 | 14:2 |
|  | Longueil, . . . . . . . . . | 237 | 226 | 246 | 208 | 917 |
|  | Caledonia, | 66 | 76 | 77 | 62 | 291 |
|  | Alfred, ... | 34 | 37. | 34 | 28 | 13:3 |
|  | Plautagenet, | 151 | 154 | 18.1 | 13.4 | 623 |
|  | Total,.... | 1062: | 1052 | 1214 | 98. | 4312 |
| 㝘 | Clarence | 42 | 38 | 52 | 32 | 164 |
|  | Cumberiand, | 38 | 36 | 37 | 21 | 132 |
|  | Gloucester, | 237 | 209 | 49.5 | 264 | 13.45 |
|  | Osgoode, | 80 | 73 | 102 | 77 | 338 |
| O | Russell, | 11 | 5 | 30 | 11 | 57 |
|  | Cambridge, . . . . . . . |  | .... |  |  |  |
|  | Total,.... | 464 | 451 | 716 | 405 | 2006 |

## RECADITULATION.

| counties. |  |  |  |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| County of Prescott. | 1002 | 1052 | 1214 | 98. | 4312 |
| County of Russell, | 404 | 451 | 716 | 405 | 2036 |
| Total of District of Ottawa, | 1596 | 1503 | 1930 | 1350 | 6348 |

I ceritiy that the above statement is correctly compiled from the duly attested returns of the several Assessors of the District of Ottawa for the current year.

## RICHARD PHILLIPS IIOTHAM,

Clerk of the Peace, District of Ottaua.
Longucil, 20th April, 1833.
B.ITIURST DISTRICT.

Return of Dopulation of the District of Bathurst for the Year 1833.

|  |  |  |  |  | 'lotal. | remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Baihurs | 562 | 552 | 524 | $6 \times 8$ | 2060 |  |
| Drimmusid, | 738 | 6.62 | 635 | 0:27 | 2662 |  |
| Beckwith, | 528 | 531 | 461 | 494 | 2014 |  |
| Ramsay, | 581 | 494 | 457 | 501 | $20: 33$ |  |
| Lanark, | 548 | 438 | 418 | 478 | 1882 |  |
| Dahonsie, ...... | 339 | 344 | 29:3 | 370 | 1346 |  |
| Nurth Sherbrooke | 99 | 93 | 81 | 97 | 370 |  |
| Sonth Sherbrooke | 37 | 35 | 35 | 28 | 135 |  |
| Goutbourn,...... | 521 | 601 | 476 | 579 | 2197 |  |
| Ihuatey,........ | 356 | 20.4 | 234 | 232 | 1:36 |  |
| Nejeall, | 923 | 718 | 867 | 711 | $3: 19$ | Ross, Pembrooke |
| March,........ | 149 | 123 | 107 | 113 | 492 | Westmeath, \& Le |
| Horton,......... | 78 | 24 | 40 | 23 | 163 | vant, not assessed |
| McNah, ........ | 125 | 92 | 85 | 7 | 379 | but 1 understand the |
| Pakenham, ..... | 179 | 134 | 133 | 144 | 590 | Population of these |
| Fitaroy, . . . . . . . | 184 | 136 | 112 | $1: 31$ | 563 | rownships consider |
| 'Jorbolon, ...... | 47 | 318 | 31 | 28 | 145 | jably exceeds: 500 |
| Darling, ........ | 36 | 33 | 29 | : 3 | 132 |  |
|  | 6050 | 5313 | 5068 | 5295 | 21726 |  |



JOLINSTOWN DISTRICT.
Return of the Population of the District of Johnstom, for the yrar 1833, taken from the Assessment Rolls of the dificrent Townships therein.

|  | Number in each towsmm. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | toxal. |
| $\left(\begin{array}{c}\text { Rear of Leeds \& Lans- } \\ \text { down, . . . . . }\end{array}\right.$ |  | 221 | 196 | 208 | 852 |
| Burgess, .a........... | 97 | 89 | 74 | 72 | 33: |
| 3 North Crosby | 89 | 64 | 62 | 53 | 268 |
| - ${ }_{-}$South Crosby, | 164 | 155 | 1.48 | 138 | 005 |
| ¢ Nizabelhtown, ...... | 1368 | 1151 | 1141 | 1127 | 4787 |
|  | 301 | 383 | 325 | 331 | 1433 |
| $\bigcirc$ Busard, .. $\because \ldots .$. | 489 | 450 | 423 | 430 | 1798 |
| Et Front of Leeds and | 367 | 291 | 251 | 261 | 1170 |
| Elmiley | 251 | 282 | 196 | 227 | 956 |
| Yonge, | 820 | 004 | 711: | 887 | 3322 |
|  | 4260 | 3906 | 3527 | 3734 | 15523 |
| פ¢ Montague, | 215 | 178 | 248 | 198. | \% 839 |
| $\cdots$ Marlborsugh | 161 | 134 | 145 | 106 | 545: |
| E South Gow | 135 | 142 | $103^{\circ}$ | 128. | 513 |
| - North Gow | 70 | 68 | 55 | 77 | 270 |
| $\bigcirc$ Oxfurd, | 445. | 375 | 338 | \% 376 | 1534 |
| $\bigcirc$ Augusta, | 1268 | 105:3 | 1088 | 1031 | 4440 |
| $\cong$ Wdwardsburgh, ..... | 557 | 560 | 480 | 534 | 2140 |
| E Wolford | 310 | 299 | 246 | 284 | 1139 |
| (\%) | 7427 | 6805 | 6244 | 0468 | 27044 |

JAMES JESSUP,
Clerk of the Peace, District of Jolnstoun.
Broceville, 16 th May, 1833.

MIDLAND DISTRICT
Census of the Inhabitants of the Midland District, for the ycar 1833.

|  | Mules. |  | Femalcs. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Connties and Towns, 'Townships, \&c. | $\begin{gathered} \text { over } \\ 16 \end{gathered}$ | under <br> 16 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { over } \\ 16 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { under } \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \dot{2} \\ & =5 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | 范 |
| [ Jownoftingston | 1512 | 955 | 13 | 1016 |  |  |  |
| - 1 ¢ 1 p. of Kingston, | 921 | 787 | 738 | 823 | 3268 |  |  |
| ¢ $\because$ Pittshurg, | 325 | 294. | 255 | 275 | (149 |  |  |
| \#. L'onghboro', | 317 | 317 | 266 | 268 | 1163 |  |  |
| 关 " Porthand, . | 142 | 188 | 118 | 192 | 640 |  |  |
| - ". Wolfe lsland | 204 | 164 | 129 | 159 | 656 |  |  |
| P Ernest Town,... | 1016 | 923 | 881 | 8.41 | 3651 |  |  |
| Fredericksharg, | 702 | 690 | 632 | 58.4 | 2608 |  |  |
| Adoiphustown,.: | 195 | 152 | 178 | 143 | . 668 |  |  |
| Richmond, ,.... | 380 | 403 | 289 | 3194 | 1460 |  |  |
| Camden, | 501 | 546 | 408 | 475 | 1930 |  |  |
| Sheflied, . . . ... | 50 | 137 | 43 |  | 163 |  |  |
| E. Amherst tsana,. | 180 | 136 | 133 | 150 | 605 | 101 |  |
| T Marysburg, .... | 475 | 502 | 415 | 488 | 1850 |  |  |
| Hallowell, | 967 | 80.4. | 877 | 830 | 13538 |  |  |
| Sophiasbury | 617 | 574 | 519 | 506 | 2216 |  |  |
| Hinicr, $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 518 | 444 | 407 | 503 | 1873 |  |  |
| Ai Ameliasbury, ... <br> \{ Sidney | 483 | 442 | 385 | 404 |  |  |  |
|  | 663) | 615 | 513 | 563 | 2354 |  |  |
| Thurlow | 996 | 813 | 772 | 793 | 33374 |  |  |
| \% Rawdon | 121 | 118. | 89 |  | 418 |  |  |
| M Marmon | 77 | 1 | 56 | 0 | 25:3 |  |  |
| E) Huntingdon | 108 | 110 | 84 | 98 | 400 |  | 를 |
| $\pm$ Mungeriord, | ${ }_{78}^{58}$ | 46 79 | 41 | 47 | 192 |  |  |
| (Tyendinaga, . . <br> Total, | 78 200 | 497. | 198 | 615 | 270 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 82 |  |

I do herely certify that the foregoing enumeration of the Itha: bitants of the Midland Distriet for the venr oue thousand eight humdred and thiry-three, anoming to forty-two thousand two hundred and nimety-tour souls," has been faithfully taken from the origimal returus deposited in my office.

## JAMES NICKALLS, Jr.

Clerk of the Peace, M. D.
Kingston, 30 h May, 1833.
$-\infty \lll$
NE WCASTLE DISTRICT.
A Relurn of the Population of the Norcastle District, for the year 1833.


I certify that the above is truly taken from the several Assess. APPEINDIX ment Rolls returned to me upon the oaths of the Assessors as the Law directs.

## T. WARD,

Clerk of the Peace for the District of Newcastle.
Clerls of the Peace's Office, 31 st May, 1833.


#### Abstract

*'Thoro are a few sottlers in the Townships of Fenclon and Verulam lately gono in, no town meeting has been held in these. Townships, no Township fiicors aypointed. $\dagger$ There is a few settlers in the Townships of Harvey and Belmont, but no Oficers appointed nor I'own Meeting held.


## HOME DISTRICT

Abslract from the several Assessors Returns of the Population of the Home District for the year 1833 .


Clerk of the Pcace's Office, $20 t h$ May, 1833.

## APPENDIX

GORE DISTRICT．
Censtes of the Population of the District of Gore，in Upper Canada， as returned by the Assessors of the sercral tounshitps for the ycar 1833.

| Townsmips． |  | males． |  | fegalis． |  | Total． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { under } \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { orer } \\ 16 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { under } \\ \mathbf{1 6} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | Dumfries，． | 943 | 980 | 775 | 866 | 3511 |
|  | Trafialgar，．．．．．．．． | 861 | 860 | 063 | 770 | 3154 |
|  | Waterloo， | 696 | 630 | 514 | 615 | 2455 |
|  | Nelson，．． | 535 | 500 | 460 | 460 | 1955 |
|  | Esquesing， | 496 | 480 | 430 | 468 | 1897 |
|  | Beverly，．． | 499 | 403 | 432 | 401. | 1825 |
|  | Flamborough West．．．． | 505 | 408 | 376 | 369 | 1658 |
|  | Guelph，．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 400 | 341 | 329 | 339 | 1409 |
|  | Wilmet， | 247 | 195 | 184 | 203 | 829 |
|  | Erin．． | 197 | 232 | 157 | 105 | 781 |
|  | East Flamborough，．．． | 174 | 176 | 160 | 181 | 691 |
|  | Nasagawcya．．．．．．．． | 205 | 184 | 135 | 162 | 687 |
|  | Woolwich，．．．．．．．． | 146 | 138 | 127 | 143 | 556 |
|  | Paslinch：．．．．．．．．． | 176 | 126 | 116 | 120 | 5：38 |
|  | Eramosa，．．．．．．．．．． | 159 | 103 | 117 | 125 | 504 |
|  | Nichol，．．．．．．．．．．． | 75 | 56 | 43 | 63 | 212 |
|  | Garafraxa，．．．．．．．．．． | 18 | 23 | 17 | 20 | 84 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 22756 |
|  | Ancaster，．．．．．．．．． | 663 | 575 | 578 | 548 | 2363 |
|  | Iidian Iands，．．．．．．． | 500 | 460 | 656 | 520 | 2137 |
|  | Barton（including town of Iramilton）．．．．．． | 545 | 204 | 506 | 490 | 2045 |
|  | Silfflcet，．．．．．．．．．． | 435 | 444 | 402 | 442 | 1723 |
|  | Clanford，．．．．．．．．．． | 106 | 109 | 89 | 100 | 404 |
|  | Binbrook，．．．．．．．．．． | 95 | 101 | 73 | 100 | 360 |
|  | Population of Wentworth Population of IFalton Coun | County |  |  |  | 9044 |
|  |  | ． |  |  |  | 22776 |

Total population of the Gore District．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\overline{31820}$

## ROBERT BERRIE，

Clerk of the Peace．
Office of the Clerk of the Peace， Hamilton 2nd May； 1833 ．

## NIAGARA DISTRICT．

Aggregate accoint of population for the Niagara District，for the year 1833，agreeably to the returns of the assessors．

| Names of towns AND towasmits． |  |  |  | 域关 | ＇Total： |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| （ Town of Niagara， | 495 | 299 | 467 | 313 | 1574 |
| ＇Towiship of Niagara， | 520 | 507 | 453 | 454. | 1040 |
| ＂Grantham，．． | 035 | 573 | 709 | 626. | 2543 |
| ＂Bertic． | 527 | 481 | 490 | 499. | 1997 |
| $\pm$＂Stamiord | 404 | 437 | 570 | 478. | 1889 |
| $\frac{E}{c}$ ¢＂Thorold， | 481 | 451 | 488 | 421 | 1841 |
| 弟＂Clinton， | 496 | 462 | 214 | 440 | 1618 |
| ＂＂G Grimsly | 422 | 404 | 327 | 400 | 1553 |
| ${ }^{2}$ ¢＂Pehman， | 352 | 329 | 311 | 311 | 1303 |
| ¢＂Louih，．． | $3: 37$ | 339 | 314 | 273 | 126：3 |
| \％＂Gainshor＂ | 330 | 259 | 280 | 247 | 1110 |
| \＃＂Crowhed． | 240 | 207 | 240 | $\because 222$ | 909 |
| \％＂＂Humbersto | 256 | 228 | 261 | 227 | 972 |
| ＂Wamidert | 253. | 216 | 235 | 190 | 894 |
| ＂．Willoughib | 230 | $23: 3$ | 106 | 217 | 786 |
| ＂Canboro＇ | 102 | 78 | 83 | 69 | 337 |
| ＂Castor | 121 | 102 | 85 | 85 | 339 |
| Township of Rainham， Walpole，．．．． Haldimand，County of <br> Tolal amounts， | 6207 | 5605 | 5638 | $54 \% 8$ | 22928 |
|  | 119 | 33 | 101 | 88. | 406 |
|  | 143 | 128 | 28 | 93 | 392 |
|  | 339 | 241 | 208 | 258 | 1046 |
|  | 6508 | 6072 | 5975 | 5917 | 24772 |

Aggregate statcment of the population of the District of London，for the year $18: 33$ ．

| TOWNSHIPs． |  |  | 导导 |  | TOTAL． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| （Aldboroug | 148 | 157 | 151 | 137 | 623 |
| L،obo， | 149 | 157 | 137 | $12 \overline{5}$ | 568 |
| Mosa | 138 | 165 | 148 | 119 | 560 |
| Yammoutl | 658 | 579 | 751 | 536 | 2523 |
| Delaware | 44 | 26 | 03 | 24 | 156 |
| Bayham， | 4.1 | 454 | 436 | 362 | 1703 |
| Durwich | 127 | 127 | 166 | 130 | 550 |
| $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { en }}$ Caradoc， | 102 | 105 | 113 | 84 | 404 |
| $\stackrel{\text { O }}{\text { ¢ }}$ Williams， | $2:$ | 25 | 46 | 32 | 125 |
| 雱．Ekfrid， | 08 | 90 | 33 | 77 | 263 |
| ＝Malahide， | 531 | 50：3 | 429 | 358. | 18.1 |
| ${ }_{C}^{\text {c }}$ London，＊．．．．．．．．．．． | 1046 | 950 | 1000 | 830 | 38.56 |
| 2 Southwold | 541 | $\cdots .546$ | 598 | 476 | $\underline{2161}$ |
| E Godrich | 123 | 100 | 213 | 124 | 560 |
| \％Dorchester，．．．．．．．． | 53 | $\because 37$ | 73 | 50 | 213 |
| －Westminster | 393 | 384 | 302 | 311 | 1480 |
| Wilbertorce（in Tucker | －19 | 15 | 08 | －21 | 83 |
| Adelaide，．．．．．．．．． | 216 | 185 | 250 | 183 | 840 |
| ［ Nissouric，．．．．．．．．．．． | 157 | 166 | 163 | 148 | 664 |
| Blandford，．．．．．．．．． | 23 | 24 | 30 | 24 | 1.10 |
| $\underset{5}{\square}$ ）Blenheim， | 231 | 181 | 230 | 166 | 808 |
| O（Oxford，（East division） | 98 | 97 | 108 | 95 | 395 |
| $\stackrel{\text { ® }}{6}$ ：Oxford，（West and Nor－ | 273 | 238 | 296 | 257 | 1064 |
| $\bigcirc$ Oakland．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 120 | 96 | 116 | 88 | 420 |
| 를 Norwich， | 515 | 441 | 534 | 429 | 1919 |
| \％Zorra， | 471 | 372 | 363 | 344 | 1500 |
| $\bigcirc$ Burford， | 311. | 306 | 354 | 297 | 1268 |
| Dereham， | 74 | 55 | 75 | 56 | 260 |
| $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\square}$ Woodhouse， | 270 | 240 | 322 | 252 | 1084 |
| O．Middlcton \＆Houghton， | 109 | 111 | 115 | 88 | 423 |
| W Windham，．．．．．．．．．． | 239 | 235 | 223 | 195 | 892 |
| $\stackrel{4}{4}$ Charlotteville，．．．．．． | 350 | 339 | 408 | 306 | 1403 |
| ¢ Walsingham，．．．．．． | 208 | 202 | 177 | 163 | 750 |
| 気 Townscud，．．．．．．．．．． | 473 | 440 | 432 | 376 | 1721 |
| $\bigcirc$（Total in Norfolk | 1649 | 1567 | 1677 | 1380 | 6273. |
| Total in the County of Middlesex， | 4829 |  |  | 3970 | 18.194 |
| Total in the County of | 4829 | 4654 | 5032 | 3979 | 18.194 |
| Oxford，．．．．．．． | 2300 | 1976 | 2278 | 1904 | 840 8 |


＊The torn of London is included in this totul，and contains 603 souls． JOHN B．ASKIN，Clerk of the Peace．

## $\rightarrow \lll \ll$

## WESTERN DISTRICT．

Return of the Population of the Western Distritt，as taken from the Assessor＇s lists for the sereral Touns and Tounships therein， for the year 1833.

| towasirfs． |  | es． |  | axes． | тотal． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | over | under | over | under |  |
| Sandwich， | 624 | 505 | 751 | 584 | 2378 |
| Malden，． | 387 | 375 | 347 | 369 | 3.478 |
| Colchieste | 182 | 190 | 158 | 182 | 718 |
| Gosfield， | 251 | 230 | 174 | 206 | 561 |
| Mersea， | 104 | 116 | 84 | 105 | 409 |
| Maidestone \＆Rachester | 109 | 101 | 76 | 88 | 374 |
| Eist \＆West Tilbur | 67 | 86 | $\square 51$ | 81 | 285 |
| Romney， | 34 | 39 | 19 | 32 | 124 |
| Ralcigh， | 206 | 189 | 163 | 218 | 776 |
| Harwich， | 130 | 115 | － 85 | $100^{\circ}$ | 436 |
| Howard， | 245 | 278 | 189 | 261 | ${ }^{973}$ |
| Oxford， | 116 | 84 | 78 | 78 | 356 |
| Zonc， | 133 | 131 | 80 | 85 | 429 |
| Camden and Dawn | 134 | 151 | 100 | 124 | 509 |
| Dover，．．．．．．．．． | 178 | 187 | 154 | 196 | 715 |
| Chatham， | 100 | 106 | 75 | \＄87 | ＋363 |
| Sombra，Moore and Wal pole Ibland， | 148. | 175 | ${ }^{2} 117$ | 159 | 509 |
| \％ | 3148 | 3154 | 2525 | 2961 | 11788 |

Grand Total amonnting to eleven thousand seren hundred and
cighty－eight．

Cierk of the Peace Waste．n District．

Account of the Rateable Property in the Eastern District for the Year 1833.


ARCHIBALD MCLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace, E. D.
Clerk of the Peace's Offee, Eastern District
August 9 th, 1833.
AGGREGATE
Account of the Rateable Property in the Ottawa District for the Year 1833.


Account of the Ratcablo Property in the Bathurst District, for the year 1833.

G. H. READE,

Clerh of the Icace Bathurst District.

## 

$A G G R E G A T E$
Account of the Rateable Property in the Johnstown District for the yerr 1833.
=


## APPENDIX

Aggregate Account of the Rateable Property in the Newcastle District, for the Year 1833.


[^16]
Aggregate Account of the Rateable Property in the Gore District for the Year 1833.

Aggregate Account of the ratcable property in the London District for the year 1838


AGGREGATE
Account of the Rateable Proporty in the Westorn Dislrict for the year 1833.


Clert of the Pcacc's Office, Sandivich, 1st November, 1833.
Clerk of the Peace, Western District.

## DOCUMENTS RELATING TO BANKS.

SCIIEDULE of Petitions, se. on the sultject of the Banlo Acts, transmilted by the Licutcnant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonics.
No. 1.-Statement of the President of the Bank of Upper Canada, 29th July, 1833.

No. 2.-Observations of the President of the Commercial Bank of the Midhand District, 7th August, 1833.

No. 3.-Petition from the merchants and other inhabitants of Kingston, 14 h August, 1833.
No. 4.-Petition from the merchants and traders of York.
No. 5.-Petition from the merchants and traders of the town of Beltrille, 19 hl August, 18:33.
No. O. - Fetition from Cortain inhabitants of the District of Gore
No. 7-Pctition from the inliabitants of the County of Prince Edward, 21st August, 1833 .
No. 8.-Pctition from certain inhabitants of the District of John stown.

Extract of obscrvations of the Committec of Privy Council for Irade, dated White Hall, 9th May, 1833.
"I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council Cor Trade to state to you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Stanley, in compliance with the wish expressed in Mr. Stewirt's letter of the 10 th ultimo; accompanying the copy of your letter addressed to him on the 15 th of that month, that their Lordships have: considered the provisious of the nets passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada for nltering and extending the Bank previously estabished in that Province, and for incorporating another Banking company, under the title of the Commercial Rank of the Midland. District of Upper Canada, and that they beg to offer hoo following observations.
G Their Lordships would in tho first instance refer Mr. Stanley to the cnclosed copy of a minute of the Committee of Privy Council for Prade, of the 16 th July, 1830 , and observesthat many of tho pro. cautionary principles recommended by that minute are omitted in those acts, as well as other provisions, which appear of almost equal importance for tho protection of the public interests in all acts for

the extension of the capital of the existing Banks, on the establishment of new Banks in the Canadas; precautions rendered more necessary by an experience of the prejudicial efteets, which have in former poriods resulted from the extension of the Banking system in the neighbouring States without the restrictions they impose.

The adoption of these regulations appears to their Lordships indispensible; bint beyond these conditions, there are several others which, they are of opinion, ought to be insisted on, with a view to the security of the public, both as regards the certainty of convertability of the paper issued, into specie, on demand; as well ns the prevention of a series of fluctuations in the amount and value of the paper money; which are attended with consequences yet more dis astrous to the community

These I am desired to recapitulate.
1.s. A provision for the forfeiture of the charters of incorpora tions on any suspension of cash payments, which may continuc for the space of sixty days.

2d. For the conversion into specic, on demand, of paper issued by the brinch banks, at the place of issuc, as well as at the principal establishments of the Banks.

3d. For the payment of cre half, at least, of the subscribed capital, prior to the bank being opened for business; and of the whole within a period not exceeding twelve months from the date of such opening.

4th. For the restriction of the amount of papor discounted on which the names of directors or officers of the Bank appear as drawers, acceptors, or indorsers, to an amount not exceeding one third part of the whole discount of the Bank.

5th. For prohibiting the Bank, in its corporuted capacity, from purchasing or holding its own Stock

0th. For extending the provisions contained in the sccond article of the minute of Privy Council for Tride above referred to, and rendering it imperative on the Banks to publish, half-yearly, in some public newspaper, the state of their affairs as thercin specified."

Extract of a Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor, T- to the Scorelary of State for the Colonics, Int ded


Wh whave the honor to transmit to you the accompanying obser. vatious of the President of ilhe Bank or Kingston, and also po pitiont oth August

## APPENDIX

$\underbrace{\text { APPENDIX }}$ from the merchants and other inhabitants of Kingston, prayiug that 14th August. the charters of the Banks may be confirmed."


Extract of a Despatch from the Licutenant Governor, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated

York, U. C.,
31st August, 1833. $\}$
"I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying petition to the King from the merchants and traders of the town of York, representing the inconvenience and embarrassment that may be produced should the provincial acts, passed in the vear 1332, for augmenting the capitid of the Bank of Upper Ciuadia, and for establishing the Commercial Bank of the Midlaud District, not be confirmed by His Majesty. I shall only mention, that the petition has. 1 understand, beea signed, with few exceptions, by all the merchants and traders of respectability, residing in York and its vicinsty."
$\longrightarrow \infty$

## No. 56.

(Copr.)

## UPPER CANAD.

Yorr, 5th September, 1833.

## Sir,

F have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying petition to the King, from the inerchants and traders of the town of Belville, Aug. 19,1833 praying that His Majesty may be graciously plased to contirm the two bills passed by the Legislature of this Province, in the month of Januars, 183ะ, for altering and amending the charter of the bauk of Upper Canada, and for establishing the Commercial Bank of the Midhand District

I have the honor to be, sec.
J. COJ.BORNE.

The
Right Honorable
E. J. Standey,
sc. sce. se.

No. 68.
(Corr.)
York, U. C., $\}$
Sir.
I have the honor to transmit to yoll the accompanying petition to the King, from a number of respectuble inhabitants of the district of Giore in this Proviuce.

I have the honor to be, sc.
J. COLBORNE.

The
Dight Ifonorable
E. G. Stanlet.
\&c. \&c. 太c.

No. 65.
APPENDIX UPPER CANADA.

Yonk, 24th September, 1833.
Sin,
I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying petition to the King, from the inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in this Pruviuce.

I have the honor to be, \&c.
J. COLBORNE.

Right Ilonorable
Edward (i. Stinley,
\&c. \&c. \&c.


No. 78.
(Cors:)
UPPER CANADA:
Yoris, 24th September, 1833.
Sil,
I have the honour to furward to you the accompanying petition from certain iahabitents of the district of Johnstown to the King, in which they $p$ ray, that the acts passed by the Legislature of this Province in the month of January, 1832, for increasing the cupital stock of the Baak of Upper Camada, and cstablishing tho Commercial laank of the Midland District may be sanctioned by Lis Majesty.

I have the honor to be, de.
J. COLDORNE.

The
Right Ilonorable Ebward G. Stanley, sc. Sic. de.


Extract of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Licutenant Governor, datcd
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Downing Streiet, } \\ \text { 5th Nov. } 1833 .\end{array}\right\}$
"I encloso to you an extract of a letter from the Secretary to the Treasury, pointing out such amendments as appear to their Lordships requisite, in order to ensure the observance of precautions, which experience has shown to be peremptorily required for the due protection of the public from the mischievous effects of fluctuation in the issues of Bank paper, and which camot but be conducive to the permanent security and success of the establishments, to which they apply.

Oct.30,183́3.

You will lose no time in endeavouring to procure the concur: rence of the Legistative Council aud Asscmbly in the annendments thus pointed out, and will report to me the result, at the carliest opportunity, in order that, if possible, it may be kiown and submitted to his Majesty in Council, before any decision be taken on the acts in their present condition."

IMPROVEMENT OF RIVER TRENT.
The Commrter to whom was referred the Message of His Excellency the Licutenant Governor, with the accompanying Documents respecting the Survey of the River Trent, as also the Petition of Hilliam Robertson and others,-

Ele leave hesipletruly to report,
That your Committec have carefully examined the Report of the Laginetr, as also his estimate, and have likewise had before thetu the Stirveyor who accompanied him in the said survey. That your commitese from all the information they have ubtained on tho subject, carmot but entertan the most farourable opinion of the prac. ticability of the proposed undertaking, ass also of the great advantages that wouid result to the Province from its completion.

Whan your committee consider the number of towaships whose produce waiti be conveyed down the River Trent, if it was mado navigathe from the Rice Lake to its mouth, and when they consider the gicat chain of waters between Rice Lake and Lake Simeoc,
they cannot forbear remarking, that those two lakes will, in the opinion of your committee, belore many years be connected by a water communication.

There are many Lakes and Rivers in the south western part of the District of Neweastle, the townships adjoining which, would derive much advantage from the opening the natigation of the River Trent. Besides the advantages thus contemplated by the improvenent of the River Trent, Your committee conceive that the facility of access to the Marmore Iron Works, and of transporting Iron from thence to different parts of the Proyince, would bo mith greater, and would thercby onable the Proprietors of hoose works, to supply their castings and other articles, at a much cheaper rato to the inhabitants of the province than they could heretofore do By this meanis a large sum of mongy might bo aunually laid out in

APPENDIX the province, for articles of Hardware, which at present is mostly spent in a foreign country, for the purpose of obtaining the neces. sary supply of such articles.

Your Committee are aware that the improvement of the River Trent engaged the attention of the Commissioners of Iuterial Improvement many years ago, and was considered one of the most important public improvements that could be undertaken.

Since the improvement of the St. Lawrence has been undertaken ly the Province, your Committee considers the greater necessity exists for improving the River Trent which would materially benefit the other.

Your Committee are glad to perceive that the Engineer, in his Report and Estimate, has divided the River into five sections, and it now remains to be deternined whether the whole work shall be undertaken at once, or whether the Upper Section, estimated at $\ddagger$ FE12 9 10, and recommended in the Message of His Excellency the Licutenant Governor, should be undertaken first.

Your Cominittee are fully persuaded of the propriety of that section being first undertaken and most strenuously recommend it to Your Honorable House.

Siould the Upper Section be commenced next summer it would materially adrance the settement of the townships of Scymour, Belmont, Asphodel, Madoc, Marmora, and Rawdon, and would in the opinion of the Eugineer, lessen the expense of the centre sectims of the work about ten per cent., in saving the cost of transport of materials, \&c.

Your Committec are inchned to recommend that Debentures should be authorised to be issned for 578129 10, on the credit of the Province, payable in 10,15 and 20 years, with interest at six per cent., and that the Upper Section ouly should be commenced next summer, and that the remainisig sections of the River should be undertaken so soon as it may be deemed advisable by the Legislature.

All which is respectfully submitted.
G. S. BOULTON,

Chairman.
Committce Ronm,
3d February; 1834.\}


November, 1833.

## REPORT

To His Excellency Str Jomn Cononne, Kuight, Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Licitenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canala, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces thercin, $\delta \subset$. . $\delta c . \delta \cdot c$, on the practicability of rendering the River Trent navigable from its mouth or conthence 'with the Bay of Quinte to Lice Lake.'

By N. H. BAILN,
Civil Engineer,
M. I. C.E.L.

In obedience to Your Excellency's commands, transmitted to me by Licutcuant Colonel Rowan, Civil Secretary, in his communication, bearing date 19 th March last, as well as subsequent correspon. dence, 1 proceeded upon the 7thday or September last to the mouth of the 'reat (the state of the waters preventing an earlier inspection,) for the purpose of ntending to the import of my instructions, viz: To survey and estimute the expense of renlering that River navigable for Steam Boats drawing tive feet water, with Locks of commensurate dimensions, 134 feet in length by 33 feet in the clear, the result of which examination, survey and levels, I have the honor now to lay beture your Excellency.

Before coming to a conclusion, as to the mode most likely to be attended with expediency in renderiug the River navigable, I conceived it necessary, first, to traverse and explore the whole course of the River, its banks and contiguous ravines, the result of which determined the principle upon which I should proceed to estinate the difficulties to be overcome, and taking into account the great quantity of water in the River (nearly the second in the Province in point of discharge) the effects which such miggit have on the construction of the dittercit works required, connected with the vast accumulation of anchor ice along the banks and shallows, and from the very great facility ntiorded, from the favourable nature of the hanks, as illustrated by the several sections accompanying, the principle of damming the River, would secm, under all circumstances, to be the preferable mode of overcoming the soveral obstruc tions, and upon which principle I shall proceed to point out to Your Excellecty thiomainer in which I would propose surmounting the obstacles to such 4 grand and available stream.

It will, howver, in the first place be necessary, in order that Your Excllency may have a comprehensive view of the subject, to enumerate, in as condensed a form as may be consistent with the oxtent of the undertaking, the several obstructions to the navigation
of the River, from its mouth to the Rice Lake, and may be classed APPENDIX under the following general sections, viz:

1st. The Rapids, commonly called the nine
feet in.
fect in.
$116 \quad 5 \quad 9 \quad$ mouth to navigable water at the Widow Harris', mouth to navigable wa
rising in all 116 feet.

2d. After passing along a fine navigable shect of water, available at present for moderate sized craft, for 6 miles, tha. Little, or Chisholm's Lapids, present themselves in extent 1100 yards,
878 and rising 878 feet to Chisholm's Saw-mill, which leads to a still finer sheet of navigable water, with a moderate current, not less than 121 miles to the Percy Landing, at which place the 3d Section commences, in extent $12 \frac{1}{2}$ miles
15053 to Crow Bay, and rising 150 feet-with the exception of a small sheet or pond opposite to Major Campbell's new settlement in Seymour, the whole of this Section consists of a series of rapids interrupted only by|big Falls, Chutes, \&c.

From the foot of Crow Bay (along the bay) the water is of sufficient depth for $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles until reaching the foot of the rapids from Heeley's Falls in extent 11 miles, at which point, commonly called the Forks, being at the confluence of the Crow River with the Treat, commence the next series of obstacles, the 4th in rotation which embraces Heeley's Falls, estending as
*72 95
*4 20 tion of three shallows* or rifis which as will af. terwards be detailed, may be easily overcome, to the foot of Crooks' Rapids immediately below Asphodel bridge, six miles from Rice Lake; at this point the 5 th and last gencral section oc.
Natural rise ion curs, in extent about 15 a mile and rising 7 ft .9 in . Increase 050

05
82
Which overcome brings the navigation into the head or summit pond of Rice Lake, making from the mouth of the River at the Bay of Quinte, a total rise independent of the natural current along the several navigable portions, which of course I wave,

360 In:


## 36500

in a distance of 61 miles, and which $I$ would propose to overcome by the following operations; and in detailing which, with reference to the plans and sections, I trust I may succeed in laying the matter -in as clear a light belore your Excellency as the subject will admit.

With reference to the absiract of obstructions to be overcome, the
1st. Or nine mile rapids present the most formidable, the natural rise to widow Ilarris at the then lowest pitch of water being 116 feet 5 inches 9 -10ihs.

These being a continned succession of rapids, cascades, chutes and shallows, until reaching the small pond of still water near the Ilighlands above O'Connor's Tavern, I propose surmounting by the cunstruction of Dams and Locks, with the requisite excavation for the foundations and entrances, as shewn on tre
Lock No. 1. sections, placing the first or entrance Lock in the now dry channel at the head of Myers' Is land, and takiug advantage of the present chan. nel betweca the island and main shore, as a line of iugress, as shewn on the detailed plan. The

* By 9 Dams navigation leeping the channel of the River,* until reaching below Robiuson's Mills, at which point marked oa the plan, a collateral cut will bo required for a short distapee into the still water at O'Comor's, which being raised eight feet, will sufficiently drown the Highland Rapids to throw the requisite depth into another colluteral cut, as shewn on the detailed plan, along a meadov, chiefly throngh rock oxcavation, upon which I propose to have Lock No. XIII. of 9 feet lift, which will carry the communication into the navigable sheet above Widow Llarris's house, at which point the Wing Dam, as shewn, will be required to raise the water sufficiently to insure the necessary draft of water over the shallows above Levis Bush's, and before coming to the foot of the little or Chishohn's Rapids, at which place the secoud Section commences, and which, athough of no continuance, and the rise apparertly trining, being only 878 , yet presents coisiderable difficuly, and which nay be overcome with most advantage by one lock of 10 feet-lift, the difference from the natural rise ( 878 ) occasioued by raising the long rench above, and by 1100 yards of excavation through lime stone rock, of a nature casy of excaration, and of suitable material for the loch, dece as the rate per estimate will shew 4 Ihis Section will cost $£ 1381476$, and bring the navigation into what 1 shall (for distinction) call the Perey Reach, extending $12 \frac{1}{2}$ miles to Parcy Landing, the waters of which, hinever, will require to be raised ns oliewn on the Sections, 1 foot 4 inches 2 by the construction of A am at the head of Chishotim's Ripids, oa the Tablo Rock, morder to affod a sufticiençy of water the rocky shaillows opposite to the Govermment place, from hie head of Long Island upuards; and will cost, as per cotimate,

APCENDIX EdOO 0 0 Ifatifax Currener, and encure a pertect navigation to the foot of Section ind or leerce Lamding, which place is by nature ealentated for the reception of any umber of vesels, from its extended Bay (Trent Lake) and the sccreting coves issuing from it.

From this point to Crow Bay (termination of Section 3d) a dis tance of $12 t$ miles, the river loes net, upon the whole, rillord such opportunitics of improrement by damming, paricularly the first $1 \pm$ mile. From Percy Landing at Point A. (being the deepest and most conrenient spot for leaving the river) the navigation must follow a collateral cut alone the $W$ est shore in suitable excavation, undil rench ing Myers's Mill pond, as shewn on the plath. rising $23 \mathrm{ft} .8,8, \mathrm{~h}-2$
 a distance of 28 miles, the river, from the fortumate circumstance ol being divided by a long island, extending from Perey Landing, offers being divided by a long ishand, extending from Percy landing, ofters
every facility that could be wished, as the whole of the water cin every facility that couk be wished, as the whole of the water con
be turned down the hack or main channel during the excavations from the bed of the river, which must be lowered at the difleront points, as shewn on the Section, to save mising the dams to an inconvenient height, and consequent ombankments, the hanks for the greater part (to the head of long INland) beine mather bov-ihen from Mrers' mill the naviration will be carrici to the foot of the lig Falls or Wibkins' Mills by 2 Locke, 2 Dams, atud the difterent excavations from the bed of the river.

Estimate for
provement of Irent.

Asphodel Bridge, at lenst 1 ft . 8 in. above tho lowest Vater, which APPENDIX would. I presume, be attended with no scrions inconvenience but probably a hencfit.
$\begin{array}{cc}4 & 1 \\ 7069 & 10\end{array}$
Thus may the difercut olstractions to the free navigntim of the River Trent be overcome and rendered ainilable for the pissige of Steam Vessels drawing 5 feet water, 110 fect over sill by 32 teet henm, vize by Section 1 st: from the mouth to the Widow Harris', 9 miles, rise 116 , 0 , by the construction ol 13 locks, 9 dams, and two collateral cuts. 1st. 432 yards in length, 2d. 770 yards in length.
$63633 \quad 10 \%$
Scction 2.-From Widnw Irarris' in head of Chishom Rapils, about 6 miles, rise 8 ft. 7 in. 8 hy a wing dan atwidow datris' Io drown the shallows above Lowis lonshs, and by one lock and 1100 yds. rock excavalion at Chisholin's.

18874 7:
Scetion 3-Trom Chision's in Crow Rey inchding fercy lieach, by a dam at Chisholm's to cover the shallows at the Givermment place, hy: 'locks and 1\& miles of excavation to Myors' Mills, *z locks, 2 dans, and oveavation from the bed of the river on Dikins' Mills or Hir Folls-ithence 3 comhined and one detacheal lock ind a guard'lock, with 3 mile excaration to W'ilkins' Boom, thence to Crow Tay hy a damacross the river above the lhom with 5 detached lorks, with their rospective excavations from the botom of the river with a collateral cut trom in into Crow Bay, 1 lot yards.

11311213
Section 4.-From the foot of Crow Ray by a dam across one of the outhe channels to cover the table rock sullicienty-to tho forks or foot of Hecley's Rapids by 3 dams and 3 locks to Entratice Tay (bon of Ireloy's lidls) audby one detached, 3 combineal, nad 1 guard lock vilhtheir excatations and cut of $2 e 0$ yarda throngh chicfly limestone rock. to the summit of the Loner Reach.
$32892-3$
Scetions:-Prom Meoloys Falls in Rice Lake, by the construction of a dam il the heal of lleolev's Fall: to drown the threc intersenitg rifts $42+30$ 0420 o 0
 The lock at Crooks Mill, bie the constriction of one diver 910 lock and dam there, to cover the rocky shonts abovo together with considerable rock excavation above, and under waicr.

All which may to acromplisheal for the sum
 I Louses El 32000 conamencoment.

Having thas ondeawred to lay before Four Excellency what occurs to me, atice two months of constant investigation, the mose by which the River Trent may be rendered navigable; it may, per haps, not be out of phace shomd I endeavour to lay betore Your Ex celfoncy a tew of the anvanages likely to accrue from the fultilment of' such a measure, not only to the coumry inmediately contiguous. that to renions herem, therely relioviag them from the Jamd heked predicanent in which hey now are and mast remain, moness relieved by some such expedicht.

To the comntry inmediately berdening on lic river, the adom tages are to appem, from the hamessitg inconvenitece exprienred in dregriag every suceies of cubimodity and provisions requires for the many vauts or new settements through, pilhaps, the wotst of mats in the lxovice, and obviate the many hert-rending semes of endurance, searecty to be credited but by am cyo withess.

To Goverancut the locucfit must come more inmediately home. in the iacrease in vatho of the masy hansames of acres on, and contiguous ta its hanks and contritutary, lakestand strcmis which, of ail handi, (and ly people mich more conversumt with the true estimation than I cin lse) is admited, nust rise at least 100 per ceut. the monent these operations shall commence.

The facility for the trangert of Lumber from the whers above and from the diferent manuficeuring establishments now oxisting and which mbist son doulhe, will form it very pmineal fatire ii
 cheerfilly paid, und that daurerons humes of "dheicer te rien to the destruetion of much rabuble property, mu lose of human hito
 the information 1 have becn able to collect, will, he firet yur, yed the inion
fe6,000.

To this add the sill more incalcublie beneft this Proviaro woald derive from the Marmora iron works being set in operation. which heingsitunted no Grow River, (which in conjuction with the Treat I also inspected) oniy nime miles from where the line of con munication anses in Crown Bay a fincennighbestream with tho exception of three muges of rapuds, cach of which alhitut casy im provement, and which 4 havo renson to believe would lie commenced so seon at the prosechion of he Trent should to deciace uforio

Trom these worle the Falls wont hloo be coniside rable.
To uew settements to the North, ond round the litice Lake



APPENDIX now to drag from Lake Ontario all the many wants for their infant settements at exhorbiant rates, over a hill und dale road to Rice Lake, there shipped on board of a Steam Boat for Peterboro' esta: blished nearly two years ago by an enterprising individual (J.G. Be. thune, Esquire, of Cobourg) there unloaded and conveyed again mue miles by land into another Steamer, (belonging to the same indivi. dual) thence by various portages to their different destinatious. When the Trent shall be rendered navigable, the Settler and Merchant may have their goods shipped under their own cye at Nontreal whart, pass along the Lachine, Ottawa River, and Canals at Carrilion, Chute Aux-Blondeau and Grenville, along the Rideau Canal, up the Bay of Quinte, along the 'Trent navigation, Rice Lake and to Peterboro. without ever once being disturbed after leaving the Montreal wharf, to say nothing of the diminution in freight, which must, as in matter of courso follow-and on the other hand it requires no stretch of imagiuation to anticipate all those setlements in a fow veits contributing materially towards the export Trade, and that Wheat, Pot Ash; Staves, \&c. must be re-shipped as return Cargoes.

Another, and by no means the least, consideration, to induce the carly aloption of such a splendid scheme and rational measure, should be the consideration of the fact, that the navigation carried into Rice Lake is, comparatively speaking, the communication arried into Lake Ifuron, as appears evident from all the information I have been able to collect, (not having visited those guarters) as to the obstructions existing between Peterboro' and Lake Huron, and which, although not coming within the immediate sphere of my in. structions, Lhave the honor to subnit for your Excellency's informfion, as collected from my intelligent guide, Johu ILarris (an Iudian Mrader.)

1st. Froin the Olonabee River to Mud Lake, exceavation 7 miles.
2d. Phence into Chemong, Buck, Pigcon aud Sturgeon Lakes, ripids 1 mile.

Ard. Into Cameron's lake, rapids $\frac{1}{2}$ mile
4th. luto Balsam lake, rapids inile.
From thence to Lake Simcoe, 18 miles by land, maning the total Canaliug from Riee Laketo Lake Sincoe, $27 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, then into Lake IHuron down the Severn ( I believe the difference of level is somewhere about 70 fcet.)

Taking all these into consideration, connected with the immedinte local advantages which must, as a matter of course, lollow the improvemonts now in contenplation; the key to all those regions
beyond, and viewed in connexion with the Ottawa and Rideau na vigation already in operation, and those in contemplation by the back of the Islandiof Montreal, the grand desideratum of an internal wate communication from the Atlantic or Gulph of-St. Lawrence to Lake Huron, ought certainly to have some weight in interesting the Mother Country in furthering such an undertaking; that is, if the Provincial funds should not be adequate within the 4 years of exe cution, (which, however, is somewhat out my sphere) but I believe I may safely assert, without the fear of contradiction, that there is not a landholder between the Trent's mouth and Lake Simcoe but would cheerfully submit to an annual tax on his lands during the exccution of the works, to assist in defraying the expense; and if such a measure were properly digested and arranged, I have litte doubt but as an alternative it would meet the general feeling of the District, and tend to facilitate the undertaking.

From the preconceived magnitude of the undertaking, the short tine from necessity available to accomplish the whole during the lowest pitch of water, and to enable me to give my exclusive atten tion to the levels and localities of the river, I found it indispensable to engage the services of a Provincial Surveyor (Mr. Rubidge of the Newcastle District) in whom I found, throughout the whole of the arduous duty, much perseverence and atfention, and in the necessity of which engagement, I trust your Excellency may concur

In submitting the foregoing as the rosult of your Excellency's commands, I trust I may have succecded in laying the matter before Iour Excellency in a comprehensivelight.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient and
Very humble Servant,
N. II. BAIRD

Civil Engineer
M. I. C. E. L

Montrenc, 28 Th Nov. 1833.
Amount of estimate tor locks of substantial
rough Masonry as per detailed estimate with
£ $233447611 \frac{1}{2}$
Locks
Estimate for locks of dimensions similar to the
Lachine Canal
$195300 \quad 10.0$
E.E.
E. Difference, ........................
f $38146 \cdot 16111$

Estimate of the Expense of the Improvements proposed to render the River Trent navigable from its confluenco with the Bay of Quinte to Rice Lake.



Ditto, Wing Dam, to back the water to Chisholm's,
Pumping water in hanging gates, excavation, \&c.; as also furnishing and keeping in repair pumps, \&c.

To which add for unforseen contingencies and management, 10 per cent.
Making a total for Section 1, say $15 \frac{1}{2}$ miles,
Say sixty-three thousand six hundred and ninety-three pounds, three shillings and ten pence halfpenny, Halifax Currency, from the Bay of Quinte to Chisholm's, and may be completed in three years, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .............. $\pm 63693$ 3 101 H . C'y.

Fractions in measurement $\}$
thrown out.
N. H. BAIRD,

Civil Enginecr.
M. I. C. E. L.


APPENDIX
SEC. 3 . $\mid$ OESCRIPTION OF WORK.



Ditto of Dam aboye the bioom, 15.6 in height,....
Excavation through sunmit of Bank above lock and booms, .............................

Do.0.0.0.0.0.462 $50.0+0 \times 50$.
$.42 \pi 1$





COMMITTEE.
Messierts SAMSON,
MOIRRIS.
VankOIGGUNETTS,
NORTOV, and
NORTAN, and
ROBINON.
To the Ifonourabie the Commons House of Assemilly.
The Committer $t 0$ whom were referred the Messuge of His Excellency the Lientenant Governor, aul Extract of a Letter from the llonourable J. K. Stewart, to R. W. Liay, Hsquire, under Secrelary of State for the Colonies, (on the subject of the Bank Charters) and the different Bills pending befure tho and the
House, on the subject of llanking,

## Beo leave to Report:-

That the commerce and prosperity of Great Britain depending in a great measure upon her Colouits, it has long been the "avowed policy" of the British Goverument to give encouragenent to every project which had a tendeney to increase their population-to derelape their resources-to extend their comacreial intercourse with the Phent State;- - ind to draw clower the tie of interest and affection which mites the Empirc. With these views the Parliament of Gireat Britain, in 1701, gave to the l'rovince of Upper Canada a Constitution and a Legislature, for the protection of her other Colonies, and "for the reneral benefit of the Empire," the right to regulate Navigation and Commerce was specifically reserved; but with this exception-all the powers of independent legislation were conferred on Upper Canada. A power was also reserved to 1 is Majesty, by which he might, wilhin a certain time, annul or disallow any Act of the Parliament of this Province. The Connittee, howerer, believe. that this reservation was intended to guard against the passage of any Act which might operate to the disadsuantage of other Colonies, or against the general welfare of the Empire, and not as a restraint upon the Lerislature, in mitters of a merely local or fiseal natare. The Parliament which passed that Act, from the limited number of restrictions which the imposed upon the power of the Colonial Legrislature, seemed inctined to ndopt the natural conclusion, that Members chosen frumamong the people of the Province would be more conversant with the wants, wishes, and neces. sities of their constituents, than the Executive Government in Eing. land could be supposed to be, and might therefore lie safely entrusted in matters which involved no interference with the general policy and interests of the Empire.

A Parliamont intended to be shackled in oljects of a morely local nature might have the name of a Legistature, but could have little chaim to the respect or confidence of the Colony; feeling that every effiot for the public good would be liable to the negative of a Nimister who cannet be acquainted with the reasons which may have weished in the adoption of any particular measure. Such a power, if uise in tumulling or disallowing Aets which nay have beeph for some time in operation-improvements commenced-loans procured-taxes imposed;-may, even the adjudicatious of our courts of justice would become a mere matter of speculation, depending on the opinion entertained by Ilis Majesty's Ministry for the time being. This is not an idle apprehension. The atarn occasionad throughout the country by the threatened rejection of the Bills for the establishment of a mank in the Midland District, and for increasing the stock of the Bank of Upper Cauada, is too recent and too geacral to escape attention. Had the Bills been inded rejected, the absolute ruin of thousands must have been the inevitable consequence! Even as it was, the mere apprehension of sucli a decisior produced the most baneful effects. The people of Upper Cauda coild not anticipate a negative to the bills to which we have referred; on the contrary, so great was the contidence of the public, that the stock thus thrown fato the market was engerly, and in both Manks, almost immediately tiken up. The extreme anxietr to obtain stock in the Bank of taiken up. Cauda is fully shown by the facts stated in the testimony of Mr. Ridont. It appears that the iucreased stock of one bundred thousand pounds was divided into eigin thousand shares, and bouks of sulscripuion simultaneously opened in sevcral parts of the Pro. vince. Thic books were thus opered on the 1st of August, 1832, and ifircctions sent on the following lay that they should be imme. diately elosed : yet in this short time the number of shares subscrited amounted to $25,679=£ 320,987$ 10s. Fith Banks commenced business under the Bills passed in 1832, in the months of July and Ausinst, respectively, and with the increased circulating medium thus aforded, extensive inprovements in many parts of the comentry were commenced ; the mercantile portion of the commuity were encouraged to greater excrion; the agriculturist readily obtained the meanis of more extensive and successtul cultivation; and all classes of the population were reciprocally benctited.

The rumour of His Majesty's intention to disallow these bills seemed, at first, to lie incrediblic ; but, as the report gained beliof, the Lanks were obliged to suspend their operations-those to whom lhey had given accommodution had not had time to derive any benefit or retirn for their oulay. The country, generilly, whe laredy indebted to the banks; the hills issued were in extensive citculution; it was feared that the panic might induce-in some in-
stances it did induce, the holders of bills to call for specie, and ruin was threatened to the Stocklolders, and to many who had, in good taith, and with the fairest prospects, dealt with tho Banks to an amount beyond their ability, to discharge immediately, without an extensive if not a total sacrifice of property.

Every description of business requiring the expenditure of capital, was, for a time, suspended. The lanks could not afford reliel-mercantile confidence was destroyed-and many were saved from bankruptey only by the resumption of disconnts, which the buuks have ventured upon, in the confidence that the reasons and explanations which they had it in their power to afford, would induco Ils Majesty's Ministers not.to persevere in a measure so destructive to the best interests of the Province.

The exercise of such a control upon such, or on similar occa. sions, must render the Legislature of Upper Canada not only ineffective, but contemptible in the eyes of the world.

Your Committee would, therefore, press upon your Honorable House the necessity of adopting an Address to His Majesty, setting forth the evil consequences which may fullow from tlie power of annulling or disullowing Acts affecting the people of this Province only, passed by two branches of the Parlianent selected from all purts of the country, and sanctioned by the Representative of His Majesty, who must, from his residence in the Colony, have the means of forming a correct juigment.

By the regulations proposed, IIis Majesty's Ministers have been actuated, not in reference to the Bank of Upper Canada and the Commercial Bank of the Midland. District only, lut with a view to the Banking business of the Canadas generally.. The Committe are, however, at a loss to account for the distinction made between the Banks of this Prorince und the City Bank of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada.

In 1833. an Act was passed by the Legislature of Lower Canada for the incorporation of that institution, containing none of the regulations proposed for the Banks of this Province. That institution has been for some time in operation, and upon comparing its clarter with those of the Bank of Upper Canada and the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, it seems evident that at least equal attention has been paid to the public security by the Legislature of this Province.

The Committee do not regard this as an invidious distinction, but as a proof that the attention of Ifis Majesty's Ministers must have been drawn to the subject of the Bauks of Upper Cauada by persons opposed to their establishment or prosperity.

A desire to securc the people of this Province against the evils of an unsound circulating medium, would have induced an enquiry into the stability and regulations of the Banks of Lower Canada, as strict and persevering, as, to accomplish thatobject, would have been required respecting our own institutions ; yet the charters of the Banks of Lower Canada, and particularly the City Bank of Montreal, seem to have been less under observalion than those of this Province:

The notes of the Bauks of Lowor Canada are in extensive circulation throughout this lravince without control or cllock of any description, without even a phace of redemption in specic within the Province; and yet the charters of the Banks are not fettered under the restrictions now proposed for the regulation of our Banking establishments.

The confidence entertained of the stability and management of the Bank of Upper Cauada, and of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, leave the Conmittee at a loss to discover any reason sufficient to itduce His Majesty's Ministers to intertere with the charters granted by the local Legislaturc.

The Committce are not at liberty to imagine from what sources Ifis Majesty's Ministers may have derived their information, bul from the nature of the proposed regulations, it would seem that iusinuations have been made against the management of the Banks, involving a charge of want of stability in the institutions, and gross igno. rance or dishonesty in the conduct of the Directors. If such insin. uations have been made, their origin can be attributed to self interent or political bias only; and if they were exposed, would prompty receive from the whole Province a direct and indignant negative. By u proviso to the fourth section of the Act increasing the capital stock of the Bauk of Upper Cunada, the books of sub scription were not to be opened until the expiration of six month atter the passing of the Act, and the busiuess of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District was not commenced until the month of July, which ifforded to Mis Majesty's Ministers umple time to have made lnown their dissent from the provisions contained in the respective charters. Such a course would have intormed sulscribers for stock of the conditions and responsibilities they would be calle upon to assume, and would have alforded ench inistitution an option of compliance with the proposed regulations, or the power of refigs ing to commence business under any other than the restrictious inglosed ty the Provincial Legislature.

The general interest of the country would, indiat case, have materially suffered for the want of a greater amount of circulating medium, but little in comparison to the injury inficted by the fempo. rary suspension of the operations of the Bauks caused by tho threatened rejection of their charters.
$\Lambda$ belief that a proper representation being made to His Ma. jesty's Ministers would induce them to change their opinion, and a conviction of the absolute necessity of some interference to save the mercantile part of the community from impending bankruptcy, induced the Banks to resume their operations. Stould this yelie prove fallacious, and the Acts of 1832 be now annulled or disallowed, general and inevitable distress must follow.

The committee bave examined the several points adverted to in the extract from the despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and beg leave to sulumit, for the consideration of the House, the result of their investigation :-

1st. That upon any suspension of cash payments, nt any of the stations where the Bunk may be bound to pay its notes in specie, on demand, which shall contiaue for the space of sixty successive days, or upon any suspension for sixty days, at intervals, in the ccurse of any one year, the Charter of the Bank shall be forfeited and void, save as to nny requisite powers for adjusting past accounts and debts due to or from the es. tablishment, aud as to the liabili. ty joint and separate of the pro. prictors for the debts the Bauk may have incurred.

2nd. That any promissory notes issued by branch establish. ments of the Bank shall be dated at the place of issuc, and tho notes so dated and issued shall be payable in specie, on demand, at the place of date and issuc, as well as at the principal establish. ment of the liank, it being however expressly understood, that it is not inteuded by this regulation, that any branch establishment should be called upon to pay the notes either of the principal Bank or the other branches.

The first and second conditions assume the establishment of branches of each Bank in different parts of the Province, and require that the billsissued by those branches, should be dated at the place of issuc, and be payablo there in specic.

As these conditions are invol ved in each other, the committee prefer remarking upon both at the same time.

To compel ench branch to issue its own notes, payable in specie, at the place of issue; would in reality; have the effect of pre vesiting the Banks from establishing branches of the parent institiution, or would induce them to resort to some other means of affording accommodation to the public.

To comply with these conditions, the bills issued by the se. veral branches would be payable in specie, not only at the place of issue, but also at the parent Bank; and consequently, it would be absolitely necessary, that the Bunk: should keep constanty in the vaulto of each branch, a sum sufficient to meet all demands for specie withia the amount issucd. The amount of the metallic resources of tho bank being thus inconvenicutly diatributed among the different branches, yet the amount in the vaults of the parent establishment must be necessarily sucl as to meet the whole amount uch as to meet the wold by the Bank itself, as well is the several branches collectively, for it would be in the power of any person or rival institution, by procuring a large sum in notes issued by the several branches, to present them for payment at the parent Bank, and in many instances to cause much embarrassment and possibly ilijury to the credit of the unstitution.

The business of branclies so reguluted, would be umder so much restraint, as to render them exceedingly expensive to the institution, and little accommodation to the public.

Under the constant liability of a call for specie to the full amount of bills issued, a branch could not deal in nor with safety receive the bills, not even of the parent Bank or any othor Bank, cither in payment of debts due to itself or in exchange for its own bills. A person indebted to the branch, in such case, to meet his engagements, would be put to the trouble and expease of procuring specie or bills of the particuliar branch, or becalled on to pay such a charge as the Bank, in justice to itself, might, to cover the expenses and risk occasioned by the frequent transmission of bills and specie, be obliged to impose.

The risk of loss, as well during transmission as after deposit in the several vaults, must operate to the disadvantage of the public, as well as the Stockholders, in two ways: first the greater the risk of loss, the less will be the security to the public; and second, the public would be necessarily charged with a sum, in addition to the usual rate, sufficient to cover the expense of extra lubor, risk and assurauce. By lessening the security, the public confidence would be lessened in proportion, and all extra charges, however just, would bo considered in tho light of imposition wh

The Committce beg legue to rafer the H of the original Charter of the Bank of Upper Canada, and to the 21 st section of the Charter of the Commercial Bank- By the provisions of these, sections, if on demand made at oither of the Banks; or at nyy of the several branches, a refusal should at any line be made to redecm the notes of the Bank in specie or other lawful monoy of the Provibco, alt the business of the Bauk shall be imnediately sua-


This provision your Committee consider in all respects more APDENDEX equitable to the Stockholders, at the same time that it affords more real security to the public than the regulation proposed

Depending, as the Banks of Upper Canada now do, upon New York and Montueal for their principal supplies of specie, it is pos. sible that a demand might be made at a branch or even at the parent Bank, beyond its power to answer immediately, although an abundant supply might at the same time be within a very short distance of its destination. In such a case, the business of the Bank must be suspended under the penalty of forfeiture of the Charter, until the Bank or branch shall resume cash payments.

An individual or rival institution might thus from interested or sinister motives at cortain times produce a suspension of business, which would, without any real cause, naturally excite suspicion and create want of confidence

This provision however still leaves to the Bank the power of proving its solvency, and, by regaining the public credit, of continu ing in its business.

The stability, indeed, the very existence of a Bank, depends upon public confidence, and no institution whoso proceedings had been suspended in cousequence of mismanagement or misconduct could ever resume its business with the slightest prospect of success; on the other hand, circunstances might occur which would for a short period prevent a Bank from meeting all the demands against it for specie, without ntaching the slightest imputation against its solven cy, or against the management of its Directors, upon whose judg ment and integrity the community must at last place the principal if not the sole reliance. A temporary suspension from sudden and uncxpected changes in trade, ought not to prevent a Bank from re suming business if it sill retuined the public confidence.

To insure the usefulness of a Bank, it becomes the duty of the Legislature, in passing any Act of Incorporation, to be extremely careful that an anxioty to provide security to the public, does no lead to the adoption of measures which in practice would affiord to individuals or rival institutions, facilities to cmbarrass its operations and which might deprive the public of all the benofits anticipated.

A Bank, under proper restrictions and managenent, cught to receive the support rather than the opposition of the Legislature ; and the Comuittee feeling that the provisions in the sections of the several Charters above referred to are sufficient for the public secu rity, are uawilling to recommend any furlier sestriction.

3d. One halt of the subscribed capital of the Bank to be paid up, and if not already so prid, to be called for forthwith. The call for the remaining moiety to be left at the discretion of the Company.

It appears by the testinony of Mr. Cart wright, that of the stock of the Conumercial Bank, ninet per cent. was paid up on the 15 n November, 1833; and that this condition has lieon fully complied with by the Raak of Upper Ca nadi, appears by the testimony of Mr. Ridout and Mr. Baldwin.

The Committeo observe a lifference between the extract from the Despatch of the 9th May, 1833, and that of the 30h of October in the sane year. The first reçuires one half of the whole amoun of stock to be paid in previous to the commencement of business by the Bank, and the remaining moicty to be paid in within twelve months thereafor; - the latter requires one hal to be paid up, but leaves the remainder outstanding, to be called in at the diseretion of Le Directors.

To allow a portion of the capital to remain outstanding, may appear to afford some security against any sudden or unexpected emergency; but the Committee are of opinion that the public would bo better satisficd, and feel more confidence, under the knowledge that the whole amount of stock was immediately within the reach of the Directors. It shond be the object of the Bank to number among the Stockholders persons of large capital, and sucli persons gencrally prefer paying the amount of their stock at stated tumes, rather than remain liable to be called on at uncertain poriods

Foreign capitalists would, under such an indefinite linbility, be in a great measure deterred from purchasing stock, and in case of an apprebended failure, it might be that some stockholders would prefer the forfeiture of the amount of stock paid in, to making any further advances. To leave oue half, or any smallor portion of stock, outstanding in the hands of stockholders, would also subject the Bank to the contingency ofinsolvency of any of the stockholders, and the consequent inability of such stockholders to nieet any call for further payments. From every yiew of the case, the Com. nittee are convinced it would operate more to the advautage of the stockholders and of the public, that the period of payment of the several instalments should be well ascertailied and limited.
In the passage of any other bills, either for extending the capital stock of these Banks, or for incorporating Banks in other parts of the Province, your Committee recommend that this regulation should be ndopted.
 T4ithe The amount of the Dis- The Committee are inclined to counts on paper, on which the believe that there must have heen name of any Director or Offece some misrepresentation miade to of the bank shallappear asdrawer Itis Majesty's Ministers, of the accepter and entorser, to be limit staliding and character: of tho cd to oue third of the whole dist Directors and Officers of the counts of tho Bnak.
—PPENDIX sentation, other conditions have been proposed, under the presump. tion that the Directors nud Officers of cither Bank had heretofore, or might hereafier, divide among themselves me-third of the whole discounts of the Bank. The transactions of neither of the Banks could wartiont such a presumption; and the Committee feel assured, as well from the kinown chanater of the Directors of each Institution, as from the testimosy before them, that accommodation was never extended to the whole of the oflicers of either Bank to the never extended to the whole of the ollicers of either
half of the amount tacilly authorised by this regulation.

Since, however; Mis Majesty's Ministers seem to consider a limit iu this case necessary tor the security of the public, the Com. anittee have drafted a chase in the accompanying bill, to accomplish tho object in view, but have restricted the discomits to be allowed to the Directors and Officers of the present as well as any other Banks to he created hereatier, to one-fifit, iustead ol one-thirit of the whole amount of discounts.

5th. The Bank shall not hold its own stock, nor make adrances to Sharcholders on the security of their shares.

This regulation is intended to prevent any Bank frominvesting its finds in the purchase of its owa stock.

Though the prohibition has been fally complied with in practice, under the ly e-laws and directions of the Batas of the Provizece, yet it is one of so much importance to the pablic, that your Com. mittee recommend it should be phaced bevand doubt by Legishative enactment. It is possible, though scarcely within the range of probability, that the Directors of a bank might, fom ituproper thotives, produce such a want of eredit in the sulvency of the institution, as woudd, by depreciatiag the stock in proportion to the wat of credit, enahle the Directors, on the part of the Bank, to purchase steck at its depreciated value, and divide the profits arisiarg from such dishonourable conduct amoug the Stockholders. It he been publicly declared that such a fraud has been ou more than one occa-sion practised in a neighbouring comatry. But the committec feel convinced to suspicion of such misconduct can be attached to the management of either of the Banks in Upiper Canadis. Although the Banks have not established branches, yet the institutions have Agencies and Otlices oi Discount and Deposite in several parts of the Province.

6th. There siall be prepared and recorded in the hooks of the Bauk, a weekly babance sheet or statement, exhiinitiag muler the heads specified in the wed clause of the presem Act for incorporiting the Comuereial Bank, with any requisite additions, the state of the liabilities and asests of the Bank, of every descripion, at the close of each week. Froun these weelily statements there stall be prepared, immediately atier the close of each half year, a general abstract, shewing the average immont of the habibitites am assets of the corporation, mader the specified heads, for such hallyearly period; to which aterage abstrict shall be sutjoined, a statement of the rate and amount of reserved profits. at the time of declarmg such dividend ; copios of this half yearly statement, signed the the President and chict Cashier of the Bank, shall be laid before the Licutenant Governor, the Lergistative Council, and Honse of Assembly ; and the President and Cashier shall verify the same on oath, if required so on do hy cither of those amhorities;", and this statement shall also be published is one or more Gazettes or Newspapers circulating in the Province.

The Bank shall further be bound, at the requisition of the Governor, to exhibit to him, or to such othcers as he may appoint, as confidentinl ducuments, the weekly batance shectsupon which such past half-yearly statements may have been founded, or for any subsequent and current pe riod.

Th. The Stockhollers of the nauk slanl be respectively liable for the engagements of the Com. pany, to the extent of twice

The distanes of these agencies or offices from the parent Bank, is in many instances so great, ns to require the lapse of five or six days in the transmissiono of returas, and the yare thereforenecessarily confaned to montily remras. It would, nuder these circumstances, the impossible for the bank to make the ruturn required oftencr than once a month. Jligese rethan once a month. These re-
turns, together with a semi annual returi, would, in the opinion of your commistec, afford fill and satisfactory information to the public. 'To adopt a secret isquisition under the authority of the Govermment, would he productive of suspicion ard distrust. No gencral iaformation could be degencral infomation could be dilo-
rived from these "confidentiol" rived troun these "confilention"
investigations, and the pultic would very naturally be anxious to ascertain the causes which might induco this mode of inguiry: the result of which being unknown, suspicion and want of confidence would inevitably fol: low. It mieht also afford to the enemies of these institutions some slicht grourds for the reiterated assertion, that the Baik is a "daserens engine of political power in the hames of the covermment;" and it would in effect mpose not only an odious duty, hat throw, in a great measure, the responsibility apon the Exccutive Government. The committe would respicitfuiny call the scrious would respectfuily call the serions
attention of vour Honourable' attention of your Honourable
Hotse to the evidence of Mr. hotse to the evidetce of Mr.
Cart wrigh and of Mr. Ridout on this sulyect, from which it is evident, that, so far from avouding, brth baiks are eager for the strictest scrutiny, and are willing to give tho pulhic every infarmato give the pubic every iniman can be atforided by the tion that can be afforded by the
Dircctors fur rany reasotiable purDirectors fur any reasonable
pose desired by the pullic.

The principle of this regulation having been frequently discussed in your Ilonorable House, and in sone instances adopted, it may
the nonount of their subscribed shares.
indeed lee said that it has rocciv: ed the sanction of the House of Assembly. The evidence taken by the Committee is so much at variance with this proposition, that it becomes necessary to inguire whether such liability would actually aflord the desired security to the public. The iestimony of Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Ridout, Mr. Cawthra, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Thorne, and others, is decidedly opposed to this condition-nind the reasons given for their opinions well deserve the attention of the Legislature; Much practical evil would bo produced, if, as these gentemen state; such a restriction should canse persions of large capital and responsibility to widndraw from any Batk so restrained.

The example of such persons would be followed by others-dis. trust wonld be the consequance-eneh indivitual Steckholder would cudenvour, at any sacrifice, to sell his stock; the public would take the alam-the bank would lose its credit, and consequently be compelled to close business. It is not so easy to obtain as to lose pubiic contidence, and every institution of this deseription must, in its infincy. depend manly upon the standias and character of the persons interested in its success, and entrusted with its direction: but if persoms, of the hater description, are deterred from embarking their ca, pital under this condition, the nanagement of the insitution will bo thrown into the hands of persons mare likelyt to require pecuning assistance themselves, than able to aflord it to the public. TOo adividuals holdiay stock, as miners, executors, trustees or residents in foreign countries, this restriction would not appl-and persons winhin the juristiction of our Courts, who had ombarked their capital in Bank-stock, would have nothing to contribute towards the satistaction of the public, in the event of fiilure.

The largest Stuekhoders beiug generally selected for Directors. they would, as mater of course, be the first acquainted withany circumstance likely to lead to iasolveney, and would cudeavour to save themselves by a triasfer of theirstock at any sacrifice, in prnporion to the dauger. Leder suctircircumstances the stock would inevitibly fall iato the hands of persons having nothing to lose; and in casa of actual Bankruptey, the problic would find the fancied security a mere illusion.

On the other hand the Sockholders amare of this responsibility, would, of course, be carcfal to choose men of high standing und integrity, upon wham, is we have already stated, the security of the puble mast principalty, if not altogether, depend. The Directors themselves, with this additional reason tor vigilance and prudence, would, probably, be iaduced to aveit busiacsa or ep enalations, which partook, ia any degree, of a duabtiul character. Sisch a Board of Directors woild, assuredy, deserve and reccive tho public confidence; and since the existence of it Bank depends altogether upon its claracter in the conmunity, any regulation which may produce such a reselt, is extrencly desirable. The question is of so much consequence in either point of view, that the Conmittee endeavonred to ascertaia if sueh a principle was adopted and practised in any other country. In the United States, where very great attention has been given to the subject for the protection of the people, the Committee are informed ino such regulation is in existence.

Ncither can the system of the Scotch Banks be considered at all amalogous. Private Banks there are private partnerships, and as such, sulyect to all the legal liabilities of such associations. No such conthion has leen inposed upoit the Banks ol our Sister Colony; so lair from it, that by the $15, \mathrm{~h}$ section of the Aet, to extrablish the City Bank of Monireat, it is expressly provided, "that nostockholder shall be liable ia his private capacity lor the debts of the Bank." Much of the means of the banks of Upper Cumada is necessarily emploved in discounts within the lrovince; and the principal daty of the Directors is a carelul inquiry iato the ciremastances of per. sons requiring accommodation. The very trifling loss sustained by the Bank of Upper Canada, since it commencement, shews that this service has been performed in a manuer highly creditalle to the Direetors and bencicial to the listitution. So iong as this preciurtion is conimued, there can the an danger of failure $;$ and as the Directors in bath Insitutions are made liable for any isstues beyotidhe amount limited in the respiective Charters, there is :itle fear of their exceeding their authority. The Commitee regret that wat of tinno has not cuabled them to come to ary very satistactory conclusion on this subject; and thercfore again requesting paricular atemition to the evidence appended, subnit their remaris for the comideration of your Honourable House.

8th." "The funds of the Bank "shall not be employed in lonas " or adrances on liand or other "property, not rendered avails. " ble to meet its" engigements.-- Neither shall the bank bold "any such property beyond what "may be necessary for the pur"poses of its establishment-nor "be concemed in any trade, or "buying and selliug merchan" dise, furtherthan may be requi"site for realising the proceeds "of any lands, property or goods "taken in sutisfaction of debt: "but its transactions are to be "confined to what are understoid : to be the legitimate operations " of banking viz adicuces upon

The eighth regulation is virtually provided for', by the fuar. teenth clause of the act of incorportion of cine Commercial Patk, wlich is, inded, nerely a transcript of the filteenth clauso of the orighat chater of the Baik of Upper Camda. Both Bunhs have hillierto conficed their busistess to what are understood to fie the legitimate operations of Bunking. :
It is searcely possibic hat eprtain regulationa sifould prevaiinud aliect one partof the canitai of the Bank of Upier Calinda, wheh was happlicablo tônacther por tion oftive stock. Thero is" io

APPENDIX "commercial paper, or Govern-
" ment securitics," and general
"dealings in money; bills of ex-
"change, or bullion."
Adverting to the distinct position in which the Bank of Upper Canada stands, my Lords are of opinion, that only the second, fourth, sixth and cighth of these conditions should apply to that establishment generally; and that the applicntion of the third aid seventh conditions should extend to the new shares only.They are willing in the case of this Bink, to be satisfied with the viltual provisions for the ob. ject of the first condition contained in the original aet of ia-corporation-and the fifth condi. tion is distinctly comprised in the act for incrensing the capital; bat my Lords decinit further necessary that the Commercial Bank should be subject to the limitation of the 10th elatise of thislastmen ionedact, in regard to dividends, and to any other restrictionscontained in the nets relating to the old $\because$ Bank, which may have been onitted from the act for its incorporation.

Con
doubt the busiuess might be carried on, but it would be attended with material additional expense. Purchasers of the stock lately created, would not only be salb. jected to responsibilities they had never contemplated, bit on a footing altogether different from some of their purticers in the same lustitution.

The Lords of Tis Majesty's Treasury admit, that the fifth provisiou is distinctly comprised in the act for increasing the capitul of the Bank of Upper Conadi -but their attention seems not to have been directed to the twenty-third clause of the chater of the Cominercial Bank,', which is verbatim a transcript of the one referred to, as being sufficient to obviate the necessity of the fith condition,

Why the clause which restrainsthe Directors from making dividends from any other fund than تlirplus profis was onitted in the charter of the Commercial Bank, the Committee are not in. formed : but, presuming that it must have been an unintentienal omission, : have prepared a clause to supply the defect.
The Banks of Upper Canada and Midhand District, having heen for a lengh of tiine in successful operntion, have obtained the public conlidence in a greater degree than rival institutions of limited means could have been expected to do. The avidity with which Stock in these Bauks is sought after, aild the prenitun it bears in the market, prove this to be the case. These Banks have, by estallishiag a liberal forciga correspoidence, and by depositing a portion of their respective capitals in London, New York, and Montreal, been enabled to draw on these severil places, to the great convenience and advantage of the mercantile part of the community. These drufts have always commanded a premium, "and consequently have materially added to the profits of the Banks. Locul Banks with small capital cannot afford such accommodation and at the sance time supply the cannot afford such accommodation and
wants of its owa immediate District.

The Committee would draw the nttention of the House to the suggestion of Mr. Ridout, as given in his evidence, for cstablishing a lrovincial Bank with a capital of one million, the public to be secured by vesting a portion of the capital in Land aid Goverument Securities, Mr. Thorne's remarks on this subject are also deserving of attention, from the lnowledge which that geatleman has of banking transactions.

A Provincial Bank, with so large a capital, one-fourth of which should be owned by the Province, would certainly afford greater accommodation and security to the public, besides adding very considerably to our reverue.

The Committee would recommend, if the capital of the Banks now in operation should be incrensed to the extent asked for by them, the propriety of proposing a condition, requing that these Institu-. tions should, if practicable, import a sufficient amont of specie into the country, to prevent the necessity of issuing any notes under one pound.

Your Conmmittec believe, that ir proper application were made to the British Government, a coinage might be obtaited suited to this Colony, and which, from its intrinsic value, would probably remain within it: Any arraigement that will introdice specie into circulation in licu of small notes will have a most beneficial effect, and ceserves the conisideration of the Legislature. Uusupplicd with nay cuinage of its own, this Province has been obliged to legilise the teader of the coins of other countrics at a fixed rate of value. The eflect of this, particularly as regards British silver, is naturalli to. occasion an export or import of these coins according as the exchanges rise or fall, When exchange is low, a profitacerres from importing British silver, to the evident disndvantage of the Province, as is proved at the present moment by the fact, that while sovereigus are not current at more than twenty theo shillings, twenty British shillinge aro a legal tender tor twenty three shillings and fourperce. Whas aroa alegal tender hor twenty three simings, tha silver leaves When exchanges are high, as a natura consequence, he sing we the current coin in the market wherein we obtan the pfincipal part of our manufactured goods. a Provicial currency, not being a legal tender oit of the Province, would not be so likely to be exported, and would rest our poper currency upon a proper basis, viz; a metalic currencyion netual ralue, similar to the nominal value of the paper in circulation, which latter would always be convortibe into lio former at the will of the holder. Being porfectly sensible that public confidence in a paper nedium thust chiefly depend unon its fre convertibility into coin nt all times, We think the character of the curreney would be improved, if there could be infused into it a grenter proporion of spacie, by gradually Withdraving fron circulation our Baink notes under one pound.

Such a measure woud throw a large amount of specio into circula. APPENDIX tion among the community, and furnish a most valuable rosource for the Banks, whenever a call for specie should occur
"Except the comparatively few who expect to profit by ob. taining and selling stocks; and the still less number who have surplus capital to invest at the legal rate of interest, the great body of the people who are petitioning for Banks do so becnuse they want capital, and Bank as the means of furnshing it at the legal rate of interest.
"The steady demand for money during the last two or threc yoars-the successful prosccution of the various enterprises to which it has been applied ; and the unprecedented demand for new Banks, indicate most clearly that further capital is absolutely necossary.
"Apart fron the danger of paper currency, arising from its linbility to iinjurious fluctuations in obedicnce to the laws of trade, too much curreacy operates as a tax upon tho public; for the benefit of the lauks.
"The public arc paying intercst upon all the bank paper in circulation, and so far as it is needful to fulfil contracts an equivalent is received in ths convenience; but when more is forced into circulation then the wants of bisiness require, the interest paid upon it is a dead tax. This remark applios, however, only to the amount of actual circulation among the community. The statement mado by each Bank of its amount of motes in circulation, includes not only those in the hauds of the community, but also those in other Banks.
"Believiag that the most we have to fear from our Banks is from the injurions effects of their over action upon the industry of the country, and that excessive issues of paper curreney tend, in no small degree, to affect prices, particularly of articles of domestic consumplion; enconrage evert trading, and lead to revulsions in busincss ; aggravate the distress occasioned by commercial reactions ; endanger public confidence in its prompt redemption, and therefore may promote panics, affecting injurionsly the whole credit of the couniry; and for the reasinis also that too much paper currency is a tax upon the public, and being itself but an extension of credit, does net furnish that actual capital to the community which is wanted for business purposes; we would respectfully suggest the opinion, that in the future distribution of bank capital, (if more is deemed necessary) it will generally he beter to increase that of the existing Institutions than to create new ones
"The object to be attaned by each of thoso suggostions, is to furnish the most capital to the community with the least addition to the anount of circulatioi."
"In point of security also, the larger capitals are preferable, because the clains of the public upon them are proportionably less ond the capital mist be exhausted betore the pullic can suffer."
"There is another reason in favour of hacreasing existing capitals in preference to creating new institutions, in the fact that the existing Builks have acquired a charictor, know the wants of the community, and the courses and chanels of business; they are fortunately well managed; heir oficers are gentlemen who for skil and integrity will compare with any other body of men in any branch of business; their Dircetors havo apparently been selected with
great coution, and with a vicw to the stability of the institutions, great caution, and with a view to the stahinty of the institutions, and to the public security; and in many places it is no casy matter
to find an abundance of suitable persons for Directors, nothing is more importunt to the good manamement of a Bank, in reference as well to its own interest as the public security, than a discreet and intelligent board of Directors. By scittoring new Chärtere too protusely, they may sometimen full into other hands. It may be there are instances where the public interest would be bost subserved by the incorporation of new Baiks; and it is by ao means our intention to projudice such applications by the foregoing remarks in relation to the increase of capital."

The number of potitions presented during the prosent Session to your Ilonorable House, prayiug fer the establishment of Banks in different parts of the Province, as woll as the petitions from tho Banks at present in oporition, for an extension of the capital stock of ench, prove the necossity of giving to the public further facilities thim can possibly be afforded even if His Miajesty's Ministors should recominend the sanction of the Acts passed in 1832. It therefore recominend the sanction of the Acts passed in 1832 . It therefore becume the duty of the committee to iupuire in what mamer this
acknowledged want niay be supplied with the leust expense, and With the greatest convenience and security to the public.
In doing so, the conmitte avail themselves or some valuable remarks contitiied iu the last rcport made by the Bank Commission. ers in the State of Nev Yort.

- The evidoncs given bu John 3. Carturight, Esquire, is parti. cularly descrving the attention of your Honorable House, showing as it does so very strongly that gcnteman's fear of the disastrous consequences which must follow the disallowance of the bill for the incorporation of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District. Wh With tho full conviction of the impolicy of tho regulations proposed, and clearly as he as stated thicir inutility, yet his duty, as the principal officer of that ustitution, has induced him to extinit to the snggestions of the Lords of His M.jesty's Treasury, rather than Ering ruin upon the Stockholders, \% , thety ate 中 a -yet hey consider it licir duty to report a bill enbodying the propo.

APPENDIX sed rostrictions, but restraining their operations to the Commercial Bank.

The individual opinion of Mr. Cartwright is fully supported by the petition of the board of directors, praying that an Act similar to the one now reported should receise the sanction of your Honourable House.

The Committee were desirous of ascertaining whether the ns. sertion that the Bauk of Upper Camada was a "dangerous engine of political power in the hands of the Government," was founded in fact, or supported by practice ; mud rith this view, they made inquiry of the witnesses examined before the Committec, and the answers given by those persons best qualitied to form a correct opinion, convinced the Committee that there never was the slightest foundation for such an insimuation against either the Bank or the Government.

Impressed with the necessity of lnying before Mis Majesty the sentiments which his faithfin subjects in this Province entertain of this important subject, the Comenitte have prepared an humble address to be laid at the foot of the throne, which, with this report, they respectitily submit for the consideration of your Honourable llouse.
J. H. SAMSON,

Committee Room,
17 rim Femuame, 1834. \}

Ivproceeding with the investigation, the Committee submitted to each of tho gentemen whose testimony is hereto appended, as well as to several others, a copy of the extract from tho Despatch; and also of the questions which follow.

The cvilence of Mr. Gillespic, Mr. D'Arcy Boulton, Mr. J. F. Smith, and Mr. Newbigging, being principally in contirmation of the testimony previonsly received, the committee deconed it unnecessary to do more than to report to your Ilomourable IIonse that the gen. temen last named fitly concur in the statements of Johin S. Baldwin and John S . Cartwright, Esquires.

## REGULATIONS

## Proposed by the Lords of IIis Majesty's Treasury.

1st. "That upon any suspension of cash prayments at any of the stations where the Bank may bo bound to pay its notes in specie, on demand, which shall continue for the space ef sixty, successive days, or upou any such suspension for sixty days at intervals in the course of any one year, the charter of the Bank shall be forfeited, and void, save as to any requisite powers for adjusting past accounts and debts due to or from the establishment, and as to the liability, joint and separate, of the proprictors, for the debts the biank may have incurred.

End. "That any Promissory Notes issued by branch estab. lishments of the lauk, shall be dated at the place of issue, and the notes so dated and issucd shall be payable in specic, on demand, at the place of date and issue, as well us at the principal establishment of the Bank; it being, however, expressly understood, that it is not intended by this regulation that any branch establishment should be called upon to pay the notes either of the principal Bank or of the other branches.

3rd. "One.half of the subscribed capital of the Bank to bo paid up, and if not already so paid, to be called for forthwith. "The call for the remaining moiety to be left at the discretion of the Company:

4th. "The amount of the discounts on paper on which the name of any Director or Officer of the Bank shall appear as drawer, acceptor, and endorser, to be limited to onc-third of the whale discounts of the Bank.

5th. "The Bank shall not hold its own stock, nor make ad. vances to Shareholders on the security of their shares.

6th. "There shall be prepared, and recorded in the books of the Bank, a weekly balance sheet or statement, exhibiting under the heads specified in the 22 nd ciause of the present act for incorpo. rating the Commercial lbank, with any requisite additions, the state of the liabilitics and assets of the Bank of every description, at the close of ench weck. From these weekly statements, there shall be prepared, immediately after the close of each half year, a general abstract, showing the average amount of the liabilities and nssets of the Corporation, under the specified heads for such . half-yearly period; to which average abstract sliall be subjoined, a statement of the rate and amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividend. Copies of this halfyearly statement, signed by the president and chicf Cashier of the Bank, shall be laid before the Lieutenant Governor, the Legislative Council, and House of "Assembly; and the President and Cashier shall verify the same"on onth, if "re. quired so to do by cither of those nuthorities ; and this statement shall also be published in one or more Gazettes or Newspapers cir. culating in the Province. The Bank shall further be bound, at the requisition of the Governor, to exhibit to him, or to such Officers as lic may appoiut, as confidential dacuments, the weckly balance
shects upon which such half.yearly statements may have been APPENDIX. foundel, or for any subsequent and current period.

7th. "The Shareholders of the Bank shall be respectively liable for the engagements of the Company, to the extent of twice the amount of their subseribed shares.

8th. "The funds of the Bank shall not be employed in any loans, or advances on land or other property, not readily available to meet its engragements; neither shall the Bank hold any such property beyond what may be necessary for the purposes of its establishment, nor to be concerned in any trade, or buying and selling merchandize, further than may be requisite for realising the procecds of any lands, property or goods taken in satisfaction of debt, but its transictions are to bo confined to what are understond to be the legitimate operations of bunking, viz:-advances upon com. mercial paper or Goverminent securities, and general dealings in money, bills of Exchange, or bullion."

Advering to the distinct position in which the Bank of Upper Cauada stiunds, my Lords arc of npiniou that only the second, fourth, sixth and eighth of these conditions should apply to that establishment generally, and that the application of the third and seventh conditions shall extend to the new shares only.

They are willing in the case of this Bank to be satisfed with the virtual provisions for the object of the tirst condition contained in the origimal Act of Incorporation, and the fifth condition is distinctly comprised in the Act for increasing the capital : but my Lords deen it further necessary that the Commercial Bank should be subject to the limitation of the teath clause of this last mentioned Act, in regard to dividends, and to any other restrictions contained in the Aet relating to the old Bank, Which may have been omitted from the Act of its incorporation.

## Questions proposed by the Committee.

1. When were the Books of subsciption for Stock opened?
2. At what time were they closed?
3. Into how many. Shares was the Stock divided?
4. How many Shares were sulscribed?
5. What effect had the rumours, of His Majesty's intention to disallow the Acts of 1832, upon the public and upon the Bank itself? 6. Did the Bank alter its mode of transacting business with the public in consequence of the intelligence reccived?
6. What effect had the alteration?
7. Should His Majesty now annul or disallow the Acts passed in 183:2, what would be the result?
8. Do the public require grenter Banking facilities than could be afforded by the original Charter of the Bank of Upper Canada?
9. Have you ever heard it asserted, that the Bank of Upper Canada is "a dangerous engine of political power in the hands of Canada is "a dang
10. Have you any reason to think the transactions of the Bank have ever afforded any foundation for such a charge againat cither the Bank or the Executive Government?
11. Would not the public possess more securityin the establishment of a Bank with so large a capital as to enable the Institution to leave in the hands of the Stockholders, one half the amount of Stock authorised by the Charter, to be callod in upon any emergency!
J. II SAMSON,

Chatramar.

## EVIDENCE OF JOIIN S. BALDWIN, Esq.

Before enterigg upon an examination of the different regula tions proposed by the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, I beg leave to remark, that I think we have groat reason to feel and express our surprise at such injurious interierence, in a measure altogether local, and in which the Legislature of the Province and the people are," and must always be, the best judges. When the Acts for the increase of the stock of the Bunk of Upper Canada, and the estab. lishment of the Commercial Bauk of the Midland District had passed both Houses, and received the assent of His Majesty's Representative in this Province, both institutions conimencel their operations as soon as the law would allow them, without the slightest apprehension of interference. The stability und management of the Bank of Upper Caunda had obtained the cutire confidence of the pillic, and ittwould have becin no nore than reasonable to an to the people of the Province the power of judging of the propriety of its own fiscal regulations In passing the Bank Act of 1832, no "Legislative np liention was made to the Parent State, or to any ther Colony for assistance or for credit; and depending entirely upon its own resources, it does secm oxiraordinary that His Majesty's Minister should have iuteretered in mensure which liad received the delibe tion and assent of the Provincial Legislature, and which could not possibility apply to any other than the inhabitants of the Provie represented in the Houso of Assembly. To adopt the

APPENDIX regulations proposed as a gencral system, I think would not promote tho public welfure; but on the contrary; I am convinced the baining business of the country would be shackled and impeded in" such a a manner, as to operate much to the disadvantage of the general interest and prosperity of the Province.

As however the Cominittec request my opinion on each of the proposed regalations, I will naswer then in the order which I find then in the paper sent to me by the Committe

1st Condition.-On referring to the twenty.second clatise of the Act of Incorporation, and also the section of the Act for the increase of the capital stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, I find it is provided, that if at any time affer the passing of the Act, the said President, Directors and Company should refuse, on demand being made at their Banking house, or auy branch or branches hereafter to be established, during the rerular hours of doiug business, to redeem in specie or lawful money of this Province their said bills, notes, or other evidences of debt, issued by the said Company, the said President, Directors and Company sháll, on pain of forfeiture of their Charter, wholly discontinue and close their said Banking operations, either by way of discount or otherwise, until such time at the President, Directors and Company shall resume the redemption of their bills," notes," or other evidences of debt, in specie or other lawtul money of this Provinco-this 1 think a more advantageous and effectual security to the public than the mode proposed, and I beliove the same provision or condition is contained in the Act for the incorporation of the Cominercial Bunk of the Midlatid District.

2d Condition.-Under this proposed regulation, the establishment and suppoit of branches, or rather agencies, which the present state of the country will only admit of, would be rendered so expeisive and burdensome, as to deter any Bauk from establishing offices in the oiter Districts, and would, in consequence, prevent the Institution froin affording that accommodation it now is enabled to do; besides, I view it in some measure unjust by obliging a Bank to keep a doublo supply of specie, and thereby interfering with the original Charter of the on specie, and thereby interfering with the original Charter of the bank of Upper Can
fixed sufficiently firm on its origital grounds.

3d Condition.-This regulation has practically been more than acted upon by both Banks. The anount of iucreased stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, created by the Act of 1832, has all been paid in except about $£ 1,700$.

4th Condition. - I was for some time unable to comprehend the incaning of this condition-I could not suppose that any set of Directors, of common honesty or common sense, would so far triffe with the public as to appropriate to nny one of themselves, or even to themselves and the officers of the Listitution under their controul, collectively, one-third of the whole discounts of the Bank-nor do I think that the management of the Bauk of Upper Canada has ever given the slightest cause for a proposition which seems to insintate that its Directors may have heretolore divided amongst themselves one-third of the discount business of the Bank.

5th Condition. For a short time after the estalishment of the Bank of Upper Canada, discounts were minde on the credit of atock but that practice has long becn discontinued. The Bank never traded in its own stock, and this regulation is now most rigidly enforced in practice. The Institution, I hink, would not object to any enactment which might place this even beyond the controul of the Directors.

6th Condition.-The Bank should once a year furnish a statement to the Legistature of its affiirs, in the nost ailiple detail, but a weelly iivestigation of its businiess could afford very litte information or satistaction to the public. In the present state of ourinetallic currency, we rely principally on New York for specie. To obtain a supply upon any emergency, requires not only a very considerable expense, but a period of time greater than would enablo the Bank to give ainy satisfactory weekly report. The vaults might be drained, and a supply of specie actually within a few hours of its destination, yet a person appointed to examine the aftuirs of the Institution might be coimpelled to made such a report as would in effect excite ground. lees susppicion of the stachitity of the Bank, and produce for a time, if not permanenty, incalculable evil., If the Legislature should require at the close of the year any further or more detailed information than the ninual tatement night show, I see no objection to give an abstract, of the weekly business of the Bank throughout the year.
Tth Condition - of this regulation I highy disapprove-if adopted, it could not possibly operate as a security to the public, unless indeed the original Stockholder, and every person to whom he might subsequently transfer, should give a collateral security by way of mortgage or otherwise-such a mode would render the daily transfer of stock so extensive and troublesonio, as materially to detransfer of stock so extensive and troublesonic, as materially to de-
crease its market value : it would drive from the Institution all men crease its market value : it would drive from the nstitution all men
of capital, and throw the stock inito the flands of irresponsible per:sons and speculatorsa The public in such case would have less confidence in the lBank, and want of security would naturally follow the loss of confidence. Such a regulation might possibly affect a small proportion of the Stockholders in this Province, but persons residing in foreign countries, would be bevond its operation.
It can say formyself, that I would not accepta charter wilh such a clog orimpediment to its business

EBth Condition. The Bank lias al ways acted most strictly upon the recommendation hereg given, and if to considered necessary
that these conditions should be spectied as purt of the Clartor, I see A PPENDIX no reasonable objection, and I believe the Bank of Upper Canada would not object to their being adopted. I am at a loss to under stand the latter part of this suggestion. It would seem that the Lords of the Treasury intend that certain of the regulations should apply to the Charter passed in 1819, and others to the Act passed in 1832. Supposing all the suggestions adopted, I see much trouble great expense and difficulty, attending any Bank having one part of its capital under cortain regulations and restrictions which did not as capital under certain regulations and restrictions which did not
apply to theremainder of the stock. There is no doubt the accounts apply to the remainder of the stock. There is no doubt the accounts
night be kept but it would bo attended with much dificulty and expense.
answer to - It tended to alarm the mercantile interests of the Quest. 5. Province so much that meetings?were held in several places to remonstrate against uny change, nud to express perfect confidence in the manner in which the institutions are at present constituted, ins well as in their management.
Quest. 6.
The Bank of Upper Canada has not nitercd its mode of discount, or manner of doaling with the public generally.
Quest. 7. Should His Majesty now annul or disallow the Charters, it would be attended with the warst conse quences to the Stockholders, nid to the Provinco in general; tend to creato distrust in the minds of the people, at make them lose that confdence in the justice of the Imperial Government with which they have hereto fore had so much reason to be satisfied.

Quest. 9. I believe that the Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada are well convinced that increase of its capital would be attended with grent advantage to the country it would be enabled to aflord more extensive accomino dation, both public and private ; and by having a por tion of the stock not called in, or kept so in rescrve would be greater security to the public than could bo in any other shape just now acted on.
Quest. 10. I lave heard it so spoken of.
Quest. 11. I have been six or seven years a Director, and am cer tain the Bank was never influenced by such considerations; on the contrary I an aware that equal justice wa afforded to all, without any reference to their political opinions, but with the sole view to the acconmodation of the public, so far as a due regard to the stability nud credit of the institution would allow.

The Government, as a holder of stock, is treat ed in the same manner as individuals; and I am perfect Iy convinced the Government his never exerted its in: fluence in any other manner than in the appointment of Directors, according tolav.

## EVIDENCE OF GEORGE MUNRO, EsQ.

Yonk, 17 TH JANUARS, 1834.
Sin,
I now enclose my reply in writing to the Committee, before whom I was called yesterday upon the Bank business.

As an inhabitant of Upper Canadal feel grateful for the solici tule alivays shown to this country by ithe Lords of His Majosty's Theasury, but upon the subject of Banks, it is a matter of deep regret to the country generally, they slould have deemed it neces sary to transmit such conditions to be added to those already pro. vided for in the respective Acts of Incorporation'of the Banks; the principal part of which appears to me to be entirely inapplicable to banking in this Province.

With great deference to their Lordships, it is lamentable they should persist in recommending certain conditions, which I am sure I will be borne out in the assertion in saying, that there cannot bo found ten persons in the Province, who have a proper regard for the interest of the country, who would wish to see the cuaditions recom monded by their Lordslips added to tho Bank Acts of iacorporation aild further, it is most extroordinary their Lordships should be interfering with matters altogether local, and can only be, with any degreo of satisfuction, settled by the Parliament of this Province. I bolieve both Banks have conducted their affairs with great discretion, always having due regard to their safety, and at the same time, affording the merchant, agriculturist aind mechanic, facilities of doing business ; and it is wondertul with so small means what incalculable good has been dove to the Province generally, from their judicious and accommodating arrangements, to afford cvery means in their power to persons applying for discounts or other transtactions
How the I have the honor to he,
, ho hont wat I have the honor
rimbty
Thaterety

GEORGE NONRO
J. Hob Sarson Esu, M $\mathbf{P}$. $\mathbf{p}$, thet

Ist Conurton.- With regard to the first condition of the 5,ords of Mis Majesty's lreasury, "thas upon any snspension of * cath payments at any of the stations where the Bank may be
"a hount po pay ist notes in specie on demand. which shall conimue " hount in pay its notes in specie on demand. which shall comimue "far the space of sinte suecessive days, or upon any such suspension - fir sixty das at interrals, in the cimse of any one year, the chate - ter of the linak shall be forseited and void. sate as to any requisite

 "e establishmed ath as to the habiny pome and separate

With regard to the suspension of Cash paymente, I think as the Charter, ia the reopect now stasds, it is more apphicable, and does filly embrace what is inmonded by the tist condition.

Ind. Coxdriox.-With regard to the second condition, "that "any Pronissory usies isuled by brameh estahishments of the lanta, "s shatl be dated at the place of isame, and the metes so dated aul is. "sued shall be pavable on specie oa demand at the place of date -a mis issue, as well as at fhe prinepail estahishasur of the hamh. -- it becing, however, expressiy understoud, that it is rat intended by " this regulation that auy brauch establishment shall be called apon "to pay the notes cither of the priacipal Bank or of the uther - hranelics."

I am ent anare of any lranch estabishunents in this l'rovinen either of the Bank of Cpper Canadi, or the Commercial Bank of the Whatard District.

The ofices estabished at the various pares in this Provinco In mach of the primeipal thatks are only consitered uthices of dis.

 ior the convenience of the public, hereatier to establish braches, to compelthe amother or pincipal lsank, to pay in specie the anos issued at any of heir hranches is mreasmable, ade will have a tendency to shackte the pperatious of the Busk, by rompellay the Bath to keep it their rants a much larger guantioy of specic blan it is to the ad. vantege of aty buek to kep, and as the same time affording no additomal sectrity to tho hoiders of hamk notes. I aut inelined to thath mither of the lhaks in the Trovilec womblissue notes at any phace but at the coumer of the primeipal Banking house, deeming the sugrestion of" the Lords of His Majesty's 'Trewary scrupulonsly rigid on this punt.

3rl. Comprens:-The third condition, "one hat of the sub"s scribed capital of the bank to be paid up, and if not already so "puil, to be called for forthwith. The call for the remaining moi"ely to be left at the discretion of the Compans." This conlition camot apply to the present lanks in this. Province, as the whole sabecribed capital of the Banks has been pail up in full, or at least minety per cent of the while anount of the capital stock.

Theretore this condition has been more than virtally carried int30 effect.

4th Condrrosi- - Thic fiurth condition "the amount of the dis. "comats on paper, on which the name of any Disector or Otlicer of $\because$ the fhank shall ppear as drawer, acceptor and endorsor, to to li-- mited to one-shisit of the whole discoums of the Dank." I am of cpinion the amount herestated is quite ton large; no Director or Ofiecer onght to be permited to appear for any thing like the amount of onc-hinid of the whole discomats . such an advantage given to a Director would be considered protian. So ulvanage ought to be allowed to a Director over any other person of equal mense and respectalility. So tar from allowing a Director to be draver, ac. ceptor ar cudorsor, to one-third of the whole discounts, 1 cam bear sestimony theremever has been, durime several years I was a Direcetor in the Buak of Upper Camada, ardid subsequent)y a Directur of the office of discount aud dyposit of the Commercial Bauk in this phace, an instance of the whoke of the Directors and Ollicers of either the oue or the other ever appearing as alruvers, aceptors or endorsers, to the extent that appears to be allowed by the fourth comalition propused by the hurds of His Majestys Preasury to une Director.

I hink the amount quite too harge, and might in some instanes (and justy too) give rise to the commercial community, or athers applying for discrumts, to complain of the injustice of the distribution of the discomits.

5th Coxmriov.-The fifh comdition," This Bauls shall not "hoh its own atock, nor make ndmaices to Sharehohers on the "scenvity of their shares." I believe the Banks in this Province the mot hoh their own stock, mor make advances to Shar holders on the security of their shares. Such a proceeding has ever been considered, I believe, by the Directors of both Banks, at variaine with the true spirit of banking. Therefora, this coadition less been virzually carried into cttect in the Banks already.

Bth Cundrres.-The bljection to the sixth migestion, manely, "There shatl bu prepared, and recorded in the books of "the Bank, a weelily balaice sheet or statement, exhibiting undor ". He heads specitied in the 2ind chase ol the present ace tor incorpo"" rating the Conmercial Bauk, with any requisite additions, the stato " of the liabilities ind assets of the Bank of every description, at the "close of curlh week. From theas wedily statements, thare shall be "prepared, immediately after the close of each half year, a penerad " abstract, showing the average amount of the linbilities and ausets of " The Corporation, under the specified heads for such balli-yearly "a period ; to which average ubstrace shall he suljovined, a stamoment of " the rate and unount of reserved profits at tho tine of declaring suedi
"dividend. Copiey of this half-yearly statement, signed by the Pre. A PPENDIX " sident and chict Cashier of the Bank, shall be laid before the Lieu. " tenant Governor, the Legishative Council, and House of Assembly, " and the President and Cushier shall verify the same on oan, if re" puired so to do be either of those aulhorities; and this statenent "s shall also be published in one or more Gazettes or Newspapers cir"culating in the Province. This Bank shall further be bound, at tie "requisiion of the Ciovernor, to exhibin to him, or to such Officers as - he may appoim, as confidential tocuments, the weekly balance, " sheers upon which sueh past half-y uarly statements may have heen "founded, or for any subsequent and current period." "The objec. tivu is, the additional expenses it will cost the Bank, when in lact tion is, the adiniondilexpense it wit cost the bank, when in act
there ran be no aditional security afforded to the public by this there can be no additional security afiorded to the public by his
alditimal expense and labour. All expelises must necessarily have the ctiect of lessening the tividends to Stockholders. But shanh any expose of the affiirs of the Bank be found necessary which is not provided ior by the eind clause of the present Aet, halliyearly statenents. in detail, might he made out; but weeddy statements, I am of opinion. could not be drawn out wihh any degree of accuracy, situated as the lhaks of the l'rovince are, having oftices in almost every town, and at a distance of several hundred miles.
ih Covirtion.-The seventh coudition, "The Shareholders " of the Bank shall be respectively liable tor the engagements of " he Company, to the exteat of twice the amomat of their subscri"bed shares." With regard to the shareholders of the Bank being held hable tior the engagements of the Company to the extent of twiee the anomut of their subseribed shares, 1 ain of opinion it is not at all necessury in case of the lank nut making good their engagemeats. Sharcholders, in my opinon, will lase quite enough without being called upon for any thing further. It strikes me, as a thing probible, that the persoiss whe would be most likely to it volve the Bank in any difficulty; would not be found shareholders at the time of the tailure, as they mast probably would know the pomatty, and sell out in time; the unsuspecting class of the community, such ie old persons, widows, orphans. sce. se., and others hast able to atlord so serions and unjust a chaint, would be found, in all probability, ihe persons called upon to nake goud the liability.

1 an decidedly of opinion the measure is not called for, nud if carried into efficet will depreciate the value of Bank stock very much, now held by persons who purchased under other circumstances. It Would give more general satisfaction, in my opinion, to see the extension of the capital stock of the Bauk of Upper Canada, and tho charter of the Commercial Bank of the Midland Distriet, annulled together, than sece this condition added to the Aete of incoryoration of the Banks; as in all probability the stock would principally go imto the hudds of forcigmers, as persons residing in the Provinco would not subject thendelres to a second loss, in cose of failure of a Buak.

Aswen To The operations of the mercantile and agricultural 5th Quest. interests of the Province wera severely checked und embarrassed by the unexpected report that the increase of the capital stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, and the cliarter of the Commercinl Dank of the Midland District would be antulied, as it cansed a run on the banks fur specie, (particularly the hater) therchy destroying for some wechs the usefulucss of those excellent insilu tions, by suspending their regular discounts, in order to meet the rui that inmediatcly followed the report.

The excitement was evidently kept up by a fow reckless, grovelling, political parizans; who spared no pains to spread the rejort for nud wide, which had the ctiect of increasing the rom upon the Banks, but more particularly the Commercial Bauk.
Bih Quest.
It has been fund neecssary by the Commercina Bank, (and I believe by the Bank of Upper Canada likewisc) to ulter the mode of discoums, the practico of paying by instalments of onequarier has heen ubundoned since the first of August last, the Bank found its eapital quite inndeguate to continue that practiceNistes now discounted can only be renewed liv paying in fifly per cent. The loard, in ndopting the latter mode, were further inlienced by a desire to give more (fenera) acconmodtatin, and reduce the time for which the merchant was linhle as endorser on husiness paper, therely atliording him greater security in payment of lis notes, there laning less chance of the debtor becoming insolvent in the time uow allowed for the payment of antes.

7th Quest.
The alteration has not been attended with any prejudicinl conseqnences to the Biak, but appars to give general walistactiou.
8th Qucst.
The annulling of the Charter would be attended with emporary inconvenience to the stockholders, as a considerable time must elapse before they could receive the unount of the stock ; and I nim decidedy of "piniont such a minisure woud produce inculeulable miselfief os the public aun irovinco io general ty the inevituble stagiation of trade the principal produce of the cuntry deprecialed in valuo the mercutile anal comatrcial interests of the country shackled in their operations; indeed, so unhappy an event cannot be looked forward, to but with dreado wh tay

## APPENDIX' 9 th Quest.

There can be no better proof of the necessity of greater Banking facilities in the country than by examining the Journals of the House, where it will be finad that there are at this moment several applications for Bank Charters.' The extension of the capital stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, and the Commercial Bank; is greatly required to the furthering the present trade of the Comints:

GLORGE MONRO.
York, ITh January, 1834.

## FVIDENCE OF TIOMAS G. RIDOUT, Esq.

Remarhs on the Monble. J. K. Stexarl's Letter of the 30th Oct., 1833.
The first part acknowledges the importance of not unuceessa. rily akering the bank Charters, and yet insiste upon making such alterations as would destroy the whole intent and meaning of those Charters, and to create penalties which were never thought of whon the stoels was originally sulscribed, and the money paid in usder the faith of those Charters-it also makes at once two classes of Stockholders for the Hank of Upper Canada-the one liable to penalties and prosecutions, and the other free and exempt from all trouble or danger.
1st Condition.-With respect to the first condition, the original Charter provides a hetter means to ginard agninst failure that the one now proposed, 10 infiet forfeiture for the non-payment of specie for a periodof sisty days, at the offices or parent Bink. There would be better cause for this penaly if the paremt Bank were unable to redeen its notes wilh specie during that period.

For the sake of the pullic, more than for its own sake, it should be allowed six months to recover its finds and resune specie payments, considering its distance from London: for, suppose there was a war with the United States, it conld not derive any specie from that. country, but must wait until it could draw its supplics from Eugland.

2d Condition- - In an extensive country like Upper Canada, bordering for 600 miles on the American fromier, which is studd d by a chain of small and needy hatiks, no Canadian Bank confd supply its offices with a sufficient gunutity of specie to meet not only the demands of one ovin people, but the coatimal drains of these forcign institutions, who would make it their husiness io drain this Procince of specie for their own vaults, rather than send to their athatic cities for supplies; as this latter mode always produces ill will, and which they wish of course to avoid, especinlly if our conin should be as it is now, the mational coin of the United States, made in their Mint at Philadelphin. The chief part of the specie now paid out here is paid to Americans.

It would requirc a Bank with an inimense capital to maintain cstablishinents at ita soveral offices, so orgmized as to date and sign all promissory notes issued at ench ofice-il would render the business much more complicated and difficult for general management than it is $n t$ present. If this regulation and the redaption in specio is insisted upon, the offices mast be shiut up.

3d Condition.- The third condition is a matter of no importance; it has already been complied with as a thing of course.

4th Condilion.-I believe this limitation nay safely be reduced to fth or itht.

Sth Condition,-No such transactions are permitted or atsempted.

Gth Condition.-There can be no objections to furnish the halfyearly statements herein mentioned-and also an average return of specie in the vault, or notes in circulation diaring the same periods, as well as the avernge business of che Bank : but I do not know what good could arise from the visits of a Govermment Inspector. I should think the four Governuient Directors could give llis Excellency all the information he could desire, besiden, the woekly balance sheels are no more confidential than the halfyearly public statements are confilential-such secret and inquisitorini visits would throv a veil of mystery over the Bank which it is better without:

7 th Condition.-This is tho worst of all, and I have tried a great many schemes to get round it $;$ but it bafles all thoughts aud all contrivances, and there is no use to try. I do not think that we can porsundeany Stockholder to rotain his shares under theese terms. All those who hitro subscribed for ilie new stock, will, of course, demand their money back ngain, as chey never agreed to such a mortgage on their property - Lithough it may nover be acted upon, still it would hang over thein.

How is this stnck 10 be transferred 1 . Who is to be the judge of the responsibility of tho new proprictor? How are we to prosecute Stockhoiders in the United States, in England, in France, and nil other countries? 10 what manner is double the amoint to bey extracten from persons, who have no more money or property in the eword -cal oxecutors, can trustees, can widows and orphans pay, t suppose they tamnot, hey wilt of courso forfoit-aid tioe stock will bo seized by the Sheriff, and offered for sale at piblic anction, -but, will any body lity it ? ityould be worthess; for the Bank at inat very time, wouk hea brokea Bath, or elso the stock would not be no forfoited and lhere would be no biyers. No man will voluntarily incur double penal. ties for mothing : and no Capitatist will hold slock in uch a miserve
ble Bank, where he, dlone, is to bear all the forfeitures and double APPENDIX losses; and the forcigner and the needy speculator escape prosecution.

8th Condition.-There is no harm in the eighth clause-it has been, before now, muderstood, and acted upon-excepting so far as relates to the foregoing clauses-it treats of the regular course of business. As the public security is, no doult, the main object of the (iovermment, and is very proper to be attended to, I would beg leave to suggest a mode, by which the Bank might establish such security out of its own capital.

Suppose the enpital stock of the Bank of Upper Canada were increased to a million of pounds, there would be $£ 800,000$ to be subscribed for. This could be called in by annual investments of tilut, 1000 , or 8,000 shares paid in full every year. Hooks could be opened in London, and at the Bank for this purpose. I would then propose to purchase from Government, a block of a million of acres, aujoining the Cauada Company's Huron 'ract, at a certain price, and pay for it by ycarly instalments of $£ 10,000, \mathbf{£ 2 0 , 0 0 0}$ and $£ 30 .-$ 000 , as the means of the bank accumulated, uatil the whole was paid off. In the mean time, however, chat this land may not remain masented, but be ojen for sals, it might be placed under the controul of the Government, ind be sold as purchasers offered, at such prices as could be obtaned over the original cost and interest; and that the money arising from those sales should the lomed to the Province at 6 per cent interest, payable lalf ycarly to the Bank, which money and which hand the Govermment would hold as secirity to the public against the failure of the Bank, aud be accountable to the public to that exten, for the Bank defalcations-

This would establish the Bank on a solis foundation, viz: on lanied and provincial sccurities; and would be better, perraps, than to prosecute the Stockliolders for twice the amount of their stock, one half of whom could not pry; and the other half would take every means to uvoid prying.

In this casc one half of the capital, say $\mathbf{£ 5 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ would be en. gaged in Banking operations, and the other half would be in pullic sceurities, violding 0 per eent; irredecmuble, until the close of the Charter, unless for the purposes of safety to the peoplo. The rise in the price of land would also be a source of profit, nad should it doube its price in ten yenss, the difference might he aded to the Banking copital, or else renain at han, should it be required, and vield double interest on the original sum." As the Govermment sold the land and paid interest for the purchnse noney, so might the annual instalments of the lunk the graduatly increased.

Perhaps $£ 10,000$ per annum woild be enough for the first three or four years, and it would set the arrangement in a fair train-is then yearly instalments were, for that time, invested be Goverument in Bank stock, it would add stability and credit, and induce foreign investments; or, the whole stock may he subscribed for in the usual wiy, and be called in by instalments of 5 or 10 per cent, as soon as couvenient, and the annual payments to Gnvernment would be regulated in proportion to the amouat so called in ; this mode would prevent Buak stock from renaining losig at par. The Bauk wouli, no doubt, have all oflice at Goderich.

A Bank ought not to circulate its notes heyond the amount of its capital paid in. It would, perlaps, be well not to allow sotes under four dollars to be issued by any Bank. A Prorincial silver coinage of dollars and hatios is very much wanted-hesc coi:s would hece remain in this country.

Asswer to The books wero opened at York, Kingston, Nia. 1st Quest. gera; Brackvill, Pertl, Cornwall, Colwourg, Hamitori, London, Sundwich und Amhersiburgh, on the 1st day of August, 1832.

2 d Quest.
They were closed at York, on the 2d of August, 1832, and circular letters were sent by post on thal day to the several places above mentioned, directing tho books to be immediately shut-and they were closed accordingly as the leters reached their destination.

## 3d Quest. Into 8,000 shares of fify dollars each.

th Qucst. The mumber of shares subscribed, was $25,770$.
Sih Quest- When the news reached this country, it created grent anxiety for a fow days, and the premium on Bank stock fell; but public confidence soon rallied, as tho peoplo on more inature rofloction, vere satisfied tint the Home Government would not carry their threat into excention, as it was not only a novel interference with their money afluirs, but an arbitrary stretch of power, to cadeavour to enforce conditions, that were impracticable and could only exist as an annoyance, aud would reuder bank stock untransferable. It was, hovovor, not believed, that the measure would be carried into"effect, aid so the anxiety on the subjoct passed away. It had,
 $2-2$ Canada, although the hoard, by way of precuution, confined itsolf to moderate discounts, and to bills of alior duto ; which in somo mensure, affected the commercial nitercsts by a wim of means to make foroigi purcha. ses ; but as the produce of the country had at that time
 कxht cultural interest did not seffer

The Bunk formerly diseonnted promissory notes at 90 days, with leave to retire by prymente of one-fifth every three months. This practice was foum very inconvenient for the Institution, as the slow re-prayments pressed heavily upon its furcign tubeds, and a total stoppage of new discounts wats oftenimes necessary; -hesides. it was found not to be the practice of any Bank in the United States, or in Lower Canada ; and as som as the Commercial Bank weat into operation, our notes returned unon us much quicher than before, and it was, consequentr, remdered a matter of meessity to change the system. The doard, harefore, in July hast, rave puthic notice, that a atier lat Getober cusuing, no instatment, less than one-third of the original note, would be received." This alteration lrings the money buck in nine months, which is, of itself; a lung eredit for a Bank to give. The old regulation atiorded 1.3 mouths, and made people very careloss;-hesides, the trouble it gave in the accounts and books of the lank, was incalculable.
Thi Quest.
The effect has hech, that persons of moderate circumstances borrow less money, at least, no more shan they can conveniently pay within the tiane; that our totes come back to pay theso instalments, atd are ready for new issues; and hat they bring along with hem the netes of other Danks, which seem to create new fimals, und strengthens the Institution.
sth (Nuest.
The consequences of such disallowance will, no doubt, he very disastrous to the whole country; and the existence of the lank must depend upon the forbearance of the new Stuchiolders, in giving the Bank time to repay them their money so unfortunately invested, and ly consenting to receive it back in two monthly instalments of alout 10 per cent each, therely allowing titue to curtail the discounts to the extent, perhaps, ot Ei 50 ,100. This operation will brimg down ruin upon many, and derange the whole capital of the Province-reduce the price of lant-lessen the imports, aud diminish the raluc of dee entire exports of the comery; as all ranks of persons, whether in trade, in agriculare, or in ohler pursuits, will feel the pressure of this malooked for operation ; the public confidence, as to the stability of the old capital, will he very much shaken. Ill these ruinans consecquences must ensue, for 1 an confident that nome of the new Stackholders will hold stoek on the comblitions which the Home (ioverment wish to impose ; - besides it is unjust that they shoubl be liable to laws and penalties they knew nohling of, and to a greater luss thath their co-partners, who only bold old stock, and have equal bencfits.
9th Quest.
The interests of this Province require at least one Bank, with a capital much harger tham any now in exintence, in order to carry into fibll eflect the following necessary operations, viz:-"'o be emahed to adrance money at tive and six momehs credit, during winter, for the pirchase of produce, and for the lumber trade, and wait for the reparment out of the sales of such produce ia a foreign market. A bank with a small cappal cannot alford such an outiay: and the Bank of Upper Cianadia can only do so to a simall extent,-not half as much as is repured, nad consenuentic the winter tade is always cmbarrassed, and limited to less than the uctual quantity in the market at hat season.

End. A Bank with a large capital would have it in its power to regulate the forciga exchanges, bad keep the Province supplied with specie, by mens of its forcign funde, and could take advantage of the proper time for so duing, without sensihly curtaling its discomats. Its notes would be current throughout the combry. It would regulate the transactions of smaller Bamks, and keep them within bounds; or, in case of aeed, it would support them in emergeneics, and sustain their credit. By means of its offices and agencies, it could afoive the (iovernment, and the public, dacilities in making payments wherever required in any part of the Canadas. It wonld encourage the investiment of forcign capital; and sustain the public credit for buying and selling (iovernment Debentures, thereby relieving those whio wish to sell, and selling to those who wish to invest-so that the public'debt would ho kept in motion as so much cash, convertible al any time into money or bills of exchange. This systom, which the Bumk has nidophed as liar as it was ablo, has brought much foreign capital into this country, and it ought to be continued.
$10 i l$ Quest.
I have read in the newspapers, charges to this ef: fect, but I have never heard it itserted. The fiovernment has never yet, attempted to influence the lank in any one operation. As far as the Goverament was conceraed, it has been a free agent.
11 h Quest.
No partiality or prejidice has ever been shown in the lusiness of the iistitution, urowing ont of polizical opinion : such matters are never discussed at the hoard. The responsibility of parties," nud not their political feelings, have always appeared to me to govern the de-
cisions of the Directors in all their transactions. I ami APPENDIX satistied in lhis respect.
12th Quest. Such a reserved stock, liable to be called in at any moment, wonld prevent both foreign and domestic intvestuents, and it would not be readily trinsferable, Cayitalists, Trustees, Corporate hodies, Widows and bxecutors, would not venture to invest their money on sueh uncerain terms: it wonld not be a solid capital, nor would it be narketable. It would, probally, be principally held hy a class of persons who, if called upon, could not pay up the remainder, especially the thank was in any jeopardy : and as that would be the only; and the very tint it would be wanted, no dependence andil he phiced on such a resurrec; besides, it must be called fur, to make rind the losses of the poblic, in consempeace of the failitre of the Baik, and not their ewn losses, as Stockholders. They would theretiore rather lose the half they had already paid in, than risk any more ; and many, for want of property, could ho the cemperled to pay, exen it the law allowed actions to le brought :gainst them.

## EVIDENCE OF JOIIN S. CARTWRIGHT, Esa.

1st Conmrios:- 1 condition that the Charters of Iucorporation shali be fortigited on any suspension of Cash prayments for sivty days sutcessively, or for that period of time at different intervals in any oue year.

The 21st section of the Charter applears to mo to embrace every requisite uecessary, fin the event of a suspension of Cash pay ments. It provides, that if at any time the bank cannot redeen their notes in specie, (even for an hoir,) either at the parent institution or any of its branches, they must close their doors, and wholly discontinue their business until they resume cash payments. And when it is comealered that the very existence of a lank depends upon publ. lic credit and confideace, and withont it, the institution camot trans act its anfiars with the least prospoct of adrantage to the stockholders, great care must necessarily be baken ty the directors to manag their afliars with a prudence proportionate to respoinsibility so wier ous.

It may happen with a Bnak, ns with an individual, that a sudéen, unforeseca, and unexpected event, may canse a témporary enibarrassment, which may prevent the due filfilling of engagements, though the solvency of the prarty may be undubbed: The vialts of the Bank may be drained of its specie the a sudten run, cansed by unexpected political movements, rival instituions, or large capital. ists ; and when this happens, the publis: soontake the niann ; und it must tharefive be the interest of the biank that the difliculty shonh be as speedily overcome as poissible, and its bisuiness resumed." Bue supposing that the stoprage should continue for the period of sixity days at intervals, diring the year, the Charter is, by this remilation to be forfeited. - The Bank canot collect their debts in a period of sixty days, for it is well known that a large portion of the discounts of the bhat are extended to ninety days; but even, if actually due at that tiane, no deht could to collected or sccovered by law until the lapse of a much louger period- What sutistaction or relief can be affinded to the pulbice ly the fortiniture of the Charter?-The Bank would lee at an end, which would be a much greater injury to the pullic. than eren to the stockholders. In another point of view, it appears nuncessary, as in case of a longer suspension of cash pay mants the public countidence in the institution will le so shaken, that the Bank will harly be able to rocomnence its uperations with any great prospect of advantage.

2ed Cosortun.-ls. that the paper issued by branch Banks shall be redecmed in specie ut the place of issue, as well as at the parent institution.

Part of this is ansicred by the previous ons, in which it is stated, that the lamk must releem all its paiper both at the prineipal ollice, and at ench brateli, I would further remark, hint neither of the: Banks of Uppor Climadiane," as yet, athy bratelies; they havo ollices of deposite and liscount, and agencios. All the Bank notek are transmitted by the parent institution to these different otlices, or agencies, nud are paid out to persoiss requesting accominodation, on the security of paper approved of by the directors. These agencies ure cstablished for the accommodation of the public, and to afforl preater convenienco to inereantile gentlemen, living at a distance from the parent insitituticn.

The want of a Provincial Cirrency randers it at times extreme. by diflicult to procure specic in any large quatities; and it the Banks are required to redecen their notes in specie, not only at the prineipal otlice, but at each branch, uid thus be compelled to have morespe cio on hand thai they have paper in circulation, amd when the dif ficulty, risk and axpense, of procuring that specie is cousiderel," it must incertably follow thatholumehes will be established, or fis tablished, be long coatimued:

Brd Conprepox.-This requires that onehalr of the capital stock shall be paiil yp iminediately. Aot far ás it lus rolerence to tho two Buiks now ing perntion, 1 would only remarke, line ninoty per cent of the stoct to f the Conimercial Bank was paid up on the 1 bth of Novenher 1833 , and ithe remaning ten per cent is payableon the 15 h Jumary 1834 so fint the whole cinpital stock of the Commer cial Dinak inny now be conbidered'as really and bona fide paid the

I believe that nearly the whole stock of the alditional capital of tho Bank of Epper Camaitu is paid in, and I am correct in asserting, that the greatest anxiety was manifested by the subseriliers of the additional eapital to be permitted to pay up the whole amount of their strick at once, but were prevented by the provisions of the Act of incorpmation.

Ath Conmmon.- This requires, "that the ammont of discounts " of paper in which the name of any Director, or officer of the Dank; "shall appear as drawer, acceptor or endorser, shall be limited to "one-third ut the whole discounts of the bank."

No institution, I conceive, could, under any circumstances, grimt accommodation to any une individual, however responsible, to shat extent of onc-third of what is granted to the whole Provinec. It wiuld at onice declare the mamagers of such an institution as nifit fir their office ; and ho oljection can be arged against this pripposed regulition, which I conceive maglit to be extended to all individuals. 1 an happyito state that the Directors of the Commercial biak cot. lectively, have never had accommonation to the extent of onc-hali of what is thas to be limited to an individuat a and l believe that un o:0 subordiane officer of the institution, has ever received any acesmmodation whatever, either ay promisser, aeceptor or eadorser. And as regards the Directors of the Bank of Upper Camadi, I believe no suspicion has ever existed in the pubtic miad to rerder this comdition eilher necessiary or desirable.
sth Coxbrios-- The fifh regulation requires, that the Pank shath not hold its own stock, or make advatices tostockholders on the security of their shares. . This, lconsider a dosirable condition, but it has heen partly provided forbv the Actsot hempuration, whereby the banks are prohibited, under to tess a penalty than the Corfiture of their Charters, from loaning money to stockholders on the credit of their stock; and a stockholder to the extent of $2 \overline{5}, 000$ cammot receice an adsunce of oue shilling oin its security. I believe all the stock of lioth Banks lately created, is in the haids of indtriduals who were cither original sulscribers, or their assiguees.

Ghi Connition-Megarding this, 1 beg leave to remark, that the Commercial Bank have, on the days of diseount in each woek, (at present Mondays and Thurstitys) a balance sheet had betore them, which exhibits the actual staic of their afiairs, tho' not exactIy in the way pointed nut by this regulation, but which is as correct us the unture of a husiness like bauking, in which onch passing hour makos some chango, will permit. And when the number of the of lices and agencies of the two Baiks in this Province are considered, being lifeen or sixteen in umber, the statement required will cause no litue nditional labor and expense, without any practical hanclit to the jublic. Some of the offices and agencios are at such a dintance from the Bank as to require five or six days before the transactions of the oflice can be fransmitted-and in that period, $n$ change must take place, which would render it impossible to malie the weekly statements with that degree of correctuess which the solemaity of in onth requires. The Bank can have no oljection to furnish the Governmett with a copy of these senii-weckly statements; and as the charter provides that the Bank'shall, at the requisition of cither branch of the Legislature, exhibit the state of their allairs under oath, which statement is manally published in the public nowspapers, every desirable object required by this regulation appears to be answered- How Ciar it muy he tor the uevantuge of the public, that the state of the Bank in each week should bo known, is very doubtful. These dis. elcosures may be attended with this evit- hat perzons or ussociations, from selfish or interested motives, or other nivorthy purposes, may avail themselves of facts thusdisclosed, in a manner that maty, under peruliar circunstance, canso a rin upon the institution, which it may tie difficult to meet : anil in all commercial tramactions there fire cireumstances, sometimes trifling it themselves, which, if known, may be productive of danger, hith to individuals and assuciations, inllicting, tor ho monent, all the evils or bankruptey, although there a vo rat insolvency.

The Cosprrios- - By the 7th Regulatinn. it is proposed hat the Stockloldors shall be respectively liable for the engarements of thic Compuny, to the extent of twico the anount of their subseribod shures.

Thin, I suppose, is desired, because at first view it mny be conwidered as affording greater security to the public. It is hardly to be supposed that the atlitirs of a lank woud be so imprudenty or improperly managed at to occasion the otal loss of ha capital stock; and it such an'event should bo anticipated hy a pruitent or wealliy person, lie would iamediately endeavour to slift the responsibility fron himsolf to another less responsible or considerate- An institulion composed ot a largo number of Stackholders, must iuccesstrily be manged ly a few, med a Stockholder who is not a Manger or Director entrusts his capital to the risque of Leing totilly lost by tha mangenent of others; but it to this risque is to bo atached tho ndditionil penity of a personal responsibility, that may grently em. Inruas, if nut ruin him, ho would prudenty hesitate, before he jowied such an asisociation, amil tho stock would in alljprubibifity becoméne property of imprutent and lens responsible portons: and thus, insted of heing incrensed, the security of the public would Le diminishod. It would also ojerite unequally:-lor, liow could Stockiolders residing outo the Province lie nade liable by my lave of this Provincot or how coild it aflect persons' who had cublarket' allitherinemus in he inetitution? If would then fall upon those realithcimpeus th the metution ? It would then tal upon those re, inthe Dunk , nid thas fhe oftet vould he pirtha, mid consequenty
unjust. It would be attended with another disadvantage-that of APPENDIX preventing the shares from being so salcable as before; and it is well known that lank Stock is constantly changing hands and in transitu, aud the impolicy of imposing any useless restrictions on the transfer of property must be apparent to any mui of common sense.

It would also be gross injustice to subject institutions already in operation to a condition so objectionnble, by an ex post facto law, especially as at the time, and for cighteen months after the granting of the charters, they were ignorant that the Lords of the I'reasury would consider that an essential requisite, and so necessary as to deem it their duty to suggest the withholding of the Royal sunction umess it should Le assented to, which the Legislature of the Colony (best qualified in all local matters to judge of the propricty or ne cessity of any measure) had, after mature deliteration, pronounced cessity of any measure hat, after mature delizeratoon, pronounced
unnecessary, and productive of no additional security to the public.

Sth Convirinv. - This regulation is desirable, builias been al ready provided fir in the Aets of Incorporation, and his unifurmly been acted upon by both institutions.
J. S. C.
answur to
The effect was very great, and so unexpected and Shi (quest. unlooked for was the information, that the Banks were coupelled to decline busincss-trade was crippled; and I do nat hesitate to alfirm, that universal distress must have ensited, if the Baks had not (from a con viction that upon proper representation to IIis Majesty their charters would be allowed) resumed their discounts. Some idea may be formed of the effect produced, when we cousider that the two bniks at that time had dis counted paper to the extent of $£ 450,000$-nearly the whole o' which mist have been prid at the oxpiration of nincty days, as under the pectiar circumstances in which they were phece, no renewals could have heen receiv. ed, aid the money having boen borroved upon the sup. position of being pormitted the usual terms, distress in nonst cases, and rua in many, must have followed. The public being filly aware of this, were most anxious, and meetugs were called in all the differeat towns of the 1rovince, to potition Ilis Majesty to confirm the Char. ters, and deprecating all interference.

Cth Quest.
The Pauks, I believe, have not nltered their mode of denling with the public, except that they do not permit rencewals for so long a period as before; but I do not think thit the alteration was catised by the doubt res pecting the confirmation of the charter.
Tha Quest.
I am not avare of its loing prodictive of any effect. The pullic: are gencrally satisfied, and as anxious for accommodation under the new system of renew. als is before.

Sth Quest.
I dread to contemplate the effect of such an un. looked for and unjustifiable act ; and I venture to alfirii that it will retarl the improvement of the Province to a degrec most aluring, and which it cimot recover for many years.

The bare recital of a few facts will be sufficient to bear the out in this opinion.

This Province is daily and hourly rising into im. portance. Its population ulready exceeds 300,000 sonls; and it is currying on a large nud extensive trade, both internally and with the Mother Country and Fo. reiga States; and that the circulating mediun which enables Ilis Majesty's subjects to carry on this trate is chichy he intes of the institutions whose charters are now under consideration.

This circulating medium is uow about $£ 300,000$, but fluctunies constanily and caumot be stated at any less, as it is just the anount of the capital stock of the Banks, which is almost entirely paid up; n difliculty is alrendy experienced in the moncy market, caused by a combination of circunstances leyond the control of the most prudent; and the scarcity ol money is so severely felt, oven at this moment, that great embarrassment is experienced and failures are expected.

If this is the state of things, with the advantage of the business carried on by the two Institutions in fill operation, what must be the distress and ruin to thousands, should one of those Institutions be annihilated, and onchalf of the capital of tho other withdrawn? The circulation will be lessence immediately $t$ wo-shinds, and the public be called upon to pay about $\mathrm{f} 300,000$, without itst baing in tho power of the Bank to assist thom. $q$ bid Thatho Stochlolders will exporicnco grat embarrass ment, inavinuch ns they camiot be repaid the stock until all the proper his been redecued and the debis collected Which will (uinder circuinstances so upropitious) roguire mich tuine; so that a large capital will be locked u and totilly unproductive both to Slockholders and the pulbic.

## APP ENDIX 0th Quest.

This question has been ansuered by the former noe-no doubt greater lacilities are required; and when it appears that the Provincial legislature have, in addition to the two Banks now in existence, adopted the prembles of various Bank Acts, statiug the accessity of other bauks as greatly conducive to the prosperity and advatage of commerce and agriculture, -no doubt can be entertained of such necessity.
J. S. C.

Letict, and Ecidence of Joms S. Comtwmont, Esq., continued.
Sile:
I beg that the enclosed may be considered ns part of my answer to the questions propmed.

Your obedient Servant,
JOHN S. CAlRTWRIGITI.

## James [1. Samsor, Esq.

In addition to what I have befure stated, I would beg to call the attention of the Committee to the fact. that the disatlowance will have relation back, \& it will necessatily fullow, that the lustimtion is illegal and the Stockholders individuatly liable, mader the lonper-
Exidence of ial Act of George the 2 ma , for all the des John s. Cart. effects of which must be ruinons to the Stoekholders, and they wonld
wright, Esq. wright, Esq.
legislature, who had declared that it "would greatly conduceto the prosperity and advantage of commerce aud agriculture withia the Province."

The Stockhoders never could have contemphated the interfer. ance of the lmperial (ioverment in a matter purely foent. and that Ilis Majesty would be ndvised to subject their Charter to the Royal veto, as actis of a similar nature had been siuctioned in no less than five difierem instances in Uppor and Lower Camada, particularly atter a hayse of mineteen montiss, before any saspicions antitution event had reached the Calony; during which interval the insention had gone intw full operation, and had incurred an espensa of several
thoustand poumls in prothasing grumad, erecting soitable buiddinge,


The instances to which I refer, in which Charters incorpora. ting lanks wilh similar provisions have been expressly sanctioned In Ilis Majemy in Lower Canada, are the Acts chartering the Bank of Montrent, the liank of Comada, and the Bank of Queleec-ind I believe no reasna has ever been advanced to prove that hey have not been highly bencficial to that Province. She instances in tpper Canadrate two-the first establishing a laik in the Tonen of liag. ston, under he name of "The l'resident. Directors and Company of the Bank of Kingston," the provisions of which are similar in every respect to the present Charters now considered so objectionable. This det was reserved for the Roval winction, which, atter mature detiberation, was sanctioned by the king. This det hapsed for non-user. The seme year, (1815,) but in a subsequent Session of the Provincial Legistatire, the Act chartering the Baak of Upper Canada to be estahlished at York, was passed with precisely similar provisions. This Aet was likewise reserved, and che hoyal Assent whas declared by Proclamation, on the 2lst of April, 1821. This Bank has heen in operation since 13 ex, and has fully justified the expectations of the Legrisiature and the comatry, as productive of imuchse inprovement to this Province.

It having licen fomm, after an experience of oleven years. that the provisions of the bank Aet allirided every security to the pul)-lic-that it had produced great and incalcubable benefit to the P'rovince. and that he growing prosperity of the Colony required addiinial means of ine estine ciumtal ; the Lecrislature deenneal in advisibic to increase the capital of the Bank of Upper Canada, and to establish the Commercial Bank at Kingston. The very preamble of thbish the Commerelat bank at hingston. whe states : "that whereas the establishimuent of anoilder Bank at Kingston would greatly condnce to the prosperity and advantage of commerec and ayriculture," sufficiently judicates the opinion of the Legislature, who may be rensombly supposed best qualified to juige of the wants of the country and the necessity of all local measures.

After five different Bills had been expressly sanctioned by Ilis Majesty, chartering lbanks in the Caindas, and the Leegislature of the Colony had chartered this Institution with simbar provisions, the Stockholders conld never have contemplated the disallowatuee by His Majesty, of an Act which had been in ciffect so often sanctioned, and relying upon the justice of the Imperial Govermment, the business of the Bank was commenced as early ass Juve 1832: thic whole of the capital has leen paid up; the Bank is now in full operation with great advantage to the public; but should the Charter be disallowed, the Bank would be no louger in existence; the debles due could not be collected; a premium would be held out to the deltor of the Bunk to remit the payiment of a debt justly contracted with a corporate body, but hy the disallowance, an illegal Compamy, incapable hy lav of suing in a Court of Justice : the Stockholecrs will be individually liable to the biltholders, and be in volved in distress and ruin, because they relied on the justice and consistency of the Briish (iovernment.

Secing it in thes point of view, it would be for the advantage of the Stockholders to submit to the proposed comlitions, however unjust and objectionable, rather than submit themselves, to the ruinous consequences that must inevitably result to them in case the act of ucorporation sliould be disallowed.

Ilaving been called upon to state positively, whether as Presi- APPENDIX dent of the Commercial link of the Midland District, and representing the Stockholders of that Institution, I will consent ro the regulations suggested by the Lords of Mis Majesty's Treasury, or risk the disallowance of the Charter which it appears will follow the non-compliance, I am compelled to say, that under no circumstances can 1 give a willine consent, but a compliauce is extorted from me as the least of two evils, and as President of the Bank, I from ine as the least of two evils, and as President of the Bank,
ann construined to submit to measures highly objectionable, because otherwise distress imd ruin must inevitably result to the Stockholders from the disallowaice of the Charter.

In the name and on behalf of the Stockholders, I must protest against the injustice of being sulbjected to ex posi facto regulations, both partial in operation and unjest in principat, which were never contenpplated at the time the stock was subscribed, but which are imposed by a pover beyond our controul.

## JOIIN S. CARTWRIGIIT

President of the Conmercial Bank of the M. D. on bchalf of the Corporation.
York, Jumary 30, 1834.

## RUIDENCE OF JOSEPII CAWTHRA, Esq.

I have seen and read the extract of a despatch from Ilis Ma-
Evidenco of jcsty's ['rincipal Secretary of State fir the Colonics-and I look up. Jowoph Caw on the interterence thas atempted to be exercised, as little less than thra, Emq. a herech of thith of the part of His Majesty's Government. Being a Stockholder to a harge amount in the Bumk of Upper Canada, I have taken nuth interest in the proceedings of the Bank, nad believe ins hisiness has been always conducted in such a maner, as not only to deserve, but to secure the public confidence and support.

Hy the Act passed in 1832, for the increase of the capital stock of the limk of Upier Camadn, it was provided, that the operations of the bauk should not be commenced until six months after it had received the Royal Assent, through Mis Majesty's Representative in this Pruvince.

This, in iny opinion, aforded ample time to IIs Majesty's Ministers to make known any objections which they might have entertained ngainst the provisions contained in the Act, or to have proposed any further regulations deemed necessary for the secuity of the puiblic. Not having done so, it was taken for granted, that no attempt would be made to anmul or disallow the Act. The bills or notes of the Bank wemt into general circulation; its business wat materially extended; and the country began to derive all the advantages of an increased circulating niedium, under the most entire thith, that an Aet atleeling the people of this Yrovince only, passed, atier matire delitieration by both Houses of the local Legisluture, s assented to hy the Lioutenant Governor, would not be disallowed on annulled by Ilis Majesty:

In making these remarks, 1 wish to be understood as conveying no reproach upon Ilis Majesty or His Ministers: bui I regret, exceedingly, that they seen, in this instance, to have proceceled upon statements atorgether without fumdation ; mind I must confess, that the confidence which 1 had alway previonsly entertained, was soinewhat shaken.

I have heard the evidence of Mr. Maldurit, and I fully coincide in his opinions on tho regulations proposed. On the seventh proposition, I would, il addition to what has been stated by Mr. Baldwin remark, that if such a regulation were nttached to the Bank of Upper Canadn, I would immediately dispose of my stock in the lastitution; and 1 nom convinced every prudent responsible man would do the same. The effect which would be produced on the pullic mind by the priacpal part of the stock fallure into the hands of Stacklarokers, speculators and irresponsible persons, may be casily imagincel. It would evidenty take nway from the credit of the Bank, und consequently lessen the security to tho public.
axswer to I have heard puch assertions, and many others ap 10th Quest. parenaly intended to prejudice the public mind rgaingt the bank; but as I was, from my own knowledge, per fectly convinced of their utter want of truth, I nover paid unch altention to them.

## EVIDENCE OF BENJAMIN TIORNL, EsG.

1st Coxurtiox.-The 22 nd clause of the Act incorporating the Upper Canadn Bank, provides, that " the Bank shall close its husiness when it refuses to redeem its paper in specie." I do not think that a Batk which once suspended its paynumts could sifficiently recover its credit in the retimation of thi public, to contine its bus inces, uncess under peculiar circumatances. $1 t$ has hem, I know, the practice in the United Stites, for muny Banke in the interior to stop payinent, and buy up its own ptiper at adeprécited valuce and whenthey had made nhargo proft by such"a proceding, theain to resume their businoss! Such a fraudulant practico caniot be too mucli guarded againist, and I suppose the Lords of tha Treasirt", inimposing this condition, have been infucnced by what has been represented to theme as comon practico in that country. I thinls,
$\underbrace{\text { APPENDLA }}$ however, that we are quite safe in the hands of our Iegislature, who, as far as I have seen, have always manifested in disposition to guard the public against fraud. Banks would have to supply themselves with specic from New-York, and from sisteen to twenty days are necessary to get a supply-so that a Bank with very large ayailable funds may, hy combined inalice, and long preconcerted determination to effect its rum, be called upon for a larger amount of specic than maty he necessary for the most prudently conducted institution to keep by it, for the ordinary course of its business. It is possible, though 1 do not think it probable, that a Bank with the most ample means may have such attacks made upon it, and be obliged, in consequence, o sinspend its payments formore than sisty days, at intervals, within the year. It would therefore be cruel and unjust, that the law should crush an institution so situited.

Should any lBank suspend its payments for sixty successive days, I think it deserves to lose its charter ; its management must have Evidenco of been such as to prevent future confidence.

2nd Condrroon- In a country possessing the nccumulated labour of ages, and whose resources are lully developed, such a condition may be wholesome und necessary, for there circulating mediun so abounds; that every kind of property is represented, and any over issue of paper so reduces the profits of trade and the interest of money; that the real capital of the country is driven into unprotit. able specuntions, and much of it is employed in foreiga loans, to Which it is attracted by the higher rate of interest. By the latter emplovment, it the interest were regularly paid, the country would be it gainer,-where it is not, there being no return, the deficiency can only be made up by a fresh creation of enpital, which it is difficult to make, afier deducting the subsistence of the labourer and the interest of stock. In a new country possessing great capabilities of production, where a large field is open to the coterprising and industrious, the interest of inoney is necessarily high, and capitalists cannot be induced to invest their money in banking for the ordinary rate of interest. If a Bank were obliged to keep so large a stock of specie as this condition would impose, so much of its capifal would be absorbed at the principal Iank and its branches, that the profits arising from the issue of paper would not, after the expenses of management, yield such a return as would satisly the holders of Bank stock. There must, nud will be, a corresponding protit on all the various employments to which capital is directed. Land being clicap, and the soil and climite good, agriculture, in proportion to the capital employed, is much moro profitable than in old settled countries,-so ulso is trade, nnd every other pursuit incident to a progressive state of sucidy, Lo compel us, then, to adopt regulations that ire adapted to circumstances very different fron hose in which we are placed, is certainly unvise, and can only tend to alienate our afiections.

Our Constitution secures us from any fax but such as our Iecgblature imposes, and I think we have a right to ciam the waine pio tection in all matters of internal polic:-. We do not seck to pas our paper out of tho Colony ; and as we have always manifested a disposition to maintain our forcigi credit, our own interest will in duce us to impose such restrictions as are likely to promote the gen eral good.

3rd Conbrtrox.-This condition is such as I would recom mend, as I consider a paid up capitul the best security tho public can have.

4th Condition.-It would be so unrensonable to suppose that any institution would suffer such a misapplication of its funds, (which would be a want of common honesty, that one can scarcely believe any body of men so destitute of principle us for moment to snic. tion such conduct, cither in one ol their own hody or any oflicer of the Bank. It is not a practice to discount at all for the oflicers of the Bank; and the Directors of the Upper Canada Bank have, collectively, never exceeded a twentieth part of the capital both as promisor anc cndorser. it is anpossible that so large an accommodation could be made to any ond Director without coming to the knowledge of the Stockholders, who, for their own inturest, wonld tako care to check such a practiee. I camot therefore think that sucha condition, thougli it may be harmess, is at allnccessary.

## oth Condirion:- This practice is not countenances.

Gth Conorion. The Bank of Upper Canada would, as al monied Institutions nust, find it necessary to have such an cxhibition of its aftairs to guide thent in their discounts, and olher inatters connected with their busimess. Anm I see no impropricty, but much public security. in the half ycarly statement being, laid before the Governor and the public

With the Upper Canada Bank, the Government having the nppointment of a certain mumber of Dircctors to look after their intorest, tho Governor cun rit all times know the state of the lhank. Such a weekly oxhibition of its aftairs would therefore be only attended with unnccessary trouble. I caunot suppose that so imme. diate a change in the affuirs of any monied nistitution coibl take placens to render sucha wockly exhition nocessiry. Eor all the purposes of public security whelis the onlyobectio Gorornmen can have, half ycarly statoments mustandord tho most satisfactory evidenco of their proceedings. 7 he trade of a new. country being hnsed nlogether upon nericulture, nll its movenonts ara necessarily. slow, compared uith what they aro in countrics fir nelvancedia arts and manufactures, and consequontly not liable to those violent wid sudden changes whichproduce initice and insolvency. wo wow cho 7 th Cóndrion- Such a condition would unquestionably pre. vent persons of substantial means from enploying ueir capitals in

Bank stock, as the one or two per cent. that may be gained over the APPENDIX legal interest of money would be no equivalent for such responsibi. lity ; whilst the speculative, and persons of slender means, lnowing that they could derive a ten-fold ndvantage from the accommodation they would be sure to seck, having thereby the power to protect hemselves against loss in case of fiilure, would not hesitate to place themselves under such liabilitics.

Forcign capital, the introduction of which must be very advantigeous to it ncw country, with a paucity of means, would be exclided, the the laws of the Province appertaining to debtors could not be entorced out of it.

Monies belonging to orphans, minors, marriage settlements, and indeed all such as are connected with private relations or public institutions, and under the management of trustees for individual or public bonefit, could not be invested in stock, for no trustee could reasomably be expected to individually assume a responsibility for the acquisition of profit, in which he did not himself participate. Supposing a person to invest all his means in stock, of what use would be his liability for twice the amount of shares subscribed for should he be called upon to make good any deficiency.

The difficulty of transferring stock so clogged would be insur mountable; every Stockholder would like to know who were to be his associates; whether they were of a standing that would warrant the liability they had assumed. The effect of such conditions must be, that we should have private Bunking Companies instcad of chartered bodies, under tho control of the Legislature-experience proves that the latter are preferable to the former.

In the United S:ates, a country very similarly circumstanced to this, in many respects, much investigation and inquiry has been made to secure the holders of promissory notes; no liability beyond the anount of stock subscribed has been recommended; a safety fund of two per cent on the cnpital stock of all Banks in the State of New York is invested in the hands of the Conmissioners, but 1 think little reliance could be placed in such a fund; against general mismauagement.

Eth Conditiox-I believe both the prosent Banks conform to the spirit of this condition; tho Upper Cunada Bank I can assert confines itself to the legitinate objects of Banking

The present Banking capital is quite inadequate to the wants of the Province. The last three years lave greatly incrensed our population nad industry': A large cenpital has been devoted to the calivation of the son, and our material wealth having very muc increased, a considerable addition to our circulating medium is re quisite to curry on the various and multiplying exchanges that nat urally grow out of such augmentation; I understand that in many parts of the Province the syistem of b urter is still almost wholly re sorted to-ihis I look upon as a bar to improvement. Enigranta who have expended the capital they brought into the Province upon the purchase of land and the cultivation of it, look for a return in mo ney; others will bo deterred from embarking their capital; when thoy find that the products of the soil aro not represented by what i had cost to produce them.

Pecuinary engagements hive been more readily entored into for the purchase of land and other transictions within these last thre yenrs than formerly; it consecuently follows, that a wint of circu lating medium to represent the productive industry of the Country vory much enbarrass even the most prudent nad industrious; and unless some effectual mode be adonted to supply it, with a sound well regulated paper currency, I seo nothing but retrogression.

I think that increasing the stock of the existing Banks; is more likely to attract real capital than chartering new ones. Foreigu capital, in particular, is not likely to find its way into the vaults of new Sanks ; und a large issue of paper by, porhaps, inexperienced persoris, acting under local influence, though it may relieve tempora ry pressure, would ultimately produce more evil than good.

The Bank of Upper Canada has done much to raise the credit of the Province. I do no believe that any Mank on this continent stands in better credit in London, and in the United Slates. If the capital is mereased, thave not the least donbt that a great proportion of it would be taken up by English capifalists. If tho stock were incrensed to a mullion, the Bank would be cnabled to render essen tinl service in negotiating public securitics. But I do not wish to sec any increaso of Banks, unless for such improvements as are likely 10 return the interest for the capital expended. The present capital of the Bank is not sufficient to support the difforeut agencies, to the sutisfaction of the public. We have only to loot to England ainl dle United States, to seo the support which a large combined capital can render.

Before the chartering of the United States Bank, the currency of that country was in a most deplorable state. Thie issues of local and state Banks had so far exceeded the stock of specic, and tho frmount and value of floating and exportable property, that it was deprecialed from 25 to 40 per cent. © The United Stutes Bank ref. tored the foreign credit of tho country. Through its medium foreign craipital"was brought into it : the naturnl resources being great there Wis a"progressive renovalion. Branches being establiwhed throngliout the Union, a clieck was put upon the local and state banks ; hair issuces were brought down to suit tho real trado of the country; and the whole paper currency of that vast country was, by the infuonco of the United States Bank, restored to sucls a condition os to inspire confidence and a relum to better ordor, rad a moro healliy state of thitge. Lhe services renderod oograt Britaint by the

Evidence of
Thorne, Esq.

## APPENDIX

Bank of Englam, at differen periods, are tow well known to need comment. Every inquiry (and the sulject han been well cemanined,)
 A phan has alreaty leen suggested of increasing the capital of the Chited States baik to fifty millions of dollars,- ihe Government to lowa large proportion, and the difierent States and the public the romander. 1 do not kuow me thing that would add so much to the prosperity and stability of this Province as enlarging the copital of the blank of Upper Camada to a million. the Government taking s250,000. This would be giving it no larger proportionate share than was originalls held. The eapital to he divided amongst the priacipal Batik and its agencies, which should have lioards of Directors. A portion of the capital to he reserved for negociating Gevernment securitics. Should there be anv fear of monopoly;about which so much is now said, or ohiection to the phan I hate surgested, 1 would propose that there slould be only one bath of issine, (save and exceping the Commercial Bamk) which should supply different
Cridence of
Renj. Thurne,
Esi. a reduced that the Legistature may incorporate, with its paper, at a reduced rate of interest;-say to Inamiton 50,000 , Cobonrer 30,000, and so on, or as much as their capital stock. All the resomress of such chartered companies being liable to the Bath for sach oans, whose chams shoud take prionity of any oher engrament of such chartered bodies. These chartered bodics would have the controul of such loms, and in the distribution of it be quite independent of the Mother bank.

The amount which should be adranced to these different commuics could not be fixed: there mast be an open acconnt kept with the Mother Bank, as sometimes the colnatry may reguire a larger ssue of paper than at others, and with pertect saffety. The demand which, hy our productions, we can conamand upon foreign comenties, would be the guide in this matter. Supposing, for instance, hat we bundan ubundant wheat harvest, and thut the crop in Europe was shont, there would be such in increised demand and value in this product, us to reguire a very considerable increase in our circulaions; and of course the advances to these different companies by the Mother Bank must be such as the trade of the comiry; under such circumstances, would requirc. I would propose, that in such a case, these companics pay oner to the Mother lank for such admanes, such dratts as they may the, drawn upon our commercial cities. The payment of such being guaranteed, there would be a security in paiper of this kind passing through one chanel, and any very amproper use which might be made by this facility of drawibs, would be detceced, as it could be casily ascertanced whether the operations of the drawers were in accordunce with the accomo dation alforded them.
13. THURNE.

## -Address to Ihis Majesty, reported hy selert Commiltce on Bamking.

 Most (inacioca Suvermin:We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loval subjects, the and Assenbly of Dpper Canadia, in Provinciaj !arliament assembled, in full assurance of your Majesy's earnest desire to pronote the welfare of your people, beg heave humble to address ourselves to your Mijestiv upen a matter of the deepest interest to your faithful subjects in this province.

We leam with extreme apprehension and regret, that, at the in: stance of hae Lords Comanissioners of your Majesty's 'Treasary, your Majesty has beea advised to entertain the intention of disaliowing two : Lets of the Legislature of this Colony, which were passed nearly two yeurs ado; the one for iacreasiag the capial stock of the liank of Upper Canada, and the other tor incorporating a secomad Buaking atsiociation in this l'rovince, under the name of the "Commercial Bank of tho Midaud District."

He are deeply sensible that when your Majesty's Royal Father, with the assent of His Parliament, conferred upon Upper Camala a Constitution rescmbling that of the haremt state, a giti was bestow. cd of inessimable value to a free people; and we recognize in the Charter which contains that Constitution, and in the scope which has been hitherto allowed to the Legislature of this Provinece in the esercise of their powers, the mose gracious prooks of a desire that the gift should be freely and liberally enjoyed.

The right reserved to the Imperial parliament to regulate the trade of his Culony with the other dominions of your Majesty, or with forcign countrics, we cannot inut feel to have been necesssarily reserved; and we cianot deny, that by the statute which created this Legislature, the power is expressly given to our Sovereign of interposing a negative to nuy of the Acts which we may pass, by declaring the Royal disallowance within two years

We grateinlly acknowledge that hitherto thes right of interposition has been so curefully exercised, that no contivion or embarrass. ment has been occasioned in the local concerns of the Colony; by any utempt to regalate the details of maters and measures pirely internal in their mature, and which cannot lee correctly judged of; in a!! their bearings, without the advantages of experience and observation within tho Province.

That we assure your Majesty, that upon no occasion which has occurred in the history of this Colony could an apparent deviation from this considerate policy have been exhibited, which could have proved so cercainly und exiensively injurious to the commercial and aroricultural interents of Upper Canada, and to the genenal welfare of its people, as the disallowance of the Acls referred to must inevi. tably prove uader the peculiar circumstances of their havimg leen nearly two years in force, during which time a large transterrable stock has been created under their unthority; and bills have been issucd which now form a considerable proportion of the circulatiag meditun of the Colong:

Wo have secn, may it please your Majesty, that the extreme APPENDIE inconveninence and conmsion, which, under such circumstances, must fullow a disallowance of these Acts, have not escaped the observation of the Lords Commissioners of your Maijesty's 'Ireasury; though thicir Loriships seem to have a very inadenuate idea of tha evtent of the mischict it would produce ; and we cian scarcely think it credible, that atier haviag rellected, however slightly, upou the natural conseppences of such a measure, their Lorishipls can fitully advise your Majesty to sulject the people of this Province to an unnecessary exposure to such evils.

We learn from a recent communication made to your Majesty's lientenant (iovernor, anl communicated to us since we have been in Session, that the disallowance of the Acts to which we allude may be prevented by the immediate passing of supplementary Acts, imposing upon these chartered botics certiin restrictions and comlitions to which they were not made subject by the Statutes which authorised their creation.

In consequence of this communication, the House of Assenhly have proceeded to inguire, lyy a select Committee, into the possibility and expediency of imposing the proposed changes upon these existing institutions, and they have recened and reported the evialence of many persons of character, intelligence, and experience, well qualiticed to turm a correct judgment upon the several questions.

To this evidence, and to the report which accompanies it, we intreat that the deliberate attention of vom Majesty's (iovernment may tee allorded; for which purpose we leg leave lacrewith to transmit the same.

We camot avoid looking to the final issue of this question with very great insiety, for we do not feel that we can with justice or propristy seek to atert the apprehended dificulties, however inconreniently they may press, by imposing new. responsibilities and conditions upon the holders of Stock subscribed und actually paid in undur charters granted by the Legisfature, and more especiaily under the circumstances that these charters remained, one of them for twelve years, and the others for eighteen months, unolyected to ; and the conitions and securifies they contained were suchin all respects as had repeatedy received the express snuction of your Majestres Royal Predecessors, after being reserved for the formal declaration of the Royal assent

We consider that such an interference by retrospective provisions, would be the more unwarranted in the Letrislature from tho thet, that both instimtions have always been and are to this moment in the criogment of the perfect confidence of the public, their bills being as carrent as specie $y$ that not a surmise to the prejudice of cither has proceeded from any respectable guarter; and they must hie unversally admitted to haw confined themselves strictly and hemmathly to the limits of their charters, and to the proper objects of their association.

Our difically is firther itcreased by the opinion which wo entertain, that the tendener of severat of the conditions suggested would loe fir from favourable to the prosperity and security of these importunt lonstitutims. The reasons for this opinion will to fumed in the result of the inguiry to whish we have alluded; bit notwith. standing our conviction of the inexpediency of severat of these changes, we are equally assured that they have been all surgeved by the Lorily Commissioners of yomr Majesty's 'Treasury from an anxions desire to promote the welfare of the Colons. We nevertheless pray, that whatever judgnent may be uthmate-
y formed hy your Majesty's Government upan the propriety of tho We nevertheless pray, that whatever judgnent may be ultimate-
ly formed hy your Majesty's Government upon thic propricty of tho conditions referred to, in their genernl application, your Majesty will be graciensly peased to forbear insisting upon heir introducton inti, the charters of the Banks min qusistiong upon heir introduction

So long as the Directors to not intentionally violate the restriclions now imposed upon then, we are convinced those institutions will noe beconde insulvent ; against a fraudulent atbise of their Charters no Legomelive provisions can effectuall guard; unforeseme luchations in trabe, or semhen recurrerces, giving rise to a momentary ularm, may possibly at some jumeture oceasion a call upon then
 fior the exehnge of their notes, ritore extensive than it may be in
their powor on the instat to nasel. If ever hat shall happen, their prescit Charters will, very properly, compol them to forbear furlher issues until they shall have resumed cash payments ; but tho consequences of such an apparent bakrupter, when thera is really no insolvency, will be severely felt by the comanuity if it sloould unfortunately occur, as it may do in the best conducted institutions; and we conceive it to be neither a wise nor a prudent policy to inposo enditions which are most like to produce this stane of things, by in-
creasing the dilliculties of the bramks, and allording ficilitios to conditions which are most like to produce this state of things, by in-
creasing the dilliculties of the banks, aud altording fieditius to creasing the dillicutics of he banka, and alfording ficilitios to
thoso who may desire, from any motice of interest, or jealonsy, to undermme them, and to throw their allairs into a temporary confusion.

Wo beg, agna, to express to Your Majesty our carnest hope, that the Acts to which Yoirthajesty's attention has been given, nay be suffered to remain in lorce.

Your Majesty's Suljects in this Province will look to the ressilt of our application with extreme ansiety; buit not withont, ilic conitident expectation that the same paternal iconsideration tor the inter cests mad wifhesof tho people in this Colony which has inarked tho measures of your Majesty, and of your Royal predecensors, will be evinced upon this occasion.

We beg to renew our assurances of catire devotion to Y Your
Majcsty's l'erson and Covermment:
$\qquad$

# $\underbrace{\text { PPNDI }}$ 

 ,.

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
 . . .


$\qquad$

$\qquad$<br>$\square$

.

$\qquad$


## HEPORT

# Of Select Committec on Commumication from His Excollency the Liculenant Governor, on the improvement of the Harlour al York. 

## To the Honouralle the Commons Ifouse of Assembly.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the Communication of lits Excellency the Lieutemamt Governor, on the subject of the llahour of York,

## Most Resuectrule Reporit-

That having earefully examined tho Report of the Commissioners mpointed by the Aets of last Session tor erecting a pier at the mouth of the llarbour, the Paper of Captain Lichardson and that of Captain Bomycastle, have ngreed to recommend the granting of a silm of moncy amounting to $\pm 5500$, to complete the pier now in progress, upon the same terms as were provided in the Bill of last Session.

That as the Town of York will, in all probability, be incorpo. rated by Aet of Parliament lhis Session, the Committee do not feel justified in recommending at present any firther grant ; lenving it to the local anthoritics under the municipal govermment to make such iuprovements towards effecting the desired oliject as to them may appear necessitry

All which is respectfully submitted.
W. B. JARVIS,

Cibarmin.
Committe Rom,
Homse of Assembly, 13in dny of Felinuary, 1834. $\$$

## HEDPRT

Of the Connissioncrs appointer to superintend the improvemens of the Iharbour at lork.

To His Exeollency Sir Joun Colnonve, K.C.B. Lientenant Governor of the Province of Upper Caniada, \&c. \&cc. \&c. \&c. \&cc. \&cc.

The Commissioners for the improvement and preservation of York llarbour beg leave to report to fis Excellency the Licutenant Governor, and for the information of the Legistature, iliat the P'icr now in progress of construction at tho entrauce of the Marbour is extended nut into ciglit feet of water; hut tis the waters are unusually low, (ficy having fallen up wards of two feet since the commencenent of the work, it is presumed that from nine to ten feet of water may generally be reckoned upon at tho pier liead.

In eonsequence of the outer crib being caried awny from its monrings the night of the day it was laid down, in an almost unpreedented storm, m oxtroordinary expenso was incurred to recover it, aud it hectunc nocessiry to carry it out about 75 feet farther than originally intended, to avoill part of is wreck there remaininig, and to construct another one for the express purpose of covering the wreck.

The pier is now raiged its wholo length, upon an avernge, two feet above the water, and partially filled with stone. Of the $£ 2000$ placed by the Legislature at the disposal of the Commissioners for the ubove pirpose, el, 600 has becu already expended, leaving a balance in their hands of $\mathcal{E} 400$.

To raise the Pier ns required six feet above the water, secure it against all casunlties, finisi it crediably, ercet a small Lier Light, and maintaiu the same $n$ shott period butil a fund be provided for that purpose, the Commissioners aro of opinion that five hundred pounds, over and above the balauce in hund, will be sequired.

Tho Commissioners also take this opportunity of recommend. ing, tor the further improvement of the chamed and preservation of the Lharbour of York, that a work bo extended from the hshand along the ton of the shoal to the buoy, in a manner to continue the laland to the brink of the chanuel opposite to the presont Pier, contracting the chamel to ahout seven hundred feet in with, and confining to this outlet alone ali the influx mud eflux of water resulting from the over varying level of the lake ly the action of the wind, and the recipro. cating netion of the water of the bay, wherely a constunt oscillation in the chamel is kept up.

Sut the Commissinners think it necessary previous to ensure that the waters of the Bay make no passage ly the minuths of the Don', and slirough tho maral to the outlet at "Ashibridge's Bay, as it is surmived by them, that whon the chaned is more copitracted, the endency of the waters of the Bay to lorce a passare by the moutlis of the Dontwillo greaty incronsed.
Wh Thorefore, hie Comnissionerg looking upo ihe Tiver Don but ns in velicie for the transport of alluvium into the thed of the Harbour wihont is waters being to tho port of any signifieant value, sighest, that the mouths of tho Don that open into York Bay miy Ledumied uerose, und the courso or ile Don turned east ${ }^{6}$ Thus to cisure ngaingtany breach of the watere of ihe Bay in that di. Bection aud nt llo sunctine arrest tho progress of ruin to tho Port,
now so fatally in operation through the destructive agency of the Don. 'To complete these works a further sum of $£ 1,500$ will be required.

The Commissioners wish to consider their duties at an end, when the pier now erecting under their control shall be finished; but in their ansicty to draw the attention of the Legislature to the perishable state of York Harbor, they respectfully suggest tho expediency of appointing a pernanent and scientific commission to prosecute werks in their opinion so urgenly called for to secure to the country the best yet most perishable harbour on Lake Ontario.

IIUGH RICHARDSON.
W. CHISHOLM.
J. G. CHEWETT.

York, 4th Jaumary, 1834.


To the Inhabitants of the Toun of York, and of the Province of Upper Canada.
Gritichen:
If my tree has taken root, $I$ shall never cease to acknowledge that I owe it to your cherished reception.

If opinions, founded upon observations due to the nature of my calling, can in any way be beneficial to your interests, I feel I am only performing a grateful duty in thus presenting them.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your very obediont, and
Very humble scrvant,
HUGII RICLIARDSON.

## Y(1RH HAREOUR.

Anxious to draw public attention to the state of York harlour, and impressed with the idea of the correctness of ny views, I lay them in candour bofore the public, as interesting to the commerce of Upier Canada; and, if correct, as vital to the prosperity of the town of York.

To those unncquainted with, or whose vocations deprive thom of opportunties of observing the silent and subaqueous operations of nature in the port, I need scarcely apologize for laying before them the result of long observations. To the scientific, I submit my opinions with deference to their better judgment.

I may first, then, remind the country, that wo had but three natural ports on the Britist side of Lako Ontario-those of Kingston, York," and Niagara, until the once Burlington Bay by the hand of art becume a fourth.

Of the four, that of York, the seat of the capital, possessing more of the natural propertics of a good harbour than any of the rest, (havirg besides its splendid basin, an excellent outer roadsted) is the only one approaching to the verge of ruin.

Kingston harbour may be called an arm of the lake. Its outlet is too great for any serious inconvenienco to be felt for ycars, from the deplosit of tho great Caturaquoi river.

The Niagara river (definitely speaking) is imperishable; and a private company has enterprisingly scized upon, and excavated the basin of the port, thereby giving the port a value before unknown disarming the river of its winter terrors ; nid turning the current of the river to the profitable account of keeping an oponport, at times when most others ure closed.

Burlington harbour appronches uearest in aspect to that of York. It is of about the same dimensions-has the Dundas creek falling into it os that of York has the Don; but then it has fifteen fathoms of water in a large area, whilst the bay of York has only 20 teet, confined to a very small one, thereby rendering inches of more value to the poit of York, than fect to Burlington.

It may be necessary to the information of thase unacquainted wilh lie harbour of York, first to describe it; I shall then transfer so much of a paper that I had the honor to rend elsewhere, as accounts for is formation, and for the causes and progress of its decay, and as suggess incans for its preservation.
York harbour is an elitical bnsin of an arca of cight or ninc square mites, forned by a long sand peninisula stretching from the laud cast of Albridge's Bay, in a S S. W. direction to a point abrenst of the prescnt Fort, from which it is about two miles distant, and upon it is a Light House; thence t stretches owards the showe N. NW ahout thre quarters of n mile, thed dips under water, continuing in "lic same direction, carrving onit from two to three fet waler until within about 1,500 feet of the shore; it then
*

Commissionera Report on York
Iarbour.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
 $\because$

APPENDIX breaks off, dropping suddenly down from the spot where the buoy is laid, to thirtcen feet, soon deepening in fommeen amd a half, the deepest bed ot the chantach, which is mud. Here onds the island sund. The chunnel then gradually shoalstowards the shore; at 13 feet you strike rock, and 700 feet from the shore, you have 9 leet water, leaving a chamel from that deph out to the buy about 815 feet wide.

I shatl now state, as briefly as posible, the theory of the formation of the port, and commence by assuming as a fact. that bate Untario came to its present lerel, the be any eradual descent, but as addents as de torrent sweer of the waters would allon, disengared
 that hehu hem suspended for ages at a tumeh higher level. I say it it much higher level, because there are various phenomena of the long and continued action of the wave in may parts of the ndjacent shore, particularly the woll known causeway of the ridge road, bephenomen, lat assuming them as proof of what 1 now assert, state that the lake has suddenly and vobomly bern reduced to its present leve, and that the effect pronuced be the actonn of the waters the miniature rocult ot we comerg mare that

If that a mill-dan break away that has so long uphold a pond as to have raised is bed by allavial deposit above the level of the former bed of ita sreck, and this dam break smadenly away. What is the result? 'No sooner do the rushing waters descend below the level of the artificially raised bed, than they ent away sach poricn of the thade soil as is immediately in their course, and leave the remainder in cloven und precipitate bailis above.

Such then. I presume, has been unon a mighty scale the process unou Lake Ontario. The waters have retired violently, and in many parts helow the level of their ancient hed; and where this has hapened in soil capable of removal, such as the fiats bulow has hupened in sol capable of removal, such as the fitas bedow. Scarborongh heghis, the operation of the min-pond is stredyexem-
plified. I adduce the Scarborough thats as immediately connected vith my subject.

I will now sugpose the great agitation of the waters subsidea, and that the lade stood at its preseat level, without a shonal formed by the action of the wind and wave,-without a shoal tormed by the present tributary strcams, which are all coeval to the awful cra.

At this period commenced upon its virgin shores, the works of dilapidation and deposit, dilapidation by the action of the wave, and its consequent deposit; and deposit, from the tributary streams.

There is indication enough to presume, that the ligh and bluff promodory of Scirborough extented at that era much larther out into the lake than it does at present ; that smee, torm periodically by the easterly gale, and its wreck swept along the shore by the stormy wnve, struck past the indenture of the land about Ashbridige's Hay and York, and sprinkied its first deposit in the direction of the wind, biging the foundation of the penimsula, as simply as a pail of samdy watcr thrown into a clear pool would depose the sand in the direction in which it was thrown. Atid thus has fallen from the charred wave of the storm, deposit ondeposit, until, from the hoson of the lake, uprose the peniusula-the work of ages of repetitions, and the monstrons intex of the ravages of countless easterly stoms upon fhe hightands of Scarborough:

The same cause is still in operation, producing similar results -the progressive increase and march of the peninsuln weat, but with this variation, that the farther the formation is removed from the source of its supply, the more it is inclined to sprend, the water only bearing along so great a distance the smaller and ensiest sus. ponded particles. Hence its great breadh at the west end, and ponded particies. the enst. A continnation of the peninsula is the marrow neck at the cast. a continnation of the peninsula is the transerse shoal that stretches across the entruce of the bay to
within n few hundred fect of the shere, where it is suddenly broken off by the passage of the waters that keep the chanall open.

This later part of the formation is due to a phenomenon peciliar to the casterly storm upon the lake,-the almost invarinble and sudden shifting of the wind to the oppusite direction, ccabibed with the outset of the waters of the bay, already ruised by the eustery grale above their natural level, consequently fulliag with the shit of wind.

It must be generally sinderstond, that the N. E. rind rises the water at the west end of the lake more or less according to its violence, and viec versin with the S. W. wind.

Thus at the close of most of the easterly storms, whilst the lake is yet in commotion, and the seas ranging along the peninsulat charged with alluvial mater; the wind shite to the south is S. W: the charged waters are driven in upon the bay of York, whist the waters of the bay are making outwanls to regain the level of the lake, now lowering at the west, with the change of wimd; and as the line of conliet betwixt the wave of the wind setting in, and the rased waters of the bay setting out, is at the verge of the bay, here is a consequent deposit. In other words, the waters of the lake chargod wihe sami by the casterly storm, and driven back upon the bay by the shifing wind, are opposed at the entrance bythe outsetliug waters, and there liurced to. depose their burthen:

This shoal, or har, would stretch right across tho cutrance of the bay, and rodnee the chamel to a feve feet in widh, and a fow inches in depth, sufticient de dribble forth the puny waters of the Don, but for thic continuod narying levels of tho lake (affected more or less by cuery wind) and the reciprocating action of the waters of
the bay producing in the channel a constant oscillation, or flux and APPENDEX retha, by which a good and deep chanuel is kept open, and in which 1 find as much watur now as in the time of the oldust surveys, say fourteen and a hall fect.

Why the waters make themselves a passage along shore, and consequently kecp there the chaned ot the port, to me is obvious. It is, that lucing met by the brisk wosterly or easterly gale in their attempted passage over the shoal (ever to windward) to assume the level of the hake, setting out with the west wind, seting in with the east, they are dammed back by the ripple of the wave, or brokea water, and the preat body mikes its way in under current along the shore, where it linds last distruction from the opposing wind.Even the partial wind blowing in or ont ol the bay, carrying the surlace water to leward; sinhing or overfilliner the bay, that water is constanly refuming in mider current by the chamel of the harbour to restore its equilibrium. Blow alonig a narrow channel con. necting two vessels filled with water, you will keep upin constant streann on the surfince into one, aad yot you will scarcely alter the level of either, as the water will return in under current, almost in the same ratio as it is driven by the suriace from one vessel into the ither.

The indication of this current, or oscillation of the waters in the channel, is the suddelf breaking oll, rounding, and steep declivity of the shoal or spit extending from the island to the buoy, where its progress is arrested by the passage of the waters, and where it falls from 4 to 13 teet, immediately soon deepening to 141 , and here totally ends the island sand; ind innd, the alluvial deposit of tho harbour, begins. This far tho forinations of the port; but nature in parcelling out this beanifil sheet of water from the lake, enclosed wilhin its bosom the seed olits decay.

The Don, like its relatives in conserquence, the llumber, the Highland Creek, the Ronge. the Credit; whilst it dribbled its pury waters into the grent lake, was, in importance, as the fly upon the horn of the bull:-but once embayed by the formation of the peninsula (like many a worthess fellow who owes his consequence to fortuitous circunstances) from total insignificance it became the grand agent of destruction to one of the finest harbours on the lake.

The peninsula (from a yast shoal) has risen out of tho lake at the westernextrenity, from a depth of 35 to 30 fathoms, and the bay has carried wihhin it at least 15 fathoms at its decpest part.

But from the moment the peninsula raised its protecting head above the whters, and scremed the Don from the surges of the lake, the Don, like a munster of ingratitude, has displayed such dostruc. tive industry as to displace by its allusial disgorgings by fur tho greater part of the boly of water originally enclosed by the peninsula. The whole of the marsh to the east, onecdeep and clear water, is the work of the Don, and in the hay of York, where now its des. tructive mouths are turned, vegetation shows itself in almost cvery direction, prognosticating the thproaching comersion of this beautiful shect of water into another marsly delin of the Don.

However the Don has been assisted in the work of filling up in some measure by the peniusula itself. For, whilst the easterly stom furnishes the material, the somh and S. W. Winds, when dry nud stomy, send the sund into the bay in large drifts, ; thus the branchlike and encroaching ridges at the west eud of the peninsula.

I trust now to convince the public that the harbour of York owes nothing to the Jon but its decay! It owes nothing to the Don for the mavigableness of its chmucl. Tho waters of the Don can bo of no more value to the chanel of the port, than they are to tho chanive of itself. Ihat is, were the chnmef of the harbour of York solely dependunt on the waters of the Don, it would he just as navigable as is the channol of the Don, which is not tavigable at all.

Imagine the hay of Tork completely dammed across the en trance, so as to exclude the waters of the lake at their highest level, with only a waste wier sufficient to carry onf lie superfuous waters of the Jon. The sum in feet and inches of a section of this wier would be the sum total of the vatue of the ton to the navigation of the port. In the summer monthe it would scarcely float a boat.

The harhonr owes the preservation of its channel entirely to tho fluctaating lovels of the waters of the lakr, producing in it, a berics of oscillations or of alternate currents, forbididing all deposit in the immediate theatre of their netion. And as the strong east and strong west wind have a direct opposite tendency upan the levels of each wuter; that is, the east wind to raise the hatke while it lowers the bay, and the west wind te lower tho hake, whilst it superficially is filfing the bay, it follons, that the erratent varintions of levels are produced by these winds; and the process of restoring the equilibrium must he offected, ant is efrected, ia under curreut in the chmmol, whilst the surface water apparenty is carried in an oppo site direction.

Tho strongest proof that the harhomrowes nothing to the Don or to the contributions of all tho streains of the bay together: tor the mavigablenes ot its chamol, is, that in thomonths of July and August, when the minor strans are toab signilicanee dry, and the Don scarcely alfurds water coough o keep open event ite own channel, that of the port is better und deeper bitan at any other scason of the year.

But. if an netual example of the theory I have laid down bo necessay to support my argument; a adduce, as iminedintely to the point, the harbour of Burlington Bay, I contains about the sume arca as that of York it has the Dundas Creek falling into it of

Report orCapt.
Richardson oal
in Kichardson on
the llarbour of the llar
Yurk.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

 .

APPENDIX
equal consequence with the Don. Before the present cut was made that converted the bay into a navigable port, the superlluous waters of the creek dribbled forth at a matural outlet in the beach, varying from six inches to two feet in depth, according to the supply, with a descent of chanuel sufficient to keep out the waters of the lake. No sooner was the present cut made and dredged downto eight and nine feet, idmitting the free passage of the waters of the lake, than it deepened of itself to thirteon and fourteen feet, and the current flowed as ofteri in, ns out ; proving thereby, that the chunnel was entirely due to the fluctuating levels of the two waters.

Now if iny positions be correct, that we owe the open channel of our harbour entirely to the varying levels of the lake, and the decay of our harbour chiefly to the Don; what are the means that here suggest themselves of improvement and preservation?

The improvement must be to contract the chamel : the grand work of preservation to shut out the Dois.
down, I now only find 20 fect. I state all this to show that the great deposit is in deep water, where it escapos observation. These distances and soundings were accurately taken on the ice this year 1833. I should also remark, that the word peninsula and island is used indiscriminately for one and the same thing, the island being alternately one and the other.

When the peninsula first rose out of the lake, the Don fell into the bay, nearly about the middle, consequently the first operation of its alluvial deposit was to cut the bay in two, leaving the deepest water east and west. But in the prevailing winds were west, and the bay was open to the west, it followed that the outsettings of the Don were naturally driven cast, and its disgorgings first choked the passage in that direction, and of course it flowed where least impeded, that is west. But now the process has arrived at that period, by the constant washing of the west wind, sweeping the island sand and gravel gainst the marsh and outset of the Don, that it has formed all round the head of the bry a beach sufficiently elevated above the marsh to form a complete dyke, with the exception of the mouths of the Don. aitile elevated, would soon work itself a passure through the marsh bour of Yord. to the outlet at Asbridge's Bay

But, if through negligence, or want of observation, the harbour is alnanduned to itself; if, by some freal of nature, the waters of the western hay fiud passige by the mouths of the 1)on, and easy ugress to the lake by the now extended outlet at Asbridge's Bay then I suv, adicin the western harbour; adien the bny of York! No longer heary outset, the sand beats in, the shoal at the entrance lowers bit spreads, the channel fills, atid the harbour of lork becom ns a large shallow sindy bay.

It has often been suggested to open a channel into the harbou from the cast, through the neck of the peuiusula and marsh, or mmediately into the bay of York, at what is called the portare. $W$ ithout any local interest, bus that of the henefit and preservation of the present port, 1 shatl take the liberty of intruding my opiaion also upon this subject, for any value it may possess.

As regards the cut at the pormago, directly into the hay of York, I never entertained the idea; for the shore on the lake side is so steep, falls so suddenly into deep water, is composed of loose shifting shingle stone, and the seas of the eastorly storm so rang long it, that any obstruction thrown out in the shape of pier would onle create an arm of the beach around it.

As to the entrance at Asbridge's Bay; and through the marsh, which might be doae, 1 apprehend, were it accomplished, it would in no way compensate tor the difficulty and expense of the under nking; and wihout great judgment and knowledge of effect, in nuiaging the water communication betwist the two bays, I fear the changel of York harbour would sustain serious injury by the event. The mischief to be apprehended, supposilig the communication to be made, would be this:-

When a lenglicned period of the easterly storm had risen the watera of the lake at the west end, and consequenty filled the hay of York, and the wiad shifitd to the west, lowering the lake agnin, the watera of the bay would naturally mako meffort by the nenrest outlet to follow the leycl of the lake. But here, at the moulh of York harbour, met and dammed back by the fresh west wind, the superfluous water, instend of forcing its way to wiudivard in under current, ns formerly obliged to do, it would be draving of to lee ward and transvasing into the enatern bay, to the prejudice of the present channel. The same mischief would occur on the rising of the like during tho easterly gale, the water would prefer filling the bay from the east cith the wind, than from the wost against it ; also to the prejudice of the western channel. In both these opera tions, and in atl operations that multiply thic outlets from the bay of York, the prescut channel hus every lhing to lose and nothing to gain.

And what should we not risk in the ovent? A harbour, upon the banks of which the town is already built, and one possessing every nautical requisite-such as a basin of perfect sufety withinan excellent rondsted without-and easy access to both! And for what -For a doubtrul entrance upoir a leak and exposed coast to track through a sluggish eanal, embedded in a sickly marsh, to get asecond eutrance to a good land-locked harbour, at the value of ten minutes or a quarter of an hour in time to any stamer:

I have not neglected to examine the opening into the lake from Asbridge's Bay, which I thick mi important one, and confirms me in the opinion I bave belore expressed, that as the hand to the enst wore away, and left the peniusulacxposed, in the event of time it vould assume the form of a Presquislo. Ithine the opening, when examined it in the winter, was nearly one hundre yards wide; and from no ice being formed there, nor at some distance within, at time when it was elsewhere thick, I shouid say the channel was sevon, or cight fect deep; but I had no opportuaity of sounding. It is mpparently protected by the projecting laxd to the N. E. G but this only aparont, for the casterly sea has actually made the breach That the lake is here enerouching upon the island, is beyocla doubt. It has made its wa so far as to undermine and throw down a long line of troes of many, yoars growth, which have all fallon their heade into tho lake. Hero, if any prospect should war rant the expense, ai experinent might be made, by piling the sides of the entranco to stop the further progress of tho breach. If that should succeed, there is so large a surface of water yet within the enstern bay, that d lux and reflux caused by the varying levels of the lake, might produce $a$ good unvigable channel; and the use of a dredging má-


APPENDIX water, would thus make a good harhour for local or private purpose ; bat I trust the experiment, without well weighing the consequase will not be tried to make two outhets to the harbour of York.

To sum up my opinions, the channel should be contractedthe destroyiar cancer of the port (Dom) eradicated-atad the dredging machine freely used. This done, the chancel wifl deepen of itself-the existence of the Port be indelinituly prolonged-the waters of the lay be more limped-and the bay itself, washed by every wind, encireled be a clear and heahhan beach, so to remaia as long as human industry madintelligence lined its shores.

Ohberwise, in a very fow years, the cast chd of the town will to totatly theced by a marsh ; vessels that eam enter the chamel will nou find sulficient water at the wharves; and the wharses bridged out to ay particular distace will not find suflicient water for the vessels.

And now. in calling the attention of the comitry to the perishasHe condition of York harbour, I put it to the esontry, whether the preservation of one of the four great portals to the commerce of Upper Canada on Lake Ontario, can be looked upon in any other lighthan public dute? Ifs local interest is so merred in the public good, that it camot suffer without iellieting a pubtic injury. Thousands may preserve, but millions will not construct such another port!

If, after maturely weighing my opinions, they are fotud to be correct ; if lhave shown the ruin of the port to he not far distant in the vista of futurity, the Province cammot look with upathy on the scene-the:inhabitants of York will scarcely line the banks of its beautifil bason-reap the gutden fruits of its commerce-bo sensible of its decaty and insensible to the claims of posterity: there is nothing British in the cherght

## CAPTAIN BONNYCASTLES REPORT ON TIIE IIARBOUR AT YORK.

On the prescreation of the Harbour of Tork, Vpper Canala,-
The peninsula opposite the southern face of the town of York appears to me a much more aucient formation thath is generally
Capt. Bonns Capt. Bonnn.
castiless Meport on Yord llar bour.
 tetacity as it encreases indepth. It is probable only one of the many ridges of the vast lake which existed before the present
nequired powers destroying the sedimentary beds at the botom of APPENDIX the siver ur the basiu as fast as they are laid down.

But selimentary beds are not so easily deposited ns may be imagined; for any one who has datbled a bitite in natural philosophy, and ceppecially those begiming to acquire a knowledge of mineral "gy, need no argunents to convince them that there are few rock which have a specific gravity greater than threo times that of water consequently, earthy matters mixed with moving waters lose, on an aseage, more than hath their imaginary rate of ponderosty.

Thus the quanty of matter subsiding either from the flow of the Don into the Bay, or from the currents which set in and ou of the harhour, with the strong winds from the westward and cant ward, most be inappreciably small, considering that the nction is rioleat and almost constant from the later course; particularly any deposit in the basin from the Don, whose velocity is nothiug com pared to the curreats on the other hand, we are not to suppose that the bon brings down less and less mud every year whilst it retains nearly its present size, because as the couniry becomes unforested the more he buaks are cleared and cultivated, and the more the axgen of the air will act on the newly exposed rocks and earth; and the greater will bo the humidits, thas it will rendily be believed that the Dom, trausports and will' transport little else than tine mud and regetable matterin a state of communtion, and as it is a known hav, that the finer lle atoms in suspension in a fluid, the longer they are in sulusiding, it naturally follows, that whatever escapes into the basin from that river, which cannot be much, being previously lost in the great expanse of the massl, must have very litle power to sink, except in perlect calms, never of long continuance, until-i prisses into the main lake, a proof of this is that there is very fitle mad on the shoals.

Particles of lime and alumine subside very slowly, and the most ponderous of all earths, heavy spar or sulphnte of baryles, re quires several hours when diffased in water to precipitate, when the lluid is in a perfectly quiescent state, as do proportionably the heaviest metalic minerals.

The marsh, therefore, bounded as it is by a belt of sand, re ceives ahmost all the sediment of the Don, which is deposited in the vicinity, and this accounts for the innumerable and shifing creck by which the marsh is rendered so diffenlt to traverse. The Don is therufore useful to the harbour in a slight meisure, from the cir cumstunce of a great portion of its deposit fudug a convenien della to necumulate upon, and also because that portion of its stream which enters the basin assists in a trifing degree in keep ing its waters in motion, nad drifting out in calms the matter dopo sited from the clay banks and from rains; small velocities being suflicient to keep the upper and central strata of masses of water in stalicient motion for this purpose.

I do nat, therefore, argue very favourably of the results antici pated in closing up the breach which the Don has made into the basin; mor do I think it signifies a great deal whether it remains open or otherwise. It is indeed probable that when the conutry becomes more cleared, that the Don itself will becone very insigni ficat, frum the drying up of its litle tributary streamlets.

The second question is that of curting a navignble channe through the narrows of the Poninsula. If this is done, the barricr which mature has interposed tor the preservition of a harbour formed probably by the cutting netion of the Jon, when it was a larger piver, which it only requires to look at its bunks to prove it mocienty was, will be thrown down, and the hurbour contirely destroyed.

The reasons assimad for this opinion are as follows:
The vouthern face of the Pouinsula, a low ridge of sand, is bordered to some distance out, excepting near the narrows, hy largo and thuctuating shouls, woll known to the fishermen who have so recently nstablistied a profitable rade on them. The force of the easterly and westerly gales on these shoals and the bounding shores is tremeulous, as every person in York has frequent opportunitics of hearing, evon at the great distance the town is from them.

Should a navigable cagal be cul through tho slender belt.which divides the vaters of the lake from the basin, all the millions of tous of harge shingle, small rounded and angular fragmonts of grnnite and other rocks, which line the beach, will be put in motion, will break dawn by their orosivo powers any barrieropposed to then will carry befire them the whole extent of the narrows and perhaps penctrate through the ponds, till the busia nud convert it into a fresh penetrate through the ponds
sand bank, nud to do all this as well as to sweep in the detritus of the continually falling high clifis of Scarborough, will not even require the force of the gate of the Shlh November, 1832, when the Great Britatin sought shelter there, under what was then a windward shore, from apparenty inevitable dostruction; for it is to ho romembered, that it is a fixed axiom in hydrostatics, that a yelocity of moviuy water of only three tioches por second, cuts down, or noves of fine, clay six inches stand, 12 small gravel, and three fect stones of an inch and more in diameter three feet $n$ second is only two niles an hiour : therefore, fia a heavy gale of wind, we mny readily suppose thint ever the lowest stratum of the moving fluid readity suppose, whe me friction is, must travel at that comparatively small there where most frichon is, must travel at that comparaively small rate amp whit would then the central mass of he superfices rago as, straightened ty the comparatively alender bounds in which it is attemptod to bo confined \& It thight, macl, fear away all tha atrips or beoch along the western or biy shore of the groal mara, and lot the whole of that body of the mud or neev into the basin.

Capt Bonny-
casters Report on York :Har. bour. Oatarin and Erie were formed out of its drainge; nor bas the shape of this peainsuba materially atered for a vast fength of time. The French entered the Basin, and tancied it a river when they first explored the conntry under the guidance of Hennepin, in 16'; and the oldest surveys shew litte or no diference in its outline

It is not necessary with the olject in view to enter into a gro. logical disquisition to prove that the peninsula was made daring tho sedimentary deposition of the tertiary periods ; but it is useful to the purpise to ascertain that it is not comparatively new, or in the carly habit of receiving great accessions in its halis and extcision.

The opitions entertuined as to the best method of making the space contaned within this natural barrier to the storms of the lake answer thespurposes of a secure and effictual harbour for the largest stenmboats, as well as the smaller but mire deeply built sailing vessels, are to be divided into three gevarnl propmsitious

I'he first is that of damming up the western estuary of the Don ; the second is that of cutting a navigable canal through the naronss of the peninsuln to the east ward, or near where it joinst the marsh; and the third is the project, partly executed, of forming a pier on the north shore of the channel at the Garrison, ath converging the entrance by a hreak-water over the whole lengil: of the shoul from Gibratar, or rather Blochhouse Poin.

Before entering upon any of these debateable topics, it will be ns well to state something concerning the most material facts, which experience has tuyght the geolygist, on the powers of the aquious agent is destroying atid removang.

It is a well known circumstance, that almost all the strenms and rivers of this part of the comatry run over hads wherein either himestone is the denuded rock-that that limestono is trequently in a great state of disintegration-or that their beds are cat through mud or class, containing a large proportion of the carbonate of live. The oxygen of the atmosphicre acts on tho bare rocks as strungly as the solvent jower of the waters docs on it and on the muds and clays, and every stream is therefore well supplied from the iskaline and calcareous portions with the usull carbonic acid of rulnut all other rivers.

Now this, it is said, is a lapidifying priaciple, which, in time, will convert the deposit of the Don and the minor streans; to n gradually hardenitug mass, which must, by coutiual additions, at lengh fill up the busin.

With thin powerfunagen, acting as at alvays does forcibly; the Don, the banks of the coast, and the hown sand from the sloat are supposed to be constantly unitigg their nasiviance to destroy the harbour of York.

But it should be recollected, that when any of the particles of rocks aud carths are a part of the volime of troving waters, a large portion of thein, if the pater moves swifly, are by their size and

It will be said that all this may be avoided by rumning out extensive piersinto the lake, and forming a strong embankment all along tho Ontario face of the narrows.

But will these precautions, supposing they can prevent the destruction of the banks of the camal, prevent the sedimentary deposit which the hightunds and the cousts beyond it are continually sendiag at present at that direction of the wod. Whatever comes into the bay with its waters in the ensterly gales, or even in the westerly ones is, I conceive now, as lous as it has only one entrance taken out befure it has time to subside, and again spread over the vast suriace of Ontario, and it is even probable that the waters of the Hamber, which move with some rapidity, accellerate its dispersion; for to them, and the great arm which once howed past the Gurrison, may perhaps be attributed the singular crescent shape of the marrow ridge of the western part of the peninsula.

Ihave traced the waters of the Humber carrying large logs in a contrary diruction to the wind, nearly opposite to the old French Fort.

It is therefore to be feared that a navigable chamel could scarcely be kopt clearifit was formed at he narrows; and stearn. boats and sailing yessels would hardly be tempted in strong gales, either from the eastward or westward, and certainly mot from the southard, to run the risk of shipwreck on a shore lined under water wih shouls of shingles and stone, to get over a marrow pier-way, over which the sea would at such times run in mountains.

The dificulty of getting into marrow pier-ways in blowing weather is well demonstrated on lake Lirie; where, at a similar ex. posed place, vessels have ofien much dificulty to avoil striking the piers, insteud of runius straight into the harbour.

We now come to the third proposition, that of contracting the present mouth of the harbour, so as to obtain a greater force of under current to keep the channel in ite narrowest part, opposite to the Gurrison, clear.

Part of this olject has heen already performed, in consequence of the Parlinmentary grant for the preservation of York harbour during the past seesion, and to complete the pier now formed, it only requires a further sum of five hundred pounds, in order that it may be renderal sufficiently substantial to resist the pressure of the seas and the ice.

The Commissioners appointed to execute it have had several difficultics to (ond with, us well as several circuinstances greatly in favour of ith ogress, of which hater, the unusual lowering of the lake siuce the autumn, has been the chist; but of this work, having merely given the orginal outines, nud not having beon con-cerned in the ateration in the mode of erecting it, nor in its conetruction, which has been in mucl abler hands. it does not become me to speak farther than to observe, that its utility, even an it stands alone, seems evident, and there is every appearance of its permaneucy. It is, however, only a part of the suggestion for contracting the moulio the harbour, and to complete this proposed end it will bo necessary to carry a break-water from Gibraltur to Blockhouse Point, one thousand yards in a direct line toward the edge of the shoul.

Before, however, this brenkwater is undertaken, it would be essentially necessury to consider whether the contracting the mouth of the harbour would materially assist in kepping the ehannel clear; also whateffect it would have on the shoal, and the danger $t 0$ be appreheuded from the ice being retained longer in the harbour, and being violuntly pressed against the pier in strong casterly spring gales.

It will be recollected, that in the commencement of this paper, the deposit in the bay, it is stated, some persons had imagiaed, will' in time become hardened, and at length lapidified, from the eauses therein explained, and one great reason for this nothon is the nature of the shoal itself, which is a loose sand where it is above water, and grad tally gels larder in proportion as it increnses in depth below the surface, becoining in fact what is commonly called hard pan, a gipecies of afterior sand stone mixed with shells.

This hovever, I imagine in the oye of a geologist so far from tending to prove the probability of the bay beconiag filled witha hard serics of deposits, tends to prove only that the shonit is very ancient, that it was the bottom of a former lake which covered ill lie countries of central Northern Aberici, and that it lias undorgolio the same process which is now constantly procecding in Lakes Superior atid 1 luron, whose great depths afford sulticient pressure and aitiple developeneat of the neecessary ugents for soliditication.

It has been stated that if this break water be thrown cut it will ultimately cause the destruction ol hie end of the shoil next the sarrisun, by the coutracted volumo ot waters, undermining the edecs, but it will be also neecessary to yrive this fuct, to havo elenr ovidence that tha velocity of the current hit and out in easterly and westeriy gites is vory grat, ns well as to coivince the reasoier on The subject that the under stratum of thone currents and that which thects the biak at the surface and sides has the power and force of the uppor central protion of the luide of tho channol, which is contrary to all kinownla iss and to the actual state of the case, for tho thoul at its estrenity whore it bounds the channel is what nautical men call stecp to, anil is so hard and frat that it is doubiful if a much greater force would tear it up than the trifing one exerted by the Inko in a comparatively luid, locked sitiation. The firm of the odfe of the wholl is the best anower to such doibbt, for with all tho

Point to tho buoy excepting the loose sand and mud near the sur. APPENDIX fice which is torn off by the superior strength and force of a vast expanse of water lashing against and bounding over it. Now it is a known axiom that where the volume of moving water is augmented in, or is the whole fluid massis increased by, the diminution of the exit or channel, so its velocity increnses, and there 'a sinaller proportion of the moving mass is kept back by friction'against the sides of the passage.

The channel of-the bay being therefore confined to the space which nature las pointed out, will always tend to prevent the bottom tiliug up, and there will be fittle danger of the hard shoal falling in to any alarming degrec, and oven' if it should evince signs of destruction, as its extent is very trilling, in solid face of timber being applied to it would obviate all dilficulty on that head.

The natrowing of the channel would probably have this good offect, and a very importunt one it would be, it might remove all the mul which at present spreads over the bottom and uncover the rocky phaturm itself, therely renderiug the harbouraccessible for a larger class of vessels than those which nove can use it, and by causing a more powertil influx and afllux of the waters, it will give the sedimentary matter held in solution less time to sette, and carry it Capt Bonny firther out, into the main lake, whero the disturbance of the level on York Mar from powerful windy create currents which it is well known spread bour. that matter fir and wide.

The more contracted the entrance of the larbour, the greater will be the rise and fall of the water within it, provided uo other outlet is made, and the less will be the deposit, for as the motive force of the lluid increases, by a known law the ratio of the differ: ence between the progressive motions of the upper and lower stratums decrease, in great velocities, becoming alinost nothing, and neither the magnitude of the bed, no the slope of the bottom changes this proportion, when the mere velocity remains the sume.

With respect to the retention of the ice in the harbour for a longer perived in spring than it usually remains, if the breakwater is crected, it is stated that probally it would lo the cause of sliutting it up tor an inconvenient period, that it would proportionably alter the climate of the town, and that it would perhaps tear away part of the uew pier. To all these assertions experience alone could afford a test, but I um much inclined to believe from the great rise und fall of the water in the basin, duriag the prevalence of winds, Which nre almost constant at that season, from tho comparativo thinness of the ice, which rare! y begins to form here until January; from attentive observation of the very loose and incoherent nature of it near the nouth of the chanmel, and almost down to tho King's whar, owing to thi shoals on cach side, as well as from the great lieat of the sul in this lutitude in the Spring, that these would scarcely bo sufficicat reasons to prevent an experiment, not in itself of a costly nuture, for nature hersolf has nearly completed it, and which would perhaps prove so extremely beneficial to one of the mosi infuortant harbours in ine province. The ice seldom packs on the shoul, nitl we lave just witnessed in the southwesterly gales of the day before yesterday, that nearly $\mathfrak{n}$ third of the Bay lost the whole of the ice, from a wind blowing into the harbour, on which ice, much more solid than it was last year, people were crossing and skating and a yessel was frozen in tie day bóóore, notivithistanding two, the idoa so generully expressed, that the pier would retain it as much longer as he, winter lasted. The ice on the weather side renianed firm in detiance of the fury of the waves; and it is not $a$ litte curious that his outer ice was forned in so exposed a situation long betore that on tho inside and geuerally tranquil expanse, shol. tered by the pier, was made.

If hovever, this breakwater is to provent the Bay ice from תonting off over the shon, it is possible to build the Bay side of it with such a slope that in an casterly wind it will slide over it. It is not however the casterly winds which drive the ice out of York harbour, the currents driven in so forcibly in the westem gales raise the level of the water under it, thus breaking it up, and then, either their own cessution or the usual cliects of the easterly winds, prepare it to go to soa.

Nothing however slinuld of course be done permanently with. out serious reflection, and I teel very much inclined to believe that it woukd be very adviscalle to consider whether it would not be prudent first to put a stop to $n$ serious cuil which has not been so much noticed as it should have been, the wasting awny of such vast quantities of the clay bank near tho garrison, only partinlly provented by the present pior, and whict every frost and thaw adds to. This has filled up more of the lorders of York harbour than all tho Don lias cver done at the botom. $A$ similar cause that of Tho destruction of the banks from the Windmill to the Market-place, was most probably the renson why the water shallowed at the oldest wharves in the town; anid it is still shallowing at them, as well as from the wumerous drains and sewers, aud the quanty of rubbish daily throw in in, tho latier having the two fold effect of lessening dtie toph near the shoro, nnd of rendering the noighbourhood very uplecesat in dhe hot days of summer
W York harbor is of tho greatest inportance to the prosperity of the rising city, and shom, iu no way, be neglected. It maylbo thourgit presuming to offer an opinion on the subject, but having liad the honor of being called on for scientitic iuformation by the cominitsie appointed by this Honorable House for the improvement of tho Hablour, may perlaps bo pernitted to suggest that tho Ialours of the commissionere who will have to oxecute anyproposed works might bo extended to the whole basin, and that thair authority would be well englöyed in investigatig nuisances which were very

APPENDIX loudly complained of during the past scason of sickness and visitation， loudy complained of during the past scason of sickness and visitation，
but which perlaps will never be effectually checked until a conti－ mous quay similar to that in front of the Govermment Stores，is crected along the whole space，from the steam－boat wharf to the garrison，and which is at present more particularly required where the rushes grow in front of the parliament buildings，and where the bank is so rapidly wasting away in tront of a small portion of the
new town，works fur from being of an expensive nature，and cssen．APPENDIX tial to the safety of the basia，and to the salubrity of the place．

All which is respectfully submitted．

> R. H. BONNYCASTLE,
> Captain Royal Engineers,
> Western District, U.C.

Fork，Upper Canada，14th January， 1834.

## 

## REPORTSONEDUC盆管具ON。

## HETOTRT

Of the Borrd of Education Eastern District．

## （Copy．）

To His＇：Excellency Sir Jom Conbomne，K．C．
B．Major General commanding His Mijesty＇s
Forces，and Licuienant Governor of the Pro－ vince of Upper Canada，\＆c．©c．de．
The Board of Education for the Eastern District， Respectivley Refort，

That during the half year，ending the 1st December，1832，
Report of there were 68 common schools in the district，and one thousand The Board of eight hundred and fifty threc pupils receiving their cducation in Education for said schools；and during the half year from the 1 st December，1832， the Eastern to the list June，1833，there were 76 schools，and two thousand， several portions of the provincial allowance for the above periods． The branches of Education taught are reading，writing，and arith－ metic，and in several schools the English Grammar．

The Board of Education can percesive the great advantage de－ rived by the inhabitants＇from the additional grant of Public money for the Common schools．－as the schools have increased since last leport，from fifty－seven to seventy－sis，and each school hav－ ing from twenty to forty pupils．A box of school books has been received lately from York，and the books are now in the course of distribution to the several schools；but，owing to the increase of schools，the proportion to each school is very small，notwithstand－ ing，they are thankfully recoived by the teachers，as many of the inhabitants in the remote parts of the district are mable to purchase books，an additional grant of school books would be a great benefit， and enable the teachers to do more justice to their pupils，which a scarcity of books，in many instances，prevents them from doing．

$$
\left.\begin{array}{l}
\text { JOS. ANDERSON, } \\
\text { DR. M'DONNELL, } \\
\text { ARCH'D M'LEAN },
\end{array}\right\} \begin{gathered}
\text { Members of the } \\
\text { Board of Lidu } \\
\text { cation. }
\end{gathered}
$$

Cornwall， 12 h November， 1832 ．

## $\longrightarrow \ll$

## 

Of the Board of Education for the Johnstown District， datcd at Brockville，4th May， 1833.
（Corr．）
To His Excellency Sir Jomx Comorne，K．C．B． Lieut．Governor of the Province of Upper Ca－ nada，\＆c．\＆c．
Report of
Board of the Board of Education for ant the Board of Educution for the District of Johnstown，pursu－ han Johnstown ant to the statute，in such case made and provided，beg leave to re．
the John
District．
For the year ending on the sixth of March 1832，fifty four com－ mon schools have been taught，in which were thirteen hundred，and twenty eight scholars．The branches of Education usually taught， are，reading，writing．spelling，arithmetic，and English Graimmar．
Brockville，4th May， 1833 ．
JONAS JONES，Chairman．
A true copy，WM．ROWAN．


Report，Board of Education，Ottawa District， 1833. （Corr．）
To His Excellency，Sir Jomy Colborxe，K．C．B． Lieut．Governor of the Province of Upper Ca－ nada，\＆c．\＆c．\＆
We，the undersigned a majority 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－louse，in Longeuil，in the said district．

That the reports from the Trustees of the Commmon Schools， in the said district，for the current year，exhibit，in addition to the usual particulars required by law，the gratifying fact，that the num－ ber of children who are at present receiving the benefit of these In－ stitulions，is sis humbelund sistr－ane showing an incrense of two Eduaird of tlo Ottawa dis－ port．

That the Board is satisfied with the qualifications of the sever－ al teachers，the progress of the pupis，the management of the schools，and the books made use of therein；and that the very sea－ sonable supply of books recently received from the General Board at York，is in due course of distribution．

And the Board most respectfully recommend，that the sum of threc hundred and forty－seven pounds ten shillings，currency，（in． cluding ten pounds for the salary of their clerk，）be appropriated to the support of the Common schools in the suid district，for the ser． vice of the yeir，ending on the first day of June，now next ensuing．

All which is humbly submitted．
GBO．HAMILTON，Ch＇n．
ALEX．GRANT．
CH＇S P．TREADWELL．
Longeuil，Jan．6th， 1834.

## $\longrightarrow$ —为

## 

Of the Trustees of the Midland District School，with the classificalion of the pupils；at the public exami－ nation held on the 27th July， 1833.

## （Corr．）

To Ilis Excellency Major Gencral Sir Jonin Comoms：， 5. C．B．，Lient．Governor of the Province，\＆c．\＆c．
May it Please Your Exchenency：
We the undersigned Trustees of the Public School of the Midland District，most respectitlly beg leave to report，for the information of Your Excellency，that the anmal examination of the scholars of this school was held in the School House in this town on Saturday，the STtin diay of July last；when there was every reason to be sitisflied with the evidence afforded by the proficiency of the scholars，of the attemion and ability of the Master，Mr．Baxter The several classes were examined in rotation，chiefly by the Rev． R．Cartwright，who had been requested to attend for that purpose． The subjects of examination of the senior class were Homer and Greck Testament，Virgil and Cicoro，Euclid and AIgebra．The number of scholars at prosent under Mr．Baxter＇s tuition，are 40， being ten more than the year previous， 21 of these are above 10 years of age，as will be seen by the accompanying scheme．The school is subdivided into nine classes．During the past twelve－ moath， 7 beys have finished their education at this school，two of whon interd cuteriug the medical profession； 4 have engaged in mercantile pursuits，and 1 has entered the Royal Navy．During the same period 2 have been removed from this school to Upper the same period
Canada College．

The Trusices cannot help regretting that their applications for an increase of funds have leen hitherto unsuccessful ；again，how－ ever，they deem it their duty to call Your Excellency＇s attention to the decayed state of the prosent school－house，and carnesily solicit funds to cuable them to build one suitable to the wauts of this exten－ sive district，and to enlarge the endowment upon a nore liberal scale，so as to render the school more generally uscful by making it more efficient as preparatory to the Universiity of King＇s College： which they hope，may，ere long，be in active operation．If when the District Schools were first established，and when the revenue of this Colouy was almost nothing，$\dot{L}, 00$ per annum was not consi－ dered an unreasonable allowance，the＇Trustees of the Midland Dis－ trict School conceive that in the present day，when the vast resources of this flourishing Province are so rapidly developing themselves， $£ 300$ a year，at least，is by no means too large a sum to fulfil the intentious of the Legislature by which these Schools were originally endowed．And when the munificent allowance made both for the building and support of the Schaol of the IIome District，now styled

APPENDIX Upper Canada College, is considered, the trustees of the Midland District School are confident that Your Excellency's impartiality will acknowledge the claims of this district to an increased endowment and a liberal allowance for a suitable building to be both reasonable and just, and when they behold such vast sums engrossed by another institution, they cannot conccal their disappointment at those claims having been so repeatedly urged in vain.

> GEO. OKILL STUART,
> TIIOMAS MARKLAND, JOHN MACAULAY, JAMES SAMPSON.

A iric copy.
Wm. ROWAN.

(Cory.)
Classification of the Pupils of the Midland District Schoon, at the Public Examination on the 27th day of July, 1833.-Number of Scholars, 40.

> CLASSES.
> $\mathbf{1 s t}_{\text {st }}$ Cuass.

| $1 \mathrm{st} \mathrm{Class}$. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 years. |  |  |
|  | Archibald Thomson, | $)$ Homer. |
| 15 " | William Chambers, | \} Greek 'Icstament, |
| 15." | William Light. | ) Cicero, Virgil. |
|  | 2nd Ciass. |  |
| 14." | Robert Tolbert, | 7 |
| 11 " | Peter Baxter, |  |
| 11 " | Dauiel Macleod, | Cornelius Nepos, |
| 13 " | James Atkinson, | \} Latin and |
| 12 " | Moses Binley, | English Grammar. |
| 13 " | Perry Truax, |  |
| 11 " | Alexander Light. | J |
|  | 3rd Clabs. |  |


| $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 11 \\ 9 \\ 8 \end{array}$ | " | Charles Tolkien, Henry Wood, Joseph Binley, William Truax. | Latin and <br> English Grammar, <br> Reading, \&c. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 4th Class. |  |
| 17 | " | William Ward, |  |
| 15 | " | Edmond Butterworth, | English Grammar, |
| 13 | " | Michael Stinson, | Meading, \&c. |
| 14. | " | John Ward, |  |
|  |  | 5th Class. |  |
| 12 | " | John McGrath, |  |
| 14 | " | William Dem, | English Grammar, |
| 11 9 | " | Henry Mitchell, | Reading \& Writing. |
|  |  | 6tir Class. |  |
| 9 | " | Thomas Masson, |  |
| 11 | " | Henry Bamford, |  |
| 9 | " | John Goodearle, |  |
| 8 | " | Edward Hynes, | Writing. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | " | Nathan Sanford, Randal Cox, |  |
|  |  | 7 tin Class. |  |
| 9 | " | Robert Light, |  |
| 9 | " | James Kennedy, |  |
| 8 | " | George Hynes, |  |
| 11 | " | William Michael, | Writing. |
| 12 | " | Thomas Moran, |  |
| 10 | " | Thomas Bamford, |  |


|  | 8th Class. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 9 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | "، | Alexander Bamford, Patrick McGrath, Charles Sanford ${ }_{2}$ | Reading \& Spelling. |
| 9th Class. |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | " | Thomas McGrath, David Sanford, | \} Spelling. |
| $\rightarrow \infty$ |  |  |  |
| MATHEMATICS. |  |  |  |

Euclid, Algebra, Book-keeping, \& Arithmetic. Archibald Thomson, William Chambers.

2nd Clabs.
Book-keeping \& Arithmetic.
John Ward,
Edmond Butterworth, William Tolbert, William Light,
Michael Stinson.

3rd Class.
Geography $\boldsymbol{\&}$ Arillmetic.

$\left.\begin{array}{lc}\begin{array}{l}\text { John Goodearle, } \\ \text { Thomas Masson, } \\ \text { Edward Hynes, }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Henry Bamford, } \\ \text { Thomas Bamford, }\end{array} \\ \text { William Michael, }\end{array}\right]$
$\qquad$
REEPORT
Of the Upper Canada Central School, 1833.
(Cony.)
Upper Canada Central School,-average number of Pupils in December, 1833.

|  | Present. | Absent. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First Department. | .. 92 | 87 | 179 |
| Second, do. | . 23 | 15 | 38 |
| Boys. ... | . 115 | 102 | 217 |
| Girls. . | ... 81 | 77 | 158 |
| Total | .. 196 | 179 | 375 |

Of the Common Schools in the Newcastle Disirict, for the Year ending December 31st, 1833.

| teacurrs' names. | risidmace. |  | nooks resed. | bravohes tatght. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Henry Jackson, | Hope. | 30 | Mavore Spemas buok, Testanent \& Muray s cmanmer. | Rending, Writing, \& Arithmetic. |
| Edward C. Hull, | Hamilton. | 36 | ............. do. ............ | Ron ${ }^{\text {a }}$ W, |
| James Clarkson, . | do. | 2. | do | ......... do. do. \& Latin, . . . . . . . |
| William Ward, | do. | 35 | do. | . . . . . . . . . . do. \& Geography, . . . |
| Merrick Sawyer, | do. | 40 | ........... do. . ........... | .. do. ........ do. ........ da. .... |
| John Hoyt, .. | ILaldimind. | 20 | Spelling Book \& Testantut. | Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, |
| Richard Youmaus, | Murray: | 25 | .... do. do. .... \& Grammar. | do. . . . . . . do. \& Grammar. . |
| John O'Comell, | do. | 30 | do. . . . do. | do |
| Joseph Maldworth, | Cramahe. | 2.1 | . . du. . . . . do | . . . . . . . . . . . do. di it rithnetic, |
| John Irwin, | do. | 27 | . . . . d do. .... do. ......... | ........ do. Grammar \& Buok-Keping |
| Leonard S. Jetding, | Ifaldimand. | 25 | ........ da. ... do. | . ... ........... do. \& Arithmetic. . . . |
| John S. Iruin, | Ilope. | 21 | . . . . . . . do. . . . do. do. | . do. ...... |
| Jeremiah O'Leary, | Clark. | 21 | . . . do. . . . . do. | .. do. ................. |
| James McFeetors, | Darlington. | 23 | . . . . . . . do. .... do. | do |
| Henry Ileany, | ORS. | 20 | . . . . . . . do. . . . \& Testament. | Reading \& Writing. |
| Douald Drummond, | do. | 21 | ........ do. do. \& Grammar. | ...... do. \& Grammar, |
| Richard Sullivan, | - do. | 22 | . . . . . . . do. . . . . do. | ................. do. ................. |
| George Itamilton, | Emily. | 24 | . . . . . . . do. do. \& Eng. Reader. | . ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ |
| William Mall, | do. | 20 | . . . . . . . do. .... da. | . . . . . . . . . . . . . do. \& Arithmetic, |
| Stewart Pogue, | do. | 21 | . . . dr. .... do. | . do. |
| Joseph Cumingham, | do. | 20 | . . do. . . . . do. | do. |
| James McClatchley, | do. | 20 | - do. . . . do do | . ..... . do. ................ . |
| Danicl Doron, . ... | Smith. | 21 | ........ do. . . . do. |  |
| Thomas Denchy, |  | 20 | Mavor's Testament \& Lug. Reader. | Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, \& Grammar. |
| Willian Coulter, | do. | 21 | .............. do. | . .do.......do............................... |
| William Bowmen, | Monaghan. | 20 | . ............ do. | . .do......do.... do |
| John Emerson, | Cavan. | 22 | dit | . .do......do.... do. |
| Peter Fitaparick, | do. | 20 | . . . . . . . . . . d do. | ................ do. . . . . . . . . . . . . . |
| Thomas Whitheld, . | do. | 22 | .. ........... do. | ................... do. |
| William P. MeGrane, | do. | 20 | do | . . . . . . . . . . . . . do. . . . . \& Latin, |
| Edward Rehmond, | do. | 21 | , | . ................. do. ........... . . |
| 'Theobald Coulter, | do. | 21 | do | .. do. |
| John Preston, - | Murray. | 21. | do | ....... do. .......... ...... |
| Denuis Manmat, | Hamilton. | 30 | . ............ do. . . . . . . . . . . | . . . . . . do. Geography \& Latin, |
| Richard Camptell, | Percy. | 30 | . ............ dn. . . . . . . . . . . | do Gegory Lan, |
| Thomas Turuer Orton, | Hope. | 40 | do | do |
| Sammel Porter... | do. | 26 | . do | do |
| Encry Curis,. | do. | 25 | . do. | do. |
| William Maxwell, | do. | 20 | do | . . . . . . . . . . . . . do. |
| John Dasy,. | Smith. | 21 | . .......... do. d. ............ | ..... do. |
| John Rollo, | Cramahe. | 21 | ............ do. do. ............ | . . . . . . . . . . . . . do. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |
| John Purecll, | do. | 22 | ............ do. ............ | do |
| Joseph Mardoch | Murray. | 24 | . . . . . . . . . . . do. ...... ..... . . | do. |
| Allen Grant,. | Cavai. | 24 |  |  |

SIR,
Coboung, January $16 \mathrm{~min}, 1834$.
Ihave the honour to transmit to yon, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the annexed Report of the state of Common Schools in the New castle District, for the year euding the 31st December, 1833.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient,
Humble Servant,
A. N.' BETHUNE,
Chairman, Board of Education, Newcaste District.

Lievt. Col. Rowas,
de. \&c. de.


## RERTRT

Of Common Schools in the Niagara District, for the Year ending 31st May, 1833.

| towssamps | teaciers' names. | feriod of time. $\begin{array}{c\|c} \text { From } & \text { To } \\ 1832, & 18: 33 . \end{array}$ |  |  | oistribution | bimarbs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Niagara, | John Oakley, | une, 31st May. | 12 | 57 |  | A gradual improvement is ob- |
| ........ do. | Nicholas M. Reid, |  | 12 | 31 | 8150 | scruable from the Reports of most |
| . do. | William B. Wilson, | .... ..... | 12 | 22 | 5150 | of the Schools in this District. |
| , do. | Dennis B. Halin, |  | 12 | 44 | 8150 | The usual branches of an Eng- |
| Stamford, | Francis Wood, | ... - - | 12. | 22 | 8150 | lish and Commercial Education |
| ........ | Janes Ramsay .. |  | 12 | 24 | 8150 | are generally taught and with |
| Thorold, | David P. Brown, | st Dec. | 6 | 50 | 476 | cucreasing success. The Schools |
| Grimsby, .... | James H. Swail, | 1st Junc, | $20$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \\ & 021 \end{aligned}$ | 8150 | appear to be placed on a respect- |
| ... do. | Thomas Johnson, | .. | $12$ | 23 | 8150 | able footing, and conducted with |
| do. | Jercmiah O'Mea | ... .... | $12$ | $33$ | 8150 | order and regularity, and the good |
| ........ do. | Robert Ileron, |  | 12 | 27 | 8150 | conduct of the Masters has been |
| Grantham, . | David Lynds,. | ... .... | 12 | 22 | 8150 | in every instance certified by the |
| ........ do. | Alexander Wilson,. . | ...' . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 12 | 30 | 815 | Trustecs of the Schoola respect. |



Thos. CREEN, Secretary.
A true Copy,
War. Rowan.

## SECOAFD REPART

Of Common Schools, Established in the District of Niagara for the Year 1833.


* The Reports of the above named added to the List having beeu mislaid; it is but just to allow him his due proportion, which will make up the full appropriation of the last annual Grant.

Of the Commissioners for constructing a Light Houce on Nine Mile Point, near Kingston.

To IIis Excelloncy, Six Jomx Comonse, Knight, Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Licutenant Governur of the Province of Upper Camadia, and Major-General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, \&c. \&c. \&c

The Commissioners, appointed by an Act passed the last session of the Legislature, entilled, "An Act grimting a sum of money to defray the expense of erecting a Light-Ihotse on Nine mile Point, at the entrance of the harbour it Kingston,"

## Humdiy Report,-

That the duties assigned them have been fulfiled in conformity to the Act, and the small surphes of monies remaining in their hands has been refunded to the Provincial Treasury, as the accounts herewith submitted will fully explain.

The site for the Light-House having been fixed by the Legishaure, it was found that it belonged to the Honorable Charlcs $\mathbf{W}$. Grant and others, who were about disposing of the whole of Gage Island or Isle Foret, of which it forms a part, to an Individual resi. dent at Kingston, viz : Mr. Williami Garratt. Then the Conmissioners made known to him the nature of their duties, and their desire to obtain ground for the erection of the Light-Honse, at the place designated by the Act, Mr. Grant immediately, and without any hesitation, offered the Commissioners five acres on the Point, so laid ofl as to be most convenient for their purposes, and declined all compensation for it-an instanec of liberality which the Commissioners feel themselves bomd particularly to notice. The Deed, conveying the five acres to His Majesty, will be completed under the directions of Mr. Grant.

It is proper also, to inform Your Excellency that Mr. Gnrratt, who had partly agreed for the purchase of the Island from Mr. Grant and the other proprietors, waived all objection to the cession of the five acres to His Majesty, on the condition that Government should put up a good fence between that tract and the remainder of the Island.

The Light-Itouse on Nine mile Point is similar, in respeet to form and construction, to the buildings at the False Ducks and Point leters. It contains eleven lamps and reflectors like the lattor; but is twenty feet lower. Being not more than twenty miles from the False Ducks, its light will bealways distinctly visille even from that Ishum, which was more than the accommodation and safety of vessels absolutely reguired. A less elevation than forty feet was not thought advisable : iudeed the Commissioners would have felt inelined to have raised the tower lify feet above the surfane of the lake, had the amount of the apprapriation warrated them in so doing.

Many persons are of opinion that if the 'Jower at Nite mile Point had been built upwards of sixty feet inheight, the light at the Malse Ducks might have been dispensed with. At presemt the three Light Houses at Nine mile Point, the False Ducks, and Poibi I'eters, cuntuin stationary lights of a white colvur, and are all alike. It may become, in time, adrisable to nake some distinction between them by neans of red lights and revolviug machinery, to prevent mistakes by begligent, or incantions, or inexperienced mariners.

In the construction of the lantern, the Commissioners have to commend the skisl of Mr. Thomas Masson, the Contractor ; and to remark that they have added to it, with the advice of Mr. Rogers, the Superintendant, a gutter aud spouts which they consider a great improvement.

Jofore closing their report, the Commissioners would observe, that the Keeper, when appointed, should be provided with a connfortable cottage, which might he built of stone as cheaply as of any other material; and that perhaps an additional quantity of land should be purchased for his accommodation. For the keeper at the False Ducks, a good residence has been granted, while no similar provision bas been thought of for the keepers at the two other es. tablishments. It is believed to be the uniform custom in all countries where Light-Houses are maintained, to affiord suitable dwellings for the Keepers at the public expense.

> JOHN MACAULEY.
> J. MARKS.
> H. C. THOMPSON.

Kingston, 22nd November, 1833.

General Statements of Receipts and Payments by the Commissioners appointed for the erection of a Light House at the Nine Mile Point.


Kingston, 22nd November, 1833.

## $\rightarrow \infty$

A.

The Commissioners for building a Light House on Nine Mile Point
To Ronert Marthews, Dr.
For building Stone Tower as per contract, . . .......£317 $0 \quad 0$ ROBERT MATTHEWS.
Kingston, 1st November, 1833.
Kingston, 1st November, 1833.
£317.
Recerved from the Commissioners appointed by Act of Par. liament to superintend the crecting of a Light Houso on Nine Milo

Point, the sum of three hundred and seventeen pounds, currency, being for building stone tower for Light House, as per account harewilh.

Having signed duplicate Receipts,
hOBERT MATTIIEWS.

## 15.

The Commissioners for building the Light House at Nine Mife Point, To Thomas Masson, Dr.
 To work for Chandelicr, and putting it up,........ $1 \begin{array}{lll} & 5 & 0\end{array}$ To puid freight of (ilass and other stores from King-
ston to Light Ilouse, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
0150
f $17210 \quad 0$
THOS. MASSON.
Kingston, 11th Nov. 1833.

## Kngeston, 11h November, 1833.

£17210s.
Received from the Commissionors appointed by Act of Parliament to supcrintend the erceting of a Light House on Nine Mile Point, the sum of one hundred and seventy-two pounds and ten shillings, currency, being for constructing Lantern, \&c. as - per account herewith.

Having signed duplicate Receipts,
THOS. MASSON.

c.

Bosron, Scptember, 1833.
The Commissioners for erecting a Light, House on Lake Onturia,
To Winshow Lewis, Dr.

To 160 Lights double glass, 14 by 12 a 72 c.......... $\$ 11520$
1110 inch Light Ilouse Retlectors, $a \$ 25, \ldots . .$. . 27500

I1 Oil Meaters, at $\$ 1, \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
1 stove and Fumnel,
1100
950 Iron Chandelier,. ........................................... 10 Gross Lamp Wicks, $a \$ 1, \ldots . . . . .$. 6 Wick Formers,. . . .................................... Commissions on purchaso of Glass,.,.........

1000
0050
0050
287
$\$ 55807$
Payment reccived of Jolu Macaulay, Esquire; and duplicate receipts signed,

WINSLOW LEWIS.

The Commissioners for building a.Light House on Nine Mile Point, Bought of Authun Foster,
12 dozen Lamp Glasees, at 7 s 6 d . $\qquad$ ARTHUR FOSTER,
Kingston, 24 th July, 1833.
Kivgstox, 24th July, 1833.
f4 10s.
Recerved from tho Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament to superintend the building of a Light House on Nine Mile Point, the sum of Four Pounds and 'Ten Shillings, Currency, being for lamp glasses, as per account herewith.

Having signed duplicate Receipts:
ARTHUR FOSTER.


## E.

The Commissioners for building a Light House on Nine Mile Point To Thomas Krmpatrich, Dr.

Received payment in full, having signed in duplicate,
THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Collcetor.,
Per STAFEFORD F, KIRKPATRICK, Deyuty Collecion:
Kingston, 10 th October, 1833.
$\triangle$
W.

The Commissioners for building the Ligat House on Nine Mile Point, To Alexander Ross, Dr.
For work done as follows :-


$$
\text { Kryaston; 1lth November, } 1833 .
$$

KINGSTON, 11 Nav. 1833

夫29166.

Receiven from the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliatnent to superintend the erecting of a hight House on Nine
Mile Point the sum of twenty-nine pounds sixten shilings and si Mile Point, the'sum of twenty-nine pounds sixteen shillings and six
peace, currencys being for Oil, Butts, \&o as per account
Hiffung signed duplicate receipt,


Abstract of Contingent Disbursements by the Commissioners for erect. ing a Light House on Nine Mile Point.
No of
Vouchers.
E s. ${ }^{\prime}$.
1 PaidThomas Rogers for superintendance, plans, and disbursements, . . . . . . . . . PaidH. Cassady, Eisq. drawing contracts, . . . J. Nichalls, Esq. survey and deed,'
4 . .....H. C. Thomson, Esq. printing, .....
$\begin{array}{rrr}48 & 17 & 9 \\ 3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{rrr}2 & 6 & 8 \\ 1 & 18 & 2\end{array}$

JOHN MACAULAY.
Kingston, November 22d, 1833.

## G. No 1

Abstract of moneys dishursed by the undersigned, Thomas Rogers, employed as Superintenderitby the Commissioners for erecting a Iight House at the Nile Mile Point, weith my own charges,

| Paid for Shamois leather, and li | $\begin{array}{lll} x_{0} & s_{0} \\ 0 & 7 & 8 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 2100 |
| .himself 5 do. do. do. | 2100 |
| . Sundry expenises for provisi | $2111 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| $\because$ Jamees Kerr, for paint and turrper | ${ }_{0}^{0} 136$ |
| $\therefore$.Jolin Walker, for brushes | 0.300 |
| . . William Eales, for paint, labo | 114 |
| . Mrs. MacLeod; for lamp oil, | 019 |
| ..R. Mathews, for plank, | 0.17 |
| ..G. W. Yarker, for putty, white lead, \& | 21644 |
| . .Men engaged by him to row on sundry trips to inspect work, | 015 |
| . . .Charges on glass from Boston, .............. | , |
| $\therefore$ do. on lantern furniture from do | 1 |
| $\therefore$ Expense of commissioners selecting | 2 |
| .. do. do. visiting work, | 0 |
| d do. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do. do. | $\bigcirc 213$ |
| do. do. to mensure land | ${ }^{1} 16$ |
| My charge for plans and specifications, | 1100 |
| . .ddvanced mn to defray my expense in visiting Light House untila keeper is appointed |  |
| .. My commission, 3 per cent on cost, for building Light House, ' $\mathbf{E 7 0 7}$ 6s. 2d. | 214 |
|  | £48 17 |
|  |  |
| TIIOM | ROGERS. |
| ingston, 22d. November, 1833. |  |

## Kingston, 22d. Novénber, $1833:$

f. 4817 s . 9 d

Recerved from the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament to superintend the erecting of a Light House on Nine Mile Point, the sum of Forty Eight pounds Seventeen shillings and Nine pence', Currency, being for sundries' as per account herewith.

> Having signed duplicate receipts.
thomas rogers.

G. No. 2.

Ths Commissioners for the erection of a Light House on Nime mile Point, in the county of Frontenac,

> To Hevar Cassady Dr.

To engrossing Agreement with Thomins Masson in $\quad$,
tivo parts for making the Lantern, \&c.............. 1 io 0
To engrossing Agreement with Robert Matthews for
the masons and carpenters work of Light house. . 1100



## HENRY CASSADY, Junr.

## Knostong 11 th June 183s:

£3 0 o
£. 000 ,
Recerve, from the Commissioners appointed byy Act of Parliament to superintend the erecting of a, Light houso on Nine Mile Point, the sum of three pounds, currency, being for drawing contracts as per account herewith.
Having signed duplicate receipts. 2
2 $\quad$ HENRT CASSADY, JuHr.

## APPENDIX <br> G. No. 8.


£2 68
Received, from the Commissioners appointed by act of Parliament to superintend the erecting of a Light house on Nine Mile point, the sum of two pounds six shillings and cight pence, currency, being for surveying ground for light house, drawing deod, \&c- as per account herewith.
Having signed duplicate receipts.
JAMES NICHOLLS, Junr.

## $-\infty$

Gr. No. 4.
The commissioners for building Light House on Nine mile Point. To the Herald Office Dr.

Received payment,
H. C. THOMSON.

Kingston, November 12th 1833.
APPENDIX
£1 182
Received, from the Commissionere appointed by act of Parliament to superintend the erecting of a Light House on Nine Mile Point, the sum of one pound eighteen shillings and two pence, currency, for printing, as per account herewith.

Having signed duplicate receipts.
H. C. THOMSON.

## -

G. No. 5.

The Commissioners for building the Light House at Nine Mile Point, To Willeam Davis, Dr.
To 2 days work of himself, at 3s. 6 d . per diem, and of 2 men at 2 s 6 d each per diem, cutting down trees
near the Light House, ........................... 0 . 170 His
WILLIAM $\times$ DAVIS.
Witness.
Robert Deacon.
Kingston, 21st Nov. 1833.

Kingston, 21st November, 1833.
£0 170
mmissioners appointed by Act of Par-
Recervad from the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliainent to superintend the erecting of a Light House on Nine Mile
Point, the sum of seventeen shillings, currency, being for chopping
$\qquad$

Mark.
trees near the Light House, as per account herewith. Having signed duplicate Receipts,

- WILLIAM $\underset{\text { Mark. }}{\times \times \text { DAVIS. }}$

Witness.
Robert Deacon.
Mark.
Ma



Kinglon, 2li, Nov. 183.

Kivgston, 12th November 1333.
$\xrightarrow{-}$

## REPORT

Of Select Committee on Message of His Excellency relating to the construction of a Canal across Long Point, Lake Erie.

Tothe Honourable the Commons House of Assembly.
The Committee, to whom was referred that part of the message of His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, of the 30th of Nov. which relates to the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Long Point on Lake Erie,
Beg leave to Report-
That on reference to the documents sent down by His ExcelCommittee Re- lency, your committee find, from the letters of John Harris, Esqire port on con- lency, your commitee ond, from the letters cf John Harris, Esqire, canal across that place very different from that which was found at the time Mr. Long Point. Baird, the civil Engineer, was sent up to make his report and estiBaird, Ine civil Engineer, was seat up to make his report and esti-
mate. Instead of providing means to pay the expense of excavating a canal across the Isthmus, it was only necesssary that means should be devised to give permanency and security to an excavation made across it by an operation of nature.

Your Committee have not considered it necessary to inquire whether, or not, the passage lately made across the Peninsula. was . formed by the process mentioned in the letter of Hugh Richardson, Esquire, of the 9th instant, and sent down by His Excellency on the 12th; but, in order that the Province may be secured in the great advantages it now possesses from the extraordinary effects of the winds and waves during the late Autumn, and without cost, havo deemed it their duty to recommend, that a grant of three thousand pounds be made, and placed under the management of three commissioners, for the purpose of constructing piers to secure a sufficient width of the present opening for the passage, at all times, of the vessels navigating Lake Erie across the Isthmus into Long Point Bay.

All which is most respectfully submitted,
M. BURWELL, Chairnan.

Committe Room, Commons IIouse \}
of Assembly, 19 th Dec. 1833.

## 

## HEPORT

To His Excellency Sir Jom Colborne, Knight, Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major-General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, \&c. \&c. \&c., of the improvement proposed to connect the waters of Lake Eric, above and below Long Point, by means of a Canal or cut across that Peninsula,

By N. H. BAIRD, Civil Engineer.

Report by N :
In compliance with Your Excellency's commands, conveyed to H. Baird on the me by Lieutenant Colonel Rowan's communication of the 18th July construction of last, to ascertain the practicability of opening a communication bea canal across tween the Bay and Lnke Erie, or, as in the terms of the order of the House of Assembly, dated 5th February last, "to survey and ascertain the best line of a canal across Long Point on Lake Erie, for vessels and steam.boats drawing 8 feet water, arc."

On the 10th day of August last I proceeded to Long Point, and after examining the different probable lines by which to attain the object in question, with the least possible expense, and at the same time having a due regard to the convenience of trade, under all circumstances of weather and sea, in which I was materially assist.ed by the valuable services of John'Harris; Esq: late of His Majesty's Navy; and after ascertaining the most suitable site, having a regard to a sufficient draft of water at the very: lowest pitch of the lake, "as well as the Bay bolow, the situation as shown on the plans marked A.B. and tinged with red, presented itself as in all respects the
most eligible, being the shortest space found across the peninsula; embracing the advantage of a sufficient depth of water on both sides," within a moderate space-say, on the lake, 434 feet into 10 feet water, and within Big Creek, (leading; into the Bay) a bold shore at once carries the cut into the required depth, making a total length of excavation of not more than 1143 feet, or 381 yards, from 10 feet water in the lake to 9 feet in the Big Creek. 4 .

To accomplish this object, considerable difficulties; however, present themselves, and of a nature requiring several precautionary: measures.

In the course of a long lapse of time, the peninsula of Long Point has been in process of formation, and from all the observation I could have an opportunity of making, and from the best infor. mation collected, it would appear on all hands an established point; that the formation of this peninsula originated from an accumulation of sand and alluvial deposit, (the material of which it is wholly com.

APPENDIX posed) carried down from the steep shores to the westward, which in evidence are yearly encroached upon by the lake, as also from the deposit of several of the contributary streams along the banks of the lake, as well as from the iron ore and alluvial deposit so abundantly mixed with the sand along the bank.

Assuming this theory as correct, and I can see no reason to doubt it, the first preliminary step would appear to be, the cutting of the accumulations from the shores above, with the view of preventing the mouth of the passage between the lake and the bay from filling up, which it assuredly would be if left unprotected.

To accomplish this indispensable objoct, I would propose the construction of a pier or breakwater from the upper side of the canal or cut to be carried out 434 feet into 15 feet water, and in such direction as laid down on the plan, with the view to meet, in a proper manner, the prevailing seas and swells, and so calculated as to intercept the drift sand from the high banks and the deposit from the creeks above, which in course of time will accumulate behind the pier and from shore. This done, the next precautionary measure to properly securing the entrance into the canal, will be the construction of a corresponding pier of much shorter dimensions, say 150 feet in length,-which will bring it into 7 feet water, mercly to serve as a termination, as well as to check the progress of any sand which may be driven from below, and for security against a heavy sea, angled off in manner as shown in the plan, leaving thereby a free clean ingress betwean the two pier of 450 feet of sufficient width, to allow any craft navigating the lake to make their entry good: contracting to the requisite width for the cut in the channel, 100 feet as shewn

The next point claiming attention will be the construction of the cut on the canal. In coming to a conclusion as to the best mode of constructing the cut, and securing it from the effects of the running sand, which would of course, from the incumbent weight on the banks, even if removed to a considerable distance, together with the spongy saturated nature of the sand itself, on the removal of the stuff from the cut, immediately fill iu, and probably rise up, as is frequently the case in such excavations (below water level.) I have been regulated by several considerations.

1st. The existance of a blue clay at from 11 to 12 feet below the lake level, rnining across the Peninsula, apparent from its being found at the same depth in the lake above and bay below the point, corresponding nearly with a boring put down at the present outlet.

2nd. The excavation of so much running sand under water level, and liable to be inundated by sudden squalls from the lake.

3d. The superincumbent bank of sand in the centre of the cut being liable to produce the effect before referred to, together with the probability of its being carried down from time to time, and lodged in the channel below, and

Lastly, The inconvenience or impracticability on such a satu. rated Peninsula of keeping the works free from water during the excavation

Taking all these into consideration, and the unprecedented short distance between two such bodies of water, the extreme length from water level to water level, being only 649 feet, or 216 yards, I conceive it most advisable to recommend, after excavating the superincumbent bank, varying from 3 feet to 10 feet to within 5 feet of water level, or to high water mark; to secnre the line of cut by an aqueduct of timber as shewn on the plan and sections, and detailed by working drawing accompanying.

In recommending this as in the end the more economical mode of securing the undertaking from the risk of contingeucies naturally attendant upon excavations under water level, and in such an exposed situation., I do not exclude the difficulties which may exist as to properly placing the slope piles of timber in their respective situations, but those, I conceive to be by no means equal to the inconvenience of an enlarged excavation, and consequent increase of water, and much more than all, the increased risk from more ex. posed surface, and probable failure in the end.

The particular mode in which I should propose excavating the body of the cut, after the timbers are placed, will be detailed in the specification for doing the work, by which it will be seen that the timbers or frames will be fixed in their position, and the retaining piles driven so as to have a sufficient hold of the clay stratum below the sand bed, and the frames secured thereto by the cross ties T.T. T. fixed in manner as may be described in specification, with the addition of a cross-check-sheeting piling at either entrance of the aqueduct, extending sufficiently beyond the body of the works latterally' so as to secure it, from undermining by any difference of - pressure whicl exists, or which may still further be occisioned by the rise of the lake and fall of the bay from the westerly winds, to guard against which it will be also requisite that the lake extremity of the excavation and aqueduct be placed about two feet lower than that leading into Big Creek, as well as allow for the undulating mo. tion given to a vessel from the sea, which, independent of every precaution must roll through at timee.

The next operation required, will be the cutting off a point of the creek opposite the tail of the aqueduct; to give a free passage to and fro, together with dredging out the mud (tinged red) deposited since the channel of this creek was directed into the channel C., by hunters, for their convenience, and which will be required to bo dammed up by a trilling dam, and the original mouth, a canal cut some years. ago by the settlers in that quarter, ought to be cleaned out to at least filly feet wide; which, as a preliminary atep, I would secommend
being done, as, in all probabilty, it may have the effect, in spring, APPENDIX of clearing the mud and deposit from out the bottom of the creek, and consequently suve much expense in dreiging; and, in future, will be the means of preserving the channel of the big creek in its furmer deep state. As this would not exceed $£ 100$, I would recommend its being done at as carly a period as possible, so as to have the benefit of the Spring floods from Big Creek.

I may also state, this cut properly opened out, vessels can proceed three miles up Big Creek to the site reserved for a Town, along the main road: and from all I could learn, many miles more into the District, by clearing out some slight obstructions. Connected with the operation, will, of course, be the stopping up the passage opened by the hunters to turn the creek down its own channel; this may be done for $£ 20$ at most. contemplated improvements, sufficiently clear, 1 trust to affes of the construchon o Excollency an Excellency an opportunity to judge of the merits, Inow beg leave to submit the accompanying estimate, which I have every confidence will be sufficient to accomplish the end in view, of managed with ordinary prudence.

The advantages which must naturally axise from the adoption of such a measure, at an expense comparatively small, when compared to the saving of such a circumnavigation, need no comment on my part." The loss of property, yearly occurring along the vicinity of the proposed improvement-the facility which unust, in consequence of such an improvement, be afforded to the safe coasting, by stcamers, along the shores of the London District, to the exportation of produce-the accommodation to the transport of lumber, \&c., would, at one glance, shew the expediency of such a measure, particularly, when the sum required amounts only to $£ 11,111$.2s 11d halifax currency ; $;$ and, as stated on the estimate, may be completed within eightcen months.

I have the honor to be, \&c.
Your Excellency's Most Obedient,
Very humble Servant,
N. H. BAIRD,

Civil Enginecr, M. I. C. E. L.
16th November, 1833.

Estimate of the Expense of opening a commmunication across the Peninsula of Long Point, on Lake Erie, for vesels and steam bouts drawing eight feet water; by order of Sir John Colborne, K. C.B.
N. H. BAIRD, Civil Engineer.

To opening up and clearing out old channel of Big Creek, and the construction of a small dam across the new channel to turn the creek into its old course, iii for the purpose of washing out the deposite from its mouth and keeping the channel clear in future $\qquad$ Excavation of Ridge above water level, as shewn by sections including the carriage of the sand to a sufficient distance.
Section I. II. $128 \times 4+0 \times 92$.
Ditto II. III. $112 \times 4+12+20 \times 165, \ldots .023552$
Ditto III. IV. $80.8 \times 20+13+2 \times 165.221760$
Ditto V. VI. $131 \times 2 . C+3.6 \times 92 . \ldots . .231000$
Ditto VI. VII. $198 \times 3.0+1.0 \times 92 . \ldots . .36432$
335887
12440(10
Excavation under Water Level.
Section I. II. $230 \times 92+80 \times 10+0.08900$ $\triangle$ Ditto II. III. $230 \times 100^{2}+0.0 \times 10^{2}+057500$
$\Delta$ Ditto do. do. $160 \times 65+0 \times 7+0.0 .18200$
Extension,... $70 \times 65 \times 3+2.2 .6825$
181425
$6712(2 s 6 d$
Excavation of the body of Aqueduct:
Sect.II, to VII $649 \times 92+80 \times 10+9 . .530233$ Ditto VII to Creek $60 \times 9.0 \times 92+80.046440$
$\triangle B .0 .0 .0 .69 \times 80 \times 30 \times 2$... 16200
692873

51868

839: 0
12500

## APPENDIX

## Constructing Piers.

Upper side 450 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, rumning from 10 feet water to the shore of casements of squared oak or pinc as most convenicat filled in with gravel or hardwood logs eut to proper lengths, or both, rolled in and well packed per lineal lust at 66s. 6d,.
Lower side as above 150 foot, at $60 \mathrm{~s} . . .$. Piles for securing the above not included, say one pile at each angle of Cribs, say 22 Cribs $\times 6=136$, by 20 feet in length,

## Construction of the Aqueduct.

Report by N :
Check Piling to secure the extremitios of the Aque 11. Buird on the construction of ${ }^{\text {a }}$ canal across Long Point. dict from being undernined. Piling the course of the aqueduct previous to excavation to a sufficient depth to take fast hold of the blue clay below; say 649 feet in length, requiring 1203 piles,
To a rear row of retaining piles to relieve the front from pressure, and at the same time to serve as fies to slope piles, 300 piles, including piling, \&c.
Transcerse tics from rear retaining piles, properly dovetaited between every 6th slope pile, 218 piles 22 feet in length,
iniug the sides of the 6 inches thick, in convenient lengths to broak band on the slope piles, $649 \times 18 \times 2=23364$ Sup. feet, renails for securing the same, $2330, \ldots$, cach $1 \mathrm{ld},$. Iron work for securing corners of Cribs, Slope piles to tics, Ne. ©ce. 2300 lbs,
A dredring machine of 12 horse power, with double buckets for excavation under water and clearing out the creck, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .................
Keeping the works clear of water during excavation, pumps, pumping, allowance to men working Water, sc.,......................................... tect the waters from sudden gales and rise of water,..................................................

To which add for unforeseen contingencies, managemeut \&ec. 15 per cent.............................

Making a total of, $\qquad$

1070170
$\begin{array}{lll}1490 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ $450 \quad 0 \quad 0$

10200
$\boldsymbol{f}$ s. d.
$24710 \quad 0$

119180

38980 977 10000
$1000 \quad 0 \quad 0$
$66010 \quad 0$
$250 \quad 0 \quad 0$
9661.178

1440 5 0
$11111 \quad 211$

Say-Ficren thousand one hundred and cleven pounds, two
shillings and eleven pence, Halifux currency, and may be completed APPENDIX in 18 months, commencing in July.
N. II. BAIRD,

November 16, 1833.
Civil Engineer, MI. I. C. E. L
(Copr.)
Sm,
Wooduouse, fith November, 1833.
During the late gale of wind on Lake Eric, a passage has been opened at the spot where His Excellency landed and examined first the phace which was measured across-the opeung is about one quarler of a mile wide, with a depth of 10 to 13 feet water. If sonnething could be done to shut up the mouth of hig Creek, so as to prevent the sand from going into the passage, and to allow the creck to empty into tho Bay, it would leep open until spring. I conceive that what has been done by the gale is more than could be done for E 8000.

I reman, \&c
JOHN HARRIS.
P. S.- $£ 2000$ will do all that will bo required to completo the work.
(Cory.)
Woodnouse, 17th November, 1833.
Sin,
You will please to inform IlisExcelleacy that 1 was, a few days ago, at the carrying place, Long Point Bay, and examised the new formed chaunelthere. It is $\$ 90$ yards wide, witha depth of 18 to 11 fect water, athout 80 yards to the East of where Ilis Excellency landed extending to the woody point, part of which is carried avay. But, 1 much fent, a bar will be formed, if a pier is not run out on the inshore sillo, to cut off the constant difit of sand and other matter brought from the Westward, which is carried by the current into the Bay, through this channe-when 1 was theie, the current ran iu quite strong. I am cortain $£ 40,000$ would not have done what the gale has done ; and so completely to secure what is done, it very small sum will do, but it numt be dinne as soon as possible, and timber ought to be on the spot duriug the sleighing, so as to commence in Mareh next, or before, if posssible. Should Mr. Baird be in York, it would be well if he would come up and re-survey it. The fealure of the place is completely altered.

I remain, \&c.
JOHN HARRIS
P. S. Yesscle will not have less water, in passing through tho Bay, than 10 feet.

## 

## RERTRT

To His Excellency Sir Jous Colborne, Knight, Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major-General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, \&c. \&c. \&c., of a proposed line of Canal to comncct the Bay of Quinte with Presque Isle Harbour, and the waters of Lake Ontario.

## By N. H. BAIRD, Civil Enginecr.

I have the honour to report for your Excellency's information, that in terms of your Excellency's commands, communicated to me by Lieutenant Colonel Rowan, Civil Secretary, "to survey and ascertain the best line of a camal to connct the Bay of Quinte with Presque Isle Harbour" and W'eller's Bay-and atter completing a range of levels in longitudinal and transerse sections of the eonntry, with a view of ascertanitur the comparative merits of the various courses in which there might exist the probability of a route for the intended canal-and after particularly examining the route so long reported as the most eligible, and in consequeuce reserved be Government for a line of canal-and conceiving that such steps could only have been adopted upon sonic positive data and feastbility of execution-for my own satisfiction, and to enable me positively to draw a decided conclusion (from my own observation) as to the comparative routes, I run a line of $h$ :vels throigh the long continuation of swamps from Presque Isle Marbour to the Bay of Quinte, 54 miles, which I have thought advisable to commit to record for demonstration with the accompanying plan. In case (after all) the disparagement which may exist between the modes as to the amount requisite to accomplish the end in view; and as there niay be motives to induce your Excellency to give a preferthere nay be motives to induce your Excenency to give a preference to the more expensive and circuitous route, the merits of thich, in a political point of view, I conceive out of niy proviace to enter
into, confining my attention entirely to the easiest practical mode of accomplishing the object intended.

The lowest level across the isthmus of Murray, as wall as the nature of the excavation, together with the shortest distance benature of the excavation, together with the shortest distance be-
tween the two waters, with a due regard to the convenience of tween the two waters, with a due regard to the convenience of
Trade, being the ground work upon which I started, and finding, by ranning levels from the summit of the carrying place roal, south
into apparent low ground, and north to Dead Creek Bridge, that The point VIII on the plan near to a shanty, and in a line will what is commonly termed 12 o'clock point, and creek, or inlet, from the Day of Quinte, was the lowest grouad a cross the country I pitch upon that as my staring point, and am miad to state is tht lows: 'Ihrough the whole route from the Bay of Quinte to Wellers Bay where $\mathbb{I}$ propose the cut of junction shall terminate, the ground presents as flurourable a section as might be expected, the whole distance being ouly 2 miles-and 3 of the excavation throu Whowe distance boing only 2 mites-and an of the
favorable stuff as shown in scetion accempaying.

On runing the levels from Wellers Bay to Bay of Quinte, I found a difference in tictual level of 1 foot 2 inches and $9-10$, natinus the requisite allowance for high windy \&c. and which 1 fout corroborated (as my field notes shew) by the level of the reserve line into Presque' Isle Liarbous--From this circumstauce as wel as the further fact, of $\mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{s}}$ strong south west wiud misiug the water in Weller's Bay, and lowering those in the Day of Quinte, it will be absolutely pecessary s (ia order to ensure a certaill pássage a all tinus'and state of water) to have a regulating Lock so con structed as to obviate the inconyenience of $a$ strong current leaving the one extremity of the cut short of, water in high winds.

The regulating Lockway, may however, be constructed in such a manner as not to materially nffect the estimate, and serve every purpose intended. " The line of canal may be described thus: lea ving the Bay of Quinte at, or near 12 o'clock point, as shewn, on the enlarged plan accompanying, in 8 feet water; at 100 yards from the shore, which will adinit of easy excavation by a dredging machine without any chance or cause for its filling up again-the line wil procecd in 15 feet excation, along the edge:of a meadow and hard

APP ENDIX land, until reaching and crossing the Trent roal at VIII, on the plan, the lowest pnint on the trumserse section-from thence, it will follow up the centre of Big Swany, until reaching a point between VII. IX., al. which place, a lock as described, will be required for the reason asssignent.

From that point, the excavation may be raised a foot, (a material nibject of cconony at that depth) and passing through the comparative high ridge of land, dec., crosses the York roath, at a point and stump, marked VI. to tho South of Mr. Jolmston Weller's Houso-then crossesthe fields below in an easy circuitous ronte, as shewn on the phat, to homour the ground and enter the Bay, naturalIf at Point (Willow Tree) with a fiuther excavation, under the water, into the Baty of 462 feet or 150 yards into the required depult, as shewn oi the section-this accomplished, brings the navigation in. to Wellar's Bayat fine basin and IIarbour, at all times safe from the lake storms, for vessels of a size intemded to mavigate the cut. The navigation will thus pass along the Bay, in suflicient depth of water, Tut the chamel requiresto be moyed off, until reaching the head of the Bay, or outlet, hately constructed by lumber merchants, for the ingress of lumber from Prespue' Isle, and other phaces along the bake, (and nfterwards drawn aceross the carrying place into the bay of (Quinte,) at which point, the entry into Lake Ontario is intended to he; and which, with reference to the plat aud sections, will at onee appear a work of no great magnitude; neither, do I conceive, attended with much risk in securing from the effects of the lako storms, now that the construction of piers is so generally understood in these waters.

It will be seon, from the section, that some dreiging out will he requisite, in the Bay, before reaching the outlet, to obtain the required depth of water, (say 8 fect ) as also the excavation into the lake, to buoy Jo, until reaching the required depth in the lakethis passage, I wonld propose securing in a similur manner with the works proposed for Long Point, with the exception, that no aqueduct will be required, the distance across the point, between the waters not excecding 20 feet.

As on the proper direction of the breakwater pier, will depend the security of the work, and the accommodation for making a fair entrame, evenif necessity should oblige craft to run for the cut; from which, the prosimity of Presque' Isle harbour may offer an alternative; to cusure which, the course, as laid down on the enlarged plan, would appear to me to be nearly the direction in which the pier should run, being nearly to the Presque [sle point, on the opposite side of the harbour, and in a direction suituble to meet the prevailing South-West winds. Thus the whole communication may be accomplished by the afore-mentioned works-viz:

1st. 111 yards excavation under water, at the entrance of Bay of Quinte.

2nd. 3520 yards excavation through stony land and rocky bottom.
261 do. under water.

## 3259

3d. One regulating lock, 1 foot lift.
4th. 150 yards excavation under water into Wellar's Bay, placing buoys there to point out the channel-dredging at Weller's Point, and the construction of two piers, on the way pointed ont for Long Point, extending 172 yards into the lake-milking the distance from the Bay of Quinte- 2 miles.

Weller's Bay, .......................... $2 \frac{1}{8}$ do.
Cut,................................. do.
$4 \frac{1}{8}$ miles, and which may be accomplished, as by detailed estimate, in two years, for the sum of $\mathbf{E 4 2 , 8 4 5}$ 12s. $\mathbf{6 d}$., Halifax Curreacy.

With the accompanying plans and sections which, I trust, are sufficiently explicit, I have the honour to submit the whole for Your Excellency's consideration. With the view of enabling Your Excellency to form an opinion as to the merits of the old reserve line, I beg to state that I have also estimated that, but have not thought it necessary to trouble Your Excellency with the details, findiing the whole distance $5 \frac{1}{4}$ miles would cost, on the same scale of rates and execution as I have computed the Wellor's Bay'Line $\mathbf{E 7 8 , 0 0 0}$ with the addition of so much more extent of excavation underwater which is alwoys attended with an uncertainty of contingencies, allhough the termination of the Reserve Line into Presque, Isle Larbour, might, in a political point of view, be more than a compensation for the difference ef expence; ;but if it be practicable to give a sccure and safe entrance at Long Point on Lake Erie, and protection to the works there from the long fetch of the Lake, and that tt may be so', thicre can be but one opinion, 'the Weller's Bay Line would, in a commercial point of view, appear to be at once the more advisible mode at present ; and even if afterwards it might not bo found advisable, from political motives, to enter at once into the Lake, a much more favourabie line into one of the arms of 'Presque' Isle ILarbour may be obtained, and is apparent from 'Terry's house parallel with the ILarbour or Lake Shore, for a distance of $2 t$ miles, han by carrying over a disual swamp, with uin excavation of 18 feet for upwards of 31 mites so that taking Hiellers Line in any shape, with its alternative in a political point of viev, I certainly do conceive the alvantages to preponderate, fratieulaty in the infut strides of a young country townis inprovencut.

The Estimate for the old Reserve Linc for a Canal of the APPENDIX size specified, say 8 feet water, will be $\qquad$ $78,000 \quad 0$
42845126
Wellar's bay Line.
835,154 70
Thave the honor to be, \&c.
Your Excellency's Most Obedient, Very humble Scrvant,
N. H. BAIRD

Civil Engineer, M. I. C. E. L.
16th November, 18:33.
Estimate of the capense of constructing a Canal from the liead Report ly N. of the Bay of Quinte to the watcrs of Lake Ontario, across the Isth In- Biard on tho mus of Miurray for Vessels and Steam Boats, draining 8 feet water Murray canal. -ly order of Ilis Excellency Sir Jolin Colborne. K. C. 13.
N. II. BAIRD, Civil Enginecr.

With refcrence to the accompanying plan and section.

Excavation, Earth, Sand \&c. C. Fect. Fin. $\Lambda$ to $B 60 \times \frac{4.0+0 \times 100=26400}{2}$ " B to $\mathrm{C} 720 \times \frac{2.6+3 \times 105}{2}=285810$
"C to D $825 \times 3.0+3.0 \times 105=259875$ D to VIII $642 \times 3.0+3.0 \times 105=233730$ VIII to $\mathrm{E} 775 \times \frac{3.0+5.0}{2} \times 105=283500$ Fm E to $600 \times \frac{0.0+5.0}{2} \times 113=391545$ " $F$ to $G 660 \times 6.6+8.0 \times 115=455400$ " G to $I I 600 \times \frac{0.0+8.0}{2} \times 115=500250$ " Il to I $330 \times 9.0-\times 115 \equiv 341551$ "I to $\mathrm{I} 2330 \times \frac{5.6+9}{2} \times 122=201885$
'" 12 to K $\frac{660 \times 9+10 \times 122=764940}{2}$ " L to $\mathrm{L} \frac{600 \times \frac{10+9}{2} \times 125=783750}{}$
"L. to VI $841 \times 9+7 \times 123=827544$
"VI to M $835 \times 5 . \underset{2}{2}+\mathbf{4 . 6 \times 1 2 2 = 0 1 1 2 2 0}$ $\frac{7 .}{2}$
" M to $\mathrm{N} 864 \times 4.0+0.0 \times 113=210672$
" N to $\mathrm{O} 331 \times 8.0+0.08+50=48988$
Excavation under water thro the Bi Swamp.
From A to B 420×2.0 $\times 150=722,200$

* B to C $726 \times 12.0 \times 98+50=644688$
" C to $\mathrm{D} 825 \times 12.0 \times \frac{1}{2}+50=732600$
$\because D$ to VIII $742 \times 12.0 \times 74=658500$ " VLII to $E 775 \times 12.0 \times 74=688200$
" E to $\mathrm{F} 660 \times 12.0 \times 74=586080$
$\because F$ to $G \quad 660 \times 12.0 \times 74=586080$
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { "F to } G & 660 \times 12.0 \times 74=586080 \\ \text { " } & \text { Go } H \quad \\ 660 \times 12.0 \times 74=586080\end{array}$
"G to II $\quad 660 \times 12.0 \times 74=586080$
" II to I $\quad 380 \times 12.0 \times 150=594000$
$\begin{array}{ccc}\text { " II to I } \quad 380 \times 12.0 \times 150=594000 \\ \text { " I to I } & 330 \times 12.0 \times 150=594000\end{array}$
" 12 to $\mathrm{K} \mathbf{i} 60 \times 12.0 \times 74=586080$
" K to L $660 \times 12.0 \times 74=586080$
" L to M $841 \times 12.0 \times 74=746808$
" VI to M $835 \times 12.0 \times 74=741480$
" M to N $864 \times 12.0 \times 74=7.67232$
" $\mathbf{N}$ to $0.331 \times 12.0 \times 150=595800$
Clearing land from Bay of Quinte to Weller's Bay from A to J 100 fee clear of the Canal on either side. .
$7450 \times 346 \times 0=3577700-505$ Grubhing the above 2 fee deep...... Dressing and Levelling Slopes-con structing 2 bridges ou the Trentand York roads . . . ..............:....... Constructing coffer dams at each ex tremity of the Canal ............. Constructing a Regulating Lock of Oah Elm, line and rough stonc. . ..... . Pumps and pumping water, allowance to bea working in water \&c. \&c...

```
qurx ama, anoun
mirx.
& s. d
```

290680
$330113 \quad 0$

| 32588 | 1 l. | 1029 | 8 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

100131 1s 4d $7275 \quad 8 \quad 0$
$403601 \mathrm{sed} 3702 \quad 9 \quad 0$

77944 $1 \mathrm{~s} 8 \mathrm{c} 2598 \quad 2 \quad 8$
Acres
0.0 .0
$150 \quad 0$
$500 \quad 0 \quad 0$

5000
300.0 o

150000

## APPENDIX




Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines.
1st Hiov. 1833.

|  | ${ }_{5}^{5}{ }_{5}^{8} \frac{d}{3 \frac{1}{2}}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| S. R. Squircs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 | 594 |
| H. N. Camp . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 108 | 12110 |
| Orson Phelps . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 | $267 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| A. S. Si, Joln . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 110 | 3101 |
| A, 'Mhompson and Company, Indorsed on No. . 55 | 6115 |
| M. Martii . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 11 | 510 |
| John Cullaghan . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 | 6100 |
| Jeremiah Murphy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 101 | 2211 |
| John Dacey . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 102 | 1157 |
| O. J. Phelps .............................. . 90 | 240 |
| Fred. Snith . ................................ 111 | 0150 |
| Robert Jolinson . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 36 | 1195 |
| James Lindscy............................... 34. | 2150 |
| Widow Cohic............................... 73 | 5.07 |
| George Rykert and Company, Indorsed ou No. . 277 | $11{ }^{7} 7 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| William Buoth.................... ......... 294 | 0188 |
| Michurd Hannah. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 207 \& . 03 | 419 |
| J. Brodrick Indorsed on. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 173 |  |
| Widow Mc Andrews ditto. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 17 |  |
| J. G. Stockley, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 44 |  |
| Do................................... 45 | 643. |
| Do. Indoried on........................ 286 | 416 |
|  | $10177 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| J CLARK Secretary, W. C.Co. |  |
| Welland Canal, office, Saint Catherines, 1st Nov. 1833. |  |

Contingencies paid by Tolls.



Wellant Caval Omice,
Saint Catharines, 1st Nov. 1833. $\}$

Account of Tolls to 1 st November, 1833.


Approved.
WILLLAM HAMILTON MERRIT"J, Phestoent.
Joirn Clark, Srchetary, W. C. Co.
Yore, 5h December. $\rightarrow \lll \ll$
Welland Canal Company's Balance Sheet, November, 1833.


W. H. MERRITIT, President, W. C. Co.
jofin Clark, Secretary, W. C. Co.
Toronto, 5th Dcc. 1833.


Statement of Vessels and property passing through the Canal from April to 1st. November, 1833.


J. CLALK, Sccretary, S. W. C.


## APPENDIX



Sorh, 13th January, 1534.
J CLARK, Sccretary, W. C. Co.


A Statement of Debts due by the Welland Canal Company.

| $\begin{array}{r} \text { No. 3, } \\ \text { "4, } \end{array}$ | List of notes issued by sundry persons for debts due them, | $\stackrel{\text { 6,720 }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | s. | ${ }_{0}^{10}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ditto debts due by the Company to individuals named therein, | 11,364 | 14 | 92 |
|  | The Company ove Hon. Juhn H. Dum, for loan, | 2,750 | 0 | 0 |
|  | This amount does not include claims not yet decided on by the Arbitrators. | 20,834 | 10 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ |

Welland Canal Office, 15th Nor. 1833.
J. CLARK, Secretary, TV. C. Co.

## To the Chairman of the Committee on the Wclland Canal Accounts.

Sin:
Maving re-examined the toll receipt and expenditure for 1833, submitted to the House of Assembly, I find an error in stating a balance of $\mathcal{E} 657 \mathrm{~s}$. 11 fd. in the hands of the Secretary. This appears to me, cvidently included in the payments to the debit of the balance sheet to amomt of $£ 2,26888.31 \mathrm{~d}$.; zud to make the matter clear to the Committee, I beg leave to submit a statement herewith, marked C., shewing the actual payments from tolls and loan from the IIon. John H. Drmn, amounting in the total to $£ 5,018$ 8s. 3dd., for the residue of the payments made from tolls. I submit for the infcrnation of the Committee, a general statement of receipt and expendi. ture for 1833 , marked D., and amounting in all to $\mathcal{E 0 , 0 8 5} 4 \mathrm{~s}$. 9 id., which statement includes $\mathbf{£} 05011{ }_{2} \mathrm{~d}$. of tolls returaed, but not yet paid in by Collectors.

I an respectfully, Sir,
Your obedicat Servant,
JOHN CLARK, Sec'y. W C Co.
York, 13:h Ja:uary, 1834.

## 

## RERTRT

## Of Select Committee on Welland Canal Accounts.

To the IIonoranfer, tite Iovse of Assembly.
The Select Committee to whom was referred the accousts of the Welland Canal Company,

Deg leave to Refotit
That No 1 shews the amount of salaries paid to the collectors of tolls for 1833-£252 11s. $9 \mathrm{~d} . \frac{1}{2}$.

No. 2 is an account of the amount paid to lock tenders-being f:500 11s. 6 d .

No. 3 is a statement of monies paid out of toll funds to several individuals, by order of the board of directors-amounting to £ 433 1s. 10 d. 1.

No. 4 is a statement of payments br tolld, to individuals to whom the company stood indebted.

No. 5 is an account of contingencies paid from toll fund-a. mounting to $\mathrm{CO2}$ 12s. $6 \frac{1}{2}$.

The account marked A , is a statement of tolls received during the season, and the purposes to which the same have been applied, by order of the board of directors.

The paper $B$ is a detail of accounts due to individuals, contractors, and others, previous to the Act, passed in the hast session of the present Parliament, amounting to $x 50188 \mathrm{~s} .37$ which have been paid during the last season, by a loan of ezz50 obtained from the Honorable John H Dunn, and the balance by an appropriation from the toll fund, anounting to $£ 2,268$ 83. $3 \ddagger$.

The accounts are accompanied by a general statement of articles passed through the canal during the season; the tolls upon which, amounted to $\mathbf{x} 3,335$ 4s. 93 : excecding bv more than one third, the amount of tolls collected in 1832. This increase may, partially, be attributed to the greater facility afforded to the passage of vesselsby the new routc of Gravelly Bay; but chiefly to the in crease of trade, both of export and import of the Western part of the Province, and the opposite shores of the United States, The
committee have reason to believe, that had the navigation of the canal becu uninterrupted during the whole season, the amount of toll would have been materially increased. A fear of delay deterred many forwarders from the Welland; and consequently diverted a large proportion of produce, intended for the New. York market, through the Erie canal.

The conmittec, to obtaia a clearer statement of the accounts submitted to them, requested the Secretary to condense the whole in onc general statement; and, nccortingly, he handed in an account marked D, under the title of "General statement of receipts and expenditure by the Welland canal company, to 1st November 1833." On examining this account, your committe observed, although it seemed to balance, that the moncy, stated to be in the hands of the secretary in accaunt $A$, amounting to $£ 657 \mathrm{ss} .11$, did not appear as one of the items therein mentioned. The secretary was asked for an explanation, and the committec received his written answer, marked $F$, in which he states the entry to have been made in error, as there was no balance on hand; nud it must form part of the expenditure of account 13, the payments of which, were, in part, made frcm a portion of tolls applied for that purpose. In the account $D$, there appears to be a slight difference of 5 s. $5 \frac{1}{2}$ between the item due by the toll collector, and the same item as charged in account a.
The Secretary also sumitted a statement, marked C, shewing the expenditure $\pm 50188 \mathrm{~s}$." $3 \pm$ by the Welland canal company, as per balance shect 1833 , but which affords no further information than is contained in account $A$, and is, therefore, not hereto appended, and which is only noticed as mention is made of it in the letter $F$.

As the committec had not before it the details of all the sums charged in the soveral accounts, they could enter, iuto no scruting of their correctuess; but as, undoubtedly, the whole have been audited by the commissioners appointed by the Legislature, as well as by the agents of the company, it is presumed no improper expenditure was allowed to pass unnoticed.
J. H. SAMSON, Chairman.
$\left.\begin{array}{r}\text { Committee Room, } \\ \text { 21st January, 1833. }\end{array}\right\}$

Of Select Committee on communicating with Lower Canada on the subject of the Welland Canal.

To the Commons IIouse of Assembly.
The Committee to whom was referred the resolution of Your Honorable House, respecting the propriety of communicating with the Legislature of Lower Canada, for the purpose of obtaining aid in rendering the Welland Canal, permanently uscful to the interests of both Provinces.
Beg Leave to Report.
That ou reference to the documents on the Journals of Your Monorable House, the whole amount of expenditure on the Welland Canal, has been $£ 383,322$ 11s. 7 d .

The amount of Stock held by this Province, is $\mathbf{5 5 7 5 0 0}$, and a loan of $£ 100,000$ : And the amount voted during the present Session to be advanced for that purpose is $£ 50,000$.

Your Committe conceive, that from the foregoing statement the Legislature of our Sister Province will be fully informed of the high estimation in which Your Honorable House hold the value of that work; and they feel it incumbent on them to state their full belief, that the Welland Canal, when completed, will prove to be in effectual removal of the priucipal obstructions to the main communication from the great Western Lakes, and their numerous navigable tributary streams which penctrate far into the surronnding country, and which will essentially contribute to the increase of Wealth and commercial importance of Upper and Lower Canada, and that it will parlicularly tend to give to the Cities of Quebec and Montreal a high and enviable distinction in the estimation of all those countries to which the abundant and increasing production of the Western country may extend-and they submit that the interests of Lower Canada will be incalculably increased by the necesity thus created of receiving in return vast supplics of foreign productions through the same channel.

Your Committe deem it most important that the earnest desire of Your IIonorable House, should be impressed upon the Legisla.
ture of our Sister Province of the manner in which the view the consequences that will result if not checked by our united efiords from the great exertions made and making by the welthy and enterprising people of the United States of America, to divert the trade of the Western country bordering on the Lakes, entirely from the great natural communication with the Atlantic by the River Saint Lawrence, and that such a diversion being once effected through artificial channels, Upper and Lower Canada, may never have the power of regaining it at any future period.

Viewing this great work, in which both Provinces have a mutual interest, as of the first importance. Your Committee is impressed with the belief that the Legislature of Lower Canada, did laudably afford it support, at an eurly period, of $£ 25,000$.

On the subject of inquiring into the best manner in which assistance can be afforded, for the completion of the work by the Province of Lower Canada. Your Committee feel some delicacy; and beg leave to submit that the Legislature of that province wil be best able to judge in what manner it may the most effectually afford aid to that great undertaking, whether by an annual grant to the Company of a sum of money for a limited perion towards the payment of the interest that may become due on the capital necessary to be expended until the canal shall become productive or in whatever manner they may think proper to lend assistance.

Your Committee have prepared herewith the draft of our address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying him to trauimit the resolution of Your Honorable House, together wilh this Report, and the report of the Canal Commissioners, and of the civil Engineer employed by them to IIs Excellency the Governor in Chief with a view of submitting the same to the consideration of the Legislature of Lower Canada.

Which is respectfully submitted
JOHN WILLSON, Chairman.
Committee Room,
Commons House of Assembly.
5 th Februury, 1834.

## REPDRT

Of Select Commiltee on the Report of Commissioners appointed to superintend the improvement of the River Saint Lawrence.

## commitrer.

Messrs.-SAMSON, Chairman.
ROBINSON,
MERRI'TI',
PERRY,
McNAB
To the Commons House of Assembly,
The Committee to which was referred the Report of the Commissioners appointed under the authority of an Act of the Legislature of this Province during its last Session, for the in. provement of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence,

## Beg leave to make a Fitst Report.

The advantages to be derived from the improvement of the navigation of the river St. Lawrence have so long occupied the public mind, and are, in themselves, so apparent, that your Committee deem it unnecessary to expatiate on a subject so well understood and so generally desired. The Legislature was so fully convinced of the necessity of improving the navigation of the St Lawrence, that during the lust Session, with comparatively little information before them, the sum of $£ 70,000$ was granted to commence that work. But with a view that the public should immediately derive the benefit of the expenditure, it was provided that one section of the work should be completed before any other part of the line of improvement should be commenced.

The Conmissioners appointed by the Act, finding that the money authorised to be raised could not be obtained on the terms therein prescribed, were necessarily confined in their operations, and were unable to do more than procure such information as might place the practicability of the projected work beyond the doubt of the most timorous or desponding, ind afford data of expense upon which the Legislature might found its further operations.

This information seems to have been obtainedin a manner, and from sources, most likely to give satisfaction.

The Comissioners appear to have been extremely careful in selecting from a number of Engineers, eminent in the United States, a gentleman of high standing in his profession, and of great practical experience.

It affords the Committee much satisfaction to be enabled to refer the House to the Report of Mr. Thompson, in contradiction of the
reiterated assertion, that the channel of lake St. Francis did not con. tain a sufficient depth for vessels drawing niue feet water. The objections heretofore raised to this undertakirg having been by the surveys made under the Commissioners so fully removed, the enquiry of the Committee has been confined to the probable benefit the Province would derive on the completion of the work. For that purpose a series of questions, which are herclo appended, was proposed to several gentlemen believed to be persons the best qualified to give information. From the information thus obtained, the Committee assume, that in 1837 , the period when it is expected the whole work will be completed, the quantity of produce down will equal 750,000 barrels of flour, aid the freight of merchardize up will at least equal 30,000 tous. Upon the down freight, the amount of toll at the. low rate of 4 d per barrel would be $£ 12,500$; and upon 30,000 tons of merchandize up, at ten shilings per ton, the amount of toll would be $£ 15,000$.

Thirty thousand passengers at 6d: each, would produce $\mathcal{S} 750$. Twenty-five thousand barrels of salt at 10 d per barrel, or 125,000 bushels at 2d per bushel, would produce £1041 13s. 4d. Thiese several sums would amount, annually to $£ 30,000$. To these should be added the toll on boats, schooners, and other vessels, as well ns lumber of different descriptions; which, in the aggregate, the committec are warranted in estimating at a sum not less than $£ 6,000$.

To complete the navigation in Upper Canada, estimate- $\mathbf{£ 3 5 0 , 0 0 0}$ Estimate for Lower Canada, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 236;010

## £586,000

The interest upon which, at 6 per cent, is $£ 35,160$. From this statement, which the committee think much withia the probablo amount; it appears, that immmediately upon the completion of the work, the tolls will be nearly sufficient to defray the interest upon the debt contracted; and from the immense increase of export and import, litte doubt cau" exist that the tolls will be more than adequate for the payment of the ainual intercst, and the ultimate redemption of the principal.

It has been asserted, that though the improvements comtempla ted, were completed, the greater part of the down freight will be by the natural chanuel of the Saint Lawrance, and not through the improved line of communication. The compittee, however, are of opinion, that so soon as any confidence can bet placed upon the com. pletion of the work the vessels at present employed, will be altogether abandoned; and, indeed, a most material alteration in the mode of forwárding be the result. Schooners and vessels adapted to the navigation of the lake, and capable of containing much lar

APPENDIXger quantities of freight, at the same time requiring fewer hands and less cepense than the craft at present in usi', will be employed. From their construction our expres will be protected from the elements, and the complant of thequality of our flour and oher articles aveided. The wear and tear, thange amd hass of unloading, cartage, and reshipment will no longer exist; and panctuality and certanty, so requisite to all mercantile affitirs, will be, in a very great degrec, ensured.

The be:efits to be derived from the completion of this work are so extensive, so apparent and the amout of the necessary expenditure so small in comparison, that the committe strongly recommend to Your IIonorable House, the immediate passare of an act to raise by debenture the whole sum estimated hy the Commissionors, muder the auhority of Mr. Wriglat.- They would also recommend that the commissioners already appointed should be anthorised to neet and reat with Commissoners to be appointed on the part of the Province of Lower Camada-Shomild Your Ilonorahe llouse adopt the suggestions of Your Committee, the act passed during last Session, will require alteration in some few particulars, in order that the dimensions of the Loeks and other inprovements may correspond with the report of the Engineer employed by the Commissioners.

The Committee have received from the President of the Board of Commissioners copies of the reports of the Conmissioners appointed by the Province of Lower Canda, under the authority of an act passed in 1833, and of the Engiteers employed hy then; which as they relate materially to this sabject the Committee beg leave to append to this report.

As a part of this report the Committee beg leare to submit for the adoption of Your Honorable House, the following resolutions.

1st. Resolved, that the improvement of the navigation of the

River Saint Lawrence is an object of the greatest importance to the agricultural and commercial interests of this Province.

2ud. Resolved, that by the survey, plans and estimates, obtained under the direction of the Commissioners appointed by an act of the last Session of the Legislature it appears that the sum of e 3500,000 will be suficicut to complete the improvements contemplated within the Province for vessels drawing nine feet water,

3rd. Resolvel that the sum of $\mathbf{x} 350,000$ including the sum of f: 0,000 already provided by the act of last Session be raised by dehenture bearing a rate of interest aot exceeding six per cent per atmun payable in this Province, or live per cent per ammm payable in Lovidon, redemable in not less than twenty nor more than forty Years, to be issued at such times, and fur such sums as the Governor, Licutenant Governor, or persou administeriug the Government of this Proviace may direct.

4th. Resover, that the said Commissioners be authorised to meet and treat with such Commissimers as may be appointed by the Province of Lower Cinada, for the purpose of continuing such improvements willin that Province.

Th. Resolvel, that it is expedient to aiter and amend the ant of last Session in such a mamer as to emable the Commissioners to witer the line of ang highway now or hereafter to be established, and to require them to make a roal equally grood and convenient, so far as situation and circumstances will allow.

Gth. Resolved, that all locks to be made in the course of the improvenent be of the dimensions laid down by the Eugineer employed by the Commissioners.

All which the Committee respectfully submit.
Committec Room.
6th. Feb. 1934.

## 

## Of Select Committee on the Report of Commissioners for the improvement of the River Saint Lawrence.

Questions from Commiltec on the Report of the Commissioners for the inprocement of the st. Laurence.
1st. What is the distance from Montreal to Prescott?
2nd. What is the distance from Cotem du Lac to Prescott?
3rd. What is the distance from Quebec to Montreal ?
4th. Huve you examined the report of the commissioners, anpointed by an Act of the Legistature, passed in its last session, for the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lavrence?

Eth. Do you consider it expedient to raise the whole sum of $£ 350,000$, estimated by the commissioners as a sum fully suflicient to complete the entire route, payable as the stune may be required; or, do you think it advisable to provide, immediately, any smaller sum for the improvement at any particular point; and if ia smaller sum, how much? and for what place?

Gth. Supposing it should be consicered expedient to grant the sum necessary to complete the improvements throughout the whole lime within this Province, what sum, do you think, conld be adrantageously expended in each year, until the completion of the work?

Th. Asssuming that the canal was finisherl, on the scale recommended in the report of the Commissioners, from Prescott to Montreal, by the finds of each Province within its own linits-IIow ought the Tolls or dues to be apportioned?-by relative distancerelative expense-or in what other manaer?

Sth. Should Lower Canada agree to improve the navigation within her own limits, on the scale which might be alopted by this Province, to whom should be cotrusted the control of the whole route?

Oth. Do you think there will be any necessity for such an al. teration in the plan of Mr. Wright, as will require an expenditure greater than the amount of his estimate?

10th. Can Stcam-boats, drawing 9 feet water, go down the Long Sault rapids?
11. Can you inform the committec the amount of the estimate for improvements in Lower Canada, on a scale similar to those contemplated by the estimate of Mr. Wright for Upper Canada?

12th. Can you furnish the commillec with a statement of ton: nage or freight, up and down the Saint Lawrence, in the years $1030,1831,1832$, and 1833 ?

13th. Do you think the general export trade of Uppor Canada will be by navigation, as improved, or by the natural channel of the river?

14th. Can you give to the committee an account of the amount paid for the transport of goods up and down the Saint Lawrance, during the past season?

15th. What is the freight of merchandize between Montreal and Quebec, and vice versa?

16th. What is the average rate of freight between Montreal and Prescott?

17th. What is the rate of ensurance usually paid?
Ansucrs to the forcgoing Questions
Of the Honorable Jomi Himiton.
1st. 130 miles.
$\because \mathrm{nd} .80$ miles.
3 rd . 180 milcs.
4th. I have.
5th. It is my opinion that arrangements had better be mado at once, to borrow the full amount required.

Gth. I am at a loss to answer this; however, it is my opinion, that it would be better to place one third of the whole amount required, under the control of the commissioners each year.

Th. I'am of opinion, that the tolls or dues ought to be apportioned by the relative expense of each Province.

Sth. I think that an equal number of commissioners should be appointed by each Province, and that the whole undertaking be placed under their management, in the manner recommended by the Saint Lawrence commissioners in their report.

9th. I do not.
10th. I am uncertain whether boats, drawing 9 feet water, can go down the Long Sault : but am quite sure they will never come up.

11th. I cannot-the Enginecr's report was not completed when I last saw him in Lower Canada.

12th. I cannot.
131h. If the navigation is inproved throughout the whole distance, I have no doubt but that the whole export trade of Upper Caunda will go by it in preference to thic natural channel of tho river.

14th. The forwarders at Prescott; Brockville, and Kingston, are the only yersons able to answer this correctly, in my opinion, as, I suppose, it alludes to the sum total.

15th. The average rate of freight between Montreal and Quebec, last summer, was 6 d . per barrel for flour, and other produce in proportion : from Qucbec to Montreal it was 10 s per ton measureinent, for merchandize.

16th. It averaged 3s. 6d. per cwit for merchandize:
17th. The average rate of insurance was 1 per cent down, and $1 \frac{1}{2}$ upwards.

10th January, 1834.
JOHN HAMILTON.

Of Pimlir Vaneouginet, Egquire, M. P. P
1st. 135 miles.
2nd. 90 milcs.
3rd. 180 miles
4th. I have.
5th. I consider it, by all means, expedient to raise the whole sum of $£ 350,000$, as :estimated by the Engineers; but, as the sum of $£ 70,000$ has already been provided, hy an Act of the Legislature of last session, 1 would recommend merely the alteration of the rate of interest in that Act, and provide for the balance that will be required, say $£ 280,000$, in the bill tiat may be submitted for raising the general loans that will be required for the use of the Province - payable' as may be required by the Commissioners. And even should the Legislature not consent to make provision for the whole improvement, sill the $£ 70,000$ can be most advantagcously lad out as it will be more than sufficient to completo that part between the head of the Long Sautt, and Brownell's Biay, which is by far tho most dangerous part of the whole navigation, as well'as the most expensive for the principal part of the freight must there be carted, and all boats hanled up by horses.

6th. I think $f 70,000$ would be as much as eould be expended to advantage the first year-for contractors, will, in all probability, find it difficult to obtain in the first instance, a sufficient number of laborers, besides they will have many other difficulties to contend with, which usually attend all great undertakings at their com mencemont The following years donble the amount could expended to as great advantage as the first.

Th As the 7 th and 8 ih interrogatories appear to be in a grea measure comected, I will answer them together. The control of the whole route between Prescott, and Montreal, should be placed in the hands of Commissioners under the authority of the respective Legislatures, of the two Provinces, and that the Tolls or Dues, should be apportioned in proportion to the Stock or Laterest held by each Province

9th. I think not-it will be perceived, before the examination of the Engeneer's Estinate, that the sum of $£ 23,323 \cdot 8 \mathrm{~s} .{ }^{\prime} 4 \mathrm{~d}$. has been allowed for unforeseen expenses, and a further sum of £ 8650 for the payment of Engincers, Superintendents, and Office expenses.

10th. They cannot-Boats drawing about 6 feet water may, but not without great risk-I am of opinion that when the improvement is completed in both Provinces, that the carrying trade will be carried on in a very diffierent system from what it is at present, and yery similar to what it now is between Montreal and Quebec. Steam Boats will be constructed expressly to navigate the Lakes and Canals-The Proprietors of which will construct barges; that will carry 160 or 200 tons, decked and Schooner rigged, for the purpose of towing directly through from one end of the Navigation ot the other-if in crossing the Lakes they are overtaken in a storm, the Barges will be cast oft, and with their sails will make way for themselves-they will be made to draw from eight to nine feet water-therefore they will never descend the natural Channel of the River at the Long Sault, although they may all the rest of the way above-conseguently the whole of the carrying trade, both up and down, will eventually pass through the Caual at the Loug Sault.

11th By reference to a letter from Judge Wright upon this subject the cost will be $£ 234,000$

12th The Tonvage up and down the Saint Lawrence.
For 1830

Up do. 8000 tons, a $80 \mathrm{~s}, \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$....... 32,00000
Down freight about 36000 tons a $258 . \ldots . . . . \not \pm 45,000 \cdot 0 \cdot 0$
 For 1832

Down freight about 27,500 tons $a$ 25s......... $£ 34375 \quad 0 \quad 0$
Up do. 13,500 tons a $75 \mathrm{~s} . \ldots \ldots .10 £ 5062500$ Including Emigrants and luggage.
For 1833-
Down freirht about 31 ,579 tons, a 20 s ....... $£ 31,579$ 0 0
$\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{do} \quad 18,000$ tons, $a 60 \mathrm{~s}, \ldots .0 .55400000$ Including Emigrants aud luggage:

13 th My answer to this question is contained in that to the 10th.

14th The amount paid for transport up the Saint Lavrence, during the past season is about $£ 54,000-$ and down, about $£ 32,000$ exclusive of lumber which cannot be estimated at less than £25,000.
. 15 thi, The average rate of freight beteen Monireal and Quebec, last Summer, was 6 d per barrel'for flour, and other produce in proportion-from Quelec to Montreal, it was 10 s . Per tom measurement:


Down Freight 25s. per ton.



 TG

For 1832-
Down Freight 25 s
Up ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do. 75 s
For 1833.
Down Freight 20s.
Up do. 60s.
17th The last year, the average rate through the season up and down was about 1 per cent.

## P. VANKOUGHNET

It would unquestionable be most advisable to improve the whole line as recommended by the Commissioners, otherwise, the principal benefit anticipated by the public of getting produce to to market in decked vessels, so as to be protected from the rays of the sun, and inclemency of the weather, and Merchandize, \&c brought up in the same vessels free from that transhipment; risk, \& damage to which it is now so constantly exposed, would not be realized.

The principal obstruction in the navigation is between the head of the Long Sault and Cornwall, the estimated cost of which is about $£ 216,342$-and if that Section alone is improved, the Tolls, no doubt, will be sufficient to meet the interest upon the expenditure and ultimately to liquidate the principal-but by improving the sections above the Long Sault, the estimated cost of which is only about $£ 87,274$-the profits then would be immense, there would then be an uninterupted navigation for Steam Boats, and Schooners from Lake Ontario to Coteau du Lac, and ultimately to the Ocean.

Of Peter Silaver, Esq. M. P. P:
1st. About 130 miles
and About 85 miles.
3rd About 180 miles.
4th I have.
5th I think there ought to be provisions made to raise the whole sum.

6th. I would recommend the sum of one hundred thousand pounds to be expended the first year; one hundred and fifty thousand pounds the second year, and one hundred thousand pounds the hird year.

7th. I am of opinion that the rate of tolls ought to be proportioned according to the expenses incurred in each Province in completing the said work.

8th. To commissioners appointed by the two Provinces.
9th. I think not.
10th. I am of opinion that a Steam-boat, drawing 9 feet water, would not get over the shoal at Snycartie; but a steam-boat, drawing about 6 feet water, might go down with safety.

11th. It appears, by an estimate made by-Mr. Wright, that it will cost $£ 236,000$ to complete a canal between'Saint Francis and the Saint Lawrence, at the same size as proposed at the Long Sault.

## 12th.

1830. Down freight about 31,040 tons, a $255, \ldots . . . \mathbf{£}^{38,800}$ Upwards, do $\quad 8,000$ tons, a $80 \mathrm{~s} . . . . . . .32,000$

## 1831. I can give no account of.

1832. Down freight about 27,500 a 25 s . ............. 34,375 Up do 13,500 a 75s. .............. 50,625 including emigrants, luggage, \&c.
1833. Down freight about 31,579 a 20 s ............. 31,579 Up do 18,000 a $60 \mathrm{~s} .1 .0 .1 .0 .0 .54,000$ including emigrants, luggage, \&c.

Exclusive of lumber, down, ..........................25,000
$\mathcal{L} 3$ th. I am of opinion, that, at least, two thirds of all the export trade will be down the Saint Lawrance, the facility being so great down the natural chainels of this river, that all small crafts and Durham boats will glide down the same : however, after the com pletion of the proposed canal, the time may not be far distant, when larger boats or barges may: be built and towed, as they are now, between Montreal and Quebec.

14th. Down freight about $31,579 \mathrm{tons}$; a 20 s . ...... £31,579
Up freight, including emigrants' baggage, about 18,000

15 th. 'Ten shillings per ton from Quebec to Montreal, and five shillings per ton from Montreal to Quebec.

16th. The average rate of freight between Montreal and Pres cott, for the year '1833,'is' about three shillings and three penee per huadred weight.

I7th. I think about 1 per cent average, through the season.
OF Hiram Nobton, Esqums, M. P. P.
whet 181



5 th. 1 am of the opinion, that the whole sum of $£ 850,000$ should me raised Should the Legislature, however, think it most prident, during the present session; to enable the Receiver General to affect tholloan of f 70,000 , granted the last bession, by a bill authorising

APPENDIX an increased rate of intcrest, that sum might be expended with great advantage to the Province; for, upon reference to the report of the engineers, it will be observed that that part of the Long. Sault, from Brownell's Bay, may be completed for 553,500 ; this is the most important point, and where the principal part of the cartage and towage is done at present, and ii completed, could be used at once.

6th, Say $\boldsymbol{£} \boldsymbol{\gamma} 0,000$ the first, $£ 180,000$ the second, and $£ 100,000$ the third year.

7th. By the relative expenditure.
Sth. To commissioners, appointed by the respective Legisho tures of the Provinces.

9th. I do not. On the contrary, I think alterations may be made, affecting a very considerable saving without injury to the improvement.

10th. No.
11th. I understand it to be estimated at $£ 236,000$, between Cotcau du Lac and Lachine.

12th. I cannot at present.
13th. The down freight, I thisk, will be divided in nearly equal proportions.

14th. From such information as I have been able to obtain, I believe the freight upwards, duriug the past scason, exceeds 18,000 tons. I have no information euabling me to form a correct opinion of the amount of down freight.

15th. I do not recollect.
16th. About 3s. 3d. per cwt. upward-ilownwards, flour, 2s.1d. per barrel-wheat, $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per bushel, and aher produce in proportion.

## 17h. Ibelicve $\frac{7}{4}$ per contum.

Questras. Having in view the amount of profits, do you think it advisable to inprove any particular part of the navigation without procecding with the whole line of the improvernent as proposed by the commissioners?-aud, do you think, aty particular part of the improvementwould make a greater return, in proportion to the expenditure, than the whole line of communication, or any other part of it.

Asswen 18. I think one part of the contemplated improvement would pay better than another. If the whole was improved, it would aflord a better retion for the amount expended. If the whole be not improved, however, 1 am still of opinion, that the improvement of the Long Sault would much more than pay the interest of the anount required to improve it.

IT. NORTON.
Of Ma. Wuitise.
1st. 130 miles.
2nd. Aboul 80 miles.
9rd. 180 miles.
4th. From my knowledge of the localities of the country, where the improvements are proposed, and from the character of the persons by whom the report is made, I have every reason to believe the estimutes are mainly correct, and that

5th. The amount of the whole estimate should be provided at onee, as I belicve the whole sum could be judiciously expended in two, or, at most, threc years.

If the amount, necessary to complete the whole work, should not be raised, it would be sound policy to provide a sum sulficient to make the canal round the Long Sault ; at which place, the principal obstructions exist, and the greatest delay is occasioned.

From my own knowledge, I can state, that as the quautity of roods brought up in the prescit state of the communication, is from 16 to 20,000 tons. This is brought up in, say 1,500 batteaux and barges, say equal to 1,000 burges, for which is now paid for hauling and passing the niserable locks, now consctucted, 50 shillings each, is. . ........................................................... 2,500

To which, add for cartage of goods from Mille Roche to the head of the Sault, say for each batteaux 10 loads, is
10,000 loads, a 5 s,

This amount, at least, I conclude, would bean entire saving to the country, and would be sufficiont to pay the interest of double the sum requisite to do this part of the work.

I say the whole of $£ 5,000$ would be saved, because the saving in time, and avoiding the damage to goods, will be such, that we could well afford as much for using the canal as we now pay for cart zing and hauling, and still be gainers to a very considerable extent.
$\qquad$


To His Excellency the Right Honourable Mattinew Lord Aylmen, Kinighl. Commander of the Most Monourable Military Order ofighe, Comnanader of the Most Monourable Math, Captain. General and Governor-in.Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower and DTper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and their several dependencics, Vice Admiral of the same, Captain.General and Commander of all IFis Mfojesty's Forces in the said Provinces of Loveer and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and Neı Brunsuich, and their diferent depeadencies, ancí in the Islands of Newfoundland, Prince Eduurd, Cape Breton, and Bermuda, \&c. §c. fc.

May it please Your Excellency,
The Commissioners appointed by Your Lordship, under the authority of an Act passed during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, iutituled " An Act forimproving the internal navigation of this Proviuce," have the honor to submit to Your Excellency, for the consideratiou of the Legislature, as by law required-

Tife following Report:
On the 10th August, the Fonorable T. Pothier (one of the Members of the Commission, and since chosen as Chairman of the Board) had the honor to receive from the Civil Secretary the letters patent of appointment for seven Commissioners : namely, the Ilon. 'I. Pothier, G. Moffatt, R. U. Harwood, and G. S. DelBeaujeu, G. Auldjo, F. A. LaRoque, and J. Shuter, Esquires.

Immediate intimation thereof was conveyed to the respective Gentlemen thercin named, aud all of them not being immediately on the spot, it was deemed advisable, in order to avoid any manecess sary delay in the commencement of operations, which, owing to the advanced state of the season was matter of high importance, that the first step taken, should be to give notice througl the medium of the public papers of the survey proposed, with a viow to obtain tenders of service from experienced Eugineers: a cortain extension of time for the reception of applications being cssential to admit of the proposition meetiug the eye of professional gentlemen residing the proposition meetiug the eye of procsional genlemen enbiag
without the immediate limits of the Province, the 3 d September was without the immediate limits of one Prorince, he adisiopers,as being accordingly fixed upon for a mecting of the Commissioners, as veing
as carly a day as under all circumstances could be appointed with as carly a day as under all circumstances could be anpointed with
any puaspect of bcing enabled to proced eflectually to business. any puspect of bcing enabled to proceed effectually to business.
The lapse of time thus allowed for the presentation of applications The lapse of time thus allowed for the presentation of applications
was as limited as possible, and the Commissioners camnot therefore refrain from expressing their regret that the late period at which their conmission of appointment was transmitted to them should have operated in a manner to retard the accomplishment of the ser vice committed to their superintendance, till the advanced state of the season proved highly disndvantageous to the speedy and convenient prosecution of the work, and consequently produced an accumulation of expenses, in proportion to the extension of time required for the field labours, which has ill accorded with the limited means placed at their disposal ; in fact, they have failed in bringing the placed at their disposal; in fact, they have failed in bringing the
fill extent of the survey contemplated to a close, although they feel full extent of the survey contemplated to a close, although they feol
satistaction in stating, that it is well known no obstacle of a nature satistaction in stating, that is well known no obstacle of a nature
to trustrate the accomplishinent of the proposed navigable line can bo apprehended in the part of lake St. Lovis, where the soundings have mot yet been completed.' 'But it is nevertheless matter of great disappointment to the Commissioners, that the time which has intorvened since the close of the surveys has not been sufficient to permit Mr. David Thompson, to whom the water soundings and trigonometrical survey were entrusted, to complete his calculations, fimish his plans, and give into the Commissioners his report upon the service assigned to him. They have waited thus late in the hope of being enabled to render a more precise account of the proceedinga held under their direction; but, unavoidably baulked in their ensdeavours to urge the service to a completion within a too limited period, it remains to them to bring under the view of the legislature the progress macic in the examination confided to their superintendance, which, happily, is yet sufficiently ample to enable the legislature to form an opinion as to the expediency of carrying into effect the premeditated improvements, and to arrive at a fuir estimation of the probable cost they would entail upon the Province.

All the Commissioners having met on the 3rd September, they procecded to the immediate organization of the Board; and having disposed of all preliminary measures, took under consideration such applications for employment as had been received.

In deliberating on the several offers, the choice of the Board rested on Mr. J. B. Mills; and in this preference, the Members of the Commission were much influenced by the circumstance of that gentleman's having been recently employed on the corresponding duty in Upper Canada, where his services had given much satisfaction duty in Upper Canada, where his services had given much satisfaction
to the Commissioners of that Province, and by the consideration of to the Commissioners of that . Province, and by the consideration of
the advantages to be ultimately derived by having the survey on this side of the Province line conducted in a corresponding manner to the ex- aminations already had on the Upper Cauada side; unity of design being an essential requisite towards accomplishing with any degree of solidity or perfection, the vast scheme of improving the immense line of internal navigation throughthese Provinces, so favoured by nature, in a manner to open to them the full advantages to be derived from the posession of a vast continuous Inland Sea,

In giving their instructions to Mr. Mills, the Commissioners conceived it to be essential to the result of the operations command: ed by the Act, that the survey should be continued throngh the Lake of the Two Mountains, until the junction of the channel with the line of the St. Lawrence in Lake St. Louis, although the expressions

$\square$
$\qquad$

\author{


#### Abstract

$\qquad$


}

APPENDIX of the Act defining "an improvement of the St. Lawrence between "LaChine and the Province line, by means of one or more canals," and the practicability of "opening a canal from Lake St. Francis "to the Lake of the Two Mountains," do not absolutely command the continuation of that channel to the point above mentioned.; as, however, this hine of canal equally with the other required a debouche the Commissioners conceived themselves authorised to go thus much beyond the strict lettor of the law

By the report of Mr. Mills, three different routes are traced and estimated for carrying the contemplated improvement into etfect. For the particulars of these several projects, in order to obviate repetitions, and avoid an unnecessary increase to the length of thoir report, the commissioners beg to refer to the intelligent report of Mr. Mills, corrohorated by that of 13. Wright, Esquire, Civil engineer, of New York, a gentleman, whose eminence in the science and practice of his profession, stands too woll established to need the commendation of the commissioners-indeed, had not the means placed at their disposal, been so limited, they would, gladly, have sought to engage Ar. Wright's talents in the entire direction of the survey; and under his superintendance, it is to be presumed that Mr. Mills would have been equally raady to perform the duties of field engineer on this side of the Province line as on the other. The board, however, conceive that by their agreement with Mr. Mills, (see Secretary's statement, sub. letter C.) they equally ensured to Lower Canada the advantages to be reaped from Mr. Wright's tried experience; and they consider that the accompanying document, sub. letter A , does credit to Mr. Mill's professional abilities.

To the two reports, $\Lambda$ and $B$, thus cited then, do the commissioners beg to refer, whije they will here, merely shorly resume the leading features of the three designated routes.

The first is an improwement of the Saint Lawrence communication, following the river itself, and connecting the line of channel by the interniedinte canals at the impracticable points. According to this plan, the whole length of improvement, as stated, would comprehend a distance of fourteen mites and fifty-four chains, of which, seveu miles and sixy-four chains by river, and six and seven eights by canal-his distance, heariug a descent of $89 \frac{43}{100}$ feet of which $9 \frac{45}{100}$ is overcome in the river, and $72 \frac{90}{1000}$ is distributed between 9 locks of varions lifts. The expense of this route is estimated at $£ 235,7823 \mathrm{~s} .21$

The second project is carried in a similar direction with the first, or river improvement, and embraces, therefors, about a like distance, "fourteen miles and fifty-two chains," but rather more inland; thus, giving a route of continutus canal throughout the whole length. Descent the same as on the river route, but requiring ten locksthe cost stated at $£ 324,9431$ 1s. $5 d$.

The third plan traces a communication from lake St. Francis to the lake of the two Mountaits, starting always from the same point, (McDonald's point) in lake St. Fraucis, and runaing a whole distance of 13 and a half niles, in which the descent of $78 \frac{32}{100}$ fect will require 10 locks. This work shews an estimate of $£ 402,164$ 4 s . 0 d . and a further expense of $£ 40,598$ 15s. $11 \frac{1}{2}$ to exterid the channel of the communication tlirough the lake of the two Mountains till it fall into the navigable waters of lake St. Louis, a distance of $3_{80}^{53}$ miles-giving for the communication from Lake St: Francis to Lake St. Louis, by the route of the Lake of the two Mountains, a whole distance of seventeen miles and sixty-one chains, of which, fourteen miles, and $8_{60}^{49}$ chains to be caual, and the descent of $81 \frac{15}{100}$ fect to be overcone by eleven locks, at a total cost of $£ 442,762$ 19s. "11 ${ }^{1}$.

On contrasting the respective estimates, and examining the plans and remarks of the engiucers, the commissioners readily concur with the gentlemen employed on the survey, in recommending the first route, or line of river inprovement; not only as the most advantageous, but likewise as the least expensive course to be adopted, in the event of the Legislature deeming it desirable to carry into effect those improvements; the feasibility and probable cost of which, have been the objects of the examinations carried on under this commission.

It should here be remarked that, in order to give effect to the contemplated ameliorations, a prolongation of the improvement in the navigation from Lachine to Montreal would be essential to render theline of steam-boat navigation complete; the canal now existing between Lachine and Montreal not being of sufficient capacity to admit the passage of any craft of larger bulk than Durham boats. The Commissioners therefore recommend that the Legisiature, it it design to act upon the plans presented, should ad interim, provide for ascitaining the best and most eligible means of extending the contemplated improvements from Lachine downvards,as far as any obstacle to the navigation exists.

- It thus becomes apparent that an additional and henve expense must be incurred beyond the sum alrealy set forth in the estimate; which estimate does not either include the sums to be expended in acquiring the laid to be excavated to form the Canals/ indemifications to proprietors of Farms \&ce \&c. It does not however appear that the outlay under this litter bead would be very consid. crable by the route the Cominissioners recommend.
To To the wisdom of the Legislature, it apportains to deliberate upon, and determine whether'so vast an undertaking is as well suited to the meang; as it is to the gowing intereots of tho Province, tond
to weigh the comparative advantages to be attained against the : APPENDIX momentary load with which the execution of so costly an improve ment would necessarily saddle the Provincial Revenue.

A copy of the Report of the Upper Canada* Commissioners, for mproving the navigation of the Saint Lawrence, having been forwarded by their President to the Chairman of this. Board, the Commissioners beg leave to express their hope that the Legislature of this Province, will be pleased to take under consideration the proposal therein expressed of uniting the Interests of both Provinces in the improvement of the navigation from Montreal, to PrescottAs however, the Report conveys to the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada the request that the Legislature of the Lower Pro. vince may be put in possesion of every information relative to the proceedings had above on this importaut object, the Commissioners refrain from entering into details on a proposition which will thus be brought more formally under Parliamentary deliberation. They deem it their duty nevertheless, to express their satisfaction at the liberality of tone which pervades the expression of the desire of the Upper Canada Commissioners, to engage the cordial co-operation of the sister Province, in an undertaking which, although it may at first sight appear more immediately. essential to the intercsts of Upper Canada, nevertheless, shews great prospective advantages to the increase of the trade and the aggrandizement of the cities of the Lower Province, and is an undertaking highly interesting to both the Canadas. The Commissioners therefore trust that the several branches of the Legislature will readily adopt such means as in their wisdom they may deem most proper to prosecute so desirable an improvement.

But in an enterprize on so stupendous a scale, where the ultimate object is securing the free navigation from the ocean to the Western Lakes, the Commissioners would respectfully represent that in their opinion the aid of the Home Government might be sought for without such a prayer conveying any iden of seeking to encroach on the liberality of the Parent State. British trade would materially bencfit by the improvement-British Shipping would meet with abundant cargoes, furnished from the vast territory surrounding the Great Lakes; and in fact an ameleoration of a nature of general interest to so large a portion of the British Possesions, should be considered in the light of an acquisition to the realm itself, rather than as a matter of mere local interest to the two l'rovinces, more immediately concerned. Under such a view of the case, indulging even the anticipation that the aid of the Government, it solicited by the Canadis, would not be refused towards opening a path to the developement of the internal resources of these Provinces, the Commissioners cannot of course approhend any opposition on the part of the Crowia to the abandonment of the Locks already constructed at the Cascades, and the cession of part of the old fort, at the Cotean, which the line of contemplated River improvement would require. On this score Mr. Mills remarks." "the River " Improvement, as proposed, interfores with," and will destroy all " the improvements which have been effected by the British "Government. I have laid my plans disregarding them altogether, " presuming that every privilege and facility would be given to "the Province, without the least hesitation, in view of the improve. " ment that is now proposed."

Should the Legislaturc, therefore, be disposed to adopt the line reconmended by the Commissioners, it will be inctimbent, before breaking ground, to make application to His Majesty's Goverument to obtain the right of cutting through these impediments to the route, as traced. Foreseeing this obstacle to a line of river improvement, which route; from the niature of the difficulties to bo overcome, and the location of the country to be traversed; in the projected examiuations, had, at first view, held out the fairest prospect of practicable amelioration, the Chairman of the Board had proposed, at an early meeting, the expediency of addressing to Your Excellency, as a prelininary measure, the respectfal enquiries of the commission, praying your Lordship to ascertain whether such a route would be laid open to the hand of improvement unslackled by any obstacle save those presented by natural impediments; that this Your Excellency might be prepared to meet the prayer of Parliamant for such privilege from His Majesty, whenever such request should be preterred; but the proposition was overruled by the Board, confident in the belief that no opposition or delay was to be apprehended on the score of His Majesty's.rights.

To an improvement of a similar nature along the south side of the St. Lawrence; by following which bank all interference with Government property would be obviated, there are insuperable objections: As these are stated in the Engiueer's Report, it is un. necessary to repeat them here; and in view of the superior advantages to the Province, by yeason of the great difference in cost in following up the raute recommended along the north side of the river, rather than the second plan of one continuous inland canal, the Commissioners cannot apprehend any refusal on the part of the Government to the solicitations of the Legislature.

Other and very material considerations, ns to the cost of this undertaking' sxist, and still further enhance the advautages offered by the river route. The estimates given in by the Engineer merely suppuite the expenses attendant on the execution of the worl itself. While another serious source of expense is equally entitled to consideration. This is the cost of the ground for the location of the canalscomprising purchase of land-indemnifications to land holders for damages-access to be afforded to the adjacent farms by means obridges, \&ce. \&ct All objects entailag a considesable outlay. On these headse very great difference in favour of the river route will be found tc exist ${ }^{2}$ Mr Mills touches on these comparative

APPENDIX considerations, according to each project, in the following terms: "It is seen that the river improvement has, most decidedly, the advantage; but, gentlemen, there is another aspect which also cxhibits the preference which must be given to it.
"The claims for damages which would follow the choice of the river improvement, would be a mere trille compared with those which must follow the choice of either of the inland routes. There is yet another aspect shewing its precedence. The river route requires not a bridge, except at Cascade Point, and Point a Moulin.
"Either of the inland routes require sir bridges, and this even only nccommolutes the public roads, and makes no provision for private convenience."

For private convenience Mr. Mills suggests, as the best course to be pursued, that a road should be made on cach side of the canal, so that the individuals whose property has been intersected by its conrse should, to gain the other side of their firms, proceed by the canal side-road to the nearest public bridge, thence back by the other side to gain access to their property; this, he obscrves may be considered an inconvenient sort of accommodation, but it is the best that can be devised without incurring an immense expense, and materially injuring public convenience.

The Commissionars fully agree to the correctness of Mr. Mills' statement on this score. The Legislature may perhaps expect to receive from the Commissioners ain evaluation of the amount reguired for the purchase of the necessary ground, and they therefore beg leave to state to your Excellency the causes which deter them from presenting such en estimate.

1st To have establishe? such an evaluation with any degree of accuracy would uecessurily have entaled expetce in visting the ground, treating with the proprictors and estimating properties, for which purposes it would hate becen necessary to cugage the services of competent apprasers.

2nd. The main ohject of comparative cost is sufficiently as certained, for that the expense to be incurred under this head is materially less a long the river course than by the inland cuts, is self eviden, and by reference to the phans upon which these rontes are traced, with any knowledge of the properties intersected, no doubt can remain bat that (Government elains once setled) individual reclamations would not extend io an amomet calculated to thwart the accomplishment of the views of the Legishature.

It would thas be incurring a ameless expenditure of public monies to appraise the respuctive cosis of three lines when one alone is to be acted on. After the Legistature, from the leading points have determined on the route to be adopted; the details can be more minutely substantiated. Suffice it to assure that the ndditional expenses by the river line carmot be estimated at any alarining amount-and that the other two routes would be liable to very heary costs.

3rd. The last cause to be alleged, and a truly cogent reason it is, springs from the very limited means placed at the disposal of the Commissioners to meet the expenses of so important it surver; in fact, with the best will to extent the operations performing under their superintendance, the Commissioners have been restrained in the full accomplishment of their daties from want of fundsThe trigonometrical survey of the navigable part of Latke Saint Louis, thus remains iacomplete.

It gave pleasure to the Commissioners that they were suceessful in securing the valuable services of Darid Thompson, Lesquire, to prosecute an accurate survey of the Lakes, and ascertain the true deptis and deviations in the Chanuel deemed navigable water, extending his operations throughont the whole line of water communication within the limits prescribed for the improvements; the result of his labours in Lake Saint Francis, and as far downwards as he has carried on his examinations the Commissioners understand (altho' not in possession of his report) to have proved favorable to the athament of the object in view-unfortunately that Gentleman was compelled to suspend his operations, at a late period of he sezion, as from the inclemency of the weather, peculiar to the approach of winter, the prosecution of this service would necessarily have become more expensive by the inevitable prolongation, white the board could not prudently encounter an increased ontlay. Mr. Thompson, not laving yet given in his report and accomats for such part of the survey as he has completed, the Commissioners are debarred from drawing out a conclusi"e statement of the whole expenditure under the commission; but from the slonder balance yet remaining at their disposal, and the claims which still remain unsettled, they foresee with regret a deficicacy of funds wherewith to meet all demands against them.

They beg to represent, that in making their arrangements for the prosecution of the service they endeavoured to limit thenselves by estimate within the prescribed bounds, but the cost of unavoida. ble contingencies has accumulated beyoud their expectations. A supplementary : report will bo given in as soon as the duties of the. commission have been brought to a close, and for the excedent in outlay incurred in the service which may appear in their favour (and which they do not apprehend will exceed one hundred and twenty pounds), the Commissioners will confidently look to the equity of the Legislature for indemnification-In the mean time reference is prayed to the accompanying accounts and vouchers, and also to the summary of the proceedings of the board, as submit. ted by the Secretary from the minutes kept by him, which will shew the steps taken by the board to ensure a cautious application
of the monics placed at their disposal, and to promote a satisfactory APPENDIX accomplishment of the service entrusted to their direction.

On the enquiry enjoined by the act respecting the possibility of raising money by loan, the Commissioners have to state that it is their belicf ihat a lom on provincial securities may readily be ellected, even in this time of unisual, almost unprecedented, pres ure in the money manket, there is no doubt but that it might be procured at the ordinary interest of six per cent-but such are the fluctuations in monied interests that a short lapse of time may sulfice to offer the required accommodation, at a lower rato of in terest-therefore from the instability of rates of loans, and the fict of the present being a most unfavourable juncture for such negotiations, the Commissioners have deemed it unpecessary to extend thoir researches on this head beyond general enquiriesIt may not be misplaced to add that the difficulties experienced by Upper Canada in raising monies on her debentures, appear to have arrisen from the low rate of interest thereunto attached, at a moment when demands for money were many and urgent.

The above report most respectfully submitted.
(Signed)
T. POTHIER,

Chairman.
Montieal, 2ittu January, 1S34-

To the IIonble. Toussaint Pothier, George Moffatt, Robert U. Harwood, sand to George S. De Benujen, George Auldjo, Francis A. Laroque, and Joseph Shuter, Esquires, Commissioners appointed under the Act the 3rd Wm. 4, ch. 9, for improving the internal navigation of this Proviuce.

## Gextheman:

In accordance with arrangements concluded on the 10th Scpt., and in purstiance of the Act referred to above, whereby it is required "to ascertain whether it is practicable to improve the navigation of the Siant Lawrence, in such a manner as to accommoldite stean boats and other vessels, between Lachine and the line which separates this Province from the Province of Upper Canada, by means of oue or more canals, and whether it is practicable to open a navigable canal, from Lake Saint Francis to the Lake of the 'Two Mountains," I beg leave to present you the following report and estimate, accompanied wih plans.

In the interim of the conclusion of the arrangement referred to above, and the arrival of my assistants, I proceeded to a reconnoistace of some part of the country, through which the said Act contemplates tho improvemeats.

My field operations were commenced at Coteau du Lac, on the 10th september.

In orter that the examination of the country should give tho best possible test of its capacity for improvement, it was necessary to proceed upon some definite plan or scale of improvement.

The Act requires " surveys, \&c. for a canal adapted to the navigation of stram doats and other vessels," but as it does not specify its precise scale and dimensions, I have presumed that it was inteuded to submit the determination of the plan or scale, as well as the location, to the judgment of the Engineer.

This, Gentiemen, I conceive to be as it should be. Here it may be proper for me to give the reasons which have determined me in adopting the plan hereinafter recommended, and upon which this report is based.

It so happens, that the points which must bear mainly in the determination of the plan are few in number, but of very obvious importance, and very readily appreciated.

First. The character and amount of business which must be done upon the caual.

Secondly. The kind of navigation with which the canal is to communicate.

And thirdly. The facilitics for its construction, concerning the kind of business to be duae on the canal.

The ascending trade is principally merchandize, and that of all descriptions. The descending trade is produce and lumber of every varicty, both of which require large craft for extended operations.

As to the extent of business, I am not in possession of absolute statistics on this subject, but having been familiar with the Saint Lawrence throughout the whole boating season of this year, (1833,) I have observed that the business is very great; in truth, judging solely from the extent and population of the country, whose channel from and to market, is along the valley of the Saint Lawrence; we are at once compelfed to believe that it is very great arhis very country is settling with almost unexampled rapidity, consequently the business upon the canal must increase in a similar rutio and this in spite of the difliculties which at present interrupt the navigation.

But this I think noteven the fair view of the subicttr The business will incrense over and above the increase, which is attendant upon the inerease of populution, and that in proportion to the faoi-

APPENDIX lities given to transportation, the perfecting which will divert trade from channols londing to foreign markets, to the country and the market whose interests it is the object of your Commission to promote; much might be said upon this point, but I desist for the present.

2nd. The character of the navigation with which the improvement communicates immediately, is calculated for it largo class of vessels; and the projected improvements in Upper Canada, are by law determined upon a large scale.

3rd. In relation to the facilities to construction, the following report will show them to be in view of circumstances almost unpar. ralelled.

Thus. Gentlemen, having given this sulject much consideration, I have determined to recommend the following scale and plan for the contemplated improvement of the Saint Lawrence in this Province, to wit:

The locks to be 200 feet between gates, or in chamber 55 feet wide, and located and constructed so as to give 9 feet water upon the mitre sill.

This size of locks requires a canal 100 feet wide on the bottom, and arranged for 10 feet depth of water; and the banks I propose to slope according to a base of 2 feet to 1 foot vertical, or an angle of about $20 \frac{1}{4}$ degrees.

The above is the plan upon whech I have procecded in all my examinations, and probably most of the Gentemen composing thi Commission need not to be informed, that it is the precise scale, as has been recommended to the Upper Province, and which, the more I consider, the better I am satisfied ought not to be reduced.

I will now exhibit the cost of the several routes which have been examined, in doing which it will be necessary to refer to the plans which are herewith presented.

The large general plan shows the routes and their location relatively.

I have made an estimate on three distinct plans. 1st. An improvement of the Saint Lawrence. 2nd. An inland route to the Cascades, and the route to the Lake of T'wo Mountains.

This arrangement being likewise their order of merit, and even of expediency.

In estimating the river improvement, I have divided the route into five sections. Section No. 1, is comprised in plan No. 1, beginning in good navigable water at the font of Lake Saint Francis, near McDonald's Point; thence pursuing the margin of the river (the bank of which is low and very favorable for the purpose) to Point bank of Which is low and very favorable for the purpose) to Point
Fer de Cheval, which is near the mouth of Rivierc Rouge, distance 2 miles and $67 \frac{1}{2}$ chains.

I will here remark, that the river improvement, as is proposed interferes with and will destroy all the improvements which have been effected by the British Government.

I have laid down my plans, disregarding them altogether,presuming that every privilege and facility would be given to the Province, without the least hesitation, in view of the improvement that is now proposed.

The following is the cost in detail of section No. 1:


Section No. 2 (see general plan) extends from said Point, Fer de Cheval, to the commencement of the improvement at the Cedars, distance six miles.

In this distance there is a good and direct channel suitable for our purpose, varying from 12 to 35 feet water, with no material interruption to its nuvigation by steam boats,
There are, however, in the course of it three points that require
 and presenting great difficulties to either the navigation of the Saint Lawrence or to its improvement. The velocity of the water past this point has been overrated

The maximum surface velocity of the water past this point, in a distance of 452 feet, is at the rate of $670-100$ miles per hour, the result of repeated and careful experiments.

This, however, is a much greater velocity than we have to encounter. IWe surface velocity, (which is the greatest in all currents) in the steam boat channel, for about 1286 feet, is only 5 miles per hour; therefore the volocity which a steam boat must encounter, drawing 8 or 9 feet of water, would be less than 5 miles per hour. With this view of the case, I dispose of it as of no serious importance.

The uext is Point a Waltier, where, for a shortdistance, the water is about 4 milos per hour.

The third point is Point a Biron, where, for a distance of 1313 feet, we have 5 miles per hour, surface velocity; in the course of this section, the Saint Lawrence ${ }^{*}$ descends $7 \frac{63100}{600}$ feet, most of which is made at the three points noticed.

This section of the river forms a broad, smooth and magnificent expanse of water, and is as suitable for the navigation of steam boats as any section of the Saint Lawrence, and along side of which a canal would appear absolutely ridiculous.

It is worthy of remark, that, for nearly the whole length of this section, the north bank of the river is from 20 to 30 feet high, com posed of clay, with some veins of sand, frequently sliding off in very large bodies, shewing the destruction which would be conse quent upon constructing a canal along near its foot, or upon the top and near to its brow

I now come to section No. 3, (see plan No. 2,) passing the Rapide des Ccdres. Beginning opposite the village des Cedres, thence cutting across to Point aux Cedres; thence along the side of the River to Point a Moulin, through which we cut to the bay below, where we again unite with the Saint Lawrence.

This improvement is one mile and 57 chains in length, and descends $30 \frac{81}{100}$ feet, and requires expenditures as follow, viz:

| Cubic yards of excavation, 294,112 a $7 \frac{1}{2}$ d | $\begin{array}{rrrr} t_{1} & \text { s. } & 0 . \\ 9,191 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Do. do. loose rock, 40,100 a 1s. 6d., . . | 3,007 190 |
| Do. do. embankment, 237,512 a 9d....... | 8,906 14 |
| On do. excavation below water level, $53,333 \boldsymbol{a} \mathbf{6 d}$. | 1,333 |
| Bulwark at head of bank,. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3750 |
| Guard gates, | 5000 |
| One lock of 8 teet lift,. | 11,300 0 |
| Two do. combined of 6,406 feet each lift, ........ | 21,520 |
| One do. of 10 feet lift, | 12,020 |
| Clearing bed of stream, | $2 \overline{50} 0$ |
| Pumping water at 2 pits | 1,500 0 |
|  | 125 |
|  | 70,028 19 |
| Contingent and unforeseen expenses, 7 per cent, | 4,902 |
|  | 74,931 0 |
| Engineering, superintending, \&c. \% per ct. | 5,245 |
|  | 80,176 |

Section No. 4 (sce general plan) is a section of the river, ex tending from the lock below Point a Moulin to Point a Coulonge distance 1 mile and 64 chains.

Throughout this section wo have the required depth of water varying from 10 to 35 feet ; the channel however being moderately indirect

The Saint Lawrence here is well adapted to the navigation of steam boats, its current being from 2 to 3 miles per hour, and its desceut $1 \frac{\varepsilon_{10}}{100}$ fect, distributed throughout its length. Here also, as along section No. 2 , it would be impossible with any reasonable expense, to maintain a canal, either upon or at the foot of the bank of the river, on account of the great bodies of it which frequently slide into the river.

Here follows section No. 5, (see plan No. 3,) beginning at Point a Coulonge, and terminating in the navigable water of Lake Saint Louis, distance 2 miles and 251 chains, descending $25^{22}$ feet. The line cuts hard upon Point a Coulonge; thence passing along in the river near its shore, cutting boldly through Split Rock Point; thence again following in the stream and near its shore to Cascade Point, through which, although rock, I cut heavilý

The cost of this section is as follows:


| One lock at Cascade Point, 8.217 feet | $\begin{array}{ccc}\boldsymbol{E} & \text { s. } \\ 11,480 & \mathbf{0} & \text { D. }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Do. do. do. do. water 10 do. | 12,020 00 |
| Clearing bod of stream,. | 37500 |
| Pumping water, 2 pits,. | 1,500 0 |
| Cubic yards of rock excavation below water, 11,834 a $\mathrm{cs} .3 \mathrm{~d} .$, | 3,608 2 |
| One lock house, | 1250 |
| Contingent and unforesen expenses, 7 per ct.,.. | $\begin{array}{rrrr}75,461 & 8 & 11 \\ 5,282 & 5 & 11 \frac{1}{2} \\ 502\end{array}$ |
| Engineering, superintending, \$c. 7 per ct., | $\begin{array}{rrr} 80,743 & 14 & 1 \\ 5,652 & 1 & 2 \end{array}$ |
|  | 80,395 15 |



The red dotted line across the Lake of the Two Mountains, shows the direction of the soundings which I made, and of the chamel suited to the plan proposed-distance 3 53.80 miles to the St. Amn's Rapid.

Although the Aet does not require an estimate of the expense for improving this place, yet, in pursuance of the arrangement malo with your Borrd, Iherewith present an estimate of the expense of its improvement on a plan of cutting the canal 50 feet wide at bottom, sleping the bank at an angle of 45 degrees; this is in consideration of the rock excavation which occurs here.

I commence (see general plan) in a small bay at the head of the rapid, pissing to the lefic of Mr. Jones' Mills, and dropping ints Lake St. Louis, in navgable water, nearly in front of Mr. Thomas Hooth's Inti-distance 48 . 9.66 chains, and descending 3 13.100 fect.

This work costs as follows:

| Cubic yards of Excavatioa, 32,375, a 91.... ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | $\underline{\text { t }}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| do. do. Rock, $64,750, a 5 s . \ldots .$. | 16157100 |
| do. do. Limbinkmont, fi,700, a $9 \mathrm{dc} . .$. | 25150 |
| do. Exv'n. below water level, 5ñ,55, a 1s. | 277715 |
| 2 pairs of Guard Gates, calculated for 8 feet rise of water,......................................... | 41000 |
| 1 lock of 3 leet 2 inches, | 9680 |
| Pumping Witer, | 750 |
| Buhwark at head of bank, | 3750 |
| 1 Lock House, | 120 |
| Contingent and unforeseen expenses, 7 per ceut.,. | $\begin{array}{rrr} 35460.11 & 3 \\ 2482 & 4 & 91 \end{array}$ |
| Engineering, superintendiug, \&c. 7 per cent.,... |  |
|  | 4059815111 |

Thus by a Canal from Lake St. Francis to the Lake of the Two Mountains, thence across the said lake and passing the St. Amn's Rapid, I have arrived at the navigable water of Lake St. Louis, incurring an expense of £442,762 . 19 111.

Whole distance is 17 miles and 61 chains, of which 14 miles and 849.66 chains is canal, and descending 8145.100 feet, which is distributed, as has been seen, in 11 locks.

IIere will I present at one view, the cost and length of the three plans.
River improvement, 14 miles and 54 chnins, ...£235,782 3 2 $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ of which 7 do 64 is river. Plan No. 2, 14 do 52 chaius,...é324,943 115 Dlan passing the Lake of Two Mountains, 17
miles and 61 chains, of which 3 miles 53 chains
is lake most decidedly the advantage.

But, Gentemen, there is another aspect which also eshibits the preference which must be given to it.

The claims for damages which would follow the choice of the river inprovement, would be a mere trifle compared with those which must follow the choice of eilher of the inland routes.

There is yet another aspect shewing its precelence. . The river route requircs not a bridge, except at Cascade Point and Point a Moulin, in order to communicate with the mills belonging to Georgo S. De Bcaujen, Esq.

To avoid these bridges I propose that the Comnissioners buy his property, which quite clears the course.

Either of the inland routes require six bridges, and this even only accommodates the public roads, and makes no provision tor privatc convenience.

I propose to accommodate privat individuals in the following way:-

A road must be constructed on either bank of the caual throigh out the length of the inland route :'this will' be nitended with but very little expense, as in placing the earth to form the banks, refer: ence may be had to the formation of the road, and thereby" be accomphished.

An individual, whose farm happens to lie about midway between these roads, [sce plan] and whose farm also happens to be cut by the canal, if he is to pass the ranal, must come out upon the road on the side of the canal, thence pass up or down, as the case may require, to the nearest road, cross the public bridge, thence down the canal to his farm.

This possibly may be considered an inconvenient sort of accommodation; bur, gentemen, there is no way of accommodating these farns, except by very heavy purchases of land, or at an immense sacrifice of public convenience.

As this is a view of the sulject which the Board can very readily comprehend and appreciate, I shall say no more concerning it.

In relation to the route to the Lake of the Two Mountains, the profile of which is exhibited, [see general plan] you perceive that the cutting is heavy all the way to the flight of locks near the lake.

Iraving understood the formation of this country, I eaxly determined to try a direct line to the lake, but my observations extended laterally right and leff, to such a degree as to enable me to speak wilh decision concerning its topography.

I am satisfied that no line approximating a direct one, can bo obtained, which would reduce the expense considerably, A circuitous one may be lud, which would reduce the expense very materially, but the distance would be so much increased, that I consider it aliogether out of the question. From the preceding estimate and view of the plans of improvement, I have determined to recommend the plan, No. 1, aloug the Saint Lawrence.

This plan was early conceived, and every examination of the country subsequently, has only confirmed me in the opinion, that it is the best possible one. It is generally agreed that the Saint Lawrence is open from two to three weeks earlier in the spring than the Ottawa, and remains open later by about the same time in the fall.

This we are justified in believing from natural principles.
The Saint Lawrence is a large body of water; and gencrally very deep, and its source is from a still larger and deeper body of water, and in a more sonthern latitude; on the contrary, the Ottawa is comparatively a small and shallow stream, coming from a high northern latitude: its water, consequently, is carlier chilled in the fall, and retains it later in the spring.

Here, Gentlemen, you have from four to six weeks navigation on the Saint Lawrence, more than you can possibly have by the way of the Lake of the Two Mountains.

It is known to every one conversant with the business and trafic on internal communications in this country, that the said two or three weeks in the spring and fall, are the most important in the whole year: ordinarily, produce and lumber do best, early introduced to the markets, and country merchants usually postpone their fall purchases to the latest possible date, and be safe.

In order that your Board may have a complete view of the business pertaining to this department of your Commission, I visited the south side of the Saint Lawrence, and passed over the country from Lake Saint Francis to Beauharnois, on Lake Saint Louis.

Purely geographically, this would seem the most natural and direct route for a canal between these waters. I did not examine this route with instruments, but have become very well acquainted with the country. I believe it to require a longer canal, and although very feasible, yet possessing no advautages and no extraordinary facilities to construction.

There is a political objection to its being constructed on the south side of the Saint Lawrence, which I will barely name.

The work in contemplation must be considered national in its character, therefore ought to be so located as to be least in danger in casc of foreign invasion.

The Act requires the examinations to extend from "Lachine to the line which separates this Province from the Province of Upper Canada."

At the time the arrangement was made for the prosecution of these surveys, it being very late in the season, and probably quite impossible for all of them to be completed properly before the weather would compel their abandonment, I recommended to your Board to employ David Thompson, Esquire, to make the surveys of the Lake Saint Francis, from said tine which divides the Provinces, to Coteau du Lac, and aiso the necessary surveys of the Lake St. Louis; which would complete the surveys to Lachine.

Your Board thought well of the measure, and Mr. Thompson was accordingly employed.

These surveys not now being completed, it is impossible for me to say any thiug positively, concerning them, confidently believing, however, that a good channel will be found for our draught os proposed.

From the high standing of Mr. Thompson in his profession, and his extensive practice in trigonometrical surveying, the utmost confidence may be placed in his report, which; it is expected. will soon come to hand.
In relation to the scale of improvement which has Eeen recommended, I beg leave further to remark:

Sound policy would seem to dictate to this Province, that what ever improvement of the Saint Lawrence she may now contemplate, it is her interest to take a liberal and extended view, not mercly of the present, but of the future demands of the country, and with this view, to make the most of the natural advantages which the country possesses.

The Saint Lawrence, almost in all its length, is admirably cal culated for a steam boat traffic, (the exceptions to this are comparatively tritling,) and any improvement of it, not calculated to secure all the advantages of natural facilities, soems hardly to deserve the name.

The estimated distance from Montreal to Prescott is $\mathbf{1 3 5}$ miles. This being the distance, 103 s miles is now good steam boat navigation, and $31 \frac{3}{3}$ miles need improvement, of which $15 \frac{1}{2}$ miles is in the Upper Province, and $15 \frac{7}{2}$ miles in the Lower Province; to wit, $\theta$ miles from Montreal to Lachiue, and 6 合 miles between Lake Saint Louis and Saint Francis. These improvements made, and you have an uninterrupted steam boat navigation.

Since my acquaintance with the St. Lawrence, I have become confirmed in the opinion that steam freight boats are the proper craft for the business to be done upon it, in the manner business is done on the Mississippi and its branches.

It is, perhaps, worth while to consider the extent and fertility of the country, the natural outlet of which, is the Saint Lawrence. This country not only lies upon the north side of the imaginary line along the waters, flowing into the Saint Lawrence, but perhaps as much of it lies on the south side.

The country referred to, both to the north and south of the said line, is famous for the luxuriousness of its soil, and the ease of its cultivation.

This country is settling very fast, and is capable of sustaining, and no doubt will sustain, a very dense population, 1 consider gentlemen, that it lies much in your power to say in what direction these people shall go to market. The country on the south side of said line is already penetrated with channels to secure said trade, and others are in project and in prosecution more certainly to secure it, but as yet these improvements are not perfected, this trade is not secured, und is it not now the time for this Province to move forwar ia an elterprise calculated to give confidence to the public, and thereby secure this trade, which, when once obtained, business conuections formed-greater advantages must then be presented, in order to divert it from you.

It is very necessary on all internal communications where mer cantile operations are concerned, to be able to calculate with'cer tainty in heir intercourse.

No kind of navigation is so well adapted to accomplish this, as that of stcam.

Thus, gentlemen, I have glanced at a few ideas which, I think, deserve your atention, and upon which much more might be said, but I leave them to your consideration and disposal, hoping that you may see it to be the interest of this Province to prosecute the work under consideration upon the scale proposed, and that without delay.

Most respectfully submitted,
By your very Obedient and
Humble Servant,
(Signed) J. B. MILLS
Civil Engineer.

To the Honorable teis Board of Commissioners, appointed under "the Act for improving the internal Navigation of the Province of Lover Canada."
Gentiemen,
John B. Mills, Esq. having been requested by your Board to examine and estimate the expense of forming an improvement of the best kind, and adapted to facilitate transportation of every kind of valuable property, on the most economical plan, from the foot of Lako St. Francis along the St. Lawrence to Lachine, has now completed his labours, and shewn me his plans, calculations, \&c, for the whole work.

In the month of October last, at the request of Mr. Mills, I made a visit to the ground, and examined the several plans, and counselled and advised with him on the advantages and propriety of plan, and the location of route best adapted to secure the desired object of your Board.

Having been employed by the Commissioners of the Province of Upper Canada, to cause a plan and survey to be made along the St. Lawrence from Prescott to the eastern line of the Province, Mr. Mills had executed the survey on the ground as assistant, and we had counselled and advised together, as to the whole of that project.

The lav, under which the survey in the Uppor Province had boen made required "that the locks should not be less than fifty-five feet wide, and not less than nine feet water on the mitre sill." We determined that such width and depth should require the length between the gates to be two hundred feet.

APPENDI: This would admit a steam boat of ahout 180 feetextreme length only.

For such locks, the canal connecting therewith, should be 100 feet at the botton, 140 leet on the top water line, and 10 feet depth of water. 'I'inis width was required in the camals whero the stemenboats would necessarily bo required to pass through the canal, in descending as well is ascending the river.

As all the rapids, betweon Lako St. Francis and Lake St. Lonis, are of this character, andurill require descending, as well as ascendiag londs to pass thrungh them, Mr. Milla has adapted his phans and calculations to such siza canal: and upon full reffection and examination, I am perfectly convinced, that this sized work is the best and cheapest which can be made for the St. Lawrence, to transport cheap and also expeditiously.

That it is chenper in its construction than a good boat canal adapted to limese power for boats of $\mathbf{5 0}$ or 60 tons, is, I think, casily demonstrated if we apply the plan to the Upper and Lower Provinces.

This opinion may appear bold to those who have not well considored the whole ground in detnil as an Engrineer. 'To such I will make a statement to shew the truth of my asscrion.

There are three methods of moving power for transportation.
1st. By wind and sails on lakes and gentle water.
2d. By horse power and men's labour on camals, and wind and sail on lakes.

3d. By steam power on lakes, river and canals.
If wo were to adopt a canal of 5 feet water, and locks of 20 feet in width, we should apply horse power on the caunls and steam towing power on the lakes. But on that part of the river where we now intend to use steum power. without any improvement, we should be under the necessity of making an independent canal, inlamd, a distance between Prescott and Lachine of 35 to 40 miles, or we should be under the necessity of making a good towing path along the shore of the river, the distance above mentioned, and the great shallow bays, and irregularity in the formation of the shores of the Samt Lawrence, would make such tow-path very expensive, if well and permanently done, as it would neecessarily be carried in many places, some distance from the shore, in order to get five feet water, and such tow-path would probably be very much injured by the ice every year, unless strongly protected by stone.

In either case, this tow path on the canal inland, would cost more than the extra width and depth of the steam boat canal, for the short distance we are compelled to make it. There would be much less expedition in transportation, and much more risk in every shape.

Theso considerations havo decided in my mind tho propricty and advantages of the steam.bout canal, of good size, in preference to any other improvement, for chenpness of construction, cheapness and expedition in transportation, over any other plan, when adapted to the peculiar localitics of the Saint Lawrence, between Prescott and Montrcal.

In my visit to look over tho ground which Mr. Mills was requested to examine, we looked over a route nearly direct from Cotean du Late to Vaudreuil ; there to lock down into the lake of Two Monntains, and thonce by a short cannl and lock at St. Am's, to pass into Lako St. Louis, north of Isle Perault.

Mr. Mills' plans and profiles shew this route ; and he has mado nn cstimato of the expense of this plan, and I think I have a correct knowledrgo of the advaularges and disadvantages of this route.

Having trarolled over the ground between Lake St. Francis and Lake Si. Louis, several times, many years past, I had the impression very strongly on my mind that the improvement between thesse two lakes should be by a cinal inland, from one lake to the other.

On a more critical examination of the quality of the soil along the banks of the Saint Lawrence; I fơund what Mr. Mills had previously discovered, and pointed out to me, (viz.) That the shores were a formation of clay nud loam underlaid with quicksand, which occasioncd yearly very considerable slips, and that a canal carried on such ground would be in great danger if any where near the river; this determined my mind that the plan, ns now marked out by Mr. Mills, was the safest, cheapest, and altogether preferable to any other which can be dovised.

The estimate as mado by Mr. Mills I have carefully examined together with the phans and profiles. I think they are fair, and such as under good managenent, will accomplish the work.

The sum of two hundred and thirty-five thousand, scven hundred and eighty-two pounds, three shillings and three pence, to effect such a work, will appear, to some, small, but I fully believe the whole improvement between these two lakes for steam boats, carrying 250 to 300 tons of goods, can be accomplished for this sum.

Wishing every success to this noble project, as one well calculated to make Moutreal and Quebec compete successfully for the trade of the lakes with any other plan which can ever be adopted on any route,

I beg leave to subscribe mysoi/f,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Your obedient servant, $\quad$ BENJ. WRIGHT.
Civil Engincer.
New-York, December 18tu, 1833. -

## 

[Copr.]
Correspondence respecting the Collection of Tolls on the Chaudiere Bridges.

Sir:
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Office of Ordnance, } \\ \text { Quebce, Bth Nov. } 1833 .\end{array}\right\}$
We have the honor to forvard an estract of a letter from the Secretary of the Board of Ordnance, dated 5th Ang. 1833, No. 204, which you will be pleased to submit to the consideration of the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, in order that His Excellency may adopt such measures as to him shall appear requisite, with a view to the passing of a Provincial Act of Parliament to authorise view to the passing of a Provincial Act of Parlia
the collection of Tolls on the Chaudiere Bridges.

A statement of Tolls now collected under the authority of Lieutenant Colonel By, Royal Engincers, is herewith onclosed. I have the honor to be, \&c.

## RICLILRD PENN, Storekerper

M. HEATHFIELD, Act'g. Dep'y. S.

## G. NICHOLS, Col. R. Engineers.

G. H. GODBY, Lt. Col. Çom. R. Artil'y.
P. S.-Intimation to the foregoing effect has been made to His Excellency the Governor.in.Chief.
[ $\Lambda$ true copy.]
WM. ROWAN.

## [Cory.]

Extract of a Letter from the Secretary of the Board of Ordnance to the respective Officers at Quebec, dated.

Office of Oronatar.
5th Aug. 1833, M. 204;
"The Court having stated their opinion that the demand of tolls on the Chaudiere Bridges should be authorised by the Provincial

Parliament; the Master General and Board have directed me to siguify their desire, that if the tolls are not levied under the authority of the Governor in Council, you will make the requisite application to the Governor of Lower and Upper Canada, with a view to the passing of Provincial Acts of Parhament, to authorise the collection of the tolls alluded to."
[A true extract.]
M. HEATHFIELD,
A. D. O. Storeheeper.
[Corr.]
Statement of the Tolls collected at the Chaudicre Bridges, on the Ottaval River.
For all passengers-One penny per head.
For horses, geldings, cows, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs and pigs-One penny per head

For each cart, waggon, carriage or sleigh-Two pence each.
It is understond that the Mail-carrier, whilst conveying the Mail to and from Hull, is to be permitted to pass free with his horse, carriage, cart or sleigh ; as also all-Military Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, when on duty:
(Signed) D. BOULTON, CATT.
Rideau Canal, $\{$ Sen'r. Royal Enginesr:

- 31st Oct 1833.\}


Copy of a Petition, forcarded by His Excellency, on the subject of the navigation in the Neicastle District.

To the Honorable, the Commons House of Assem-
bly, in Provincial Parliamentassembled. $\rightarrow$ The

## 

HUTBLT SEKWETI,
That your Petitioners were appointed Commissioners by your Honorable House during its last session, to expend the sum of two. thousand Pounds in improving the internal navigation of the Newcastle District ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ that your Petitioners hare contracted for 2

APPENDIX lock and cannl at tho Bobenygean Fulls, to connect the wators of Sturgoon and Pigeon Takes,' so that a Stcim-boat may pass from Chemong Lake to Cameron's Yalls, in Fenclon and Purdy's mills, in Ops; that said lock and canal are more than half finished, nad will be completed in the carly part of next summer: that the contract for said lock and cunal amounts to $81,(000$; and that the $0 x$ pendituec on the Otambee River, wilh other contingent expenses, have absorbed the whole of last year's grant.

That your Petitioners beg leave to reprosent, that unless a lock bo constructed at Purdy's mills, in Ops, a most valuable tract of hand will continue to he shat out from setulement ; consisting of part of Ops, Cartwright, and Manvers.

That your Petitioners lieg lenve to represent furthor, tho necessity of expending a sum of money on Pigeon River, in removitg temporary obstructions from its mouth to Cotnam's mills, in the township of Emily : nod that a sum of momey should also be expended on the uninfabited part of the road from leterborough to Lake Chemong.

Your Peitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honomble House may be pleased to grant a further sum of two thousand pounds for improving the navigation of the intand waters of the Newenstio District; in the manner, and on the same ternts as the grant of the last session.

Your Petitioners beg leave to refer your Honoruble Honse to tho annexed schedule of tolls which would, this season, have been nvailable, wider the provisions of the Aet, had the work been suft. cienitly ndvanced to warraut the collection.

Your Petitioners further pray, that your Innorable House may he pleased to invest the commissioners with authority to dispose of the hydraulic power arising from the conistruction of locks, dec. in such mamer as to your Ilonorable Iowse shall seem most meet ; wni your Pelifioners will ever pray.

Poterborough, 16ih November 1833.

Specifications of Contract entered into by Pearse, Dumble \&i Hoar, woith the Commissioners for improving the interval natigation of the Newcastle District, 25th, July, 1833.
To build a wooden lock at the Bobcaygean fatls, between Sturgeon and Pigeon Lakes, on the spot surveyed and plotted by Mr. Rubidge.

Length of Lock........ 120 feet between gates
Width, do. $\quad . \quad . \quad 18$ in the clear.


To cut a canal through the rock, from the lock to the head APPENDIX waters in the Bobcaygean River, agreeable to the plan aforesaid.
Width of canal, \&c. at surface, $\qquad$ .50 feet. do do. at botiom,.........36"

To bo puddled on each side along the line if found to be necessary.
Lock Na. 1.
Fncing timbors, , , . $15 \times 12$ in. pine and oak. Cross ties, . ........ $10 \times 10^{\prime \prime}$
Long ties,........ $10 \times 10$ " "
Gates 4 in number, each 17 feet wide.
Gante frames,...... $15 \times 15$ hanging posts of oak
$\therefore \cdot .6 . . .$.
$\because \cdots \cdot \cdots \cdot \cdots \cdot 1 . \cdot 15 \times 10$ top and bottom
$\cdots \cdot . . .$.
(inte sluices 4 in number, two to he conducted from the liead of the lock into the bottom of the lock from the outside in a safie and subistantial manner-the two lower stuiecs to be in the gatessluices 2 feet 9 inches square.

A true Copy:
J. G. BETHUNE.

## -or

TOLLS.
Which would huve Dicen Icvicd, on the River Otanabce in 1833; if the improvements on said River had been completed.
Stem-boat, Pemedash, 202 trips between Rico Lake and 'eterborounh, $a 5$ s........................... Stean-boat, Otanabce, 72 tripsbotween Rice Lake and - Petcrborough, a5s. . . ..................................

Goods, wares, and merchandize transportcd up aud down said River, 3744 tons, at $2 d$ per cw........
pork and 1'otash, 172 bbls. a $3 \mathrm{~d} . . .$. ...................
Boats and, other crafts carrying goods, \&c. 82 trips,
4 5s
£ s. d.
50100
1800
6292
230
20100
The trasport fron Chemong to Verulam, from April
153122 to September, cannot bo ascertained.
From September to 20th November, as follows:
Steam-boat, Sturgeon, 61 trips, a 5s.,........515 50

Gocls, wares, \&c. 65 tons, a dd per cwt. $1 \frac{10168}{20102}$
Hydradic power will rent for per annum, ............

## 

Message from His Excellency the Licutenant Governor, with communications on the subject of charges incurred for the administration of Justice, and support of the Civil Government.

## J. COLBORNE.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assemby, a copy of a correspondenco which has taken place relative to certain charges incurred for the adininistration of justice, and for the support of the civil Goverament, for which, no provisiou wis nade last session, und requests the attention of the House may be directed to the accompayying statements from the Judges and Officers who have been deprived of their allowances.

Tho Licutenant Governor also trazsmits to the House, a lelier from the Inspector General of accounts, in which he reports that he has not included, in the estimate forwarded to the House, the salaries of the law officers of the Crown, in consequence of his not having observed that noprovision was made for them for the present year.

Gavernment House,
18 th January, 1834 .
$-9004 \mathrm{C}$
TH2. 36.
, $\quad$ (Corr.) $\square$

## Mx Lond,

Uprer Canada, York, 23d May, 1833.\}

1 havo the tonor to forward the accompanying memorial from the Chief Justico and Puisne Judges, in which they represent the inconvenience experienced by flem from no provision haviag been made by the House of Assemby for the payment of the amount which they, till now, receired annurilly to tofria, hirir travelling es penses.
Your Lordship willhave perceived, fromgy deppath of the 20th March' (No. 14.) that several charges forthe adinitistration
of justice, and for the support of the Civil Government, which were formerly defrayed from the revenue arising from the duties levied under the 14th Geo. Hrd, were not provided for last session by the liouse of Assombly; and that, unless Ilis Majcsty's Government should think it expedient to sanction charges of this description to be borae by the revenue, under the control of the Crown, their payment by the Provincial Legislature will; in future, be very uncertain.

I have the Honor to be; dc.
-000-
(COPY.)
Downing Streex, 30 lh Aug. 1833.
Sin, I , O , honer to No 14 of the 20 th of March last, and No 36 of the 23 rd of May, re: porting that the Assembly has omitted to provide for several usual itenis of expenditure connected with the administration of justice.$I$ regret the inconvenience which is likely to ensue, but I should not feel justified ie placing charges of this description on the casual rovenue, I must therefore, request that you will lay the facts of the case, by message, before the House of Assembly, pointing' out to them the transfer of the fund from which the salaries were for merly paid, urging the necessity of their punctual payment,on such a scale as may appear sufficiont," and recommending thellouse to make provision for pen accordingly provision for them accordingly.




## APPENDIX

## (Coms.)

Yom, 30 th March, 3833.
May it peease Your Excmimers,
Iaving ascortaned ly a reference to Tour Excelloner, upon the sulject of the inclosed representation, addhessed by the Sheriff of this District to the Chiei Justice, hat Your Excellency finds it necessary to whain the direction of lis Wajesty's Goyemment in Enghand, in respect to the payment of such of the ombinary charges attending the administration of justice, as nomew left, for the thist time, unprovided for. We beg respectfally to he permited the anst time, whomided or. 1 e beg respectaly to he permited
to make the following statement to Your Encelience, in the hope that to make the fohlowing statenent to lour Exchence, in the hope that
it may be brought under the consideration of His Mayesty's Govern. ment. The charges to which we allude, are the ordinary allowance for the travelling expenses of the Julyes of Assize on the circuitthe contingent ncconats of the clerks of Assize-and the allowance to the Sherifl of the lime District for atending the Court of King's Bench in 'Ierm.

In reepect to the first riz: the ordinary allowance for the travelling expenses of the Julges of Assize, on the circuit, We bug to state, hat it was establishon by the govermment at the earliest period of the settlement of his Province; that it has heen received by all of our predecessors; and, matil the hast year, hy surselves, and has been paid regulanty, and without question. It is an athbance of rather more than thirty pounds, stertiag, for each District into which the Provinee is divided, exceping the lome Distriet and the Bistrict of Otawa: and it is intended to cover the eharge of travelling from the scat of govemmon to the assize town, and returning trom it, and he expenses ineurred by the Judge while the court sits dere. The Province is dwided ints three Cirewis, one of which incholes four districts, anothor three, am the romaning cincuit two : and the whole amoni amount of the charge in question, is $£ 300$. sterling,

This sum, it was thonght reasonable and just to grant more than hirty years ago a nod our predecessors received it at a time when the Province did not contain one-tenth part of its present population, when there were but six gauls to deliver instead of inine, and when the bisimess of an Assize, wheh now generally occupies a formight, was sometimes concluded on the first or sccoud day, ame sedom detaised the Court for a week.

We ber leare further to ohserve, that this sum is not merely requiron for prying the personal expenses of the Judges, for whith it would scarcely he more than a barely adequata allowance, but it has been usual for the Judge of $A$ ssize also to incur the charfre of eutertaining at his table the Associates and the Crumb Jury at cach Assize Town, aud the Gentiomen of the Bar.

The very moderate allowance of $\operatorname{C30}$ to cover these charges of travelling end of residence at the Assize Towns, ravely indemnifies the Judge; and it will he easily bedieved, that he is not unfrequently lett te disburse something in addition out of his private means. It bas never hitherto been thonght just, that the delivery of the (iaols throughout this extensive Colony should be attemed
 with dishrsements from the personal incomes of the Judges-h heir
commissions constitnte them Intres of the Court of King's Benchcommissions constitate them Dudges of the Court of hing's hench-
but it is not as .Judres of that Court that they preside at the Courts of Oyer aud Terminer and Gereral Galol Delivery in all parts of the Province. They hold those Conts under distinct comanissions, issued pro huc rice in each year, and we persuade ourselves, that it can never be thought reasonable by His Majesty's Government, that the discharge of duties of so respousible and ardions a matture should suiject the Juiges to a large dishursenemt from their own private means, which are not more than adequate to the support and edication of their families.

Since this subject is now brought under the notice of the Go. vernment, we take the libery of remarking, that it an allowance somewhat more lilieral than has hitherto been made-nif, for instance, む"50 for cach District iustead ol $£ 30$ were to be paid in consideration of the increased charges, which a more advanced state of society, and the growing quatity of civil and criminal bisiuess unavoidably occasion, it would enable the Judges to maintain an appearance on the Circnits, which would better accord with the respect to the administration of justice, and which hey cannot, and ought mot to be expected to sapport at hecir own expeise, if that were in their power.

In respect to the next iten of charge, the contingent accounts of the Clerks of Assize on the several Citcuits.

These are merely their charges for business done in the criminal Conits; the services rendered by these onincers are of absolute necessity, and the tees for those services are appointed under the express authority of a Provincial Statute, nevertheless, although actiing under commissions derived from the Government, and rendering services under the express requisitions of the law, and the directions of the Judges, these ollicers are yet wholly unremune. rated for their services-tineiv travelling expenses were some years ago discontinued; and the payment of their accounts is so just and indispensable, that we cannot doubt that His Majesty's Govermment will authorise their immediate payment; and will give stich dircetions, as shallmul leave the admipistration of justice on so precarious a footing in finture.

4, C )
In respect to the sum due to the Shorif of this District, which forms the subject of his representation herenith inclosed, we beg leave to state, that the Judges of the Court of Ting's Bench have no tip-staff, aud the Court has not been provided with any officer to
attend their session for the parpose of preserving order, and taking APPENDCX into custody any person who might treat the Court with contempt or obstruct their procecdings; they have, thercfore, as a matter of necossity, required the atemdance of the Sheriff of this District and for a loug series of years he has regularly received from the Govermment the allowance of 11s. Sd. per day for each day's attendance in term-that is, for twelve sitting days in cach of the fou terns-and the charge has been regularly allowed and paid upon the certificate of the Chief Justice, that the survice has been per formed at the requisition of the Court.

Besides the ingustice which the Judges would feel they had to complain of in their own case, if they were to be deprived of an allowance which has heen always hitherto enjoyed, attached as it is to duties, which fir from decreasing, are necessarily becoming nore and more arduous, as the Province advances in population and wealth, they cainot lut feel that they ought not to be left exposed to the mortification of seecing their subordimate officers refused payment from the public treasiry, of emeduments which they have fairly carned, and which, while this was comparatively an insigni. ficamt Colony in respect to population and revenue, were uniformly pain from a consiction that they were reasonable, just and neces. sary.

With respect to the travolling expenses of the judges upon the circuits, it is further to he remarked, that it is but a short time since the act was passed, of which oue avowed object graciously recommended hy His Majesty, was the rendering the Judges independen by eriantug permanently the salavies which they were receiving. But to follow up this measure by withholding the allowance in question, which had always been attached to the office; and to compel them to dishurse from their salaries the charges to which thev are put in travelline to distant assize towns, in order to deliver the grols, and dispose of the civil husiness of the several districts is, in effect, making a direct reduetion in their income, notwith. standing the pledge held out 90 them.

We are aware that the difficulty which has thus unexpectedly occurred, arises from the surmender by the crown of the find provided by a British aet of parliament for the support of the adiminis. vided by a dritish ate of partiament for the support of the ndminis-
tration of justice ; but we feel every conflduce that His Majesty's Govermment did not make this surrender, without the knowledge that it would still be in the power of the crown to ensure the due administration of justice in this extensive colony without leaviag those employed in it, under Lis Majesty's cominission, exposed to the uncertainty of annual decisions of the Legislature upon the most ordinary and necessary charges atteading the execution of their dutics.

The whole ammalamount of the several alowances, respecting Which we have thas taken the hiberty of addressing Your Excellency, does not exceed $\mathbf{x} 600$, and we trust that His Majesty's Govermment will, in their wisdom and justice, make such provision for defraying them ont of the revenues at the disposal of the crown, as may relieve the Jultges from a situation which we humbly submit is not compatible with the respectability and efficiency of the superior civil and criminal courts of this Province

We have the honor to be, \&e.
JNO. R. ROBINSON C.J.
3. B. Macaulay, J.
L. $口$. SHERWOOD, $J$.
(Copr.)

## Sheriff's Ofice, <br> York, 27lh Murch, 1833.

Sin,
1 beg leave to lav befire you a copy of a lettr by me recoived in answer to my upplication to His Excellency the Licutenant Governor for a warrunt for the payment of the allowance for my attemdance upon the Court of King's Bench during the year 1832.

By His Excellency's answer you will perceive, that in conse. quence of the fund from which this charge has heretofore been defrayed being not now under his cóntrol, he canuot issue a warraut for the anount of my account.

As this atendance lias been by order of the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Beach, and is still requircd of me, I trust thit your influence, logether with that of the Court of which I am a servant, will bo used ia order that my services willnot be requited without an adequate reniuneration, und whichi I have received since my appointment to the office of Shoritf in the year 1827, and which was paid to the person whom I succeeded.

I have the honor to be, de.
W. B. JARVIS,

Sherif, Home District.

## (Cory.)

To His Excellency Sir Johr Colbonne, K, C. B. Lient. Governor of he Province of Upper Canada, and Major Geucral commanding His Majesty's Forces, therein, \&c
The Petition of Dincan Cameron, E
RESMCTHLLY SHEWETI-
That in the year 1817 your Memorialist varsppointed to the ofices or Proviticial Secretary and Registrar, from whicis poriod to

## APPENDIX

1832, his salary, together with the contingent accounts of those offices, were regularly paid by warrant from the Lieutenant Governor, either out of a provision made by the Legislature, or from the proceeds of the imperial act of 14th Geo. 3rd, lately repenled.

That at a subsequent poriod a deputy to those offices was appointed to assist in performing their laborious duties, which have continued to increase, whose salary was also paid in a similar manner.

That since the relinquishment by His Majesty's Government of the revenue arising from the act alluded to, the House of Assembly has omitted to make provision for any portion of the payments before enumerated, alleging, as it is stated, that as the service relates chiefly to the land granting departiment, it should be paid for by the Goveriment, out of the procceds of such sales of land, as may be made by the Crown Commissioner.

That during the last year, your memorialist felt that it must be unnecessary to trouble Your Excellency on the sulject; not doubting that the Secretary of State for the Colonies would promptly make such an arrangement, as to supply the deficiency caused by the unconditional reliaquishment of the find, which bofore enabled your Excellency to remuacrate the servants of the crown for their public services.

That seeing however, a year and a half elapse without any salary being paid to the Deputy Secretary and Registrar, or any provision made for the necessary contingencies; learning also that no authority has been furnished Your Excellency for the future payment of the salary so long attached to those offices and enjoyed by their principal, your Memorialist feels it his duty most respectfully to bring the
case under the consideration of Yonr Excellency in order that some APPENDIX certain means may be devised of providing for the just claims before stated, and of placing so important and indispensable a branch of the service, upon a sure and permanent establishment.

All which is most respectfully submitted.
D. CAMERON.

York, Upper Canada, 26th March, 1833.
(Cory.)
Inspector General's Offce,
16th Jan'y. 1834.

## $\mathrm{Sin}_{\mathrm{I},}$

I have the honor to state for the information of His Excellency the Licutenant Governor, that in preparing the estimate for the civil expenditure of the ycar 1834, it escaped my observation that the provision for the Attorney and Solicitor General, does not extend to that pariod. It will therefore be necessary to call upon the Legislature for a further grant to remunerate those officers; and while on that subject I beg to state; that provision should be made for the contingent disbursements of the Attorney General, which may amount to such a sum as materially to affect his salary.

I have the honor to be, \&c.
GEORGE H, MARKLAND,
Inspector General.
Lievt. Colonel Rowan,
\&c. \&c. dvc.

## DOCUMENTS RELATING TO A SECOND CIRCUIT.

## [Copy.]

Representation from the Members of the Bar, residing in the District of Niagara, to the Grand Jury.
The Members of the Bar, residing in the District of Niagara, beg to represent to the Grand Jury, that fron the great merense of business at the Assizes, it has become advisable, that they should be held twice in the year. From the proximity of Niagara to the seat of Government, they are led to believe, that such an arrangement would be attended with scarcely any more inconvenience than at the seat of Government itself, while the delay in bringing causes to trial, and the protracted attendance of jurors, parties and witnesses, consequent upon the great increase of business, form additional reasons in its favor. Having maturely considered the subject, they are induced to recommend it to the attention of the Grand Jiny, from a conviction, that it is not only advisable, but it is or will very shortly become indispensably necessary for the due and deliberate administration of justice at the Assize:

WALTER H. DICKSON,
ALEX STEEWART,
W. CLAUS.

Ronert: Dickson,
Robeit E. Burns,
Cuarirs Richardson,
C. A. Fosten,

Epward C. Campaele.
Niagara, 11 th September, 1832.
[Cory.]
Grand Jury, District of Niagara's Presentnent respecting the Assizes at being hield tivice a year at Niagara.
To the Hion. Joms B. Ronisso,, Chief Justice, Sc. $\mathcal{C}$. $G$ c.
The Grand Jury of the District of Ningara -

## Respecteulev Represent:

That the increase of population in the District, and the expenses accumulating in consequence of the lengthened imprison. ment of criminals to be tried at the Assizes, it has become necessary for the himane administration of criminal justice, that the Assizes should be held twice duripe each year. And viey would further represent, that they are of opinion, that if such were the case, that parties in the civil side of the Court would bo much facilitated in thoir causes and saved, together with withesses, a yery great expense, from being freduenty compelled to attend the Hilary sittings in the Home District
4. And they forther represent, thit any additional expense will be: borne by the District-and the accompanying represeatation of the

Bar, as relates to civil matters, meets with the approbation of the Grand 'Jury, and is respectfully recommended to your Lordship's early consideration.

All which is respectfully submitted.
Grand Jury Room,
11th Septembicr, 1832.$\}$
[Cory.]
Report of Chief Justice Robinson and Nr. Justice Macaulay, upon the Presentment of the Grand Jury of the Niagara District, respecting the necessity of a second Circuit.

York, 27 th December, 1832
Sin:
In compliance with the request of His Excellency the Lieutenunt Governor, conveyed in your letter of the 17th instant addressed to the Chicf Justice, we have taken into consideration the statement of the Grind Jury at the last Assizes for the District of Niagara, respecting the necessity of holding the Asssizes in that District twice in the year. His Excellency is doubtless aware, that the directing a second Circuit throughout the Province, rests with the Government, it being provided by the King's Bench Act passed in 1822, "f that the Lieuteunt Governor shall issue Assize commis"sions yearly, between Michaelmas and Trinity Terms; and that " when a suitable commuinication by land shall bo opened from the "seat of Government into the respective Districts, and the circum. "stances of the Province may require it, it shall be lawful for the "Lieutenant Governor likewise to issue yearly, between Hilary "c and Easter Terms, the necessary Assize commissions into each "of the several Districts."

In regard to the first point co the suitable communication by land" dc - we beg to renark, that as the terms are at present arranged, a second or spring Circuit could not commence belore the first or second week of March, nd that it would therefore occupy a portion of the year in which the roads are sometimes nearly im. practicable for a waggon, or conveyance of any kind, but this inconvenience might, and in our opinion ought to be guarded against by a different arrangement of the terms.

In regard to the second point, namely, whether the business of the Province requires a second circuit, we cannot'say-that with reference to the number of criminal cases, or the quantity of impor tant civil business, there is any striking diference between the present time, aid any other time vithin the last ten or twelvoyears. Occasionally there will betan increase of business in one or both courts in particular Districts, as compared with preceding years, and in the same Districts, or in others, there will afterwards be a sensible decrease in the Dusiness of the courts. The civi business in the District of Niagara, and in the Districts of Gore, Bathurst and Johistown, and in the Midand District, is usdally so considerable in encly year as to make a second circuit desirable. In the Western

APPESDIX Distris there are, generaliy but very few civil chases in the Eas. tern District, and in the Distriets of London and Nevcastle, the number varics much in difieren years: it is never great, but it is, occasioually; considerabic in each of them; and in both of the hast mentioned Districts the fopuhation is now large, atad is augneating very rapidly.

With regpect to the bateinse of the eriminal cours on the circuit, that also varies much in diticrent years. Many years ago there were usmanly more prisomers tor trial, in the Bistrict of Niagara. than there have been latterly; ind the sathe may he said of the Midland Bistrict, and of tho Fastern. In the Western District, on the other hant, there have of tate years, been nore crimiuals awaiting their trial at the assizes, than there were formerly.

Upon the whole, it is our opinion, that the reasons for a secomd circuit isto several of the Distriets, may he admitted fo he stroug as regards civil lusiness alone, but that the st ruper retsons are those which reqard the administration of justice in the criminal courts.ho is certining anextrene hardship, that a criminal, whose affence is of such a description, that a comrt, mon conviction, would probahy deem turec or fur monts imprisemment a subiciont parishment, shoud be nearly twelve momhs in close cominemen before he can le tried; and it is intinitely more grievons, that a man, who hasconmitted no crime. (alhough there mey be strong groumb of suspicion) mitted he crime (athough here may be strong gromis of suspion)
may be immed nearly a year in a coll, hefore he can have an ny-

 that the Gands shoud be delivered wice in the year ; and, of consee. whenever that siat be the cese, thase can he no reases why the
 temeded ot the civil busimes. We are not inchach to thish that it woud be satishatory, or proper, to entend the secmat eirentit to cer-
 the stante to the this, in regarl io the civil comers, wo do not at


So fir as the Juares are to be eomsidered, doubtess their laborrs would be mach berensed hy a aecond circuit; but they feel that the gevermment has a right to is full an application of their time w the duties properly incumbent on them, as is consistest with their zatishatory discharge of those dutics.

But we berg respectfilly to submit, that, in fine opition, if a second circuit be resolved upon, the ternas of the Court of Kimg's bench should be so clanged, as whint of one circuit being in the Surimg, and the uther in the Ahtum ; and, alier muen consideratim of the mater, we recommend the following araigement, viz:

Menax Tham 10 begn on the first Monday in Decomber, and rocid sh the Sarurday of the fullowing week.

Eseres Tenm to hegin on the first Montay in March, amend on the Sumplay of the twlowing week.

Trintr Than to begin on the hast Momday in fuine, and ond on the Siturday of tho following week,-ind

Micmemas Ther to begin on the fira Monday in Augnet, and end on the Satuetay of he fullowisg week.

Under such warrangenon of the Toms, the Epring cireuit could commence about the 20 h of Apri, and the Anman cireat about the outh of Scpermber. This woulinitord an cymon of conveyance by water upon both eiranits, and portaps he agricultural enybymems of the jeople of the cobutry wuid be less intertered with then at preschit.

We further respectfully sugecs, that hefore a econd circuit is dirceted, it is bighly desirable, if not indispensably necessary, that a fourth Jubge be added to the Court of Kinge hench. We know no colony or country of equal poqulation and extent, in which the superior eivil and criminal court consists of a bess mumber than four, and corsidering the increase in the number of Districts now the greater probalifity of occasiomal incmpacity fron ith heulth, when fouble the time is to be spent on the circuits, we eoncuive it womb not te prodemt to incur the risk of fature by continumg to cary on the busimess with the present number of Judges.

And we beg pormission to axpress our confident expectation, that it will not bo thought reasonable to sulyect the Judges on any future oceasion, as they have been thus far harimg the present year, to the charge of delivering the gaols in this extensive and popitons province at their own expense.

We have the honor to be: de.
INO. B. Romisson, o. J.
3. B. MACACLAY, J.

## (Note.)

Mr. Justice'Sherwood iggrecs in the opinions expressed in this report, but has not signci il because he desired a more partievar expression of opinion upon one of the matters contained in it. Thave, theretore, Ieft with him your letter to meand the documents accompanying it, that he may address hinself separately to you, if be thinks proyer to do so.

JOIN B. ROBINSON, C. $\boldsymbol{y}$.
Lieut. Col. Rowis,
Secretary to His Excellency
The Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Justice Shervoood's audress to the Civil Secretary on the sullject APPENDIX of a seconl circuil.
(Cory.)
Tork, 28 th Dec. 1833.
Sir,
My Brother Junges addressed a communication to you yesterday on the subject of a second circuit, in which I fully concur, with the exception of the last paragraph, in these words: "and wo "beg permission to express our contident expectation; that it will " uot be thought reasonable to subject tho judges on any future "occasion, as they have been thus frr, during the present year, to "the charge of delivering the gaols it this extensive and populous "province, at their own expense."

1 thought an expectation of this kind should not be expressed withon attempting to shew some of the grounds on which it appears to me to rest.

The institution of the inferior courts called Assizes is substantially the same in this Provinee as in Eughand. The Justices sit by vitue of ire several commissions in Enghand, whieh are included in two patents here, and three of them, namely the commission of Oyer and 'lermatar, General Gat defivory, and of the I'ence, give them a porer of tryisy all crimes and mistomanors committed withu the sereral districts respectively. The other two commissions are thuse of -Issite and Nisi Prius, which convey chiefly a civil jurisdiction, aud give the Justices authority to try such issues of hact as are jomed between the parties in suits commenced in the Coum of King's Beneh at Tork. The Justices of Assize and Nisi Prims, bosides heir Cinil Jurishliction, have anthority, in certain criminal naters by virtue of several Buglish statutes. The persons to whon these five comminsions tire delegated in England, are the to whon these hive corminsions are delegated in Enghan, are he
judges of the stiperior courts, the serieants at haw, and other barristers judges of the superior courts, the serjeants at haw, and nther barristers
of cumence. The beneficial eflects of this admiable mode of of caninence. The beneficial eftacts of this admiable mode of
administering justice throughom the Province, must be ofvious in thany respects, and particularly in preserving a unformity in the lav:

From ths statement of the nature and jurisdiction of the Assizes, it is evident they are inferior tribunals distinct in their constituional organization from the Court of King's Bench, as well us; in the pertomance of the dutics assigned to them by law. One of the judges of the stuperior cout is always appointed in this Provinee to preside at the assizes in cach of the outer of the Districts, bit I do not consider him exchasively competent to fill the situation, for it appears to me the Crowa has authurity by virtue of several Enelish statutes, in comection wth our Provincial statute 2,Gico. 4, chap. 1 , to select a barrister of the proviace for the same duty in the cevat of any particular emergency.

As the Judges of the Cuurt of King's Bench are not Justices ex olficio of the Assizes, ard as, in my opinion, the prosence of none of the Judees is indispensably requisite to the legal constitution of those courts, it appears to me reasonable to intend, that the Legisiature, in lising the amount of their salaries, did not mean to emhrace the contingent expenses of holding amual courts in the outer districtis of the province. It may certainly be suid with truth, that when they aceepted their commissions, they must have known their pedecessors had milurmly presided at the Assizes, but it must it the same time be admited that they were also aware their predecessors regulaty received an allowance for the extraordinary expenses incadent to the tahorious discharge of the dutics of that expenses medeat to the tahorions diseharge of the dutics of that
oflice in the outer Districts. For these reasons and many ophers, I trust with confidence in the well known liberality and justice of the Legistature for an aclequte appropriation to meet the unavoidable dislursements attenting this liighly importan department in the general distribution of justice.

I was anxions to shew, that alhough the judges expect to preside constanty at the Assizes, according to the established usage heretofine observed in this Province, still that the ought not to be considered as acting julgre of the superior court, while sitting to dis-
 hurctotore beci conceded or abont forty years, and upon the princifle, as I always conceived, of its heing a distinet public service.

1 have, sre.
IRVIUS P. SHERWOOD.
[Cory.]
Letter from Mr. Justice Sheruond. with ino Presentments from the Grund Jury of the Niagara District.

York, 26"il October, 1833.
Sne:
Therewith inelose two I resentments of the Grand Inquest of the District of Niagara, to be laid before IIIs Excellency the Lieutenant Goverior.

The Grand Jury were desirous that His Excellency should submit them to the consideration of the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, should he deem such a step expedient.

Thave the honor to be, \&ic
L. P. SIIERWOOD.

Lieut. Col. Rowas, Secretary.

## [A true cony] Wm. nowan.

[Copy.]
District of Niagara, \} The Jurors for our Lord the King, upon To पIr: $\quad$ their oath present, that a certain Act in our Provincial Statute book, passed in the fourth year of His late Majesty George the Fourth, entitled "An Act to incorporate certain persons therein mentioned, under the style and title of the Welland Canal Company." And whereas, the tenth section of said Act authorises the said Company to cut into highways, when found necessary, in order to conduct the said canal through the same; and at the same time making it imperative upon the said Company to build grod and sufficient bridges to re-establish and connect the said highways.

And whereas complaint hath been made before us, that the highway leading from Queenston to the Beaver Dam, also the high. way leading from Niagara, via the lake road, through the township of Grinham to the township of Louth, are now in a dilapidated state, so much so, that the direct communication is interrupted: for instance, a person who leaves the Beaver Dam for Queenston, hath to travel nearly three miles larther, on account of the bridge being broke down that connected the usual highroad over the Welland Canal between those places. And as the said Welland Canal Compuyy refuse to repair or build anew the said bridges, in order to kecp up and connect such highways-and as there is no provision made in any other way, and the statute labour being quite inadequate to maintain and keep in repair such bridges, to keep up and connect such highrays, they therefore most respectfully request, that your Lordship will bring the matter under the notice of the Executive Government; that a speedy remedy may be applied.
T. Butler, Foreman.

Davtd Thoricras
A. Rorback,

Whmiar Milnr,
James Gordon,
D. McDoveall,

John S. Almer,
Sames Cooper,
William Woodnuff,
Alexander Dovglass,
Jacob Kerfer
Joun McMicking,
Grand Jary Room;
Maycolar Laina,

15th October, 1833.
Jajna Lockinant.

## [Co1'y.]

Distiecle of Nlagara, $\}$ : The Grand Jurors of our Eord the To Wir. $\quad$ King, beg to present, that by an Act, entitled, "An Act to repeal the several statutes of this Province, respecting the celection of members of the Housc of Assembly, and the qualification of voters aud candidates at such elections, and to reduce the provisions thereof, with some amendments, into one Act, nuid also to provide agaiust fraud in obtaining qualifications to voto at clections," passed January the 19th, 1824, it appears that a British subject, who, at any period of his life, previous to his arrival in this Province, has, for any purpose whatsoever, been a stated resident in a fcreign country, is partially disfranchised, and must reside seven years in this Province before he can be admitted to a full participa tion of those rights to which he is fully entitled in the mother country.

The Grand Jury are fully impressed of the impropricty and want of policy in suffering so Anti-British an enactment any longer to remain on the Statute Book; and they respectfully request your Lordship to communicate to His Excellency the Lieutenant Govern or, the request of this body, that he would be pleased to draw the attention of the Legislature, at their ensuing meeting, to this their representation.

## T. Butler, Foreman. <br> Ogden Creyghton.

Joiry McMicking.
A. Rorback.

William Milne.
James Cuoper.
Wizliam Woodrufr.
Jaxes Gordon.
Dantel MoDovgal.
John S. Almá.
Humpinet J. Tencir.
James Lockiart.
Wildiam Duff.
David Thorrurt.
Malcola Laing.
Alex. Dovglass.
Win. H. Merritr
Jacod KeEtre.


## COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO BOUNDARY LINE.

LETTER from Private Secretary to Surveyor General on the subject of ihe Boundary Line between this Province and the United States of America.
(CoPY.)
Governaent House, York, 24 rH AMiLl, 1833.
Sne,
I have the honor to acquaint you, with reference to the accompanying papers, that the Lieutenant Governor desires you will communicate with Mr. Thompson, of Williamston, respecting his offic to dispose of a complete copy of the maps of the survey of the line of demarcation between Upper Canada and the United States, under the treaty of Ghent: and to enquire the sum which that gentleman may think it right to demind for the maps which he has offered to His Majesty's Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble servant,
(Signed)
Wm. ROWAN.
;To
The Surveyor General.
yre
Communications in ansicer to Address on the subject of the Boundary (Corx.) Ch $^{4}$, Lin




In reference to your letter of the 1 st June, 1832 , regarding your plan of the line of demarcation between the province of Upper Canada and the United States, under the treaty of Ghent, extending from St Regis and Cornwall island over the waters of Saint Law:
rence to its principal source, west of Lake Superior, and crossing the height of land descending the rivers and lakes to the north west conier of the lake of the woods.

I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Sir John Colborne, has been pleased to direct me to request that you will have the goodness to transmit to me for His Excellency's information the sum you are inclined to take for a complete set of the maps in question offered by you to His Majesty's Government, together with the necessary and proper documents to accompany them, at the same time doing me the favour to forward a-list thereof.

> I have the honor to be, Your, most obedient, Humble servant, (Signed) S. P. HURD, Surreyor Genl.
D. Thompson, Esa.
of Williamstown.
-200
(Corx.)
Lake St. Francts,
220 MAT 1833.

## Sis,

On the nineteenth instant I had the honor of receiving your letter of the sixin instant. The Longue Sault Canal Commissioners having requested me to make an estimated survey of Lake Saint Francio, from Cornwall to the Cóteau du Lac ( 38 miles) and take the soundings of the main channcls, to determine if there is a suffic cient depth of water for vessels drawing nine feet, 1 am at present on this rough running survey, which I hope to finish about the middle of June. The extra expense of $£ 20$ or $£ 30$ would have given a

APPENDIX geometrical survey, and would have enabled me to give nceuracy to the position and direction of the chamels.

As soon as I have finished this work, I shall then directly pay every attention to the contents of your letter.

I am respectfilly.

## Your obedient and

Humble servant,
(Signed)
DAVID TIIOMPSON.

## To

S. P. Herd, Esq.
(Cors.)
Whaxamstox, 26tit Juxu, 1833.
Sir,
The list that I have drawn up, is too long; yet I did not find how to shorten it; had the list been only for your information, it could have been done in a few lines.

If these maps are to be mado for the province, let it be decided as soon as possible; 1 am now in my ftth year, and although apparently as active, as for these many years past, yet life is certainly passing away.

There are many remarks to be made on the boundary line; upon that part which is detcrmined; as well as upon the parts not yet determined; and open to negotiation, which may be of future usc.

Should I undertake the work, I may add these remarks as I forwarl tḥe maps, sic.

I am respectfully,

$$
\text { (Signed) Iour ubedient servant, } \quad \text { DAVID THO }
$$

To

## S. P. IIvid, Esq.

P. S.-I forgot to mention the materials of the maps to be furnished by the Provincial Government.

## -000

(Cory.)
S. P. Hurd, Esa.

Williamstown, 26tu June, 1833.

Early last week I finished the rough surver and sounding of Lake Saint Francis from Cornvall to the Cotelu du Lac, since which it has taken me a few days to examine the papers in my pos. session of the boundary line survey between the province of Upper Canada and the United States; and the following is a list of the documents necessary and proper to accompany the maps of the boundary line under the 6 th and 7 th articles of the treaty of Ghent.

## 1817.

The measurement of the base lines, and their lengths with the true meridian deduced from astronomical observations made at each station with 6 and 9 inch theodolites, but generally with a circular instrument of 13 inches diameter, diviled to 10 seconds.

The deduction of the angles of the stationsfrom the above observalions.

The results of the triangles of interscetion, shewing the lengths of the sides to the 1000th part of a foot Einglish.

The astronomical observations for time, latitude and longitude.
The above survey was carricd on this year from Saint Regis to about one mile above Ogden's Island, and extended through every channel and round every island. The above documents, although in a very concise form, will fill from three to four quires of foolscap paper.
1818.

The same kind of documents as the year 1817. The survey of this year was by sections.

The United States Astronomer and Surveyor taking one section, and nuself the next scction. The base and meridian lines were the commencing and closing of each section, and common to both partics.

The survey of this year commenced at the termination of the survey of 1817, and was carried on to the head of Lonr Island, and the east end of Isle Tonti, to the opposite shores. The documents of this year will fill four or fiye quires of paper.

## 1819.

The same kind of documents as the survey of 1817, and the same mode of survey, by sections, as 1818. The survey of this year commenced at the head of Long Istind, and the cast end of Isle Tonti, and extended to the Ducks Islands and the opposite shores in Lake Ontario, from hence to the entrance of the Niagara River into the above lake." The naval survey and map of Lake Onta. rio were adopted.

The survey then commenced at the Niagara River, and termi. nated at the head of this river in Lake Erie. Of this lake, Com. missioner Barrie has no good map, and as there yas nothing to divide, we did not survey this lake until we came to the islands at

Point Pelc-herc the survey was commenced in the usual manner, APPENDIX and carried on by the south side to the entrance of the Detroit River, by the United States party-our section, by the north side, was hroken up in September, at the west sister island, by the sickness of the men and assistants-my severe illness by the lake fever-the death of Commissioner Ogilyy, and one man. The documents of this year, three quires of paper.
1820.

The same kind of documents as for the year 1817.
The survey of this year was carried on to the head of Detroit Riycr, it its sortie out of Lake Saint Clair ; from thence, on accome of the climate, the survey was removed to the north west end of Lake Ituron-commenced at the foot of the Neebish Rapids, and continued southeenstward to the south end of the second Maneto Islaud, and its opposite north shore, \&cc. The documents will take four quires of paper.
1821.

The same kitad of documents as for tho survey of 1817, for the survey from the head of Detroit River or south end of Lako Saint Cluir to the head of the River Saint Clair, on Lake Huron.

This survey terminated the geometrical survey of the sixth article of the Treaty of Ghent. Of Lake Huron there were no maps to be relicd on, and Captain Bayfield and party were then on the survey of that lake. It was therefore ordered, that I should proceed in the King's vessol, (the Confiance,) and determine the position of several of the most projecting points of Lake Huron and the Mancto Islands, by astronomical observations, to dotermine to which nation the range of Maneto or Manatoulin Islands belonged. Theso astrononical observations finally closed the survey of the sixth artiastronomical of the Treaty of Ghent, and form the other documents of this
cle year, and may take from three to four quires of paper. The maps of the above survey are topographical, and will require from eighty to one huadred sheets of autiquarian paper, ( $52 \times 31 \mathrm{in}$.) as the scalc may be. The scale is 5 iuches to one topographical mile, except where the width of the survey is great-there it is on the hall scale of $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. to one mile-single shects were made use of as more easy of inspection.

## 1822-23-24 \& 1825.

The survey of the seventh article of the Treaty of Chent was over an extensive and in a manner unknown country, from the head of Lake IIuron to the north or extreme end of the Lake of the Woods, embracing part of the parallel of the 49th degree of north latitude-the final boundary of the United States.

The documents are the same as the year 1817, for the geome. trical survey; from the head of Lake Huron; by the channels of the Neebish Rapids, Lake Goorge, the River and Falls of Saint Marics to the Point Iroquois and Groscap, in Lake Superior. Two quires of paper.

The above survey is still debateable ground, and the greater part still unsettled.

Lake Superior and the interior countries now required another mode of survey, and calculations for accurate maps. This was almost wholly committed to my cypericnce, and my surveys and astronomical observations form the whole of the seventh article of the 'Treaty of Ghent, except a very small part which I would not survey; and the United Stutcs party withdrew from: this diffiult and complicated survey.

The documents nre the courses and distances around Lake Superior, and all the interior Lakes, with their Islands, \&c., and the rivers to the North end of the Lake of the Woods.. The courses of the compass, corrected by observations for variation-the distances measured by Massey's patent Log to the 100th part of a mile, and its accuracy ascertained by measuring with it the side of one of the great triangles on Lake Huron, which shewed its crror to be not worth attention. The courses and distances corrected by astronomical observations for latitude andlongitude. These docuuments, about eight quires of paper.' A great part of these extensive countries are yet opeu to ncigotiatiop.

The survey of the seventharticle of the Trealy of Ghent is in Geographical position, and, will require about: 25 to 30 sheets of antiquarim paper. Lake Superior is on the scale of 6 inches to one degree of longitudo.

The interiour countries are on a scale of $1-1$ inch to the geo. graphical mile.

Regular journals were kept during the whole survey; but Ido not suppose that a copy of these journals are necessary:

The astronomical observations from St. Regis to North end of the Lake of the Woods, are for latitude 390-for time 242-for longitude, 418. The observatione for latilude are cither the meridional altitudes, or zenith distances of the sun and stars, or setts of observations, the mean of which, is taken as one observation. Each obscrvation for time, is the mean of three observations of altitudes of the suri or stars. The observations for longitude are eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites, or fromi 6 to 10 observations of the distancess of the sun and stars from the moon; the mean of which is taken as one observation to give but one result.
The whole of this grcat work, ippeare to me, to belong to, and iscossenitul to this Province. If ibe prosont opportunity be deferred,

APPENDIX may be lost forever, as it is not probable that such an exténsive and accurate suryey will be again undertaken,

In iny letter of last June, to His Excellency, I then stated that Mr. Buirid, the Thited States Surveyor, for an extra copy of the sixth article of the Treaty of Ghent only, was paid cleven hundred Jollais ly tho State of New.York. To merely copy the maps in the Foreign office of the 6ith and 7 th articles of the Treaty of Ghent, requirod the sum of $£ 350$, sterling, without the documents.

I have not to copy, but to reconstruct a sett of Maps from tho origital döcumonts, as complete original Maps, and to certify them as such. This will take me, at least, cighteen months steady appli. cation, and I cainot ask less than $£ 400$, currency, for the whole of the Maps of the sixth and seventh articles of the Treaty of Ghent, and fī0 for the documents-nenr 30 quires of paper.

Nor would I undertalse such an immense work for this sum, were it not my ardent wisli that a work so valuable, and necessary to the Province, may bo placed in its possession, which can only be done while I am alive.

Thime is passing away, mud I must request an early decision on this busincss.

I am very respectfilly, Your Obdient Servait,
[Signed.]
DAVID THOMPSON.
[Corr.]
Surveyor Genirat's Opfict York, U. C. 21 st Dec. 1833.
Sin,
I have the hono to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this morning's date, relative to Mr. Thompson of "Williamson," in allusion to a communication made to me in April last, directing me to ascertain the sum demanded by that gentleman for copies of the maps of the survey which established the boundary line between this Province.and the United States, under the Treaty of Glient, and requesting copies of the correspandence which passed on that sub. ject, between Mr. Thomison and myself.

I beg, respectfully, to enclose forthwith, for His Excellency the Licutenant Goveruor's information, copies of the correspondence in question.

I request permission to observe, that I am and have been prepaining a statement, regarding the case alluded to, for His Excellency's consideration, and which would have been beforo completed, but for the pressure of urgent and present businessin the departinant

I have, dec.
S. P HURD.

Lt. Col. Rowan, \&c. \&c. \&c.
-"eem
[Copy.]
Surveror Generaziz Oficich,
Yore, U. C. 23d. Dec. 1833.

## Sir,

Thave the honor to ncknowledge the receipt of your communica. tion of this day's date, in reference to mine of the 21st instant, stating that His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, desires to be informed whether the letter, addressed to me, under date of the 26 th June last by Mr. David Thomson, has been answered, and why he was not instructed to complete the maps and documents alluded to therein.

I beg to observe, that under a pressure of other business, the papers in question, escaped my notice until lately, and that I had the statemont, I desired to submit on this subject, in preparation to lay it before tho Lieutenant Governor, which shall be done forthwith.

I cannot but regret that Fomitted, by an oversight, to acknowledge tho receipt of Mr. Thompson's letter of the 26 th of Juue.

I have the Honor to be,
Sra,
Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant
S. P: HURD, S. G

Lx: Col. Rowns
Secretary to His Excellency, \$e. \$c.

## 4 2

## REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON TIMBER DUTIES.

## To the ILmorable the Commons House of Assembly.

The Comnitice appointed to take into consideration the comnunication made by Lis Bxcellency the Lieutenant Goverior, in answer to the uddress of this House on the subject of the duty on timber imported into Great Britain from the north of Europe,

## Beg leave to Report:

The Committe beg leave to call the attention of the House to the address which was transmitted to Mis Majesty on this sulject in: the first session of the present Parliamont.

On the receipt of that address it appears His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies was pleased to draw the attention of His Excellency to a despatch bearing date list Apill, 1831, and in whicli are the following olservations:
is You will probally be aware, before this despatch reaches "you, that the arrangenent of these duties, which was submitted "to the House of Commons. by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "was not nequiesced in by the Committee of the wholo House, to "which it was referred. At present, therofore, no alteration in the "duties upoin timber will take place but I think it right to point out "to you, that the plan which His Majesty's Goverument uitimately "subnitted to parliament, tor the modification of those daties, did. " not make any addition, whatever to the duties upon timber, the "produce of His Majesty's North American possessions. It is true "that timber, the produce of the Baltic Strtes, was to be ndmitted" at "a reduced vate, vize" from 55 s to 40 s per load, and it is possible, "that such an altcration might have had some effect on the North " American limber trade; but I am convinced, that the apprehen"sions"which have been" cntertained upon this subject have been"greatly exagrerated Plier would, still hãe remained the same "f Hercising demand for North American timber, which is causcd "Horensing"demand for North American timber, which is calsed "oljects to which it is woll adapted, and although the use of it for Ttiose building purposes to which from its inferior and less durabe "quality it is by no neans well suited, might have beenichecked, it "can scarcely be maintained as a principle that the people of this "country are to be permanently compeliedito pay atyery heavy tax wupon an articlo so essential as Baltic timber for public and "private buildings, add for ship building for the sole purposeof - Pinducing iliem ty a fiscal regulation to consurae anioferiorarticlo, ond ong hilich theygrould rod desifo to use 1 and willing to
"belicye that when this matter comes to be more maturely weighed, " and that a fair consideration is given to the question in all its bear "ings, the public impression will be materially changed, and the "justice and policy of some modification of the existing scale gene"rally admitted. I amin not to be understood as expressing any "opiuion as to the future conduct of His Majesty's Government, "c upon the" subject of those duties; but $I$ am sure that you will feel "i to be your duty to use your best endeavours to remove from the " minds of parties concemed, any impression that the intended "change arose from any feeling of indifference to the interest of "" those colonies, whicl constitute" so important a portion of. His "Majesty's dominions." . Thus it appears that although the repoits of the intentions of His Majesty's Ministers on this subject have been much exaggerated, yet there is great reason to fear, from the opinions entertained by His Majesty's Minister, that an alteration is contempla: ted which may prove extremely injurious to the prosperity of these colonies. The committee however, feel assurred that when His colonies. The committee, however, feel assirred that when His
Majestys ministers consider the vast importance of the timber Majestys ministers consider the vast importance of the timber
trade to these provinces, and to the North American colonies generilly, much caution will be exercised; and no measure of temporary expediency or doubtful policy adopted. I it could be satisfactorily proved that the prosperity of the empire at large would be materially promoted by a change, these colonies might be reconciled to an alteration, however injurious to their separate interests: But when itis evident that ruin must inevitably fall upon a large portion of His Majesty's subjects, and that our principal export trade must cease, it becomes an imperative duty on the Legislature of hisprovince again to make known the oxtent of injury which must ensue Capital to a very large amount has been embarked in both provinces, in the crection of mills for sawing deals and boards-in the construction of dams, booms, and wharves, in forming ponds for receiving loge-in building the uecessary craft, and in forming establishanents in various parts of these Provinces for the prosecution of trade. The works thus established and the sapital thus expended not boing adapted to any other branch of our commerce must undoubtedly be a total loss, and great distress, if not certain ruin to a Iarge portion of bis Majesty's subjects, be the inevitable consequence.

Traking this vier of the question merely the committeo think that even if His Majesty's Ministers should determine upon a mea sure so destructive to the timber trade of these Colonies, that the operition of any such decision should be'suspended untit thépersoñs embarked in these soveral branches of the tradé, might have' nin op. portunity, by gradtially withdrawing their"capitaf; of saring them-


APPENDIX The Committee have received a statement of the lumber trade at the Port of Quebec, during the past yuar, from which they extract the following remarks:
"Upon review of the trade of the Port of Quebec during the season of the navigation just closed, these articles appear to constitute the most important protuct of our exports, to mect, per contrit, the great and increasing anomit of our inports of British manutictures and produce; consequenty, the demand for timber, staves, doals, dce continues steadily progressive, and nurprospects for next year are apparenty good and clicering, uotwithstanding the continual apprehension of an ateration of the duties in favor of foreigucrs; inasmuch as experience demmontrates that public opiuion and its interests, at home and in the Colonies, are one and the same. The stocks of lumber on hand this winter throughout the United Kingdom, it is supposed will, in general, prove less than in any corres. ponding period of the last five years. On the other liand it is inferred, that the consumption has imperceptibly kept pace with the improving state of manufactures, and the better aspect of the times in Great Britain and Ireland, also impart to the new impulse of fresh vigour given to commerce and navigation, upon throwing open the trade to the West hinies next April; to the anticipated adjustment about to be had between the Goverument of the Empire and the
 peculiar property, with some livorable nlterations in the tariff, of imposts on British manulacture imported into the United States,altogether ereating combined causes to effect a new era to our Parent State, of additional enterprize, commerce and prosperity, throughout all parts of the British doninions."

In the abore observations of llis Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, it is assumed, that the people of Eugland are compelled to pay a beavy tax for Baltic timber, which is essential for building, \&c. and induced to use, by a fiscal regulation, an inferior article fiom Canada.

When the Colovial timber trado was first cucouraged and opened freely by the arrangemont respecting the duties, the chief importation of square timber into Eugland from Canda was white and yellow pine, which grows very generally throughou the Upper Province, and being nemrer the sea-ports, wis more casily obtaited that the red pine. Ahhough the white pine is at least cqual to any thing of the find which can be foum on the Baltic, it is uot so suitable for general purposes as the red pine, not being considered so durable when exposed to the weather, and the consequence was, that an impression was made in England, that notwithsianding the measures adopted to procure supplies from Carlada, the Dalic timber was essential and procure supplies from dint be dispensed with.

IIis Majesty's Sucretary of State for the Colonies seems, up to the date of his communication on this subject, to have been under the same impression, for it is therein obscrved, that "the reduction of the duty on Baittic timber would not have affected the increasing demand for North Anerican timber, which is caneed by its peculiar fitness for many purposes of intermal use, although not suited, from its less durable quality, for builiiug." This reniark can, and does, only apply to white pine, which the Commitue have already stated, was at first, and for a considerable period; the chicf exportation from Canada to the English markets; but the case has boen grealy altered within these few years, for although considerable quantities of white pine still continue to be shipped, yet the red piue has become a very important, if not the chief articie in the timber uade from the Canadas; extensive forests of which have been found in the interior, from whence timber has been brought and sem to England, fit for every purpose to which the timber from the Didtic can be applied.

The red pine of Camada is of the same growth and nature as the pine from Prussia or Russia, being as large, and to the most practical or experienced eye, appears to be of equal quality in every respect, nor can there be any plysical reasou why it should not be so. In Cauada it grows on the soil, and in the climate most suitabie to it, and it does the same on the contiuent of Europe. The assertion, therefore, that the red pine from Canadia is not so durable as that from the Baltic, can only be founded in error.

It is also now known, that towards the north-west, in the direetion of the River Ottawa, the stock of red pine may be considered almost inexhaustible, and it only requires the improvement of the navigation of that river to give to Great Britain'a supply which would make her altogether independent of the Baltic for the article.

It appears by the returns made to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, that the anount of red and white pine, cat on the waste lands of the Crown on the Ottawa River, (which is now the principal seat of the timber trade in Canada,) in the years 1830, 1831 and 1832, is as follows:

| years. | nid rive. | white pine. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1830,. | 1,639,646 feet. | 56,159 feet. |
| 1881,........ | 1,838,956 " | 94,690 |
| 1832,........ | 971,163 " | 129,308. |
| Total, ... | 4,440,765 feet. | 280,1:57 feet. |

The heavy tax alluded to in the despatch, and of which so much has been said, has really not been felt in the English market, for instead of the duty having raised the price to the British consumer, it has merely lad the effect of reducing it in the Baltic; as may be seen by the comparative statements before the public.

The whole loss from openiug the Colonial trade having fallen upon the fereign merchants, mut all the advantages of the neasure having been reaped by Great britain. It is therelore evident, that if the Colomal market be shut, and the whole demand be again thrown into the Battic, the prices there will rise to their former standard. The foreign merchants will recover their loss at the expense of the The foreign merchants will recover their loss at the expense of
British consumer, and by the destruction of Colonial interests.

This trade is peculiarly valuable to the ship owners, for it not only, from the bulk of the artiele, requires a great quantity of shipping, but it can give cmployment to vessels for a number of years after they have become unit for the West India, Mediterruncan, or any other trade-limber being considered a safe cargo for any old ship.

It may be remarked, that if the timber trade be diverted from the Colonies to the Baltic, it must be almost entirely lost to our shipping, for it is well known that the Forcign ships are buth bult and navigated che:pper than the British, and, therefore, the foreign merchants can bring their timber to the British markets at lower ternss than it can be sent for ; and the shipping interest of Great Britain, must thus meet a formidalle competition in the Baltic, which doesnot exist in the Colonial trade.

The committee would hope that the consideration of sueh fatal consequences will prevent-His Majesty's Ministers from ndvising any alteration in the scale of duties on timber, so as to make it more favorable for that from the baltic, especially ass there cannot be any pressing necessity for it; nor docs it appear that any material object can le gained either in a pecuniary or political point of view. On the contrary, Great Britain would, by the measure, risk the very existence of her North American Colonies, who, if a liberal and encouragiag policy be continued towards them, are, by nature, mado capable of supplying the mother country not only with timber, but also with alnost every other article necessary for naval purposes.

Although the intrinsic value of our timber tmde is much grenter than the whole amoum of our exports from all other sources, yot, to the empire at large, the mere value of the article exported is irifing Whon compared to the important advantages derived by the empire from the timber trade of the North American Colonies.

From the bulky nature of this export, a very large amount of British shipping aud British scamen are employed, and so long as these are considered necessary for the prosperity and stability of the empire, it must be the policy of a British Ministry to avoid the adop. tion of any course whach would, in effect, destroy one of the principal supports of British Naval supremacy. The committee do not hesitate to assert that such will be the consequence of any reduction oi the present protecting duties.

Should the desire of His Majesty's Mimisters to relieve, by emigralion, the distress at present so unhappily prevalent in the mother country continue, there is no wity of allording that relief so immeediately, cconomically, and effectually, as by retaining a protecting duty on the timber trade of the Norlt American Colonies.

The shipping employed in this trade are to be found in all the principal ports of Great Britain and freland, and Mercby afford an easy and cheap passage to the emigrant.

If, however, we should be obliged to abandon this commerce, the quantity of tonuage employed in conveying our exports to their ultimate market, would be very litte more than sufficient to supply us with the manufactures of the parent state, annually im. ported.

The great body of emigrants would not be able to meet the demand for passage money, and cren if by exhansting their means they might be enabled to rench these shores, it would be in a condition sulficient to damp the encrgics of any stranger in a foreign land.

Unable to avail themselves of the ready demand for labour, at present occusioned by the lumber trade, and disappointed and dis. heartened, they would either become aburthen on the community, or be induced to seek a better fortune in the neighbouring States.

Mis Majesty's Ministers are, no doubt, aware that every able bodied emigrant who may settle in this country, is not ouly an accossion of wealth to the Province, but an immedinte advantage to Great Britain. Firsty, by diminishing the quantity of unemployed population, and secondly, by extending the market in this country for the products of British industry.

By depriving the colonies of these exports, it follows that our imports must decrease in proportion, for, without our timber trade, the colonics would be deprived of the meansof paying for the present amount of importations-

The lower rate of labor, and the difference of distance give to the merchant of the north of Europe an advantage with which the people of these colonies would find it rumous to compete, without a protection sufficient to place them on terms nearly equal.

Should this protection be removed, our timber trade mist cease, and the whole Brilish market thrown int the hands of strangers. With such a power, and without cither opposition or competition the foreign morchant would control and regulate the market'nt pleasure,"and His Majesty's Ministers yrould find that instead of the anticipated general reduction of prices, the alteration of the present duties would have no other effect, than, by the destruc. tion of our trade, to enrich foreiguers and raise the price of timber. to the market price of the years 1808 and $180 \%$.

This effect would, however, be discovered too late. Those of His Majesty's subjects in the North American Colonies best acquainted with the subject, would have, in some cases, no power, and in other cases no inclination even under a renewal of protecting duties, again to embark in a trade subject to such fluctuations.

The committee beg leave to report an address to His Majesty on this important subject, calling the attention of His Majesty to the address of both branches of the provincial legislature, passed in the first session of the present parliament.

All which is respectfulfy submitted.
J. II. SAMSON,

Chairman.
Committee Room,
4ilh March, 1834.


## REPORT of Select Committee on the subject of Granting Lands, fe. \&a.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the Message of His Excellency the Lieuteliant Governor, together with other documents and papers relatiug to the system of granting and settling the lands of the crown, seut down in auswer to an address of this House,

## Have abeedd ro mily bollowing Report.

Your Commitee, upon entering on the enquiry, perceived at once that all the information necessary to enable tham to do so satisfactorily was not before them, and therefore agreed to and reported an address to His Excellency for more full information, which was adopted and presented on the 16th January last, and to which His Excellency on the 25th of the same month replied that he would transmit the address to His Majesty's Secretary of State to receive His Majesty's pleasure thereon.

In the absence of the information required in said address, it has not been in the power of your committec to investigate the subject as thoroughly as they could wish, but from the consideration your committee have been able to give, they are of opinion that the bounty of land awarded and granted to the first loyalists in this Province, and their sons and daughters when arriving at the age of twenty-one years, or when married, was considered and understood as a recompense and reward for their many very valuable and meritorious services rendered His Majesty during the sanguinary strug. gle in (what was called) the American Revolution, and for their fidelity ard attachment to His Majesty's person and governmentand was granted and awarded upon no other condition than that the head of the family should be resident in the province previous to the year 1798, and should also settle upon and improve some part to the year 1798, and shonld aisosettle upon and improve some part
of his own grant, or become possessed of aud reside upon some other lands in the province, in which opinion they are borne out, other lands in the province, in which opinion they are borne out,
not only by the practice of the eolonial goverament, and by. facinot only by the practice of the eolonial goverament, and hy. faci-
ities afforded for locating those claims from the first settlement of the province up to the year 1818, but also by such proclamations and instructions of His Majesty's Government as your commattee have been enabled to examine.

Taking these to be the grounds and intentions of the original grant-the restrictions and impediments which have been from time to time imposed since the year 7818 , your committee conceive are most unjust and unwise, and your committec can regard them in no other light than a breach of faith on the part of the goverament, and that in the opinion of your committee, in point of practice, they have had a tendency, if not been the sole cause of reducing the value of those grants very materially thereby affording au opportuaity for speculators to avail themselves of large quantities for a mere trifle, und retarding the progress of the country.

That in the opinion of your commatte, the late orders in Council respecting these grants are altogether the most unjust and objectionable of any herelofore made, viz t two years actual resi-; dence, to clear and fence a certain quantity of land, and build a house $18 \times 20$ feet, and then only allowing them to be located, even on these terms, in a few of the surveyed towaships-and, generally, in the most unfavorable situations, or on the land remaining to be located, which is but of litte value or mere refuse.

That although your commitee are aware that the Executive Government profess that the various regulations have been, and are at preseat made, with a view of favouring the original holders of those rights, and to prevent them accumulating in the hands of speculators, yet your committe are compelled to state, that from all the information they havo been enabled to procure from persons best qualified to judge of the effect, they have bad a direct confrary tendency. and that the more obstacles and impositions are imposed by the Colonial Government the more will facility be afforded for the Colonial Gover and speculation 1 in the hands of their original owners. And your commitee feel it to be their duty further to remark, that if what is professed by the Government were the real object, they are at $a$ loss to conceive. how that the late regulations could by possibility have thateffect, par ticularly in excluding them from locating in townshipe favorably situated, se, - and they have good reason to believe, that it will be viewed as allogether unjust and partial, (as it really appears to your
committee to be, as creating a distinction between those grants and APPENDIX applications to purchase the lands of the Crown, and calculated to weaken the faith of the subjects of His Majesty in the justice of the Government-that in the opition of your committee, all restrictions and impositions should at once be removed from all grants to the first Loyalists, and their sons and daughters, and also to those who scrved in the Flank Companies in the year 1815, and in the incor. porate Militia during the late war-and that it would conduce much porate 1 nibia during the late war-and that it would conduce much
to the prosperity of the Province if the system of selling lands at to the prosperity of the Province if the system of selling lands at
Auction, and at stated periods ony, were abolished, and Crown lands Auction, and at stated periods only, were abolished, and Crown lands
sold at a moderate valuation, to be fixed upon-and that agencies or boards be established in the several Districts, for the purpose of af. fordiug full and correct information to all persons desirous of locating or purchasing the lands of the Crown, and to locate and sell the same as occasion might require, thereby saving much expense, inconvenience, and delay: And that in order that the system of sel. ling and granting lands should be based on the most permanent footing, and on such principles as best to suit the localities and interests of all parts of the Province, and be conducted on the most simple and economical plan, it is highly desirable that it should be regulated by statute law, in the framing of which, would not only be combined the wisdom of the Executive, but also that of the Legiss be combined the wiscom of the Executive, but also that of the Legiss
lative Council and House of Assembly, together with their local lawe Council and House of A ssembly, together with their local
knowledge and experieuce of the wants and interests of the several parts of the Proviace.

Your committee also herewith report an address to His Majesty, which they recommend for the adoption of your Honorable House:

All which is respectfully submitted.
PETER PERRY, Chairman,
Committec Room,
. $\}$
House of Assembly, 27th Feb'y. 1834.

## REPORT of Select Committee on $P_{\text {etition }}$ of the President and Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada.

The Committee to whom was referred the petilion of the President and Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada-
Have agreed to tue followng Report
The establishment of a Bank of issue, with a large capital which will enable it to extend its transactions to every corner of the Province, as well as to establish connexions in every country to which our trade is carried on, is in the opinion of your Committee a measure of sound policy, and one which will materially assist both the agricultural and commercial interests of the Province.

However much particular sections of the country may be benefited by the establishment of Banks of smaller capitals, it is, nevertheless, to a Bank of large capital, only, that the country can look for the regulation of foreign exchanges for the supply of the precious metals, and for the due controlling of issues, so as to prevent the quautity of paper in circulation being too small or too redundant.

And when other Banks have been or are about to be established, with each about the same amount of stock, the increase of the capital of the first established Bank, viz: the Bank of Upper Canada, becomes a matter of vital importance to the interests of the Province, and may indeed in that respect be looked upon as a measure of protection-such Banks standing all upon'an equal footing, must neccssarily resort to competition, in order to get their paper into circulation, the natural result of which is an undue increase in the issues of paper. This again tempts iddividuals into all kinds of speculation, from the facility with which this credit is obtained, and speculation,
the probable result is disappointment, failure and great distress to the probable result is disappoinment, fallure and great distress to all the interests of the Province; while on the other hand, the
existence of a Bank of nore extensive means, and which has its existence of a Bank of more extensive means, and which has its
foreign connexion to rely upon; can so far control the improvident issue of paper, is to prevent any serious fluctuation in the amount in circulation, above or below the actual want of the community.

Nor would a Bank with this increased capital be undor any temptation to extend the issues of its own paper beyond the real demand for a circulating medium-a large portion of its business would naturally be with the commercial men of the country, and as for purposes of real trade, money is always used in large sums, Bills of Exchange will be in greater demand than Bauk Notes.

Your Committee bolieve that Ioans to a much larger amount are now applied for at the Bank of Upper Canada, by merchants and others, for purchasing wheat, than the limited capital of that institution enables it to grant. It is well known that persons engaged in this trade require a longer credit than is usually given, as no retum can be obtoined in less than six months; uny difficulty therefore in obtaining funds for this purpose, must uperate most injuriously to the agricultural interests of the Province.
TO Wile on the subjert of the circulating medium of this Province, your Committee cannot refraiu from expressing their opinion of the advantages that would result to the general interests of the Province, if a supply of specie, hoth silver and copper, suited ia Province, if a supply of specia, hoth siver and copper,
actual value to the currency of the country could be btained. Such actual value to the crarrency bo authorised in the Moither Country, if

APPENDIX an address were forwarded to Mis Mnjesty on the subject, and it might be under a condition with the Bank of Upper Cauada, that they should purchase $£^{20} 0,000$ per annum of such specic in Lomion, and transmit it to this Province, until $£ 100,000$ has been imported. A currency of this kind would remain in the Province, and this further important advantage would be gained-that the use of Bank Bills of less denomination thau - dollars would be superseded.

Under these conditions, as well ns others too numerous to be embodied in this Report, your Committec would recommend the extension of the capital stock of the Bank of Upper Canada to the sum of $£ 500,000$, and beg leave to submit a bill for that purpose.

Without going more minutely into details, your Committee sug. gest, that as it would neither be beneficial to the Province nor protit. athe to the stockholders, that so large an amonnt of stock should be thrown inte the market at once, it would be acivisable to have i oflered for sale at public auction, leaving it in the discretion of the Directors to fix the amount to be sold from time to time. In all probability the stock so sold would bring a premium which might reasonably be put at the disposition of the Legislature for public purposes, or if the institution were allowed this benefit, it would not be unreasonahle to claim from them a loan at a reduced rate of interest, for the bencfit and improvement of the Province.
W. B. ROBINSON,

Chamman.
Commiltec Room, Honse of Assembly, 18th December, i8:33.
(Corv.)
REPORT of the York General Hospital, from $\mathcal{N o v}$. 12, 1832 to Nov. 12, 1833, inclusive.

| TILE dismages. |  |  | 烒 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Continued fover, | 23 | 244 | 231 |  | 10 | 8 | 12 |
| Intermittent do. | 119 | 77 |  |  |  |  | 7 |
| Inflamation of eyes, |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 of lungs, |  | 10 |  |  | 2 |  |  |
| at of liver, |  | 8 |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| * of pleuria, | 2 | 10 | 8 |  | , 3 |  | 1 |
| * of bowels, |  | 12 | 11 |  |  |  | 1 |
| Rheumatism,... |  | 11 | 11 |  |  |  |  |
| paralysis, |  | 2 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |
| Dysentery, |  | 20 | 16 |  |  | 2 | 2 |
| Small Pox, |  | 3 | 2 |  |  | 1 |  |
| Erysipelas, |  | 18 | 12 |  | 6 |  |  |
| Discases of slin, | 1 | 12 | 13 |  |  |  |  |
| Dropsy,... | 1 | 8 | 4 |  | 3 | 2 |  |
| Jaundice, |  | 7 | 6 |  | 1 |  |  |
| Diarrhera, | 2 | 8 | 9 |  |  |  | 1 |
| Delirium 'Tremens, ............ |  | 5 | 3 |  |  | 2 |  |
| Wounds,.......... |  | 15 | 12 |  | 1 |  | 2 |
| Contusions, | 1 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  | 1 |
| Abscess,... |  | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| Ulicers,. | 2 | 37 | 34 |  |  |  | 5 |
| Murns,.. |  | 6 | 5 |  |  | 1 |  |
| Prozen, |  | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| Fistula,. |  | 2 | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| Practures, |  | 10 | 8 |  |  |  | 2 |
| Dislocations,. . . | 1 | 3 | 3 |  |  |  | 1 |
| Loose cartilages removed from the knee juint: . . ....... . . ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |
| Cataract, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1 | 1. |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| Ammatation, | 1 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Child birth, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3 | 3 | 4 |  |  | 2 |  |
|  | \||57 | 555 | [19 | 4 |  | 18 | 38 |

The rumber of patients who have attended the dispensary during the twelve months, . . ........................... 1,140.
The annexed report will present at one view the number admitted during the past year, - the particular diseases under which they laboured; and the proportion of recoveries and deaths.

Cases of continued fever form a numerous class. Humanity therefore, requires that every practicable precaution should be taken to limit the extension of the contagion, and eusure, as far as possible the recovery of the patients. For these purposes it is necessary that separate apartmems, known as fever wards, should be appropriated to this class of diseases; by which arrangement all infectious communication with other palients is prevented; the wards themselves are more systematically ventilated, and the couvalescentsreadily removed to a purer atmospherc. But the want of funds has hitherto rendered it impossible to provide this additional accommodation; and it is submitted to be at fit olject for the increased liberality of the Legislature.

A separate column is provided for deaths occurring within forty APPE NDIX eight hours alter admission; persons frequently come into the hospital in the last stage of discase, when recovery is hopeless or impossible, and without such a distinctive column, the futality at the iustitution might be exaggerated in public estimation.

The increased number and importance of the surgical cases, and the greater diversity of diseases than in past years, prove the increasing usefuluess of the institution to the most suffering class of the community.

The external patients who receive advice and medicine at the hospital daily, amount to 1140, which, added to the house patients, make an agyrgegate of 1,695 .

Thegrant of last year was $£ 500$ : and from comparing it with the number relieved, it will be perceived that it is litt!e more than 7s. 6d. per head.

CHRISTOPHER WIDMER, Surgzon. PETER DIEIIL, JOIIN KING, M. D.
JOHN ROLPI.


## REPORT of Select Committee on Petition of Doctor Stephenson.

Uhe Committee to whom was referred the Petition of lsaac Stephensou,
Beg Leave to Report:
That during the year 1832, and for some time before and since, the Petitioner was employed in the Hospital, established in the Town of York, as dispenser of Medicines, at a salary of $£ 75$ per annum.

That during the prevalence of that dreadful scourge with which the vicinity of York was so severely afflicted, the Hospital wasused For the reception of Cholera patients alone, the sick of other diseases having been removed to another building. That in order to render every aid to the persons attacked with Cholera, the Petitioner was prevailed upon to remain in the Hospital, day and night; and your committee has ascertained from persons competent to give the information, rendered most valuablo services for the space of upwards of three mouths, during which period, his salary, as dispenser of medicines at the Hospital, was withheld.

The Petitioner, for the arduous and dangerous duties which he performed, has been paid the sum of $\mathbf{£ 5 0}$, a sum so inadequate to his deserts, that your committee do not hesitate in recommending toyour Honorable House to grant such further sum to Doctor Stephenson for his services, as to your IIonorable House may seem meet.

All which is respectfully submitted.
W. B. JARVIS, Chairnan:

Committee Room,
House of Assembly, 17th Fel'y. 1834.

## REPORT of Select Committee on Petition of Willian Rees.

To the IHonorable the Commons House of Assembly.
Uhe Committeee to whom was referred the Petition of William Rees, Surgeon,

## Respectfully Bec Leane to Report:

That the importance of a knowledge of Medical Topography. and an acquaintance with all those external circumstances which influence the health of the inlabitants of any given country or district, will be readily admitted by every friend of mankind. If we except tho knowledge of the symptoms of disease, and the powers of remedies to combat them, there is, perhaps, no one species of information of greater importance to the medical practitioner, or to the well informed community, than that which teaches the effect of climate, loca. lity, and other external causes, upon the health of man:

It is universally established that there is no subject more important to the welfare and prosperity of a new country, than a thorough. knowledge of its Physical Geography, which comprehends a particular description of the surfice of the Earth, Sens, Lakes, and their tributaries, together with the natural productions of the Animal, Vegctable, and Mineral kingdoms, also a knowledge of the nature and extent of such causes as infuence the productions of Endemic, Epidemic, and Sporodic diseases, peculiar to each District. Tha results of such investigation are the materials which Doctor Rees. proposes to pullisn, consisting principally ofobservations drawn, ac. cording to his statement, from a long and attentive research, during a twelvo years residence in British North A merica, principally in the towns and cities in Nova-Scotia,and Upper and Lower Canada, where he has had many facilities afforded him of examining authentic off.cial documents.

The registers of different churches and Hospitals, by which ho has been able, by a knowlenge of the actual state of the marriages,

APPENDIX births, diseases, and deaths, to compare the influence of one climato with another upon the health and longevity of its inhabitants; and here, it is worthy of remark, that the health and longevity of the people of some parts of this Proviice, especially at Sandwich for instance, are not less than those in any other part of the known world, there being a greater number of persous, in proportion to the population of that township, who have long resided there, whose ages exceed ninety, and who enjoy good heallh, than in any other part of the civilized world.

A well written Medical Topography would go far to removo the prejudice, founded in ignorance, that the climate of British Norith America is unhealthy.

Your committee would further remark, that a popular view of the Topography of British America, more especially of the Canadas, comprehending the Physical Geography, climate, \&ic., illustrated by meteorological and statistical tables, by which to establish the comparative sulubrity of the climate, and the health, longevity, and mortality of the inhabitants of particular parts of British North Anerica with the British Isles and the continent of Europe, would be a desideratum. more especially, as there is not a work upon the subject written in Canada, or description of our Topography extant.

This subject was first brought before the English public in about 1821, by Dr. Hennan, in a paper entitled "Shetch of a plan for Memoirs on Medical Topography," yet it was not until 1830 that any thing more than mere "Sketches" appeared before the public; when, after the death of Dr. Mennan, his son published Sketches of the Medical Topography of the Mediterranean, which have been an invaluable acquisition to the Medical and Literary World.

A similar work of Upper Canada would do much towards removing one of the greatest objections made by wealthy emigrants to $\pi$ residence in Upper Canada; that the climate is nothealthy, which, your Committec are nyare, is an erroneous opinion, and oue that such a work would materially tend to remove.

Your Committee, therefore, respectfully recommend to your IIonorablo Housc, to grant the prayer of the Petitioner, by authorising his Excellency, when such a work shall be pubtished, to take a certain number of copies, for the benefit of Emigrants and others, and to enable the publisher to meet the expense of publication.

## CHARLES DUNCOMBE,

Chairman.
Committee Room,
House of Assembly, February 27, 1834.


## REPORT of Select Committee on Kingston Hospital.

To the Honorable Commons House of Assembly.
The Comimittec to whom was referred the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, respecting the support of the Kingston Hospital, of the 16th day of Dacember last, and the accompanying Petition from one of the Commissioners for the construction of that Hospital, hâvo agreed to the following

## Refori:

That miny persons will be collected at Kingston and York, who wili need the assistance of the Hospitals at those places, may be expected for various reasons, and is proved by the numbers who have already received such relief in these towns. The Committee have obtained Returns of persons who have received aid from the York Hospital, from which it appears, that during the last three years, 1551 patients have been admitted into the Hospital, and within the last two years, 3240 persons have obtained assistance as outpatients.

Although the Committee have not obtained similar Returns from the Hospital supported by the Female Benevolent Sociey in Kingston, aud aided by small grants at different times by this House, yet the Committee, from the personal knowledge of some of their Members, can confidently state, that the number who have been assisted and relieved by that Society is very great. The Committee indeed do not think it necessary to insist upon the importance of these Institutions, as your Honorable House have shewn their opinion of it by various grants made to them, and especially by the opinio of the second Session of this Parliament, in aid of the erection grai Hesitl there It hes been, therefore, with much satisfaction of an Hospital there. that the Committee have learde subject, that a scite for the building has been procured by the Cominissioners, which combines many advantages, and that contracts have been formed for its construction, on a plan that is equally commodious and economical, and as the Committee have great confimonce in the Commissioners appointed in the fct, they trust the work' will bo completed in a satisfactory manner. That an adequate and permanent provision for its support hould be made', is desirable ' bit as the Committee cannot recommend a grant of money for the' purpose, and as the voluntary and occasional contributions of benevolent individuals do not constitute occasionar cour sufficient resources's as the wanto and usefulhess of
the Institution require, they have agreed to recommend that an ap- APPENDIX plication should be made to His Excellency for an ample endowment of this Hospital from the waste lands of the Crown, and they present an Address to His Excellency for this purpose; and as the provision for the York Hospital stands on the same ground, they have drawn the Address iso as to include that Institution in the application.

MARSHALL S. BIDWELL,
Chairnan.
Committce Room,
3rd March, 1834. $\}$

## MEMORIAL of the Inhabitants of Dundas.

To His Excellency Sir Join Colborne, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada,-

The Mcmorial of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Village of Dundas, in the Gore District,

## Iumbly Shewetif,

That your Memorialists, inhabitants residing in the village of Dundas, are deeply interested in the completion of the DesJardinis Canal,-a public work which has been for years in progress, and, when'finished, will form a direct water communication between the village and Lake Ontario.

Your Memorialists would beg leave to state to your Excellency, that from the geographical position of Dundas, combined with its other natural advantages, it will, when the said canal is completed, become the receptacle for all the produce of the western country.

Your Memorialists would therefore beg leave to state to your. Excellency; that by the completion of the said canal, advantages would not only be derived by those in its immediate vicinity, but also by a great number of His Majesty'subjects in the western parts of this District, and also in the District of London.

Your Memorialists would further beg leave to state to your Excellency that nearly nine years have elapsed since the said canal was first commenced-that in the beginning of the year 1832, it was found that the amount of stock subscribed was insufficient to comfound that the amount of stock subscribed was insuficient to com-
plete the said work, and application was made to the Provincial Llete the said work, and application was made to the Provincial Legislaturo by the stockholders of the said company,
inhabitants of the district of Gore, for a grant of $£ 5000$.

Your Memorialists would further beg leave to state to your Excellency, that from what information they can procure, they are unable to learn whether the said sum of Five Thousand Pounds grauted by the Legislature, has been expended in such a manner as is consisteut with the Provincial enactment by which the same was granted.

Your Memorialists, therefore, humbly pray that Your Excellency will exercise those privileges with which you are vested, as the representative of our Sovereign, and cause an investigation to be made, whereby your Memorialists and the public in general may be made avare whether the said Five Thousane Pounds have been expended consistently with the purview of the Provincial Statute passed on the 28th day of January, 1832.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

> Andrew T. Kibiy.
> Jajes B. Ewart.
> Waiter H. Dicison:
> James Weir.
> Robert Sperms.
> Benjamicn Overfield.
> John Gamble:
> Johí Lessite.
> Thomas Racey.
> Jasies Wiarrie
> Dantel Campreli,

And One Hundred and Nine others.

## REPORT of Selcct Committee on Petition of Inha-

 bitants of Dundass.NAMES OF MEMBERS OF COMMTTIEE.
Messrs. NORTON CuAtruinv.
MERRITT,
ROBLIN
PERRY.
The Committee to whom was referred the pelition of the Inhabitants of Dundass, sent down to the Honorable the House of Assembly by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor a and also, the petition of Johin Patterson, and others upon the subject of the expenditure of $£ 5,000$ loaned to the Desjardins Canal Company by the Government-
atsane
BEGLEAV TO REPORT:
That your Committee have carefully investigated the malter
brought under their, consideration by the petitioners, and regret that

APPENDIX in consequonce of the books and papers belonging to the Company having been consumed by fire, they have not been able to obtain all the information which they could have desired.

From the information that your Committec have been able to obtain, by examining the respective Secretaries of the Company, together with the vouchers produced by them, and other evidence, the expenditure of the moncy loaned the Company appears fully accounted for.

Four Committee did not fael themselves called upon to extend their enquirics beyond the period at which the loan was granted to the Company. It appears however to your Committee, that a statement of the affairs of the Company has always been open to the inspection of any Stockholder or IDirector thereof.

Since the loan was made to the Company, the sums expended have been regularly audited, a part of which remained subject to future investigation by the Directors, who had full power, and were much more competent than your Committee to make the investigation.

It appears to your Committee, that a large proportion of the amount loaned to the Company by the Governurent, has been applied to the payment of debts due by the Company, prior to their having obtained the loan.

In consequence of charges which have been preferred, tending injuriously to prejudice public feeling relative to the conduct of Allan N. Macnab, Esq. President of the Company, your Committee feel themselves called upon, in justice to Mr. Macnab, to state, that from all the information they have been able to obtain, much credit is due to him for the excetions he bas made to forward the work That he has never shrunk from any investigation into his conduct connectod therewith. The Company appear to have been, and now arc, indebted to himi for advances made them.

There appears a balance of $£ 553$ 10s. 3d. now in the hands of Peter J. Hamilton, Esq. Vice-President of the Company, subject to the order of the Directors, and property belonging to the Comprany, including sums due from individuals, amounting to fi33and there appears due from the Company to Allan Napier Macnab, Fsşuire,. ...................................................... 145 19 $10 \frac{1}{2}$ To sundry other persons, . . . ......................... . 169410
£315 482

All which is respectfully subnitted,
H. NORTON,

Chatrman.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Committee Room, } \\ \text { 1st Fubruary, } \\ \text { 1834. }\end{array}\right\}$


REPORT of the Select Committce to which was reforred the Petition of Manuel Overficld, $\&$ others.

To tue Honornble tue Coxmons Movse of Assmbly
The Committec to which was referred the petition of Mavuel Overfield, and others-

Beg leave afost bezpectfuely to Report:

- That they have carefully investigated the subject matter of the complaint contained in the petition, and also the propriety of granting a sum of money for the purpose of erecting a bridge across the Grand River, as prayed for, to be repaid by the means of a small toll, to be collected from persons using said bridge; and they find, that during the last spring freshet, the bridge built by subscrip. tion across the said river, at orncar to the line of Dundas Street, was dectroyed and carried away, whereby the travel on one of the principal roads leading through the Province was interrupted, and the communication across the river cut off. That the inhabitante in that vicinity are unable, by subscription, by reason of the great demand for small bridges in the neighbourhood, which can only be built from that source, to erect a bridge of the magnitude and per manency required, and from the lands being (an Indian reservation) thinly inhabited.

Your Committee therefore respectfully recommend to your Honorahle House, to pass a bill granting the sum of fifteen hundred pounds, to be expended in the erection of a permanent bridge across the Grand River, at or near to the village of Paris-the expenditure for the same to be repaid in like manner as the sum granted during the last Scssion for the erection of the Brantford bridge.

All which is humbly submitted,
CHARLES DUNCOMDE
Cearrman.
Committee Room, Ilouse of Assembly, $\}$
14th Jabuary, 1834

COPY of a Despatch on Emigrant Tax.
APPENDLX
[Corx.]

## No. 21.

Downing Street, 2nd August, 1833.
Sir
Thave the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 15, of the 21st March last, enclosing a joint addross from the Legislative Contril and Assembly of Upper Canada, respecting the 'Tax, which has been imposed by the Legislature of Lower Ca. nada on Emigrants arriving in the Ports of that Province.

I have duly laid this address at the foot of the Throne; as the Act imposing the Thax adverted to, expires on 1st May next, I shall abstain from offering any opinion on the representations which have been made upon it in the present address from the Council and Assembly of Upper Canada.

I have the honor to be, \&ec.
E. G. STANLEY.

Major General,
Sia Join Colborne, K.C.B.
fc. Scc. \&c.
(A true copy.)
Wr. ROWAN.

## $\square \infty$

## COPY of a Despatck on Drty on Cotton and Tobaoco.

Ton. 12.
Downiva Street,
25 tin June, 1833.
Sin,
I have had the honor to receive your despatch of the 23d March last, enclosing an address from the House of Assembly to the King, praying a discrimination in favor of Cotton and Tobacco, the growth of the United States, imported into Great Britain through the ports of Montreal and Qucbec. I have laid the address at the foot of the throne, but I regret to aequaint you that His Majesty cannot be advised to accede to the prayer which it centains. Cotton wool is a raw material of the greatest importance to the manufactures of this country and a fit object for freedom from all duty.One half of the rate of duty to which the address refers has been repealed by an act of the present sesion, and it would be highly inexpedient to adopt any mensure tending to create an artificial interest, which might operate as an obstacle to the removal of the other half whenever the state of the finances may admit of a total repeal of the duty.

The duty on tobacco is imposed purely for purposes of revenue the promotion of which is at present unobstructed by the consideration of any other object, and His Majesty's Government could not recommend any modification of that duty which might impair it productiveness without affording any relief to the consumer.

I have the honor to be, dec.
E. G. STANLEY
M. General

Sir Jonn Colborme,
K, C. B., \&c. \&c.
(A true Copy.)
WM. ROWAN.
$\infty$
REPORT of Select Committee on the Petition of James G. Bethune, Esquire, and others, and Message of His Excellency and documents.

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of James G. Bethune, Esquire, and others, Commissionors appointed under an act of last session for the improvement of the inland waters of the Newcastle District, as nlso the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Goverior, and the documents relating thereto;

## Beg leave to Report-

That it appears to your Committee that the Petitioners have, in pursuance of the authority vested in them by the act of the Legislature, made improvements, which promise to be of great advantage to the said District-but that in the prosecution of their duties, they find that they cannot extend such improvements in a manner to afford the full benefit contemplated by them without further aid.

APPENDD
That the money originally authorised to be expended by the Petitioners, is no charge on the Provincial revenue-and that the further aid now asked, is sought for on the same terms.

Your Committoc, impressed with the conviction of the utility of the contemplated improvements, and that a further sum of two thousand poumds will be requisite to carry fully into effect the intentions of the Legislature, and to extend the improvements in a manner to produce further good to the District: recommend that such additional sum be granted on the same terms as the former grant placed at the disposal of the petitioners.

All which is respectfully submitted,
G. S. BOULTON,

Chairman.
Cormmittee Room,
17h Dec., 1833.


The Recciver General to Mr. Scc'y. Rowan.-Authority for charge of L. 200 per amum for sales of Lands to Canada Company.
[Cory.]
Ricejwer Guneral's Office,
1 ork, 3rd February, 1834. $\}$
Sm:
In reply to your letter of this day's date, requiring the authority for the charge of $£ 200$ per anmum, made by me in the account for the receipt and payment of the monies arising from the sale of Lauds to the Canada Company-I have to state for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that in a distribution of this money forwarded to me from the Lords of IIs Majesty's 'Treasury, dated 31st August, 182 - the sum of $£ 200$ was allowed by their Lordships to the Agent; and as a similat saliry was paid to the late Ageot in London (Mr. Adams) for the same services, I considered it was incended for the Receiver General. This claim is now under the consideration of His Majesty's Government, and which I trust will receive their sanction.

I have the honor to be, \&c.
JOIN II. DUNN, R. G.
Col. Wm. Rowan,
Civil Secretary,
sc. \&c. gc.

## $\infty$

Mr. Thomas Mercer Jones to Mr. Secretary Rowan.
Canada Company's Office,
York, 26 th April, 1833. $\}$

## Sir:

I find that there exists now no means of Registering Deeds for Lands granted in the Huron Tract, as all the townstips com. posing the Counties of Oxford and Middlesex, in the London District, are specially named in the Statute, and as those in the Huron Tract are not included, they are not at present attached to any County.

It $i$ herefore our intention now, to advertise in the Gazette, that we mean to apply to the Legislature, at its next meeting, to form the townships contained in the Huron Tract into a separate County, attached to the London District-unless it should plense His Excel. lency the Lieutenant Governor to recommend the subject himself to their consideration.

As such intended applications are required to be adivertised six months previous to the meeting of the Legislature, the notice ought to be given immediately; and I therefore request you will have the goodness to communicate to me His Excellency's pleasure at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
THOS. MERCER JONES,
Comimssioner.
To
Col. Rowan,
\&c. \&c. \&c.

## Cavada Company's Ofrice, Yore, 18 rH Nov. 1833.

Sun,
As the meeting of the Legislature of this Province is now about to talke place, I beg you will have the goodness to call the attention of His Excellency the Lieutonant Governor, to the letter which I had the honor of addressing you on the 20 th April lest,
and to your reply to it written by Ilis Excellency's directions, on the 7th of the following month.

The subject of the correspondence was the crection of the townships in the Huron 'Tract, into a separate county, and I havo now taken the liberty of again requesting Mis Excellency's attention to it, least from the extent of other business pressing more particularly on His Excellency's attention, the subject which I have now reference to should have been overlooked, and it is one of great importance to the interests of the settlers generally throughout that tract of country.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
our obedient,
Your obedient,
Humble servant,
THOMAS MERCER JONES,
To
Commissioner
Colonel Rowan,
\&c. \&c. Sc


## REPORT of Selcet Committec on Petitions of certain

 Sheriffs.To the Honorable the House of Assembly.
The Committee to whom were referred the petitious of certain Sheriffs in this Province,

## Beo leave to Report-

That the petitioners pray for a provision by way of salary, and your Committee are induced to recommend the same to the favorable consideration of your Houorable House for the following reasons:

First. From the very serious responsibility devolving upon, and frequent losses occasioned by those officers in cases of escapes previous to the party arrested beiug lodged in gaol, or afterwards in escaping from graol in consequence of the iisecurity thereof.

Second. From the liabiity of severe losses to which those officers are subject in taking bail from defendants on account of the impossibility of ascertaining the sufficiency of such bail, and the liibility to an action for refusing bail if the same should prove sufficient.

Thirdly. From the pettioners having taken office with the full expectation of having a stated salary, and some of them having relinquished other means of obtaining support for themselves and families, which means are not now within their control.

Fourthly. From the passage of an act preventing the Sheriffs from being engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Fifthly. From the effects of the Court of Requests bill, which reduces the quantum of business to be trausacted in the Sherifl's office.

Lastly. From the frequent appeals made to the benevolence and humanity of Sheriffs who are so often brought into contact with the poorer classes of the community-it often happens that a Sheriff is iuduced to forego his own fees rather than distress a poor man.

Your Committee, therefore, from all the knowledge they have acquired on the subject, and from a conviction that the importance and dignity of the office of Sheriff requires an adequate provision for their maintenance, and that in extending public aid on the present occasion, no public scrvants can be found for whom the public will be better satisfied to extend such aid than the petitioners, carnestly and respectfully recommet d the reviving of the act granting salaries to the several Sheriffs of the province.

All which is respectfully submitted.
G. H. BOULTON,

Chairman.
Committec Room, House of Assembly, 10th January, 1834.


REPORT of Select Committee on claims of Re-
The First Report of the Committee to whom was referred the subject of remunerating the Reporters of the last Session.
Cominttere Room, House of Assemble .23rd January, 1834.
present.
Messrs. DUNCOMBE, Chairman MACNAB.: BURWELL.

Resonved,-That the Chairman be difected to write to the Editors of the Courier, Christian Guardian, Correspondert Canadian

APPENDIX Freman, and Colomial Advocate, desiring them to attendat tho ComA. M. prepared to substantiate their ciaims (if imy) to rennucration A. M., prepared to suthataine Seneir ciaims
for reqorting during the last Session of the Proviucial Parliancent.

Adjourned until Mondny 2ith January.
Mr. Mackenzic informed the Chairmm, that he whould not prefer to that Committeo any chim for reporting last Session.

## Commitme Room, Huwse of Assemble, 27h danuary, 1834

Mrusses. DUNCOMBE, Chairman.
MACNA13.
BURWLSL
Resolvan--That the Editors of the Courier, Chisistian Guardian, Correspondent, and Candim Preeman, be requized to furmsh fibe of their respective papers, or such other writen statements or huir chans for remueration for Reporting last Session, as they shatl decm pecessary to enaible tha Commitee to estimate the relaive value of their services.

## In obedience to this Resolution,

Mr. Gurnett prodaced a file of his paper, onntainng ahout one bumbed and thirty columns (chicfly small brevier type) of winted
 repmets of Dehates, between the 3iet of Ochber,
Februist, 1833 , with a statement of expense as furs:-

| Amount paid Mr. Foriler, at 238. Md. per day; ...... Amunt paid Messrs. Pariot, Clements, and Lang, 10s. a.day, 24 days cach, ...................... |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 36 |  |  |
| Two extra Conpositors, at Si por weels each, 100 .... | 53 |  |  |
|  | 18 |  |  |

Exclusive of Mr. Gurnct's personal exertions, time, and labour.
The Committe also received an account from Mr. Junkin, Roporter to the Curistian Guardian, of his clain to remmeration fur liepurting.

And au account from Mr. King, proprictor of the Correspond. ent, shewing his clain for Keporting last Session.

And an accomat from Mr. Collins, Editer of the Canadian Foman, containite a stecial chaim for former services, which the Commit tee are of cpinion ought to be referred to the Committec of the whole flouse upon contingrencies. 'inay have therebre reser. the whole fiouse upen conthrencicse
red this subject, as weli as the suject of Mrey's petition, for it secrad report, to be referned to the comathe of contingencies.

Your Committer, from the evidence which has been adduen onfore them, are settisfice that, in addition to the exipenses which Mr. Gurnett incurred, he made very ereat exarions to furnish the public with a fall and fitir report of bie proceedings of your homour. able House, and that the Reports of the Courier were copied into most of the other zowspapers in the Canadas, and the pnblic were, therefore, arcally indebted to that paper for a knowledge of the therefore, grcaty hencourable Inouse-and your Commitiec would proceending of your hondurable hisc-a, that hey have ascertained observe, without descending to particulars, that hey have ascerrainen that Mr. Gumett has sustained groat inconvenicace nnd pecuniary loss since the last Session of Parlianent, in consequence or his claim for expenses incurred in reporting last Session, not having then been paid.

Mr. Gurnett stated to the Committee that he had intended to have reported the debates of your Honorable House this session, and with that siew he had engesed the sane young gentieman who reported for the Courier during the greater part of last Session; but that, in consequonce of the failure of his cham for reporting, in the carly part of this session, he (Mr. Gurnett) did not feel himself conwhent arain to incur he heavy expense of reporting for your llonorfintent again to mencthe

Your Comnittes have investigated the chaim of Mr. Junkin, Reporter for the Ciristian Guardian, and tind that in addition to his chinm fur reporting bast session, he received no remmeration for reportiug the year befere kist, when other Reporters were paid by your How int Howe; and that his reports have been, reuera)ly your homurabic hotse; and faito mont ind copied into of the other newspapers: They; thereforc, recommend his claim.

They have also exmmined the chaim of Mr. Sing, proprictor of the Correspondent, and are of opinion that he is entited to renumeration for reporting during last session.

Your Commiteo therefore respectfull beg leave to recommend to your llonorable llouse to address His Bxcellency, praving him to place in the hands of the Speaker $£: 3.0$, for the remuncration of Reporters, as follows: $\mathbf{t 1 5 0}$ to Mr. Garnett, to reimburse him for expeases incurred lyy reporting last seasion; for Mr. Junkin, $\mathcal{E 1 5 0 -}$ $\mathcal{L} 100$ for reporting last session, and $\mathcal{E} 00$ for reparting the sussion before the last, as he received no remuncration for reporting that session white other reporters were paid by your Honorable House.

For Mr. King, propricter of the Correspmident, $\mathcal{L 5 0}$ for report. APRENDIX ing last session : assuring lis lixcellency thatyour llonorable llouse will make good the vote of this Llousc, at the close of the session.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

## CHARLES DUNCOMBE,

Cifarbas.
Sth Jomuary, 1834.


## REPORT of Solect Committco on petition of Trustees

 of Granthem Academy.
## To the Ifonoruble the Commons Ifouse of Assembly.

The Select Committeo to whom was referred th Petition of the Trustces of the Granthar Acadeny, praying for pecuniary aid in surf. port of that establishment,

Beg leave brspectfulity to Report-
That the institution is incorporated under an act of the Pre. vincial Lecristature, and up to the present time has been in a measur supported by the donations and subscriptions of private individuals

That in the opinion of your committec the institution is deservin ${ }_{3}$ of sopport and encomagement; they therefore respoctfully recommond, that there be granted to llis Majesty, amually, for ten years, such sum as will ensure a more ample provision for the teachers thereof than can be obtained in the present infint state of the mstitution from fees paid by students and other ordinary sources.

All which is respectfilly submited.
WILLIAM ILAMLTON MERRITT,
Chairman.
Committee Room, Honse of Assembly,
February 13th, 1834.


## REPORT on Patition of John Chisholm and William J. Kerr, Exccutors to the Estate of John Brant.

To the IIowornble the Commons IIouse of Assmaly.
The Committec to whom were referred the petitions of John Chisholm and Win. J. Fierr, Executors to the listate of the late Johu Drant, Escquire;
Beg leave to Rerobt:
That ther have carefully examined the merits of tho said petitiors, and are of opinion that the clains advanced by tho Petitioners are well fouded.

The Petitioncrs state what is well known to some of your Committer, that having erected luildings for the purpose of carrying on the lorwarding Business of that section of the country, they have suffered great inconvenience and loss by the removal of the natural outlet of Burlington Bay to another channel-and that as this has been done solely for the benefit of the public, they pray compensation from the public for the same.

On due consideration of the case, your Committee beg leave to recommend to your IIonorable Mouse, to make the Petitioners sach reasonable allowance for the loss and inconvenience sustained by them, as to your Honorable Body may scem mect.

Which is respectfully submitted.

## WILLIAM ELLIOTT,

Conmmttec Room, $\}$
12th February, 1834.


## Petition of Joseph Swetman. <br> (Corr.)

To Ilis Excellency Sir Joms Colborna, Knight, Commander of the most Honorable Military Orider of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, \&c. \&c.

## The Petition of. Joseph Suctman-

Menmy Simewatir,
That your petitioner has been Kiceper of the Light IIouse erected on the False Ducks Island, from the time of its erection until the present period, during which he has been in the receipt of Li00 per annum, that being the salary allowed for the duties of such keeper, until the late session of the Provincial Parliament,

APPENDDX when the suid salary was reduced by a vote of the House of Assembly, to sixty two pounds ten shillings per manan.

That your petitimer has a largo family altneothor dependant upon him for support, and has no other means for providing for them than by his saliny as Lierht House Kecper, as the liand on the said islaud is incapable of cultivation, from the barremeses of the enil, and cousequently your petitioner is refuirea to purchuse all bis provisions.

That your petitioner heing lomad by his duty to make the snid island his constamt residence, intil the close of navigntion, is the eroby nencssarily compelled to dwell thereon during the wiole of the winter, by which ho is sulject to may privations, which will be still further bugmented, by the decrease in the amont of his salary, so that he is cmable to provido against sickness und other casualties to which he and his fimily are liable, from ther being cut of from all society, to which they might flee for succour, and suppose Your Excellency is aware that there is no other person living on the said islond, nor is it possible during a great part of winter, to reach the main shore, whatever difficulties inight befal himself or family there.

That your politioner, from his isolated situation, is prevented from cugaging in any other yursuit (which might be connected with light houses on the main laud) whereby he might add to his menus, for the support and comfort of his timily : his prosont reduced salary being altogelier madequate for that pirpuse.

That your petitioner entertaining every confidence that his balary would never have been redaced, and the reduction being athogether unforeseen, hat made arrangements for the expenses of his living, and the payment of certain sums of money, which he owed to persous resident in the town of Kingstom, which he will be mable to accomplish, should his satary be continued at the present low rate.

Your petitioner therefore prays that your Excellency will be pleased to take his caso into your consideration, and, if possible, that your Exeeltency will be pleased to direct that the allowance heretolure granted to him may be conatinued.

Aid as in duty bound, your petinioner will ever pray.
JOSEPIL SWETMAN.
We whose names are horeunto subseribed, heg leave to recommend the prayer of the petitioner to Llis Lixcellency's consideration.

John G. Parker ; Abreham Triax ; Barnabas Brennan ; Donghas Prentiss; J. Counter; Thas. Roners ; Jacob Reitter; Arch'd. Mchane; Mathew Lourk; James Fraser; Wm. Wilson; Sanes McDomald; Win. R. Bartlett ; Damuel Morley; William Mullett; Benjamin Olcott ; John C. Clirk; Damiel Rutan ; John S. Smith; Wm. Swetman ; John Kirby; 'Thos. Makkland; 11. S'mith ; Rich'd. Lowe ; John Church; William Bawab; 11. W. Wiltinson; Chas. Auderson; James Simpson; John Watkins; Edward Hitchings; James Macfarlane; lsaze Fraser; Samuel Casey; Geo. Baker; Gco. O'Kill Stuart ; D. L. Fairfield; Thos. Kiikpatrick; John S. Cartwright John Hamilton; J. Whitney, S. I. (4. Britain; 11. Cassady, Jumr.; Walter Mc Cunifie; Chas. Meath; R. M. Rose.

## A true Copy.

Wa. ROWiN.


## REPORT of Select Committee on the Pctition of the

 Rev. Robert McDowall and others.To the Honourable the Commons Housc of Assembly.
The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Reverend Rober McDowall, and other Inhabitants of the incorporated countics of Lennox and Addirgton, have agreed to the following

## Meport:

The Petition represents, that in 1811, a deed was given by Mr . Peter Davy to certain persons mentioned in the petition, of a tract of hand in Hath, to be held by them as trustees of an A cademy, on which land a building had previously been erected for the purpose, and a sehoul opened therein; and that the letitioners have at great expense repaired and refitted the said building. And the petitioners pray that an Act may be passed, incorporating such persons as contributed to the original erection of the building, or to the recent repairs thereuf, and such persons as contribute to the support of the said school, by paying the sum of Fifty Shillings annualty, either firr tuition or as a donation, under the name of "The Bath" School Socicty," and that the surviving trustees to whom the sait Deed was granted, be authorised to surender the same to the said Socicty.

The truthof the statements made in the petition has been proved to the salisfiction of the committe. . The deed mentioned in the petition has been produced before the conmittee, with a certificate of the Register of the county ol Mdington endorsed on it, of the due registering of a memorial thercof, and the execution of the doed and certificate hin been proved by ouc of the Members of the committe Who is acquininted with the hand writing of the Register, the grantor
of the deed, and ono of tho subscribing witnosses. From his stato AppENDIX ment, as woli as that of another of the committee, it also appears that Willian Fairficld, junior, Stephen Fairfield, and William MacKoe, who were some of the trustecs mentioned in the deed, are dead, and that Solomon Johns, mother of the trustees, has been absent for many yeurs from the Province, and is supposed to be dead; and hait all the othor trustecs have signed the petition.-That in the year 181, a large, commodious, and handsome building was orected on the ground mentionad in tho decd, in which a school has since, with little intermission, been kept;--that the school is now under tho care and suparintendeace of the Rev. John Stoughton, a clergyman of the church of England, who was formerly an usher of the Home District School, whose learning and talents are well known, and who has an able assistant in the school.

The town of Bath is a beautiful, healthy, and retired village in the thidst of a woalthy and intelligent agricultural population, and on the shore of the sound between Kingston and the Bay of Quinte, where stean-boats totech daily. The Academy there appoars to possess many local and incidental advantages; nad the public spirit of the petitioners in crecting and repairing the builling and supporting the school, deserves encouragement and respect.

The committeo havo drawn such a bill as is desired by the petitioners, which they present to the Houso with this Report.

MARSIIALL S. BIDWELL,
Chairman.
Committee Romm,
Housc of Assembly, December 22, 1833.


REPORT of the Selcet Committce to which was reforred the Petition of Francis Hall, Esq.

To the ITinorable the Commons IIouse of Assembly.
The Select Conmitteee to whom was referred the Petition of Praucis Hall, Esg., late Engineer of the Burlington Day Canal-
Beg leave to Refort:
That they have reason to believe that there is due to the Petitioner the sum of $\dot{5} 55$, for services rendered on the Burlington Bay Caual, in 1820.

Your Committee, therefore, leg leave to recommend to your Inonorable Mouse, that the sum of £5: be grauted to the Petitioner in fill for services rendered the Burington Bay Commissioners in 1826.

All which is respectfully submitted.
JOHN CLARK,
Chairman.
Committee Room,


REPORT of Select Committce on the Petition of C. McIntosh, and others.

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of Charles M . C Intosh, and others-
Brg fiane to Repont:
That from all the information obtained by your Committee, it appears lighly desirable for the salety and convenience of steam boats and other vessels navigatiug Lake Ontario, that two Lighthouses should be built, the one on Nicholson's Island, and the other on Green Point, between Port IIope and Cobourg. These Lighthouses are considered necessary by all masters or owners of all steam boats and other vessels on Lake Ontario. The expense of the one on Nicholson's Island is estimated to cost about £750, and that on Green Point $f_{500}$. For the want of one at the latter place, steam boats aud vessels, with numbers of emigrants and other pas. sengers, ns also with large quantities of merchandize, are freguently obliged to pass by Port Hope and Cobourg, without being able to land such emigrants, passengers and goods. Your Committee therefore recommend, that the sum of $£ 750$ should be grauted to build a Light-house on Nicholson's Island, and $\mathbf{5} 500$ to build one on Green Point.

Ail which is respectfuly submitted
G. S. BOULTON;

Committee Rooin,
玉8th Jauuary, 1834.

## APPENDIX REPORT of Sclect Commitice on Pctition of Frecman Bray.

To the Honorable Commons House of Assembly.
The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Freeman Bray-

## Brg leave to Report:

That it appears by the evidence produced before the Committec, during the present session, as well as the evidence taken by a Committee aprointed to iurestigate the suhject at the last session; that on the night of the 10 h December, 1832 , the Schooner Sir John Colborne, in an attempt to enter the Harbum of Yorli, struck on the bar which stretehes northward from (iibmatar Point. It is lurther proved, that during that night there was no light kept in the Lighthouse, and that another vessel, for want of the light, foum much dificulty in entering the harhor at an earlier hour. From the testimony reccived, the Committee are of cpinion, that to the wata of the usual light, must be attributed the loss of the Schooner, and therefore recommend that the sum of El50 be granted to llis Majesty to enable him to compensate the said Freeman Bray for the loss he had sustained.

## W. CIISIOLM,

Cilammax.
Committce Room,
13th February, 1834.


## REPORT on Expiring Laws.

The Committee appointed to ascertain what Laws have expired, and are about to expire,

Beg leave to Repont :
That the Act of 0th George IV. chap. S, entitled, "An Aet to continue for a limited time the 5 Sth Geo. III. chap. 5, continuing, repealing, and amending part of 5 Gh Geo. MI. ertited, 'An Act granting duties on Licences to Hawkers and Pedars, and Petty Chapmen, dec." has expired.

The 9th Geo. IV. c. O, entited, "An Art to contime for a limited time the laws imposing duties on Stills," and the 9th cico. IV. chap. 10, entited, "An Act to continue an act imposing duties on Goods sold by Auction, de." expired at the end of the last session of Parliament.

10 Gec. IV. chap. 3, entitled, "An Act to protect the Mississaga Indians living on the Reserve of the River Credit, in the right of fishing and hunting," will expire at the close of the present session.

10 Gico. IV. chap. 2, "An Act authorisine the detention of Debtors in certain cases," expired at the end of the second session of the present Pariament.

Il Geo. IV. chap, 10, "An Act to encourage Agricultural Societies;" 11 Gco. IV. chap. 17, "An Act making provisions for the destruction of Wolves," and 11 Gen. IV, chap. 23 , "An Act providing for the payment of Militia P'ensions," will expire on the Gth Mareh next, if this Parliament continues in session until therif hot, these Acts will remain in force until the end of the nest session.

11 Geo. IV. chap, $20, "$ An Act for the relief of the Insane in the Home District," did expire during the session of 1832 and 1833.

2 Wm. IV. chap. 5, "An Act to afford means of attaching the property of absconding Debtors," will expire at the ciose of the session of the present Parliament.

2 Wm . IV. chap. 8, An Act fixing the time and place of holding the Court of King's Bench," will expire at the cad of this session.
3. Wm. IV. chap. 48, "An Act for establishing Roards of Health," will expire at the end of this Session.
1.Wm. IV. ch. 3. "An Act for extending the time for taking the oath prescribed by eertain persons, inaturalized by Act of Parliament;" will expire at the end of this Session.
8. Geo. IV. ch. 7. An Act regulating the fecs to be taken by Justices of the Peace," expired in the year 1832 ; to revive which, a Bill is herewith reported, with several others, the whole of which is submitted to the consideration of your Honorable House.

Committee Room,
Oth January, 1834 .

REPOR'T of Sclect Committcc on Dociments rela- APiENDIX ting to River 'Trent, and Petition of William Robertson, and olhers.

The Committee to whom was referred the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Goveraor, with the accompanying docraments. respecting the survey of the River Trent, as aks the Pectition of William Robertson and others.
Bhe leave mebrectriny to medont:
That your committee have carefally examined the report of the engimeer, as also his estimate, and have likewise had belore them the surveyor who aecompancd him in the said survey.

That your Committec, from all the information they have ohtained on the subject, camot but entertain thic most favourable opiaion of the practicability of the proposed undertakisg, ass also of the great advantages that would result to the Provinee from its completion.

When your committec consider the number of townships whose produce would be conveyed dowa the hiver Trent if it were mado navigable from the Rice Lake to its-mouh; and when they consiler the great chain of waters between Rice Lake and Lake Simeoc, they camot forbear remarking, that those two Lakes will, in the opinion of your commitice, before many years le connected by a water communication.

There are many Lakes and Rivers in the Soulh Western part of the District of Newcastle, the townships adjoining which, would derive much admantare from the opening the navimation of the River Treat. Besides the advantages thas contenphated by the improvement of the River Trent, your committee conceive that the facility
mes ment of the River Trent, your committee concene that the facility
of aceess to the Marmori Iron works, and of transporting ron from thence to different parts of the Province would be much greater, and would thereby enable the proprietors of those works to supply their castings nud other articles at a much cheaper rate to the inhabitants of the Province than they could heretofore do.
br his meate a large sum of money might be annually laid out in the lrovince for articles of hardware, which, at present, is mostly speut in a fircign comatry for the purpose of obtaining the necessary supply of such articles.

Your conmittce are aware that the improvement of the River Trent, engaged the attention of the commissioners of interual im. provement hany ycars ago, and was considered one of tho most inportant public improvements that could be undertalien.

Siace the improvement of the Sain Lawrence has been undertaken by the Province, your committen considers the greater necessity exists, for improviug the River Trent, which would materially benefit the other.

Your Committec are glad to perecive that the Engineer in his report and estimate has divided the river into five sections, and it now remains to be determined whether the whole work shall be undertaken at once, or whether the upper section, estimated at seven thoustud eight hundred and twelve pounds, nine shilings àd tenpence, and recommended, in the Message of His Excellency the Licuteman Goveruor, should be undertalich first.

Your Committe-are fully persuaded of the propriety of that section being first undertaken, and most strenuously recommend it to your llonorabie homse.

Should the upper section he commenced next summer, it would materialiy adrance the setllement of the to wnships of Seymour, Belmnnt, Asphodel, Madoc, Marmora, and Rawdon, and would, in the opinion of the cagineer, lessen the expense of the centre sections of the work about ten per cent. in saving the cost of tramaport of materials, \&c.

Your Cominttec are inclined to recommend that Debentures should be authorised to be issued tor seven thousand eight hundred and twelve pounds, nine shillings and ten-pence, on the credit of the Province, payable in ten, fifteen, and tiventy years, with interest at six per cent; and that the upper section only should be commenced next summer, and that the remaining sections of the river should be undertaken so soon as it may be deened advisable by the Legislature.

All which is respectfully submitted.
G. S. BOULTON,

Committee Room, House of Assembly, ?
February $3 \mathrm{rl}, 1834$.


## REPORT of Commissioners of Kellc Creek Harlour.

To Ifis Excellcney Sir Juhn Colborne, K, C. B. se \&c.
The Combissioners appointed to superiatend the coustruction of a harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek,
Beq EEAYrororont
That the wood work has heen completed to the extent of eight hundred ain nincty cight feét on the western, and six cxitudred and

APPENDIX twenty-four on the Eastern side of the Harbour, agrecable to con tract, and a majority of the stone delivered for filling up the Piers. In the excavation, the contractors have failed as yet, from untoward circumstances; and, although in many places it has been made to the required depth, that is eleven feet from high water mark, still, from the action of the sea and current of the creek, a deposite of sand bos boen, and as fur as we can judge, will continue to be made, pate castern Pier, and thence into tho pasin, as is more clearly shewn in the accompanying smali diagram.

Our motive for forming the angle in the western Pier was to prevent the current of sand and gravel from Port Talbot, downwards, accumulating round the outward end, and making a similar bar across the entrance asprevious to the construction of the new work so far it has realized our anticipations, and made a Beach of 384 feet. However, in avoiding one evil, we have encountered anothe and more serious one, that is, the danger to vessels entering, particularly with a wind from the Eastw ard.

In the commencement of our operations we were induced to believe that a channel of fifty fect would have a greater tendency to remain open, and be sufficiently wide for any craft to pass through, but experience has taught us that one hundred is none too much we, in consequence, inclined the eastern Pier farther to the cast to obtain that distance.

To obviate the difficulty of the angle on the western Pier, we are of opinion, that one of smaller dimensions, about ten feet wide, be carried out in a direct line from the old head to the extremily of the new, which can be accomplished at a comparatively small ex pense, and that the castern Pier be carried out to the same exten and parallel thereto.

The contract for the new work was taken at $£ 3075$ currency, and $£ 277$ 17s. 6 d. for sheath piling the old Piers, of which two sums, $£ 2740$ has been expended, leaving 2612 7s. Gd. to complete the excaration and residue of stone; we have also expended ou the en incidontal chorges the further sum of $f 50$ 18s. basin and of 133 ? 10 , 2 ,


All of which is submitted by
Sir,
Your Obd't Scrvant,
JANIES HAMILTON,
President K. C. Harbour Commission.
Norr.-The level of the water in Lake Erie is at present twenty-two inches below high water mark.
J. H.

Port Stanlex, 3d Dec. 1833.
To Jaress Hamimton, Esq.
$\boldsymbol{P}_{\text {resident }}$ K. C. Harbour.
Sir,
We, the undersigned, owners and masters of vessels sailing to and from Kettle Creek Harbour, beg leave to represent to you its inconvenient state

At the commencement of the present season, a sand bar had formed at the outer end of the old Piers, and the depth of water, ven afer crossing this Bar, between the Piers, no allowing vessels f a libt draveht to enter; and when attempted was always atteada with reat dama to both vessel and cargo. In consequence, ed with great dam ge bind ling outside many were under the necessity of dischang and loading outsice by means of scows, the expense of which, amounted to more than the Harbour toll; and several have been obliged to leave their anchorage with half cargoes, owing to boisterous weather

Therefore, taking into consideration the insufficiency of said Harbour, and the difficulties we have had to contend with, we think the toll imposed by law on véssels and property received and shipped at this Port, during the past season, should not be exacted; and not hercafter, till the Harbour is made capable of admitting loaded ves:sels without hindrance. This toll is also much higher than that received at other ports on this Lake or Lake Ontario.

May we beg that you will represent the foregoing to the Honorable House of Commons at its present session, and use your best endeavours to obviate the evil now oxisting.

## We are

SIR, Your obedient Serv'ts.

## Shaw \& Co.

E, C. Warren.
R. \& J. Crysler.

Anson Paul.
William Dickson
G. J. King.
G.R. Williams

Samuel Moson.
Benjamin M\% Hardison
John Warren,,$~+$
George L. Bostwick.
J. Draper. $\%$

Elias Moore.
Horatio N. Warren

## REPORT of Select Committee on Niagara Falls APPENDIX Reservation.

To the Honorable the Commons House of Asssembly.
The Committec to whom was referred the enquiry respecting the Reservation, originally made by His Majesty's Government, at the Falls of Niagara, bea leave to Report the draft of an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying for information necessary to enable them to discharge the"duties assigned them

Which is respectfully submitted.
M. BURWELL, Chairman.

Committee Room, Commons
House of Assembly, Dec. 30 1833.


## PETITION of W.J. Kerr, Executor to the Estate of the late Joln Brant, Esquire.

To His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. Lieutenant Govern or of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein. ofc. \&c, \&c.

May it Please Your Excellexct :
The Petition of W. J. Kerr, Esquire, of Welling ton Square, in the District of Gore, as Execu'or to the estate of the Jate John Brant, Esquire,

Most Respectfully Sifewetif:
That at the time the Burlington Bay Canal was opened, the late John Brant, Esquire, owned the whole of the land on the North margin of the original outlet of Burlington Bay, excepting half an acre, purchased by Mr. Johu Chisholm from the late Major Halton, on which he the said Mr. Brant, had erccted an extensive warehouse for the accommodation of trade, in receiving and forwarding merchandize and produce, for which he reccived the annual amount of twenty Pounds-the said profit or income ceased so soon as the canal was made navigable. Independent of the loss above mentioned, the land along the margin of the said original outlet, became of little or no value, whereas, previous to the opening of the Burlington Bay Canal, the same laud could have been sold readily for One Hundred Pounds per acre.

Your Petitioner considers it his just right to claim remuneration for the loss of property sustained in consequence of opening the Burlington Bay Canal as a public improvement ; inasmuch, as it is a maxim in the British constitution, that private property and pri vate rights are not to be taken or destroyed for public uses without remuneration.

Your Pctitioner prays your Excellency will be pleased favor ably to recommend this Petition to the consideration of the Legislature.

And as in duty bound your Petitioner will ever pray
WILLIAM J. KERR
Executor to the Estate of the late John Brant, Esq. decoased,
Wellington Square
10th December, 1833.

## PETITION of Mr. Jolin Chisholm.

To His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Cunada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, \&c, \&c. \&c.

The Petition of John Chisholm of the township of East Flam: borough.
Most respectfully sheweth:
That your petitioner in the year one thonsand eight hundred and sixteen; purchased property at the Outlet of Burlington Bay for the purpose of accommodating the public by forwarding produce and goods:

That your petitioner laid out considerable capital in the erec tion of buildings, he having every reason to suppose that said Oüt let, from its being the natural communication between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, would remain so, and that he could not incur risk in preparing suitable premises for public accommodation.
TThat your petitioner eventually realized from his capital so expended, considerable profit, yiz - in the years 1820, 1821 and 18:22, from the forwarding business yeary tirree hundred pounds and for each of the years 1823, 1824 and 1825, he received the rent of seventy.five pounds, and for the year 1826, one bundred pounds.
That since the act of the Legislature which authorised the construction of the Canal between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, the usual flow of water which formerly passed through the

APPENDIX original outlet, has been diverted to its present channel, thercby rendering your petitioner's premises entirely uscless.

Your petitioner would firther beg leave to state, that himself and the executors of the bate John Brant, Esq. are the only persons that can claim remuneration, they being the sole proprictors of the Land and forwarding establishments.

That your petitioner would most respectfully submit to your Excellency the above evidence of his loss, and prays that your Excelleney may be pleased to recomnend this potition to the favor able consideration of the Legislature.

Aud your petitioner as in duty bound, will ever pray.
JOIIN CHISHOLAE.
East Flamboro', Dec. 10th, 1833.

## REPORT' of Select Committcc on Petition of James Fitzasilbon, E'sq.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the petition of James Fitzgiblon, Esy. ane of the Commissioncrs appointed by an act of the last scsion, to complete the Parliament Building,
Beg leate to Report:
That they have so far examined the accounts and the acting commissioner as to ascertain that after the expenditure of the sum voted last session in satisfying demands and for timishing the building, the Commissioners deemed it necessary to continac to employ the workmen until the building was brought to its present state, and have incurred delts to the amome of 57.47 3 $3 \leq 1 \leq$ over and above the sum placed at their disposal.

In compliance with the prayer of the petition, your committee beg leave to recommend your Honorahle Honse to pass an address to the Licutenant Goveruor. praying that His Fixeellency will advance so much to the Commissioners as to enable them to discharge the debts without further delay:

They beg leave to present herowith the draft of an address for the adoption of your Honorable House.

All which is respectfully submitted.
W. B. JARVIS,

Chairman.
Committec Room. Commons
House of Assembly, Jrd January, 1834. $\}$

REPORT of Sclect Commitlee on petilions of Benjamin Mead and others, Andrew Thompson and others, and Michael Gireybiel and others.

The Committec to whom were refurred the petitions of Benjamin Mead and others, of Andrew 'Ihompson and ohters, and of Michacl Greybiel andothers praying for a Grant of money for the purpose of building a Bridge across the Grand River, at the village of Dumnille, in the county of Haldimand,
Beo lfave to Refort-
That your committec, from the information received, as well as from their own personal knowledge, feel assured that at no local situation within their knowledge is a bridge more required than at the place pointed out by the petitioners for the gencral advantage of the public.

That the inhabitants situated on and near Lake Eitic, although liy their natural position are entitled to every advantuge conferred by a frontier, have hitherto been aimost wholly neglected.

The main road from Sandwich to the Niagara frontier by Port Dover, passes at this place; an excellent road is already made at much expense, from Fort Fric and the Falls to Dunnville, and a large sun was last year expended in opening the road from thence to Port Dover. The Commissioners, with a degree of public spirit which entitles them to credit, have advanced the money for the purpose, by which meaus the distance between Fort Erie and Vittoria, by the present travelled route from the Niagara frontice by way of Aneaster, is reduced 43 miles, as will appear by the following statement:

said Bridge, to be refunded by tolls in the same mamer as the britige APPENDIX at Brantiord across the same River.

JOHN CLARKE,Cluairman.
Committer Room,
23d Janary, 1834.

```
<<<
```

REPORT of Sclcet Committee on the Message of IIis Exccllency, and documents rolating to the Provincial Penitentiary.
To the Honorable the Commons Housc of Assembly.
The Committee to whom was relerred the Message of His Escellency the Lientenant Governor, with the accompanying documents relating to the Penitentiary,

## 

That it apears, from the report of the Commissioners appointed to superiutend the erection of a Provincial Penitentiary, that a fiur her grant of the sum of Thelce Thousand Five llundred Pounds, is requisite to emable them to procced so far with the building as to finish the Souhh wiag, contaiaing tho humlred and secenty ccils, and the Rotunda containing one humdred and twenty more, leaving tho East and West wings to be successively added by convict labour, as the increasing number of commitments shall require them.

Your committec, convined of the ultimate utility and bencfit of the undertaking, and that much loss mast acerve to the public if sufficient linds are not provided to enable the commissioners to proceed with the work, respectfully recommend that a further grant of f12,500 be made towards completing the lenitentiary.

All which is respectifly submited.
G. S. BOULTON, Chairmun.

Committec Room,
20 January 1834.


REPORT of Commissioners for superintending the improvenent of the navigable waters of the Nowcastle District.
To His Excellency, Srr Joms Colnonne, Fnight commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Prorince of Cpiper Canada, and Major Gencral commundiag His Majesty's forces thercin, \&c. \&c. \&c.

The commissioners, appointed by an act of the last session of the Legislature of the Provinec, to superintend the improvement of the internal navigation of the Newcastle District,
Beg liave to report as foliows:
That in furtherance of ther olject, your commissioners, at an early period, advertised in all the papers of the Province for tenders for the construction of a lock and canal at the bobcagean falls, to comnect the mavigation of Sturgeon and Pigeon Lakes, also for various other improvements proposed in the Otaniber, Scougor, and Civan Kivers. That, in consequence of such notice, the tenders which had been received, were opened on the first day of June, and being two only in number, and both for the construction of the Lock and Canal, the tender of Pierce, Dumble, and Hoar, being the lowest, was arcepted, and a contract entered into agreeable to the specifications hercunto annexed, for the sum of One Thousand Six liundred Pounds, currency.

That a very wet season having prevented the waters from sulv siding to their usual leve!, the contractors were exposed to much extra expense and loss of time; and your commissioners, perceiving that it would not be practicable to advance the work so far this autumn as 10 secure in against the Spring floods, deemed it advisablo to grant the contracturs an extension of time. In consequence, tho work, which is now more than half finished, has been suspended fior the present season.

No tenders having been offered for the other improvements contemphated, and it being indispensably necessary to clear tho chanel of the River Otanibee, that steaners might piss up to the Town of Peterborough, your commissioners appointed Mr. Iohn Heard to engare hands, provide the necessary cralt and implements, and superintend the work. The work was commenced in the latter part of August, and completed to the head of Whitla's Rapid, within half a mile of Peterboruugh, for the sum of C382 13s. Gd. currency.

That your commissioners cbscrvo with pleasure, the beneficial influence which the commencemont of these works has exerted in promotiug the settoment of those townships bordaring on this line of waters, and from the numberof very respectable setters that havo gone in, and the great demand for Jocations, your commissioners caunot but anticipate for this District of country, when the complotion of the works now in hand shall have given to it all the advantares of steam navigntion, a degree of prosperity and importance to which it conld not otherwise have attained.

All which is respecthily submitted.
J. G. Benuune

Robert Brows.
John Hall.
Thomas Reed.
A. MoDONELL:

Petcrborough, 16 th Not cinber, 1833.

## INDEX TO APPENDIX

page:
Accounts, Detailed ..... 63
Accounts of expenses incurred on surveys of Trent and Presque Isle and Bay Quinte Canals, and Isthmus of Long Point, Lake Erie,190
182
Accounts of Timber cut on Crown Lands, ..... 182
Accounts, Public52
Assessmet Report, ..... 145
Communication from Agent of Canada Company, ..... 217
Communication from Lord Aylmer, on dutiable articles imported at Quebec, and relating to Boats, \&c. passing through Lachine Canal ..... 94
Communications on Boundary Line, ..... 113
Correspondence on collection of Tolls on Chaudiere Bridges,. ..... 204
Despatch on Cotton and Tobaceo, ..... 216
Despatch on Emigrant Tax. ..... 216
Documents relaing to Banks, ..... 153
Leter from Mr. Justice Sherwood, with presentments from Grand Jury, Niagara District, ..... 206
Memorial from the Inlinhitants of Dundas, ..... 215
Message, \&c. relating to Banks ..... 113
Message from His Excellency on certain charges for administration of Justice, and Documents relating to same, ..... 205
Names of Distillers, Innkeepers, and Shopkecpers, ..... 25
Petition of Chisholm, John ..... 221 ..... 221
Petition of Kerr, W. J.
Petition of Swetman, Joseph ..... 218
Petition on navigation of Newcastle District, ..... 204
Reccipts and Expenditure of Casual and Territorial Rovenue ..... 106
Receiver General's nuthority for charge of f '200 per numum, ..... 217
Regulations of Land Granting Department ..... 33
Report of Commissioners for inprovement of Si. Lawrence ..... 67
Report of Commissioners for erecting a bridge over the 'Irent ..... 111 ..... 111
Report of Commissioners on Light Honse at Nine M
Report of Commissioners of Burlington Bay Canal, ..... 112
Report of Commissioners of Welland Canal ..... 70
Report of Commissioners on Kictle Creek LIarbour, ..... $\begin{array}{r}220 \\ 110 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$
Report of Commissioners on Parliament Building, ..... 110
Report of Commissoners for superintending inprovement of uavigation Newcastle District ..... 222
Report of Engincer on Long Point Canal ..... 180
Report of Engineer on Murray Camal, ..... 188
Report of Eugineer on Survey of Treat ..... 155
Report of Select Committee on Banking, ..... 162
Report of Sclect Committec on communicating with Lower Caunda on subject of Welland Caual, ..... 195
Report of Select Committee on Documents relating to Penitentiary, ..... 222
Report of Select Committee on Edueation, .. ..... 220
Report of Selcet Conmittee on granting Lands to U. E.'s, \&e ..... 3:
Report of Select Committee on Harbours, Lake Erie ..... 109
Report of Sclect Committen on Kingston Hospital, ..... 215
Report of Select Committec on Land Granting, ..... 213
Report of Select Committee on Long Point Cinail, ..... 186
Repart of Sclect Committee on Menorial from Duads ..... 215
Report of Select Cornmittee on Petition of Bethunic, J. G. and others, ..... 216
Report of Select Committec on Petition of Bray, Freeman, ..... 220
218
Report of Select Committee on Petitions of Chishiolm and Kerr,.
Report of Select Committee on Petition of FitzGibbon, Jamers, Es ..... 218
222 ..... 210
Repart of Select Comitie on Petion of Yaibbon, James, Esy
Repart of Select Comitie on Petion of Yaibbon, James, Esy
Report of Select Committee on Petition of McDowall, the Rev. Robert, and others, ..... 219
Report of Select Committec on Petition of McIntosh, Charles and others. ..... 219
Report of Select Committce on Pctition of Mead and others, Thompson and others, and Greybicl and others, ..... 222
Report of Select Committee on Petition of Overfield, M. and others ..... 216
Report of Select Conmittec on Potition of Rees, Dr ..... 214
Report of Select Committec on Pctition of Sherifis ..... 217
Report of Select Cómmittee on Petition of Stepheuson, Dr. ..... 214
Report of Select Committec on Petition of Trustecs, Grantham Academy ..... 218
Report of Select Committee on Petition of Upper Canada Bank, ..... 213
Report of Select Committec on Reporters' Clains, ..... 195
port Salect Saint Lawrence Improvement ..... 22
epor of select Commiltee on Niagara Falls reservation
epor of select Commiltee on Niagara Falls reservation ..... 154
Report of Sclect Committee on Timber Dutics ..... 211
Report of Selcct Committee on Yor Habe
175
175
Report of Select Conmittee on Welland Canal Accounts
10
10
Report or Select Committec on Welland Canal Accounts
88
88
Report of Trustees, York Roads, Hus.
Report on Public Accounts, ..... 129
Report on York Gencral'Hospital,
Schedule of Government Debentures
School Reports,
1s0,Wel land Camal acoun
Wel lavd Canal Accounts,

## INDEX.

## A.

ACCOUNTS.-Canada Company, 141.
Casial and Territorial, 37 ; Ref'd. 45 ; Message relative to, $112,121$.
Public, 37 ; 700 copies to be printed, $\mathbf{3 8}$; first Rep. 79. Treasurers', 119.
Welland Canal, 3 .
ADJOURNMEN'T to थnd January, \&c., 58.
ARBI'JRATORS Report, \&c., 32.
ASSENT given to Bills, 162 and 163.


For Ca 1 Majesty. Revenue, to aid public im Frovements, ............. Britain of Canadian produce For support of Velland Canal, from Casual and Territorial Revenue, . .

## On Banks

On Clergy Reservation,
 O Pa
Oń Elective Franchise
On Limirration,.
On free importation from U.S

ADDRESSES to His Majesty-Con.
On importation of Grain to Great Britain, free of duty, On improvement of the Sain On remumeration for losse (Mr. Duncombe's notice,). On do., (Mr. Berczy's notice, On School Lands,. . . . . . . . .
On Timber Trade,
On U. E. Claims, \&c.
To relinquish debt due by
To nualify Canal Company,.
To qualify Shareholders to

## 13.

BANKS, Extract of Letter from Secretary to the Treasury relative to 63.
Other particulars relating to $64,65,67,71,73,76,89,115$ 3* $140^{*} 144$
LDLL, Eneas appointed 1st Messenger, 10
BLACK Rod Summonses the llouse io the L. C. 0. 162.
BOOKS for Library-Message relative to, 160.
BOUCIETTE Jos, Surveyor General L. C. relative to 90106110 BURLINGTON Bay Canal, 33

## BILLS



BILLS-Contimucd.
Webtors detention
District Assessment $A$ mendmen
Divoree, ............
Thmuille Bridge..
Education.
Election Amendmen, inr. BoulEfective Francilise; to cxplain. Mr. Camphell's........... Tmigratimencouragenem... Erie and Huron Rail Road.... 90, 109...................... Estreat recovery..
Esecutors Accounting.........
Pire Pronf Registry Office...
Fredericksburgh Survey........
Gaol Limits extension, $60^{*} 100$ Gass..............
Goderic! Marbour, 1:4 $\mathbf{S}^{*}$
Gure District division.............
Gore of Fredericksburg Sarvey Grammar School Establishment
ILall's Remunerntion
Jahten Division. ................
Mamilton and Iort Dover Road. Hamilton and I'ort Dover Koad. 5i, 73....
Ilamilton Bank.....
Mastings Separation............
larteys Point Light ilouse..
Hartleys Point Light House. .
Highway and lioad...........
Highway and Road.
Imprisonment for Debt abolition (Mr. Macuabs,)............. Imprisonment for Debt ahohition
(Alr. Jurwells:).............. (hir. Inarwells.)..............
Judges Independency, $49,+68$,

Justices A ccounting 51,58, 58 \{
Jurors Fees increase...........
Justices Fec
King's Pench.
King.s College. . .............. Kingson Femate Menerulent Society relief.
Lands conferring on certain per sons, the right to lold the same. . ....................... 1. Assomption incorporation. Light Keeper, False Duchs,....
Line Fence, 39, 109^..

London, and Gore, ßail Road $136,130$.
London Distrit liank......... Lombon District division, 6a,.. Lomion District New County, 60 Loug Point Canal protection. . Loulh survey..................

## Macadamizing Road Maristrates Fecs...

Manistrates Restraint.
Magistrates Restramt. . . . . . . . .
Medical Society Incorporation.
Mesne Process, 5r, $70, \ldots . . .$.
Nilitia Law liepeal.
Militia Law Revisal.
Hiortgage Relcase 141, 160,...
Naturalization, 106, 117, 117 New Castle District naviga
 $102,125,137,140,141$


Offenders Transportation. ....
Ottawa District Courts.
Otter Creck iliil Dam..
Outer District Civil Suits....
Oxfurd SE Norfolk New District
Oxford District,. . . . . . . . . . . . .
Oxford Township Survey, .... Ontario Rail Road,
Paris Bridge, ..................... Parish Onlicers amendment,.... Parotts Bay Bridge,.......... Penitentiary Act amendinent
73, ..........................


BILLE-Continued.
Vellind Canal Bridge, . . . .
Welland Canal. Charter, ia mendment; -............... new Townships, $69, \ldots \ldots$.
Wines and lirandy Additiona duty, .......................
Witnesses Attendance (L: C.) Wolf lhounty $\Lambda$ mendment, Writs of Error (L. C.)
Yates relief.
York and Lincoln Election, amendment, ..
York Incorporation, $\mathbf{8 1}, \mathbf{8 5}, \mathbf{c}$
$90,101 \dagger, 102 \dagger, 127$, to 180$\}$
142 $\dagger 145 \dagger 150,159, \dagger 155:\}$
York Harbour,
York Hospital, ..............
York Police Amendment. . .


## C

CANAL Burlington, 53
CAL.L of the House, $57,69 * 74$.
CANADA Company's Improvenent, Statenient of 141.
CLERK of Crown in Chancerys' Communication, York Election, 34, CLERKS ${ }^{46}$
CLERKS (Extra) to be employed on emergencies, 40
COOK John Esqi: obtains leave of absence, 70 .
CROWN Lands, $13,15,16,17, \mathbf{2 5}, 30$.
COTVUN, 95.
CLERGY Reserves, $77+$, 78 $f$, 86 103.
COMMITTEE of whole on Commercial Intercourse with U.S. 47
On Report of Select Committee, on Granting and Sale
of Crown Lands, 143, $145 \%$
On the Importation of Grain into Great Britain duty Free, 151.

On Contingencies, $160,161 \dagger$
Ondeport of Select Committee on St . Lawrence Improve-
On Rent. 60 f 103104105 f
On Ressoltuion and Audress to His Majesty, for Aid to On Report of Finance 110 ,
On Report of Finance 80, 89
Oniremoval of the seat of Government 83.
On Settlement of Province, 77.
On: Reporters' Claims, 10S $\dagger$, $115 \dagger$
On Sulject of Banks, $115139 \dagger$.
On Printing the Laws, 189.
On Welland Canal Commisioners Report, 48, 51, 82, On, 86, 87f, 88t, 80t, 155t.
On. Supply, $47,50,73,74,75,76,88,103,107 \dagger, 108$, $100+10: 111+155 \dagger$.
COMMITTEE Select On Improvement of Waters N.C. District, 85 , Report 70.
On Addressing Mis Majesty on War Losses, q5.
On Casual and Territorial Rev. Accounts. 43, 1st. Report 62 Ind. Report, 137.
On Claims for Reporters 74, Report 108.
On the Des Jardins Canal and Petition of John Patterson, On: Con, Report 95.
On Contingencies, 115 , Report, 158.
On:Crown Officers Bill and Keel's petition $99 \ddagger$, Report, 8.4, 08,

OniDistribution of Apartments Parliament Building, 84 Report, 36,
On Education 1, 17 Report 32,59 Referred 02
On Expiring Laws; 15, Report 71.
On Petition of certain Sheriffs; 57, 45, Report 108.
On Finance 38, 39081 st. Report 80
On Iarbours on Lake Erie 11, 68 , Report 50, 121
Onhighway and Road Bill, 15
On: His Excellency's Answer to Address on timber duties, 053.

On Importation from the United States, $48 \ddagger$.
On Institution of Dear and Dumb. S4.
Onimedical Laws 74.
On Message and Commissioners Report on York Harbour 64, 65, Report 108.
On Message and Documents on second Circuit. 57.
On Mlessage with Bank Affairs 64 $\ddagger$, 67.71, Report 73 . the Ne relative to annexing certain
On Parliament Buildings, 13.
On,Penitentiary Commissioners report; 48 ; Report, 94.
On Plans and Estimates for improvement of Trent, 88 Report, 100.
OnPractise aidoperation of the law of arrest, $25,38$.
OntPrinting: 10.
OnReportor St: Lawrence Comm'rs. 49 ; Report 68, 100 Onimeservation at Falls, 11, 28 ; Report 59,
On Road and Bridge Expenditures 88.
On Subject of maintaining the Poor, 29, 36
OnU. E. and Land Granting papers 42, 43 , Report. 78
OnWelland Canal Accounts, 89, Report, 82,100 .
On York Ticorporation bill 3s. Report 80.
On with Legislative Council.
On Parliament Buildings, $18,54,56,40,70$, , 2,5
On Justices $A$ ccounting bill, $47,47,5153$ Report
On Justices A ccounting bill; $47,47,5153$ Report 58.
On Niagara Canal bill, 12a, Report 125 $\ddagger$, U,
OnSLQpply bill, 142, 143, Report 148, Report referred to
On Committe of sipply 159

## D.

2. Debentures 56
3. Debentures 56. 4 , $49,67,05$.
4. Despatch Cotton \& Tobacco. 39
5. Deaf and Dumb Education of 34
6. Despatch on Timber Duties; 51.
7. Debt of Province, 80, $82 \ddagger$.
8. Door keeper appointment of $10 \ddagger$, $11 \ddagger$
9. Directors appointed to Welland Canal 161,
10. Despatch Emigrant' Cax 38.
E.
11. Expiring Laws, 15, 72.
2 Election, County of York, $34,48,54,35$.

1 Education 1, 17, 89, 59 92.
3. Emigrant Trax, 83,86
5. Exports through L. C. ss.

## $\mathbf{F}$

FEES to be paid on Application of certain private acti $14 \%$
FEN WICK, John appointed as Messenger, 10.
FINANCE Committee, 38, 39, 58, 80,

## G

## H

HICKLEY Thomas Dismissed, 15,
HOUSE Adjourns to attend Funerals, 81.
HOUSE Called 74.
HOUSE to Meet at 11 o'clock 15 Rescinded $17 \ddagger$.
HOUSE to Mect at 12 o'clock 72, 85, 85*.
IIOUSE waits on His Excellency with Address to King, 35, 161
1.
J.

JOURNALS Legislative Council Lower Canada, received 68.
JOURNALS Legislative Council Lower Canada received 68.
JOURNALS reading of on Address to His Excellence on settlement of Province $34,70$.
On Bouchettes Memorial, 99, 108
On letition of Asa Mann and others 84
On Petition of York Mechanics Institute B3.
On School Lands, 1, 11.
JOURNALS to be exhibited in the Lobby, 10.

## L.

LANDS Crown 13, 15, 16, 17, 25, 30. School, 28, 29.
LAWS Notice relative to printing of 189
LEAVE asked for Members of the Leg. Council, to attend Sel. Committee. 78, 103 126, 132, 135150.
LEAVE Granted to do. do. do. 70, 111,-152,-194, 157152
LEAVE of Absence granted to Jolin Cook, Esq. 70
LIGHT Houses 115.
LOAN in England 80, 82.

MACKENZIE, W. L. relating to $10 \ddagger, 15 \ddagger, 23 \ddagger$, to $25 \ddagger, 20 \ddagger, 46 \ddagger, 54 \neq$ MACKFNZIE, W5 $\ddagger$, L04. Returned for the County of York, 46.
McIEENNAN IIUgh appointed Door keeper, 11;
MEMBERS to bring in their subdivision of Road Money 108.
AESSAGES from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor
With Accounts of expenses of Light Houses and surveys, 115, Referred 121.
With Accounts of exports through Lower Canada, 3 .
With Accounts of Improvement by Canada Company 141.

With Assessments Returns: 87
With Attorney General's Report on Expiring Laws. 21
With Attorney General's Report on Expiring Laws. 21.
With Casual and Territorial Revenue Accounts, 112 Referred, 121.
With Chaudiere Papers, ss ,
With Communication on anexing certain Townships in New Castle District 64, Referred 64.
With Communication on forming New. County in the London District -1 1, Referred 95 .
With Copies of Bank Documents' 89 Referred 82
With Copies of Documents relating to U. Es. 42 Referred 43 .
With Correspondence relating to Judges allowances and Law Officers salaries 89,' Referred 89.
With Debentures 56.
With Despatch (Cotton and Tobacco) 83
With Despatch : on Emigrant Tax, 83.
With Engineers Report on Cut at Long Point, Lake Erie, and lsthmus of Murray 21 Referred 22.
With Information of the passage of Shaw's reliefBill,ss.
With Menorial from the lnhabitants of Dundas, 48. Referred 48 .
With Mr. Mackenzies Memorin 21.
With petition of Commissioners of Kingston Hospital 48 Referred 49.
With petition of John Chisholm and W. J. Kerr, 56, Referred 145t.
With petition of Joseph'Swetnan 33 .
With Plans and Estimates for Improrement of Trent, 87. Referred 88- Returns 50 .

With Presentment and Report from Judges, (and CirWith Presentment from Grand Jury Niagara District

With rer Generals $\${ }^{\text {c }}$ on Loans, 5657
With report of Burlington'Bay Commissioners 33.

With repolt of Commissioners of Ketale Creek Harbour 87, Referred 88
With report of Commissioners of Light IIouse 9 mile point, 40.
With whort of Commissioners New Castle District Nari gation, 83, leferred 70
Witl rejort of Commissioners on Parliament Buildings 33, Referred.j0.
With report of Commissioners on Penitentiary 48 printed 48.

With report of Commissioners on Saint Lawrence Nari gation 1 E , Printed 4 E , Refored 40
With report of Commissioners on Trent Bridge, 33, Referred, 87.
With report of Commissioners York IIarbour, 64. Referred 05
Sith report of Trustees Yorl Roads, 141
With report of Fork Mospital, 110. Referred 121.
With Roant iccounts, 87 .
With School reports 119.
With 'reasurers Acconnts 110.
With Treasury Letter on Banks 63, Referred $6 . t$
With Welland Canal Commissioners Report 38 Referred . 18.
MESSAGE to Legislative Counsel, relative to a vote of $\{500$ for hooks, 160.
ONE Y Bills to stand first on the Orter of the Day, 13
Mo'lons for Anjommont 'initend Jamary 18st. \&c. 53t.
For Filling u! vacancies in the Representation, 0.
For hessening Quormm to $1 \mathrm{~T}, 17 \mathrm{f}$.
For Printing 1,000 copies ol matters relating to Mr. MacRenze -
or
For do. do. of James MeDougall, and $10 i$ ohthers S0t, $77 \ddagger$

## N.

TAYIGATION, $93,48,50,69 t-70$
NOTICE, of Committee of whole on Application for certain Incorporatinn Bills, 1 IL.

Circulating the Statutes 130
On Remuyal of the Scat of Government 0 .

## 0.

P,
PARLIAMENT Buidings, Ss. S1, 40, 70.
PARLIAHEN'L Proroged 163.
OSTAGE of Letters to and from Members to be paid 9
PRESENTMEN'I from Grand Jury. Niagara District. 85
PRIVA'LE Bills-Notice relative to 1.12 ,
PROLOGATION Regulations of Legislative Council relative to 143 .
PROVINCE Settlement of $5.1,30,4077$.
A.

PETITIONS—Of Agricultural Society, Nia
 County of Matton, . . . . . . . . . Archbold, The Rev. Geurge anm
© others of Comwall........ Askin, Chatles and C. t others Askill, Chates District............... Askin, John B. and 53 ohers, of London, in London District troad Commissioners 13.

Baby, F. and others of L'Assomp torn, in the Western District,. County of Middlese $x$, Comary Sammel and 71 others Comnty of I lastings, . . . . . . . . Barker. Wm. P. and 117 others, Lomdon District, .............. Barker, Archibald and 11 others Beatty, James and 150 outhers, oi the Town of York,........... Berford, Joln F. Eheriff, Bat Hurst District
Betchtel, John and 200 others County of Halton... . . . . . . . Bethune, James G. and 4 others Newcastle District, . . . . . . . . Bethune, James (i. and 86 other Newcastle District,. . . . . . . . . Black, James and 48 others Niagara District, . . . . . . . . . . Bostwick, Levi of the town o Kingston...................... others of Georgina Co. Sinco Bray, Freeman of the Townshi of Trafalgar. .................. reakenridge, Ju others, Edward of Blanford, Co Oxford,.
Bullock, Richard and 99 others Newcaste District,
Bullock, Richard and 101 others of the Villase of Port fiope,. Bunnel, Enos and 20 oliers, .. Burke, George T. Esq. and 6 others, 'Iuwnship of Richinome


| 気 |
| :---: |
| Reported. |
| hy hy |
|  |
|  |

63
95

63

5
5101 $40 \quad 10$ 5050

## $30 \quad 86$

8 86

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 00 \\
& 49
\end{aligned}
$$

76

PE'TITIONS-Conlinucd. Burritt, Henty J. P. and 158 whers, of Oxford Neweastle District,
Cail, Wm. of the Town of York. Calaghan, Richard and 16 others Cof Tecumseth. ................ others of 'l'ecmmseth, ........ Cameron, Jolin and 66 others inhabitants of Cornwall, ....... Campbell, Duncan \& 159 others, Campbell William Esq.J. P. and 153 ollers, of Vatughan and Campbell, Malcolmand osothers Canada Company Commissioncrs, .............................
County of Haldimand.

Carey, John of Windsor, Co Cawhra, Jos. ..................... Inhabitants of York, . ........ Chatmers, Gicorge and 26 others, Chomberlain, Fralick and Ke....... Chamberlain, Fralick and Kellar
Chase, W. C, and 14 others of the Niagara District,.......... Chesley, S. and 174 others of Cornwall,..................... the Township of Plantagenet Clark, The Hon. Thomas and 74 others of the Niagara Dis trict, .......................... Clark, Ceorge $\boldsymbol{A}$. and 68 others,
of Brantford in the Gore Dis trict, ..........................
Chark, Samuel and 6 others Road Commissioners, ........
Clant Captain Wm. and 901 Clats Captain Wm. and on
others Prince Edward,...... Clark. Geo. A. and 193 others of Brantford, Gore District, ... Collins, Francis Editor of the Cook, Andrew and 1,10 others, S. WV. part of Gore District, Cook, Jacub and 41 others of the Township of 'loronto,... Creen, Thomas and seven other
'rustees, Niagara Distric 'Trustecs, Niagara District Creighton, Ogde.................................
Crysler, James L. and 95 others Irownslip of Fineh, ........ Cull, James Civil Engineer of the town of York,.......... Curate, Churchwardens \&ic. of Custo Gibriel, County Eisse.. Custo Gibriel, County Essex..
Dally Ment Maldhide and Yarmouth, ... Dalon, Thos. Editor of the Pa triot, .......................... Divis, Levi and 11 others.... Dawe, William of Kingston...... Decur, John and 9 ohthers, o Cayugs, ....................... Denike; Isaac and 46 others, o Huntingtion, MI. D.,........ Denmis, vathan and 56 others, o Kingandins, Je........................ Dinwoody, and 13 others, of Essa County of simcot, ..........
Directresses, Female Dencvolen Suciety, Kingston, ...........
Duper, W. 11. Lsq., Lown
Draper, Isatac and ain others, of
Purt Stanley, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E.

Elmore, Publitis V., of ILallowell, Lyers, Win. and 37 others, o Montion and Sherbrcoke, Co Hadiman
Farevell, A. MI, and 40 others Whitby, ...................... Farland, Miles and 43 others, of
Zerge, W. D......................
Ferguon, Ingh and 10 a others, of Adjala, County of Simcoe, FitzGiboon, Jas. Lsg, Conmis sioner for finishing Parliamen Flething Alex'rand ag others, of Darlington,
Flint, Billa Jun, and 140 others
Belleville, Matin and 17 others,

$\square$

Read. | Reported |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| hy | by |
| Rep. | Bill | by

Fruser, Simon C. and 980 others
of Puslinch, Eramosa, \&c.,....
nists, $\underset{\mathbf{G} \mathbf{E}}{ }$.
Gihsön, George and 1104 others Mechanics of the 'Jown of York Gilbert, Hiram U. of Port Hur
well, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Wisner, $\overline{\mathbf{J}} . \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{and}^{6}$ others, Co

Gorham, Eli and 11 others, Co.
Gorham, Elf and 11 others, Co
York. Withdrawn, $92 \dagger \ldots . .$.
Grant, Donald and 28 others,
Grant, Alex', Charlottenburgh,
County Glengarry, ...........
Greybiel, Nichael and 47 others,
County Haldimand,...........
Gurnett, George Editor of the
Cuntier,
IIall, Francis Civil Engineer,..
Han, George Townslip of Ham
ilton,............................ oblhers, London and Gore Dis.,
Ilamilton, Geo. and 97 others, Town of Hamilton, G. D.,....
Port of Sandwich, 25,........
Harris, dohn Township of . ....... . . . . . . . . . . .
Harrison, James and 97 others, Match, John J. P: and 60 others, London District, . . . . . ........ Hawley, Sheldon and 232 others, of Murray, County Northumberland,.
Henderson, John and 7 others, in Gaol of Home District,.........
Hoover, Benjamin and 79 others, County Ilaldimand, $\ldots$.........
Western District, ................
Jackson, Jedediah and 120 others, Jarvis, Geo. S. and 21 others, of Cornwall, ........................ District Court,...................... Jarvis, Wm. B. and 172 others,
of the 'lown of York,........ Jeffrey, Andrew and 77 others, Johnston, Janies Esq. ................... 110 Johnston, Janses Esq. and 110
others of the Niagara District, others of the Niagara District,
Jones, Daniel and 988 others, County of Leeds,.............. Keefer, Geo. and 8 others, Trus tees, Grantham Academy,....
Keele, Wm. Conway Town of Xork,............................. Kent, Wm. and 6 others, of SaltKeet, William J. of Wellingto. Square,:.... Knotr, Elizabeih Town of York, attamore, Francis and 41 others, Loughborough, ................. of Hamilton, $\cdot$................. Leech, Matthew, Francis Hall, \&
12 others, Bathurst District, . $\because$ Lennox, Samuel, and 347 others, "Chrystinns,". ... 10 ....... inhabitants of York,. .......... Lewis, Joseph C. and 77 others, of L'Assomption, W. D., …... Loder, Job and 38, others, ..... Gan, Francis and so of Toronto, Louks, Henry and 44 others, Howard and Oxford, ..........
Iynch, Thomas and 228 others. Iynch. Thomas and e28 others,
of Wilmot, Woolwich, \&c Gore of Wistrict,
Macaulay, John and 0 others, Justices of Midland District,. . Macaulay, John Esq Chairman Quarter Sessions Mlidland Dis McBride, John iand 40 others 0 McCaughan, Thomas and 12 others, CDunwich D. 147 . Cas Neisall ${ }^{\circ}$ Ditrict McConchy and 48 - others Innis fil County Sincoe


PETITIONS.-Continued. MicCorquodale Alex. and 144 Co Oxford, ©..................... town Eastern District,, .......
MicDonald, John and 509 others of Wilimot, Waterloo; \&c..... MeDonald 1. of Ottawa District Esq.,........................... Marn District, ................ Concession Cornwalf, ........
MICDonell, Mlex. of Saint Catha
Mines..............................
District, .........................
District, ....................... 5 , Concession Sornwall, ....... MeDonen, Bishop of Regiopolies
MeDougall Jos. and 1677 others McDougal Jos, and
Roman Catholics of the Town of York, $77 \ddagger \ldots \ldots . . . . . .$. and 62 others of Lennox and Addington, ©................... others, of Howard and HarMcIntosh, Charles and 5 others, McIntosh, John and 240 others, SMp Kilar Duncan and 13 others of Mosa and Ekfrid......... McKenzie, Andrew and 946 McKenzie, T. M. and 176 others County Halton,................ Hackenzie, Colin and 28 others, Midland District.
Macklenn, John S. and 87 others of London and Gore Districts, McKinna, Hugh and 39 others, McLean, Duncan
IcLennan John J. P. and 300 others, Co. Glengarry,........ McLaughlin, Francis and 77, others of Mono, \&cc............ McMlullikan, and Gimor, ....... McNab, James and 49 others, Toronto, Chinguacousey \&c.
MacNeilled ge Colin, Esq....... McQueen, William \& 205 others of Edwardsburg J. D. . . . .... Mair, James and 134 others, Co
Mead, Benjamin and 155 others
County of Haldimand.........
Meighan Michael, of the 'Yown
of York, ........................
of Hamilton, G. D. .........
Mighells, Florentine \& 91 others,
Mittleburger, Menry \& 90 others,
County Lincoln, .............
Moe, Cheeseman and g94 others
Moe, Cheeseman and 294 others
of Newcastle District,........
Moe, Cheeseman and 248 others
of Peterborough, $\ldots$..............
tants co. Ken:, $\quad$................
Monro, Geo. and 8 others, Stock
holders Commercial Bank, ...
Morse Abishai, and 38 others,
Niagara Dirtrict, ...............
Muirhead, James and $\mathbf{2 3}$ others,
Niagara District, ...............
Murhead, Janes and 28 others,
Niagara District,
Muirhead, James and $\boldsymbol{g} 4$ others,
Niagara District,................
Nagle, Michael and 11 others, of Nagle, Michat and $\ldots . . .6 .$.
Nelles, Robert J. P., and 189 $\therefore$
O Grady, John Prisoner in Yorl Gad,.......................... the Town of Kingston,........ Osborne, Richard and 66 others, of Sophiasburgh, District of Prince Edward.
Overfield, Manuel, and 58 others of London and Gore Districts, Overfield, Manuel and 288 others,

- County of LIalton, . ............

Overfield, Manuel and 27 others,
fof Durdas, Gore District, . . . .
Parker, Thomas and 65 others Cuunty or Hastiigs, 18 others. Stockholders DesJardin's Ca nal Company, Stockholders DesJardins Ca- $\quad$ nal Company,

## Reported.

| by | by |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rep. | Bill. |

74

RETITIONS—Contimed.
Farrick, William I'. and Joseph Bastom, Executors to the L. B Patton, ilenry, nad 590 others. Johnstown, E:astern and OttaPantansh, amd others, Indian Chiefs, Be.................... Cobntry.................... Heplp, Francis nud $\$ 15$ olicers, Home District, . .............. President. Birectors, and Com-
piny of the $\mathbb{C}$. Bank...... priny of the © C. mercial Bamk................. Navization Company,......... President of Agricultural society President P'ort Burwell harbor, 1'rite, Juseph mud 40 olliers, of the Town of lork and ricinity, Race, J.
Raperie dames and others.a.... Raprelic, A. A. Sheriff, London
Dishict........................ Raymond, Edmond \& 193 others Otter Cied. Middesex, ..... Rich, 'rhomas and s 3 . 4 others oi the Commy of Itathon,...... Hillson. Ribr an Midhand District School Socy Mument Com. and gan others Gum, Menty Esq. Sherif, New cisule Dintrict. Shem, NemS .
Salmon, Gieo. C. and 70 others Salman, Colonel and 9 others schofieid J. Ineers,. ........... County of Seeds,............. Sheek, Isaac Burson of Cornwall Shepherd, fos. am Jesse hay, . E Guteworth, fenry \& 37 others, Sibhald, Willan of Fork, ...... Simplins, fim. and ca ohers Nidham District,............. small, fames L. and 12a others minhey, James am! 45 others Cominty of Gatrma............ Smith, Joseph Semr. © on others Niagara District,.............. ham,............................ Snith, Jo....................... Haltos...................... Sonles, David and : $\hat{5}$ s others... Spading, Erastus II. and id others, $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . .$. fprage, Win. Jin. Cierk, Sur Etants, Barem, and a obers, of Hellerille.....................
Statome. Frederich, \& 41 others of foronto,
Start, Juin and 61 others, of Del aware, Jobo, Ee. Tondon 1):
Stepuenson, Dontor, Folk....
Streat and Thonburn.. .......... Strobridge, Nancy widow of the late James Gordon
Swayze, Elenor,................. Kepper, False Ducks,........ I.

Thithot and Pake,.............. County 1 latimand. . .......
Thompson Wm. and 10 others 'I'ownship of 'loronto......... Cretitors of Welland Can Company....................... inliers of Medonte. \&c., Co Simeoe,
Thomson, II. and 6 others, chaim ants on Welland Canal Com Phorne, Denjanin ana so other Comity Smeos, . . . . . . . . . . . I'lroop, Bemjamin Geo. Boswell and 43 others, Newcastie Dis. Tunks, Richaril and 10 others of Westminster, ................ Turner, Doctor Wm. Fort Erie, .
Turner, David ind 314 ntiers, of Bathurst and Otawa Districts.

## 

DETITIONS - Continued
Turton, Joseph of tho Town York,....
Vice-President and Directors Commercial Bank,........... in.
Wakefied, T. 17. and 15 others of Newnarket............... Vashhurn, Simeon, \& 00 others Welland Canal Company,......
Weller, William.................. Weller, Robert and 500 others
Midland and Newcastle Dist's.
Wellington, S . and ge others, of
Welsh, John and ion others,
Whitby, ........................
Vinner, Christopher \& 2 others
Williamson, Johy and 46 others,
Gurc District. . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Wing, Calvin and Charles Dun
Winer, Jolin and 104 others
Town of Ifamitton,... .......
Wrigit, John J. and 34 olicers inhabitants of Darlington, Newcastle District.................
Wrong, Joln and $\mathbf{4} 4$ others, of the Niagara District, . . . . . . . . Yites, I.
Yates, J. R. Esq...................
Q.

QUORUM, Ifonse adjourns for want of $11,14,15,17,36,44,5054$, $62,79,74,77,81,83,80,05,103,104,100,120,139$ $\begin{array}{ll}150,189, & 144,155,158 . \\ \text { Iotion for } 17 \text { to form a } 17 *\end{array}$
QUORUM, Motion for 17 to form a $17^{\circ}$

## $\mathbf{n}$

RERORTERS-74, 103* $115^{*}$
LEPOR'' of Arbitrator to Lower Canada, 52.
LEPOR'T of 'Trustees on York Roads, 141.
LEPORT-of Commissioners on Parliament Buildings-15,
Of Committee of Conference.
On distribution of aparments in Parliament House, 30, $\mathbf{7 6}$,
On justices' acconnting Bill, 58.
On Niagara Canal Biil, 122, 123
On Supply Bill, 146.
REPORT of Select Committce.
On Sank Athirs 115, Printed, 115.
On Contingencies, 1 st Report 158 Ind. Report, 161.
On Crown Officers Bill, 84.
On Des'Jardins Camal, 95.
On Education. 39, 59, 89.
On Expenditure hy I'rovince on Welland Canal, 82
On Expiring Laws 71 .
On Finance 80.
On llarbours Lake Erie, 50, 121.
On Improvement of River Trent, 100 Refered 100.
On Improvement of York Iarbour, 108 llefered to supply, 103.

Cn Judges Independency Bill 68.
On Illessage \&c. Long Point Canal, 50.
On Message of fis Excellency and lectition of Commissioners Kingston Inospital 140.
On Navigable Waters, Newcastle District, 70, 70
On Penitentiary Documents 48,04
On 1etilion of Benjamin Mead, and others, and A. Thompson, and Mh . Greybiel, and others 24, Referred to supply, 103.

On I'etition of certain Sheriffs 108.
On Petition of Charles Mackintosi and others, 93 Referred
108.

On l'etition of Chisholn and Kerr, 142, Referred, 145.
On Petition of Dr. Rees, 138.
On Petition of Francis Hall, 118 Referred 110.
On Petition of Freeman Bray, 120 Referred 146.
On Petition of George Keefer and others, 'Irustees Gran-
ademy $191^{\circ}$
On Petition of James Cull Esu. referred back, 90. 106
On Petition of Janes FitzGibbon Esq. 59.
On Petition of Isaac Stephenson, 117. Referred 117.
On Perition of Dr. Turner, 83
On Pctition of Manuel Overfield and others 108.
On Petition of Upper Canada Bank, 40
On Petition of Welland Canal Company 71, 100
On the Granting of Lands to U; E's and others 02, 188.
On Reservation at the Falls, 50 .
On St. Lawrence Cominissioners Report $60 \ddagger$
On Timber, 150
On Welland Canal Accounts 89
On Whites Estate Bill, (Leg, Council.) 03.
On York Incorporation Bill, 99 .

## RESOLUTIONS.

Appointing the Done Keeper, $10 \ddagger, 11 \ddagger$.
Contricting a Lo n in England, $8 a^{2}$
Declaring W. L. Mackenzie duly Elected, $24 \ddagger$.
Declaing W. L. Mackenzie duly Elected, $24 \ddagger$.
Einanating from Committee of Supply $100 \ddagger$ to 111,112, $155,156 t, 157 t$
For Fouse to Meet at 11 A. M. 15 , Rescinded 17.
Granting further aid to tho Welland Canal, 85, $8887 \ddagger$
In Answer'tóSpeech at Opening of Session, 11, 12t.

In the Case of W．I．Nackenzie，Esq．10申， $15 \frac{1}{2}$, Dif，to

Not to Recede from Anendments to Niagara Canal Bill， 137.

On Arrangement for Prorgation， 143.
（．）P＇assing Rowl Act Amendment Bill，sent down
Amended $1,4$.
On Conlingencies $160 \mathrm{f}, 161$.
On Impmrtintion of Grain into Great Britain free of Duty， 09． 151.
On Improvement of Saint Lawrence，10t， $105 \neq$
On Remmerating Dr．Stephensam， $167 \dagger$ ．
（2n Suineat of Schond Tands， 18,1021 ．
On Suljeet of IF elland Camal， 80 F， $80 \uparrow, 118,135 \dagger$ ． On supply pill 1 tos
RESOLUTIONS for Grantine Cextain Sums for Specific purposes．
As a Lom to Port lharwell，1larbour £1000． 157 t
＇I＇o add to the Salary of Light House Keeper at False Ducks $£ 37,10,0.156$.
To Nid in Support ol Grantham Acadamy， $150 . \dagger$
To Build a Bridge across Parrotts＇Bay E400． $156 \nmid$ ．$^{\prime}$
＇Jo buill a Bridge over the Petite Nation River，よ 1500. 157＊．
To huild a ．Light Mouse at IIeartley＇s Point，Lake Erie， £800． $158 \dagger$.
To huili Houses for Light House Keepers £950． $156 \dagger$.
To Improve the Newcistle District Navigation，£2000 $15 \%^{*}$
To protect the York Ilarhour £500． 157
To provile a Salary for the Light House Fifecper at Point Pelé，£100． 157
To llemunerate Francis Mall Esq．Civil Engineer $£ 55$. $150 \dagger$ ．
To Remunernte Freeman Bray，for Loss of Schooner， £150． 157 个．
To Lemmerate J．1I．Baird，Civil Engineer and pay sumbly cxpenses incurred on Survey of Trent，£73S， 13s． 9 da ．157＊
To Remuncrate Joseph Bouchette，Surveyor General of Lower Canada．110＊ 112.
＇I＇o Remunerate the Keceiver General，£1000． 156.
To Repair the Burlington Bay Canal，£1，000，157＊ To Repair the Koads and Bridges 95,000 107＊
To Secure the Opening through Long Point，£S，000． 76.
To Support the Provincial Penitentiary．$£ 5,000156 \dagger$.
To Support the York Ilospital £200． $156 \dagger$ ．
REPORTERS 74， $105^{*} 115^{*}$
REPORT of Trustees on York Ronds，141，
ROADS and Bridges 74，68，103，107＊，108，144＊，146， 147 ．

## s ．

SAINT Lavrence Navigation，48，49，60，100．103，10．4， $105^{\circ}$
SCHOOL Lands 92,29
SITA W，Captain Relief Bill passed，s3．
SILERIEFS relative to $57,45,106$ ．
SLEAEER Reports Bank Returns， 65 ．
Reports Communication from Clerk on employment of extra writers， 40.
Reports Communication from Speaker of Leg．Council Lower Canada，with Copies of Journals of that Ilouse， 66.

Reports having received Welland Canal Accomits，se
Reports Lieilley＇s dismissal and Bridgland＇s Resignation， 10.

Reports Speech，at opening of Session， 1. 154.

Reports W．L．Mackenzic，Esq．Elected for County of York 46 ．
STATEMEN＇T of Improvement made by Canada Company 141. SUPMLX $-47,50,75,74,75,76,88,94,105,106,108,100^{*}, ~ t 0$ 111＂，119，121，155\％．

## $T$

TOLL on 13ridge over the Ottawa， 53.
TOBACCO， 33.
TIMBER Duties，30，43，44，51，53，
U．E．Loyalists， $13,15,16,17 t, 25 t, 49,43,78,80,138 \phi, 138 t, 149$, $147+$ ．to 150 ．

## v

## w

WAR Losses，16，28，20，81， 59.
WELLAND Canal，32，32，38，48，51，71，82，85，86，87f．88士，89ł 98 $\ddagger, 99,100,113,117,185 \ddagger, 137 \dagger, 141 \dagger, 142,161$.

## X

$\mathbf{Y}$
YORK，County of Election，34，46，64， $55 \ddagger$
Harhour 64， 65
Roads， 141.


[^0]:[^1]:
    $\qquad$

[^2]:    J.

[^3]:    

[^4]:    

[^5]:    

[^6]:    都

[^8]:    C1,t40 Os 11 d beyond Wataon \& Bolls atatomont

[^9]:    Amounting oo Soven Thousand, Nina Hundred, nad Twenty cight Pounds, Eleven Shillings, and Nine Poucc, Provincial Currency
    

[^10]:    Amounting to Five Hundred and Thirty Six Pounds One Shilling and Two Pence, Provincial Curreacy, Dollars at 5s, each. Errors Exceptèd.
    (Signed) DUNCAN MCDONELL, Grcenficla.

[^11]:    Amounting to One Thousand Four Hundred and Seventy Pounds, Eight Shillings and Twopence halpenny, Provincial Currency, Dollarsat 5s. each.

    Errors Exccpted:
    (Signed)
    SAMUEL S. WILMOT,
    Deptit Supveroz.

[^12]:    Amounting to Four Hundred and Sixty one Pounds Fifteen Shilings and Ten Pence Halfenny Provincial Currency, Dollars at Js each.
    (Errors Excepted.)
    Bytown. 30th March, 1833 .
    (Signed)
    C. SHIRRIFF, Collector.

[^13]:    Amouatigg to the sum of Fourten ILundred and Thirty-six Pounds, Nine Shillings and Five Pence Halfouny, Provincial Carrency

[^14]:    * Note.-6201 Feet White Pine Timber made under this License but found to be private property and the amount paid to the owner.

[^15]:    Amounting to Eight Hundred and Twenty Two Pounds, Fourteen Shillings and Six pence Threo farthings, Provincial Currency, Dollarsat 5s. each.

    Errors Excepted: $\quad, \quad, \quad$ (Signed)
    SAMUEL S. WILMOT
    Deruty Sorveror.

[^16]:    I certify that the within written list has beon faithfully taken from the several Assessment Rolls as within stated.

